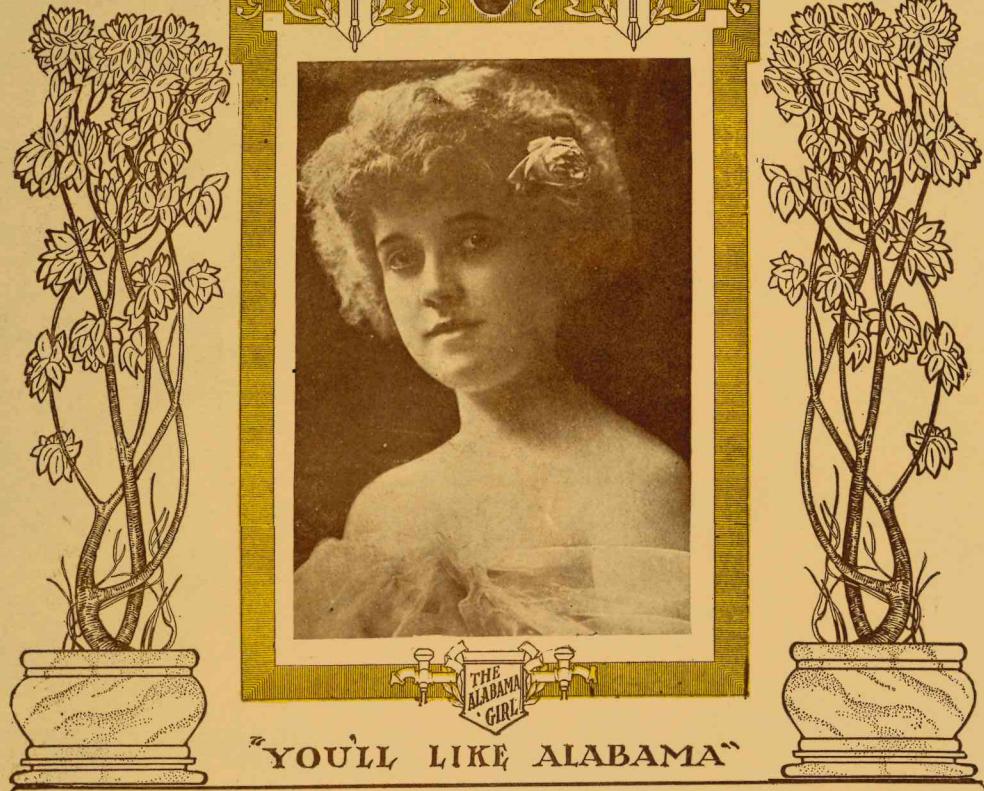


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ALABAMA'S NEW ERA

Vol. 2

1912



"YOU'LL LIKE ALABAMA"

A Magazine of Progress
and Development
PUBLISHED BY THE

ALABAMA STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

The richest cheap lands in the United States are in the South; the richest cheap lands in the South are in Alabama

ALABAMA NEEDS 50,000 Farmers

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre, on easy terms. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for the same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands.

Write for information and literature.

State Board of Immigration

Montgomery, Alabama

VERTICAL

FILE

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NO TAXES

Buys a Mountain Lake Home Site on crest of Shade's Mountain, Birmingham, 1132 feet above the sea.

Highest and most beautiful property in Alabama, well drained and level, free from dust, smoke and noise of Birmingham.

Birmingham's best residential section will cover Mountain Lake Homesites in a very short time

BUY BIRMINGHAM LAND

and live off the unearned increment of your real estate in future years. Thousands are doing it.

Mountain Lake is 500 feet above Birmingham. Highest body of water in Alabama. Full of fish, too.

Car line is guaranteed to the water's edge from the heart of Birmingham. Truly a spot beautiful. When car line is completed property values will increase 200 per cent.

WE PAY ENTIRE RAILROAD FARE

To see this property from any point in Alabama. Every title guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Birmingham. YOUR MONEY BACK IN SIX MONTHS if not satisfied in every way. Investigate and write to-day.

D. TROY HAILS, Sec'y, Montgomery, Ala.

South Birmingham Heights Land Company,

220 Brown-Marx Building, Birmingham, Ala.

THE CHEAPEST RAIL LAND
IN THE WORLD
PURCHASED BY THE ALABAMA STATE
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION
LET THE OUTSIDE WORLD KNOW
SOMETHING OF THE UNPARALLELED
OPPORTUNITIES TO
SETTLE IN ALABAMA

To The Man Who Wants an Opportunity.

GHIS BOOK has but one purpose—to inform the world outside of Alabama what a magnificent opportunity there is in this State for buyers of land and tillers of land. It is published by the authority of the State of Alabama under the direction of the State Board of Immigration.

The State government of Alabama has no land to sell; the Department of Immigration has no land to sell.

But Alabama needs more people: We are going to get more people by letting the outside world know the truth about Alabama and its opportunities. If the truth about Alabama was known throughout the United States, it would be overrun with settlers and the State Department of Immigration would shut up shop.

We are trying to tell a part of the truth about Alabama.

If you happen to be an Indiana farmer, an Illinois farmer or a Kansas farmer you sell your lands at anywhere from \$150 to \$300. You know that. But you do not know that you can buy in Alabama just as good land for from \$15 to \$50 an acre.

A Pennsylvania farmer was over in West Alabama trading for a farm the other day. And, by the way, hundreds of Northern and Eastern and far Western farmers have found out about these opportunities here and they are moving in every mouth.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

This Pennsylvania farmer was amazed at the richness of land that he could buy for \$25 an acre. The Southern land owner found out that the Pennsylvania man's farm land back in the Keystone State was worth \$300 an acre.

"Why do you want to sell land worth \$300 an acre and leave a country where it is worth that much?" he asked.

"Because I can buy just as good land here for \$25 an acre as I have in Pennsylvania, and it will not be long before land in this section will be selling at \$100 an acre."

The Pennsylvania farmer knew what he was talking about. The rise in Alabama lands has already been remarkable. According to the census figures farm lands in Alabama increased in value 104 per cent in the decade between 1900 and 1910.

Land values, during the past two years, have shown an even more astonishing increase. It is taken for granted throughout all Alabama that lands are going to again double in value, in less than ten years, and that farm lands worth \$30 an acre now will be worth \$60 an acre long before 1920. The wise man who is looking for a chance to make money out of lands will not hold back too long. The opportunities are slipping by. Our own people and thousands of outsiders are buying up lands, in the absolute confidence that they are going to double their money in less than ten years.

This book is gotten out to give the investor or prospective settler from other States an opportunity to get a share of the advance.

LEE COWART,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.

Financial Noses are Turned to the South.

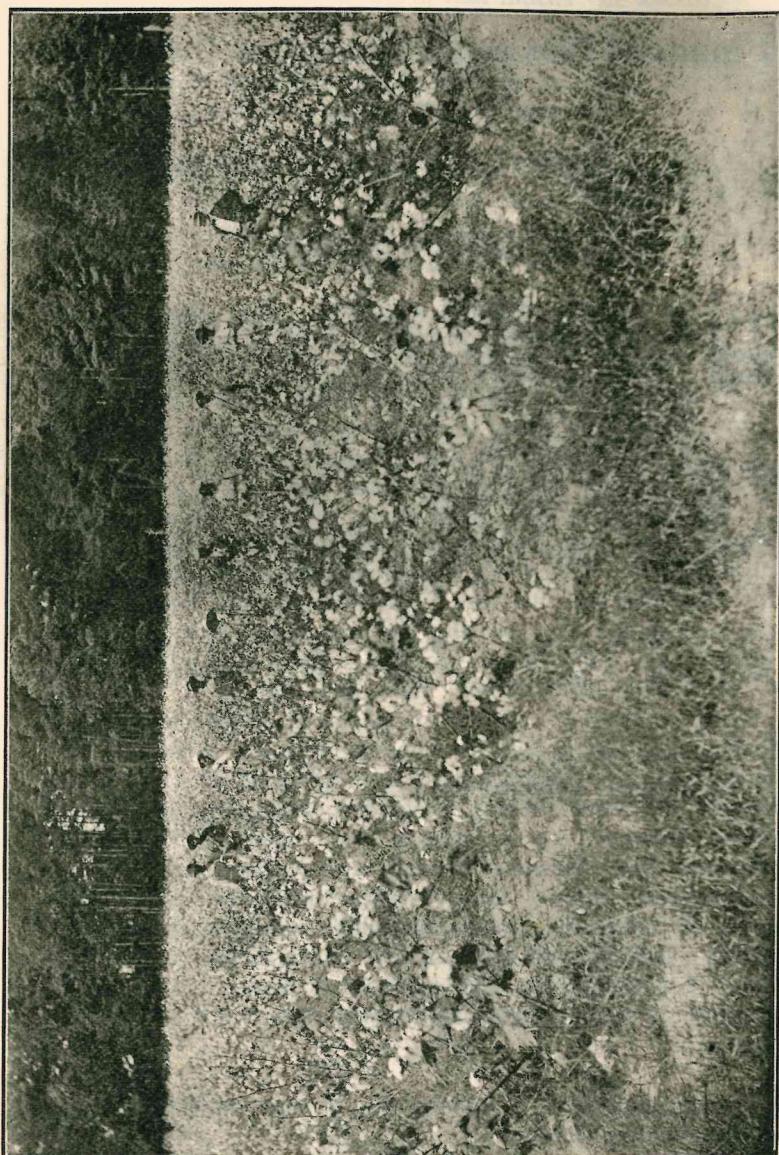
Here's a significant item from that observant journal, *Collier's Weekly*:

CAPITAL AND THE SOUTH.

FINANCIAL NOSES are keen. Just now they are turned toward the South. With a population of 33,000,000, the South now has invested in business about \$84,000,000 more than the whole United States could show in 1880; the value of the South's crops now exceeds the value of the crops of the whole country as late as 1890; and its coal products last year amounted to two and a half times the coal output of the United States in 1890. Go almost anywhere in the South and you feel self-confidence which is based upon figures. "They talk big down there," said an investigator, "but they tell the truth." He showed some figures which did indeed talk big. In the six months ending May first, wholly new water-power projects, with a total capitalization of more than \$200,000,000, have been organized. They will ultimately develop 1,500,000 horsepower. Their financing is looked after by bankers in London, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and the cities of the South. A recent offering in London of \$10,000,000 of bonds of an Alabama power company was largely oversubscribed. Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama are the great water-power States—there, manufacturing enterprises must grow to justify the investments which are being made. It is in the South that the greatest crop increases are coming, that diversified farming is winning converts most rapidly, and the situation is freest of the parasites who fatten on boom-time by-products.

To the man who is looking for a new opportunity, this ought to carry weight.

The population of the sixteen Southern States is 33,000,000, while that of the United States in 1890 was 36,000,000, but



A TYPICAL "BALE TO THE ACRE" COTTON FARM IN AUTAUGA COUNTY, ALA.

Amazing Progress of Alabama and The South.

The South, says the *New York Sun*, is indeed the nation's greatest possession. By far its greatest possession in material resources.

(From the *New York Sun*.)

IN THE LAST THIRTY YEARS the population of the South has increased 77.5 per cent., but during the same period the capital invested in manufactures increased 930 per cent., the value of mineral products 1,930 per cent., the output of coal 1,500 per cent., the value of farm lands and buildings 305 per cent., the resources of national banks 891 per cent., and the expenditures for common schools 525 per cent. These figures indicate something of the amazing increase in agriculture, in manufactures and in banking capital as compared with the increase in population.

The value of farm products in the South in 1880 was \$756,000,000. Last year the amount was over \$3,000,000,000, and was greater by \$600,000,000 than the value of all the farm crops of the United States as late as 1890.

The value of exports from Southern ports last year was \$747,000,000, as compared with \$857,000,000 for the entire country in 1890.

1890 the corn crop of the country was 1,489,000,000 bushels. The corn crop of the South in 1910 was 1,270,000,000 bushels. It is true that the corn crop of the country in 1890 was less than the average, but these figures give an idea of the rapid development of corn growing in the South, when in one year it could produce a crop almost as large as even a small crop of the entire country in 1890.

The population of the sixteen Southern States is 33,000,000, while that of the United States in 1880 was 50,000,000, but

the capital invested in manufacturing in the South is now \$3,000,000,000 or \$300,000,000 more than the total capital invested in manufacturing in the United States in 1880.

The South now has 1,000,000 more cotton spindles than the United States had in 1880. The value of its mineral products last year was \$369,000,000, or \$5,000,000 more than the total value of the mineral products in the United States in 1880.

Last year the South mined 115,000,000 tons of coal, while in 1880 the United States mined of bituminous and anthracite coal only 71,480,000 tons.

Possibly the most striking illustration of the increasing wealth of the South is that though its population is 17,000,000 less than that of the United States in 1880, the individual deposits in its national banks exceed the individual deposits in the national banks of the United States in 1880 by \$84,000,000.

The South now spends for common school education over \$78,000,000, or a little more than the total expenditures of the United States in 1880 for common schools.

The facts merely show what the South has achieved in things that can be expressed in figures. They do not, however, show the gain that has been made in accumulated experience, in the momentum developed, in the world-wide recognition achieved of the South's amazing resources and of the almost limitless field which it offers for the investment of capital, whether that capital be money or brains or brawn.

The South is indeed the nation's greatest possession; greatest in the material wealth to be achieved, greatest in the influence which its geographical location, its domination of the world's cotton trade, and its enormous resources of coal and iron and other minerals will give to it in world commerce; greatest in the strength of its Anglo-Saxon civilization and the influence that this will ultimately have in shaping the destiny of the country.

Why Buy Alabama Land.

By LEE COWART, Commissioner of Immigration.



HY IS ALABAMA a good place in which to live and a good place in which to buy land? First, land is cheaper in Alabama, in proportion, than in any State of the Union; second, and of equal importance, living expenses are as cheap as land.

The fact about life in Alabama, which most impresses the farmers who come from other States to Alabama is the cheapness of living expenses. There are thousands of these prosperous and contented men in Alabama who have come here from States of the North and West. When asked what pleases them most about Alabama, they invariably reply:

"Cheapness of living expenses. We can run a farm a third cheaper in Alabama than we can back home."

No man will take issue with the statement that farm labor is at least a third cheaper in Alabama than in Ohio, Iowa or Minnesota. In fact, it is probably more than a third cheaper.

Again, we are rich in lumber resources, right next to the farm. Alabama, today, is one of the great lumber producing States east of the Mississippi river. Lumber is convenient, and it is as cheap as it is convenient. The Northern farmer is as much surprised to find lumber so cheap as he is to find farm labor so cheap.

One cause which has contributed to starting the great immigration movement from the North and West to Alabama is this very fact—the burden of living expenses is not so heavy upon the Southern farmer as upon the farmer from other sections. Again the industrious farmer, due to the long growing season which lasts practically all the year 'round produces two and three crops from his one piece of land. Thousands of Alabama farmers grow a garden and then raise cotton on the

Alfalfa! Alfalfa! Alfalfa!

"HEART OF THE

GEIGER

ALA.

BLACK BELT"



Twenty thousand acres of good, black Prairie Land now open to *actual settlers*. Soil particularly adapted to the cultivation of Alfalfa, Cotton, Corn and Truck Farming. Also Poultry and Stock Raising.

Geiger is a growing town, located on the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad, between Mobile, Alabama, and Reform, Alabama. The town has Artesian Wells, Modern Hotel, \$10,000.00 Brick School Building under construction; Churches, etc., and is an ideal location for enterprising farmers.

No healthier section in the country, excellent climate, good rainfall. No irrigation necessary.

This is the opportunity of a life time for settlers to secure for themselves an ideal farm at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms.

Write for our Free Book—It tells the whole story.

PINSON & GEIGER LAND CORPORATION, Inc.

J. H. PINSON, President

GEIGER, ALABAMA

ALABAMA.

13

same land. They plant four or five acres in potatoes, and after gathering that crop, they raise corn, cotton or oats on the same ground. In short, it is the common custom for a farmer to grow a crop for the support of his family on a piece of land and then grow another crop on the same land, to bring in money during the harvest season.

Under such conditions it is natural that living expenses should be cheaper here than in other sections, where the growing season does not last, as it does in Alabama, from early March until December. Again stock does not have to be taken off the pastures to be sheltered and fed, except for from four to six weeks in winter? On the other hand there are thousands of farmers in Alabama who never think of bringing their cattle into the barns, and many of them never feed their cattle at all, but depend upon the vitality of the pasture grass even in the dead of winter to support them.

Cheap land and cheap living expenses—what more does a farmer want who is looking for a new location?

Alabama is the garden spot of the South for the farmer and fruit grower. Its soil is of exceptional fertility, the market conditions are the best and the highest prices are the rule.

Alabama offers the most glowing opportunity to the young man who wants to return to the soil.

BLACK PRAIRIE LIME LANDS

CELEBRATED
"HOUSTON CLAY AND TRINITY CLAY" SOIL

15,000 ACRES WELL LOCATED. North of Livingston and west of Epes.

SHIPPING POINT ON Q. & C. R. R., through line to Birmingham, Cincinnati, Louisville and Eastern Markets; New Orleans and Mobile, to Panama Canal.

SUMTER COUNTY LEADS IN ALFALFA growing in west-central Alabama.

UNSURPASSED FOR CORN, Oats, all kinds of Clovers, Bermuda Grass, general forage crops and for live stock. Has advantages over other Counties in having Cattle Tick Eradicated. Can ship into and out of County with safety—big advantage.

COME TO SUMTER COUNTY: We can sell you best class of Prairie lime land at moderate prices. Size of farms and terms to suit.

EASY PAYMENTS and low rate of interest.

FARMERS FROM MICHIGAN, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN and INDIANA, now here and well pleased.

LANDS BOUGHT NOW will show big profits in a few years.

INVESTIGATION INVITED. Write us or come and see. We can suit you.

SUMTER LAND CO.

SUMTER COUNTY.

LIVINGSTON, ALA.

Joseph E. Wing Says Our Alfalfa Lands Are Good as the Best.

"ALFALFA KING" SPENDS WEEK IN PERSONAL INSPECTION OF SOILS AROUND GEIGER AND FINDS THE BLACK BELT EQUAL TO THE BEST BLACK LANDS OF OHIO.

Calls This the Little Eden of the New South—Shows How Every Foot of Soil Around Geiger Can Be Made to Produce Alfalfa and Consequently Become Superior Soil for the Production of Other Crops.

(*Geiger Times*.)

ONE OF THE MEN who has done most for American agriculture is Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio. Mr. Wing is a student of soils and of agriculture. In 1886 he began growing alfalfa in the Rocky Mountains, four years later he began growing it in Ohio, since then through the influence of his teaching alfalfa culture has extended throughout every State east of the Missouri except Florida, and it is beginning there, due to his teaching.

Mr. Wing has studied soils and alfalfa growing also in South America and Europe. He is a busy man, hard to catch, but Mr. Pinson, after considerable effort, managed to locate him temporarily in Geiger, where he is at this writing. Here he is engaged in a serious study of our soils and our possibilities in alfalfa growing. To the editor he said of our region:

"I am amazed. I had never seen this land and did not know there was such a country in America. Your possibilities are splendid. You do not, perhaps, realize what you have here. Let me tell you a story. In north Georgia I directed the growing of alfalfa on a large farm belonging to Mr. C. E. Buek, of Chattanooga. His soil was lime deficient, though he had ledges of hard limestone rock on the place. Mr. Buek in-

stalled a grinder and ground the rock to a coarse powder. We put it out on his fields, at the rate of about 10 tons to the acre. The rock was so hard that it took four times the power to do this that would be necessary to grind your soft chalky limestone here. Having limed his fields we plowed them deep, gave them a little manure, some phosphorus, inoculation which is there necessary, and sowed alfalfa. It took beautifully. I was there last week and was delighted to see the alfalfa fields, as good as any that I have seen in the world. Yet they had something.

"The point is, the carbonate of lime that Mr. Buek ground and put in his soil made his alfalfa succeed. Carbonate of lime is the mother of alfalfa, the mother of all legumes. Here you have worlds of land already full of this lime. I have tested, with delight, your soil in many fields. Nearly everywhere your soils will effervesce when muriatic acid is poured on them. This effervescence shows the presence of a lot of carbonate of lime. Do you know how rarely one finds soils in eastern America so full of lime as that? In Idaho, in New Mexico, in Utah and parts of Colorado one finds such soils, seldom indeed east of the Missouri river.

"I am amazed to find here this type of rich, black soil. It is like the very best soils of central Ohio, better than the soils of Illinois, in my judgment, because it has more lime. Some of your black soils need drainage, yet that problem is very much easier than in Ohio or Illinois, because you have fall. I think your soil will tile drain very easily indeed. It is true that you have been growing pretty good crops without this underdrainage, yet I feel sure that they will be better crops with it. In fact, take one of your deep, rich fields of black soil, underdrain it, put it to alfalfa, follow that with corn and I see no reason why you should fall below the 100-bushel mark. I understand that Mr. Pinson has already grown 94 bushels to the acre, after alfalfa, and without the drainage.

"A limestone country can be always a rich country. That is because with carbonate of lime in the soil, alfalfa, mellilotus and other legumes thrive so well. The reason that they thrive is that the bacteria that secrete nitrogen from the air depend upon limestone for their life and action. The reason why alfalfa does not grow on your sandy land, your red clays, is that

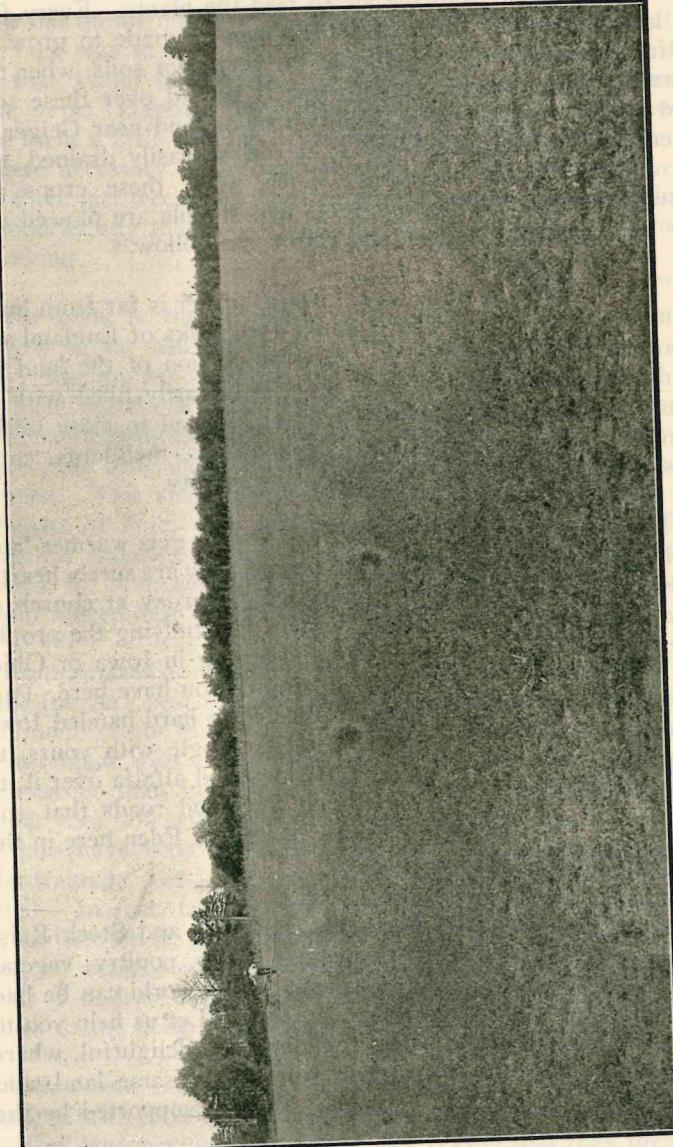
they are lime deficient and thus the bacteria in these soils can't get this nitrogen from the air to feed the plants. Every foot of land near these limestone ledges can be made to grow alfalfa or mellilotus, a better plant for very poor soils, when this lime that is so abundant with you is spread over these soils and mixed through them. Every foot of land near Geiger, if it can be drained, and most of it can be easily drained, can grow alfalfa and mellilotus. Then when these crops are plowed under, or even their roots and stubble are plowed under bumper crops of corn and cotton can follow.

"Think what you have here. Not a farmer is far from limestone and it is so soft that it is like the chalks of England and France. Most farms have a good proportion of the land already splendidly full of lime, the rest is easily filled with it. There is no region in America better adapted to close settlement, to intensive agriculture, with alfalfa, mellilotus, corn, pigs, cows and colts as the basis of prosperity.

"I find your spring climate delicious. If it gets warmer later on I don't think it has hurt your people, they are surely hearty, hale and handsome. I was interested yesterday at church to look at the people, I forgot the sermon for studying the people. They would be called handsome and strong in Iowa or Ohio. Oh, it is a great but undeveloped country you have here. Pardon my saying it, but I think it needs some hard-handed Iowa and Illinois and Ohio farmers here to mingle with yours, to swap ideas, to put drains under the land and alfalfa over it, to multiply the school houses, extend the good roads that you already have and make this a little garden of Eden here in the heart of the New South."

Alabama needs 50,000 Farmers, Dairymen and Stock Raisers, to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre, on easy terms. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for the same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands.

Write for information and literature.—State Board of Immigration, Montgomery, Ala.



AN ALFALFA FIELD.
A PART OF THE ALFALFA LAND ON THE PLANTATION OF MR. WALTON HILL, FIVE MILES FROM MONTGOMERY.

Alabama Makes Strides with Farming as Basis of Ideal School Scheme.

ARTHUR M. EVANS, Staff Correspondent of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, thus writes in his paper of the Educational studies taken by Alabama.

RURAL EDUCATION and corn-growing are traveling hand in hand in Alabama. About twelve years ago an educational awakening began in Alabama and since that time the State has made great strides toward the development of a thoroughly modern system of public schools. At present the work is proceeding at a great pace—new schoolhouses are being built at the rate of one a day; the standard of teaching is being constantly raised; the department of education is striving to vitalize the courses of instruction.

Being a great agricultural State, Alabama, with a view of making its educational system as practical as possible, is emphasizing husbandry as a basis for evolution of an ideal rural school scheme. The Boys' Corn clubs and the Girls' Tomato clubs constitute a movement which, although only two years old, has already accomplished remarkable results. The idea was adopted from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other corn-growing States of the West and has a two-fold object—to popularize education by demonstrating to the rural population that it pays, and to improve the methods of agriculture and thus increase the productivity of the State. In 1909 Alabama produced a total of 43,646,000 bushels of corn on 3,233,000 acres of land. This was an average of only 13.5 bushels an acre.

* * * * *

In 1910 the Boys' Corn Club work was organized in Alabama in connection with the public school system, with the county as the unit, the superintendent of education as the county leader, and each teacher as the leader in the school district. The first year the movement was undertaken in only seventeen counties, but there were 2,100 in the clubs.

That year the best boy corn raiser was Hughie Harden of Pike county, who took an acre of coarse, sandy loam, which had been cultivated for twenty-five years. It had been producing thirteen bushels a year. The boy champion made it

grow 120 bushels. The total cost was about 29 cents a bushel and the net profit from the one acre was \$54.35.

Last year the work was extended to fifty-two counties, 3,800 boys being in the clubs. The winner last year did almost twice as well as the champion of 1910. Eber A. Kimbrough of Tallapoosa county raised 224.74 bushels on one acre, at a cost of little more than 19 cents a bushel including all expenses. His profit was \$135.20. Junius Hill of Etowah county raised 212 bushels on his acre. His expense was only \$4 for fertilizer and seed and his profit was \$155.

This year L. N. Duncan, head of the corn club movement, will have 9,800 boys enrolled, while Miss Della Stroud will have 1,800 girls contesting in the tomato club movement. The object lessons afforded by these model acres are exerting a great influence upon the farmers and the outcome is already seen in increased crops and in a wider variety of farm products. Last year the average yield of corn had advanced to 18 bushels, as compared with 13.5 bushels in 1909. The average corn yield for the sixteen Southern States in 1911 was 18.5 bushels an acre, while the average yield for the United States was 23.9 bushels an acre. In the banner year of 1910 the average for the United States was 27.4 bushels an acre and for the South alone 22.6 bushels.

* * * * *

The boll weevil is by no means an unmitigated curse in the opinion of many Alabama agriculturists—it has turned the attention of the farmer to other crops. By many it is even maintained that the march of the boll weevil from Mexico at the rate of seventy-five miles a year has really been almost a blessing in disguise, the making of the South agriculturally, through diversified husbandry. Diversification, as a matter of fact, is not a new idea in the South, although in the years of adversity, which followed the war, it became neglected. In 1860 the South raised 3,580,000 bushels of corn, or 44 per cent. of the total corn crop of the country. In addition, it raised 376,000 pounds of tobacco, or 88 per cent of the total; 120,000 bushels of peas and beans, or 70 per cent of the total; all the rice and all the sugar cane, and 92 per cent of the sweet potato crop. In the year following the close of the war the South raised 30 per cent of the total crop of corn, wheat and oats. The present movement toward diversified crops is simply a return to the method in vogue half a century ago.

In 1900, of \$53,630,000 which was spent for fertilizer in the country, the South spent nearly 55 per cent. In the next ten

years the South increased its expenditures for fertilizer 156 per cent., while the rest of the country increased its expenditures 60 per cent.

The manner in which the growth of corn in the South has developed may be seen from the fact that in 1880 the corn crop of the sixteen Southern States was 46.5 per cent. of the total crop, while in 1910 it was 41.1 per cent. In the thirty years between 1880 and 1910, the corn production in the South increased more than 100 per cent; in the rest of the country it increased 68.8 per cent. Alabama's increase, during this period, amounted to 179 per cent. In 1880 the State produced 22,679,000; in 1900, 29,356,000, while in 1910 it raised 63,432,000 bushels.

The area of improved farm land in Alabama increased from 8,654,991 acres in 1900 to 9,687,000 in 1910. The value of farm lands and improvements more than doubled, increasing from \$134,618,183 in 1900 to \$287,673,000 in 1910. The figures illustrate the great advancement in agriculture, but the story is only begun, for only 63 per cent. of the land area of the State is now in farms, and of this only 46.8 per cent. is improved farm land.

* * * * *

The expenditures on education in Alabama are of great significance as an index to the great development that is going on in the State. In 1900 the State spent \$923,464 on its public schools. In 1910 the amount paid out for public education was \$2,865,254. In Alabama there is no local taxation by districts for school purposes. The funds are raised by state, county and city taxes. The State has committed itself to the establishment of a high school in each county, and at present all the counties but sixteen have such schools. They are being placed on a four-year basis. Last year the average cost of the schooling furnished in the public schools was \$6.63 for each pupil, the State government paying about two-thirds of this amount.

Throughout the State the schools are being graded and modern buildings are replacing the horrible shacks that formerly served as schoolhouses.

Seven years ago no such buildings were owned by the State; now there are 1,234 of them. Under the present system, the State furnishes plans for the building, and gives \$200 a room, while the district raises the remainder and deeds the building to the State. Altogether, there are 4,590 schools maintained for the whites and 1,976 for the colored population.

WHY BAY MINETTE IS A MONEY MAKING SPOT FOR THE FARMER

QUICK, CHEAP TRANSPORTATION. The main line of the L. & N. Railroad leading directly north to the great cities but 20 hours away.

YOUR FARM WORKS FULL TIME. This is a three-crop country. EARLY vegetables in March and April, then a second crop by September and a third crop in the early winter to be plowed under if desired and enrich the soil.

THE SOIL is loamy, especially adapted for trucking and fruit. Early strawberries and garden truck ripen after the lower Florida and before the Carolina crops, and reach a bare market.

THIS IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT in a new country, the National government has made thorough soil surveys. The Bay Minette Land Co. has operated large farms for years and many problems of soil treatment, crop results, marketing, climate, rainfall and fertilization have been carefully worked out. Besides this, numbers of successful settlers will welcome you and tell you how to prosper.

The commission men visit the town in season and buy for cash. Two hundred bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre at one dollar a bushel at the track is not uncommon for the early crop, with an equal but cheaper crop in the Fall.

Alabama imports over three million dollars worth of dairy products yearly, and it is easy to keep fifteen cows on twenty acres.

This is an ideal country for Satsuma oranges, plums, figs, pecan nuts, strawberries, melons and all fruits.



Cowpeas, the clover of the south. A crop of oats was cut from this field, then a full crop of cowpea hay was cut, and the cowpeas shown in the illustration, over three feet long, will be plowed under in October—a third crop in one year.

A WORD TO THE FARMER'S WIFE. These farms are a one-man proposition; you don't have to wash and cook for the hired man. Where the farms are so small the houses are near each other on the main roads and you have plenty of neighborhood society.

Write and let us tell you what you can do with a thousand dollars.

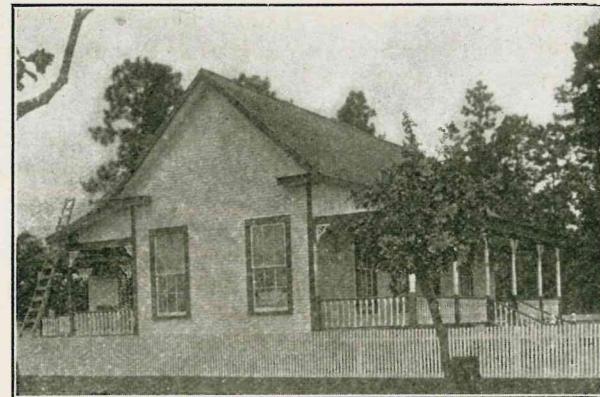
THE BAY MINETTE LAND COMPANY, BAY MINETTE, ALA.

WHY BAY MINETTE IS A DELIGHTFUL PLACE FOR A HOME

A land of SEA BREEZES, SUNSHINE, PURE WATER, PINEY WOODS, NO SWAMPS, ABUNDANCE OF GREEN VEGETABLES and TWELVE MONTHS in the OPEN AIR, all these make for HEALTH.

CHEAP LANDS AND HOMES. The prices are cheap, about one-third that of similar lands in other States. The Company owns 35,000 acres free and clear and stands ready to sell on five-year payments and will advance cash for improvements. Lumber and labor are low and the Company will build substantial houses at less than half the cost of a house in the northern States.

This is one of the few remaining places where *a poor man can earn the price of his home quickly and be independent by his own efforts.*



Home built for a settler by the Company. Cost \$500.

Bay Minette is near the sea with 275 feet elevation, the highest land in the county. In the record-breaking July of 1911 the thermometer did not go above 90 degrees.

THE WINTERS ARE MILD, 40 degrees being a low temperature, though there is an occasional frost. No fires are required in the home for weeks at a time in the winter.

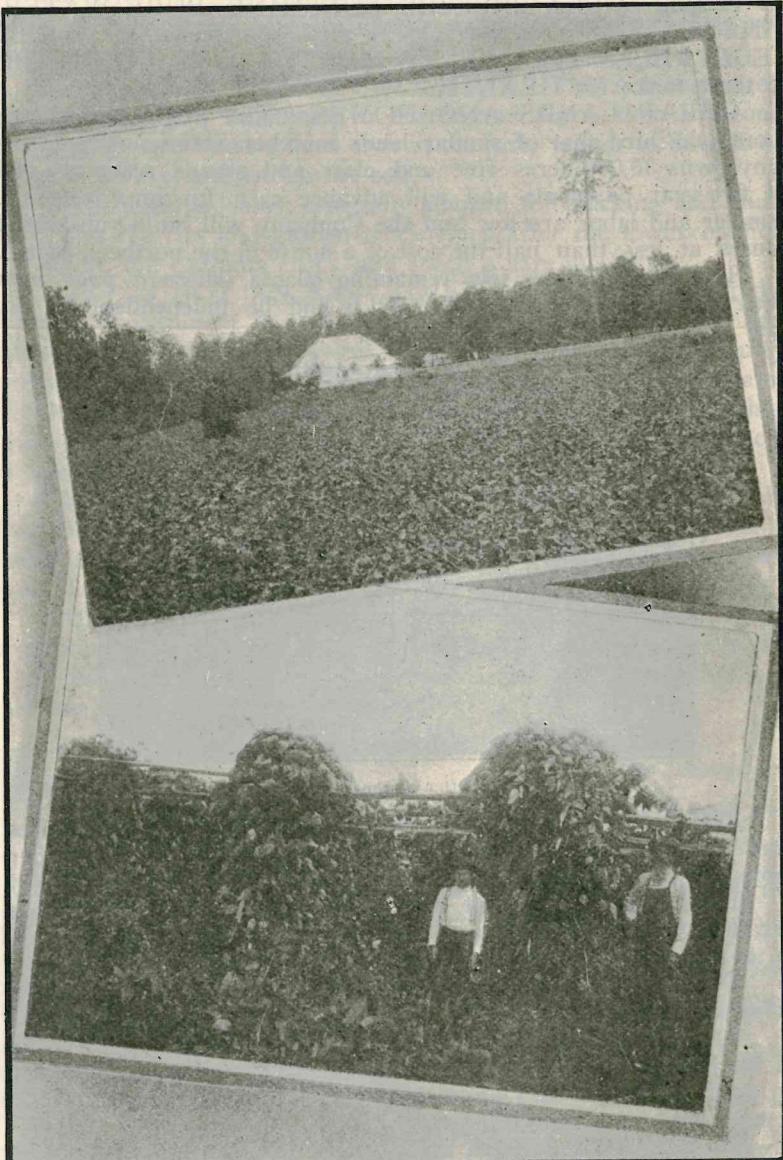
THE WATER from wells at an average of 65 feet is remarkably pure. Complete analysis furnished on application.

BAY MINETTE is THE COUNTY SEAT and the junction of the branch railroad line that serves the rest of the county. It is an up-to-date town of 1,000 inhabitants with many good stores and a wide-awake population largely from the north.

The surrounding farms are from 20 to 40 acres and are being worked by an energetic community. The roads are good and the country level. Mobile, one of the principal southern cities, is but 25 miles away.

There is a large graded school in town and two district schools built on lands donated by the Company.

Address, THE BAY MINETTE LAND CO., BAY MINETTE, ALA.



GROWING FORAGE CROPS OF VELVET AND SOY BEANS IN SOUTH ALABAMA. THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT AWAKENING AS TO INTENSIVE FARMING METHODS IN ALABAMA.

Farming and Farm Lands of Alabama.

By R. F. KOLB, Commissioner of Agriculture.

This is quite a broad subject, for it must be recalled that the soil of Alabama, backed up by its splendid climate, will grow anything that is grown in other States, and is the home of certain products, that are grown only in the South. From one crop alone last season, this State realized \$88,875,000, besides growing corn and other feed stuffs sufficient to care for the needs of man and beast.

Cotton is a staple crop in every part of Alabama, yet from an agricultural standpoint the State is distinctively divided into four sections. Beginning at the Tennessee line, the first two tiers of counties make the famous valley of the Tennessee. The lands in this valley are rich, red, rolling lands, once covered with a magnificent growth of hickory, oak, poplar, walnut, and beech, capable of the highest state of fertility. These lands, however, are owned in large bodies, and farmed by tenants, a system which will impoverish the richest soil. Wherever in the Valley intelligence has tried intensive farming, the results have been astounding when farmed scientifically. Crops of oats, corn, cotton, red clover and alfalfa are limited only by the rain and sunshine. A splendid system of graded public roads, recently built throughout the valley of the Tennessee river, furnish comfortable and easy access to the markets, which are numerous in this section. Water of splendid quality, will be found in abundance, in the streams for the cattle, and in the springs and never failing wells for both man and beast.

Proceeding south from the Tennessee Valley, we reach the mountainous section of the State, which is the mineral section. This area, from north to south, is on a line about 100 miles reaching across the State from east to west, extending to a point about 40 miles north of Montgomery. Less than a quarter of a century ago these lands could be bought for a mere pittance, but science has demonstrated that these lands are very valuable, since they grow fine crops of corn, cotton, potatoes, field peas, besides being the attractive home for the

trucker. Here, to perfection, grows the luscious peach, the strawberry, the raspberry, in fact all the small fruits, and with markets practically at their doors, the energetic and practical farmer is growing rich. This section is known as the white belt, as practically few negroes inhabit this section.

THE BLACK BELT.

This section was so named from the rich black lands, that are commonly called in this State the "Prairie." There is no finer section of country on the globe than this Black Belt of Alabama.

Producing, as it does, immense crops of cotton, corn, alfalfa, hay, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and melons of all kinds, and peaches and other fruits indigenous to this soil, there is no wonder that these favored lands are in demand. They are owned, like the lands in the Tennessee valley, in large tracts, but in recent years the owners have realized that they need more progressive white farmers, which with the splendid system of public roads that are built and now under construction in this belt, will make it a paradise to the home seeker. It has been demonstrated in recent years, by actual results, that a deep well, ever flowing, can be had in any part of this belt, by boring from 200 to 1,000 feet. This water is chemically pure, in fact is highly recommended by the medical profession. The objection heretofore urged against these lands as a home was the universal bad roads during the winter and spring months.

THE GOOD ROADS.

In the county of Montgomery, before the good roads were built, the farms were practically deserted by the owners, who for the comfort of their families, took up their residence in the cities and towns, leaving these valuable farms to the mercy of the tenant, which in this section means the negro. Since the coming of the good roads these lands have again become the home of the owner, and with his auto, and the splendid system of roads, he can live 10 miles out and only have a few minutes difference between his arrival at his place of business and that of his less fortunate neighbor who has to live in the city. All of this Black Belt section are interested in, and are now engaged in the building of graded public roads in their respect-

THE PINE BELT OF ALABAMA.

ive counties. For stock raising, on account of the grasses that can be grown in this section the year round, this section is especially recommended. The successful growing of alfalfa in the section west of Montgomery and a few miles east, has lent a great influence to the raising of stock. In Dallas county, in which the city of Selma is located, the progressive farmers are making a great success in raising blooded cattle, in fact the eradication of the cattle tick in which both the State and the National Government is interested, will solve the question of profitably growing cattle in this section.

THE PINE BELT OF ALABAMA.

The Pine Belt of Alabama, the last to be settled, as it was thought to be worthless, has become the most sought after of any lands in the State. This section is also known as the White Belt, on account of being almost wholly settled by white people, and by a people who gladly extend the hand of welcome to any prospective settler who may cast his lot among them. This section grows cotton, corn, oats, rye, peanuts, sugar cane, field peas, peaches, pecans, and all the small fruits and vegetables. In fact, one small town in this section with less than 300 inhabitants, shipped and collected for strawberries to the amount of \$150,000. Just north of this town some 16 miles, is the famous tomato section, where annually the truckers ship from \$100,000 to \$150,000 worth of tomatoes and other vegetables during the season. This section is greatly blessed by having an abundance of pure drinking water, as well as never failing branches and creeks, thereby making this section, where the grains can be grown so cheaply, together with the natural grasses that grow the year round, make it also a suitable country for the raising of stock. Rainfall in this section is plentiful. Seldom does a crop get injured for want of rain.

Schools taught by competent teachers, free to the scholars, are scattered all over the State, and now the State has a fund with which to build schoolhouses, wherever the local community will assist. This the communities are gladly doing, and the consequence is that a beautiful painted schoolhouse will soon be perched upon every hill and vale of this State. But the schools will be treated of by our splendid Superintendent of Education, to which we invite the attention of prospective settlers.

ALABAMA'S GATEWAY TO THE SEA

MOBILE

THE NEAREST POINT TO THE PANAMA CANAL

MOBILE wants more factories and has exceptional inducements to offer to secure them.

MOBILE wants ship building and ship supply industries.

MOBILE wants hundreds of thousands of farmers to take advantage of her phenomenally fertile farm lands that produce three crops a year with less effort than lands in less favored sections produce one crop.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES SUBMITTED TO INDICATE MOBILE'S PROGRESS:

A NEW LINE of steamships will inaugurate a service from Mobile to Brazilian and other South American ports beginning September, 1912.

Postoffice receipts for 1911----- \$178,442.25
Bank clearings for 1911----- 73,058.25

MOBILE EXCEEDS by almost \$1,000,000 the combined exports of Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston and Baltimore to Cuba and is only surpassed by New York.

MOBILE'S EXPORTS June, 1911, to June, 1912, to Cuba totaled \$8,656,152.

Total exports from Mobile, fiscal year ending
June 30, 1912 ----- \$31,229,608
Total exports from Mobile, fiscal year ending
June 30, 1911 ----- 30,153,372

Gain ----- \$ 1,076,236
Combined imports and exports, fiscal year
ending June 30, 1912 ----- \$35,872,526
Combined imports and exports, fiscal year
ending June 30, 1911 ----- 34,184,945

Gain ----- \$ 1,687,581

*If you want to locate a profitable factory or
a revenue producing farm.*

Write

EDWARD J. TROY, SECRETARY.
MOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS LEAGUE,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Alabama's Mineral Resources.

Alabama in recent years has produced the following minerals: Bauxite, clays, coal, copper, gold, graphite, iron ore, lime, mica, mineral waters, natural gas, pyrites, sand and gravel, silver and stone.

RICH IN WATER POWER.

Alabama is one of the richest states of the Union in developed water power. It has already 1,382 plants operated by water power and it has 175,000 horse power already developed from its waterways.

COAL PRODUCTION.

Alabama has 8,430 square miles of workable coal fields. In all it has 14,430 square miles of possible coal fields.

In 1880 Alabama produced 323,072 tons; in 1910 it produced 15,000,000 tons.

ALABAMA IRON ORE.

Alabama produced in 1880, 191,676 tons of iron ore. In 1910 its production had increased to 4,970,000.

It is estimated that there are in Alabama 1,000,000,000 tons of red ore and 75,000,000 tons of brown ore.

ALABAMA'S GREEN WAY TO THE SEA



On the Road to Ticker's Springs, Montgomery, Ala.

SAMPLE GOOD ROADS.
A STRETCH OF A BEAUTIFUL DRIVE NEAR MONTGOMERY AND A
PART OF A MAGNIFICENT SYSTEM OF GOOD ROADS.

Alabama's Magnificent Climate.

By P. H. SMYTH, Section Director, U. S. Weather Bureau.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In the preparation of this climatic summary of Alabama, the writer has referred to the reports of the Smithsonian Institution, "Descriptive Meterology," by Prof. Willis L. Moore, LL. D., Sc. D., Chief U. S. Weather Bureau; "Geological Survey of Alabama," by Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., State Geologist of Alabama; Bulletin Q. Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Bulletin 18 of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn, Ala.; and to the reports of the Cooperative Observers in Alabama cooperating with the U. S. Weather Bureau.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Alabama is situated between the eighty-fifth and eighty-ninth meridians of west longitude, and between the thirty-first and thirty-fifth parallels of north latitude. The latest estimates give the total area of the State as 52,251 square miles, of which 51,540 square miles constitute the land surface.

The State may be considered as an undulating plain, whose mean elevation above sea-level is approximately 600 feet, gradually rising from sea-level in the extreme southwestern portion, to the rolling prairies and foothills of the central portion, from this latter section the rise is much more pronounced to the southwestern limit of the Appalachian mountain chain, which extends into the northeastern portion of the State.

The general elevation of the highland area is 800 feet, with mountains rising 1,200 to 1,600 feet higher.

The line along which the highest altitudes occur, runs in a northeast-southwest direction, with the altitudes increasing from the southwest towards the northeast, therefore, the general slope of the surface is away from this elevated area towards the northwest, west, southwest, south and southeast.

Drainage.—The extreme southeastern, southern, and southwestern parts of the State are drained by the Chattahoochee and numerous smaller rivers flowing southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The northern portion is drained by the Tennessee into the Mississippi system. The remainder of the State, including all of the western, northeastern, central, and south-central portions, is drained by the Mobile system, composed of the Tombigbee and its branches, and the Alabama and its tributaries, the Coosa and the Tallapoosa. Alabama is indeed a State of rivers.

CLIMATE.

Alabama is specially favored in the factors controlling the climate of the State; its geographic position, elevation above sea-level, arrangement of its highlands, proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, and prevailing winds, all conduce to a temperate and comparatively uniform climate, with extremes of temperature rare.

Severe cold weather seldom occurs, and freezing temperature rarely continues longer than 48 hours.

The summers, while long, are not extremely hot, and, even in midsummer the nights are, as a rule, comfortable.

Snow rarely falls, except in the northern counties, where it occurs on an average of about twice each winter, and seldom remains on the ground for a period of more than forty-eight hours.

The rainfall is abundant and well-distributed, except along the Gulf coast, where it is heavy.

The average length of the crop-growing season in the extreme northern counties, is about 190 to 210 days; in middle counties, 210 to 240 days; in southern counties, except Mobile and Baldwin, 240 to 270 days, and in Mobile and Baldwin counties, 270 to 280 days. The growing season is so long that often two, and sometimes three, minor crops are raised on the same ground in one year.

The following is a more detailed statement of the climate:

Temperature.—The average temperature of the entire State is 63°; of the northern portion 61°; of the middle portion 64°, and of the southern portion, 65°. The mean temperature

is highest in Baldwin and Mobile counties, and lowest in DeKalb County in the northeastern portion of the State. The highest mean temperature is 67°, and the lowest 60°. The average temperature by seasons for the State as a whole, is as follows: Winter, 46°; spring, 63°; summer, 79°; autumn, 64°. The average summer maximum temperature is 90°, and the average winter temperature 35°. The highest maximum temperature of record in the State, is 109°, which occurred at Lock No. 4 (Lincoln), Talladega County, July 7, 1902. The lowest minimum temperature of record in the State, is 18° below zero, which occurred at Valley Head, DeKalb County, February 14, 1905.

Average number of days during the year with the temperature above 90°, 62; average number of days during the year with the temperature below 32°, 35.

The temperature seldom falls below zero, even in the northern portion of the State, and it has been below zero in the southern portion of the State once in the last 39 or 40 years.

On February 13, 1899, the temperature fell to 5° below zero at Montgomery, and to 1° below zero at Mobile; this was the coldest weather ever recorded or remembered in the southern portion of State.

Killing frost.—The average dates of the last killing frost in spring, are as follows: In Baldwin and Mobile counties, February 20th, to March 1st; in Washington and Clarke counties and the counties lying east of those two counties, March 1st to March 10th; in middle counties, March 10th to March 20th, and in northern counties, March 20th to April 6th.

The average dates of the first killing frost in autumn, are as follows: In the northern tier of counties, about October 25th; from the Tennessee Valley south to a line drawn from Cleburne County to Pickens County, October 25th to November 1st; in middle counties, November 1st to November 10th; in southern counties, except Baldwin and Mobile counties, November 10th to November 20th, and in Baldwin and Mobile counties, November 20th to December 1st.

The latest known killing frost occurred May 2, 1897, at Oneonta, Blount County; with this exception, the latest killing frost on record, occurred April 30th, at Valley Head, DeKalb County. The earliest killing frost, of which there is an official

CULLMAN PROPERTY CO.

Sales Office, CULLMAN, ALABAMA

This Property Consists of About 100,000 Acres of Land Lying in the Following Counties:

CULLMAN COUNTY BLOUNT COUNTY MORGAN COUNTY
LAWRENCE COUNTY WINSTON COUNTY

Embraces as fine farm lands as can be found anywhere, growing abundantly cotton, all grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, etc., of every kind, healthy climate, white people, no hurricanes.

The property has settled over 2,500 families in the different counties and during the last ten years there were not more than fifty parcels of land which reverted back to the Property. This proves that the settlers on the lands are prosperous and contented.

Salubrity and fertility of the lands of the Cullman Property are unquestioned. The country is well watered and the colony of the Cullman Property is one of the most successful in the United States. The industry and sobriety of its people are admirable. The existence of such a class of farmers as are settled on the Property is itself a strong recommendation of the land, and an inducement to further settlement. It would be difficult to present the advantages too strongly. (This statement is taken from report by Percifor Frazer, one of the best authorities in Geology in the United States.)

Cullman County in itself is fast becoming an educational center with its Public Schools, County High School, St. Bernard College and Sacred Heart Academy, of which institutions the State is proud.

Terms: The prices of the lands vary from \$5.00 to \$12.50 per acre, and the average price for the lands is about \$7.50 per acre. We sell these lands on a cash payment of 25% and the balance in five equal annual payments maturing on the 1st of November, but the payments can be made at any time before thereby stopping interest on same.

All inquiries promptly answered. For further particulars write or apply in person to,

CULLMAN PROPERTY CO.
CULLMAN, ALABAMA

ALABAMA.

35

record, occurred October 2d, at Decatur, Morgan County, however, the cooperative observer at Oneonta reports that there is a record of killing frost at that place occurring on September 4, 1866.

Precipitation.—The annual average for the State, as a whole, is 51 inches. The annual average for the northern portion is 51 inches, and for the southern portion 51 inches. The greatest annual average is in the southwestern counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, where it is between 60 and 63 inches. Another area of heavy precipitation is in the mountainous, or north-central and northeastern portions of the State, where it averages between 53 and 57 inches. The region of least precipitation is near the center of the State, where the annual average is about 48 inches.

The precipitation is practically all in the form of rain. Snow occurs on an average of twice each winter in the northern half of the State, and, on an average, of about once or twice a season, that is sometime during the winter or early spring in the southern half. The depth of snowfall varies from an inappreciable amount in the extreme southern portion, to about 8 to 14 inches in the north-central and northern portions. It is not uncommon for a winter to pass without snow enough to cover the ground in any part of the State.

The precipitation is, as a rule, well distributed in the growing seasons, especially in the middle or more important agricultural counties. The autumns are, in general, favorable for the maturing and harvesting of the staple crops.

The average number of days in the year on which 0.01 of an inch or more of precipitation occurs is 102, divided as follows: Winter, 26 days; spring, 23 days; summer, 30 days; autumn, 23 days.

Wind.—The prevailing direction of the wind for the year is south; for winter, north; spring, south; summer, south; September, east; remainder of the autumn, north. The highest velocity ever recorded in the State, was 72 miles per hour, from the southeast, at Mobile, October 2, 1893.

During the passage of general storms over, and to the north of this region, destructive local windstorms, or tornadoes, sometimes occur. March and April are the months of greatest frequency of such storms, and the late afternoon the time



FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN RAISING STRAWBERRIES IN ALABAMA. THE SCENE PICTURED HERE IS COMMON IN THE GATHERING SEASON IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

of greatest frequency. The region of greatest frequency is the north-central portion of the State.

The coast regions of the State are, at times, visited by West Indian storms that are very destructive. As to the frequency with which these storms visit the Gulf, Prof. Willis L. Moore, in his "Descriptive Meteorology," page 230-231, says:

"Between July and October, inclusive, there are annually about ten tropical storms that touch some portion of the Atlantic or Gulf coasts. On an average, less than one per annum is severely destructive. Most of them are of such a nature that if timely warnings be issued, as they usually are, little loss of life or property occurs.

As to the frequency with which these storms visit the Gulf, it may be said that the late Increase A. Lapham, of Wisconsin, carefully prepared a list of severe storms, more than thirty-five years ago, to be used by him as one of the arguments for a government weather service. He showed that from 1800 to 1870 ten hurricanes reached some portion of the Gulf coast with a force so marked as to leave authentic records in the local annals of the region. This is an average of one in each seven years. This average has been maintained since 1870."

Fog.—Dense fog seldom occurs, and then, as a rule, in the winter and spring months, and is usually confined to the coast regions.

Hail.—Hail occurs occasionally during the spring and summer months, but destructive hailstorms are rare.

Thunderstorms.—Thunderstorms occur in some portion of the State during every month of the year, being most frequent during the summer months. Thunderstorms are most severe in the west-central counties, and along the Gulf coast.

Droughts.—The following is a record of some notable droughts in Alabama, prior to the establishment of the Government Weather Service in the State, being extracts from Bulletin 18 of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn, Ala.

"1825—A dry summer.

"1839-40—A great drought throughout Alabama and the entire South from about August 1, 1839, to near the end of January, 1840. The Warrior River at Tuscaloosa was very nearly dry. At Montgomery there was a light rain in August,

and no more until late in October. The Alabama River was too low for navigation.

"1845—The spring and summer were exceedingly dry.

"1851—Summer dry and hot, and there was but little rain from May 4, until August 10.

"1853—A general drought during April and May.

"1857—No rain fell in east Alabama during the months of June and July.

"1860—No rain fell in east Alabama from June 5, to July 27. Many creeks were dry."

Local droughts occurred in June, 1882; March, 1887; May, 1889, 1891, and 1897; February, March, and May, 1898, and from the middle of April to the latter part of August, 1902.

One of the most severe droughts in Alabama of which the Weather Bureau has a record, prevailed during September and October, 1904.

In September, 1908, drought conditions were experienced in some sections of the State. March, 1910, was, at some stations, the driest March on record.



A cotton patch on the farm of J. H. Johnson, Bessemer, Alabama, and in the mineral district.

Cattle Industry In Alabama.

By C. A. CARY, State Veterinarian.

In any country where winters are short and mild and where grasses and forage grow in abundance cattle raising becomes one of the principal lines of the live stock farming.

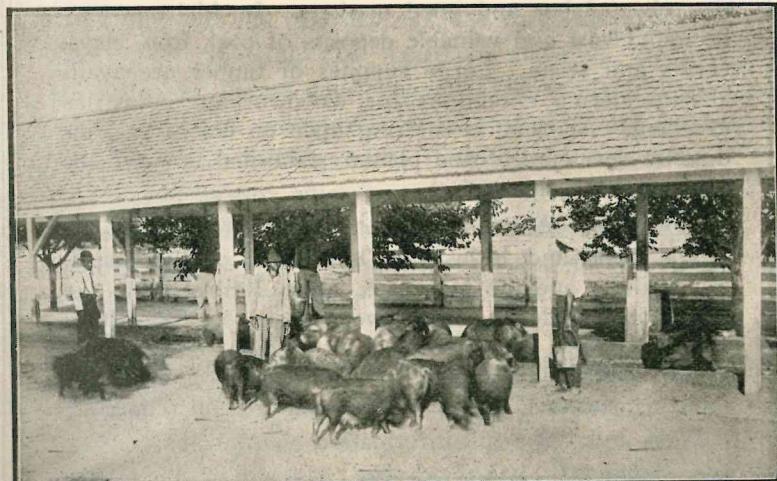
One of the essentials of successful cattle raising is well-bred or high-bred animals, not necessarily all registered animals. The cows may be grades or selected scrubs to begin with but the head of the herd should be registered and a well developed beef type bull for developing a herd of beef cattle or a registered well developed dairy type bull for the dairy herd. Alabama is short on registered beef herds, yet no great difficulty will be encountered in securing registered beef bulls to head herds. As to dairy bulls one can find numbers of highly bred dairy herds in Alabama—especially of the Jersey breed. Holsteins, Gurnseys, etc., are not so numerous. Nearly all native cattle of Alabama have more or less Jersey blood in them. While milch cows are scarce it is possible for a new man or farmer to find sufficient cows to start a herd. Let me add here that the great demand for milk, cream and butter is so great in the larger cities of Alabama that the dairy business is a most inviting opening for immigrants who know the dairy and its work.

CONCENTRATED FEED.

Concentrated feeds for cattle can be produced or bought in Alabama. Corn can be made here about as cheap as anywhere. Cotton seed meal is also as cheap here as in other States. Wheat bran and shorts may be relatively high since they are not distinctly Alabama products. But there are other feeds that will take their place. Soy beans are legumes that will furnish an abundance of nitrogenous feed. In the southern parts of the State cassava may serve to help increase the sup-

ply of carbo-hydrates. It should be mentioned here that sugar cane and sorghum can be utilized in both the forage and the syrup products for increasing the supply of carbohydrates. Syrup and molasses are now being used by feed mixers in making some of the mixed feeds. When it comes to forage crops the South stands right to the front. Silage for beef and for milk production has been tried and found to be almost indispensable. Corn and sorghum silage can be made as cheap in Alabama as anywhere in the world. I have seen statements of the cost of silage so low that they seem incredible. Wheat hay, oat hay, crimson clover, vetch, velvet beans, cow peas, soy beans, beggar weed, Johnson grass and sorghum may be grown in Alabama. In North Alabama red and Alsike clover may be successfully grown. In the black belt of Alabama (lime laid regions) alfalfa flourishes and it is a most excellent feed for all kinds of cattle. Dairy cattle and beef cattle make the cheapest milk and beef on pastures. No matter where cattle are grown, the pasture is of prime importance. Without it cattle raising of any kind becomes very expensive and sometimes impossible. In Alabama Bermuda is the summer pasture and plant. It will grow on all kinds of good soil—sandy, lime, clay, etc. It is to Alabama what blue grass is to Kentucky. I believe that on equally fertile soils Bermuda in Alabama will make more pasture than blue grass in Kentucky. Every permanent pasture in Alabama should be and can be solidly sodden with Bermuda. Remember the land must be fairly rich or fertilized with commercial fertilizer or manure if Bermuda is forced to grow abundantly. But clover can be sown in the bur on Bermuda sod in June, July or August and it will furnish fine late winter and early spring grazing and will reseed itself and be permanently fixed in the pasture. Spring vetch will do almost as well as burr clover but will not so rapidly and surely reseed itself. Carpet grass will grow luxuriantly in low places in all pastures, but it encroaches upon Bermuda and is not so nutritive as Bermuda. Velvet beans, soy beans and cow peas may be grown and made into hay or grazed off in the fall and winter with profit to the cattle and value to the land as nitrogenous fertilizers. From the foregoing it will be seen that good pastures, forage and concentrated feed stuffs can be made plentiful and readily available on every farm in Alabama. This makes Alabama a cattle State.

Moreover, Alabama, in line with the counties and the Bureau of Animal Industry, is actively engaged in eradicating the cattle tick and that means no more losses of cattle from tick forever. Lastly, let me say that the water supply is excellent in quality and very abundant. I was recently on a very fine 1,000 acre tract of black land in Hale county where there were large Bermuda pastures and four overflowing artesian wells. The cattle business in Alabama can be made very profitable and the cattle men of the north and west will find conditions most favorable for cattle breeding and feeding in Alabama.



Drove of fine hogs grown on the farm of the Tuskegee Normal Institute in Macon County.

ALABAMA
HOMESEEKERS and INVESTORS
WILL FIND THE GREATEST
ADVANTAGES ALONG THE:::

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
AND THE
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD
IN ALABAMA

For the Homeseeker, there are thousands of acres of fertile land available at \$10.00 per acre upward. Climate and rainfall conditions are ideal in Alabama. There are no severe droughts, no blizzards in winter. The growing season lasts from nine to twelve months, permitting the raising of three and four crops annually. Along the Southern and the Mobile & Ohio may be found the finest locations for general farming, stock raising, fruit growing, trucking and poultry raising.

For the Manufacturer, there are available cheap sites for plants, contiguous to ample supplies of raw material, and convenient to excellent transportation facilities, cheap labor and good markets. In Alabama may be found vast and valuable deposits of coal, iron, clays, earths and stone. Large supplies of timber are available, rendering conditions for woodworking industries excellent. Alabama is entering upon an era of vast industrial development and plants established now will be assured prosperity.

Alabama Opportunities Are Worth Investigation

The Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad has issued booklets dealing with every phase of agricultural and industrial opportunity in the state of Alabama. These books contain detailed information on many interesting subjects. They will be sent free on request.

Write today for full information on Alabama.

M. V. RICHARDS,

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. L. HENDERSON, Agent, L. & I. Dept., MOBILE, ALA.



HE lines of the Southern Railway and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad traverse the state of Alabama from North to South and from East to West, affording excellent transportation facilities to nearly every section of the state and reaching into some of the richest and most rapidly developing territory existing today in the South.

Along the Southern and the Mobile & Ohio are to be found openings and opportunities for every line of industry. Tributary to these roads are thousands of acres of fertile lands, suitable for general farming, trucking, poultry and stock raising and fruit growing. These lands are cheap, they have the finest soils and offer to the homeseeker every advantage. Alabama cities are today buying millions of dollars worth of farm produce from the North and West, and the man who will locate in the state and supply the local demand will make his fortune.

For the manufacturer and the investor, there is vast opportunity in Alabama, along the lines of these roads. The great coal and iron deposits, the vast beds of clays, earths and mineral raw materials have as yet not reached their fullest development. The roads traverse for hundreds of miles great forests of pine and hardwood timber, affording every facility for woodworking interests. Alabama cities are offering attractive advantages to owners of plants, and there are few better openings for capital today than those existing in the cities and towns along the Southern and Mobile & Ohio in Alabama.

The Land and Industrial Department of these roads carries full and complete information concerning every phase of opportunity and opening, for farmers, homeseekers, manufacturers and investors. Inquiries regarding Alabama will receive prompt and full attention. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.

The Rich Oyster and Fish Preserves of the State.

By DAVID HOLT.

Shell piles along the shores of Portersville bay accumulated during countless centuries before the white man first placed his foot upon the soil of this continent indicate that the oyster industry is the oldest in the State that has survived. Indians from points far distant from the coast made their pilgrimages to Mobile and Portersville bays each year and gradually erected these monuments of shells interspersed with bones of fishes, animals and human beings, pieces of pottery and arrow heads.

It is only within recent years, however, that the vast shell fish industry of Alabama has been appreciated and a systematic effort has been made to conserve and extend the public oyster reefs. Under the law enacted by the legislature of 1909 and amplified by the legislature of 1911 the growth of the oyster industry has been phenomenal and the value of the oyster bottoms and the boats and factories necessary to handle the products therefrom has grown into the millions of dollars.

Almost the entire seacoast of Alabama, in all its bays and inlets are capable of producing oysters, with the exception of the upper end of Mobile bay where the water is too fresh for their successful cultivation. Portersville bay, with its thousands of acres of natural oyster reefs and private beds planted by riparian owners, the lower end of Mobile bay where immense natural reefs are to be found, in Bon Secour bay and river where the renowned Bon Secour "Plants" used exclusively by the fancy raw oyster trade are grown, and on Perdido bay are some of the finest oyster waters of the world.

There is a long open planting season when oysters may be taken from the public reefs and planted on the private beds. The owners of water-front property have the right to plant and protect oysters for a distance of three hundred yards from

their shore line and there are immense areas beyond the rights of riparian owners that are subject to lease from the State at a nominal yearly rental and on which oysters from the public reefs may be planted and protected.

WHERE THEY BREED.

In those waters in which the oysters "spat" or breed, all that is necessary to establish a private oyster reef is to cover the bottom of the bay at that point with oyster shells upon which the embryo oysters attach themselves and grow into marketable size within two years. While much progress has been made within the past four years the industry is still in its infancy and offers one of the best fields in the State for investment of labor and capital.

In 1910 a factory for the canning of shrimp and oysters was established on the Portersville bay shore in Mobile county about midway between Coden and Bayou La Batre. The plant was constructed at a cost of more than \$100,000 and by canning oysters in the winter and spring and shrimp in the summer and early fall the cannery operates almost the entire year and this establishment has brought unprecedented prosperity to that coast. During the winter months there is work at the factory for four or five hundred persons, including the catchers, and the wages paid to men, women and children of working age which enables them to live comfortably with pleasant surroundings in a healthy locality and to save something for a rainy day.

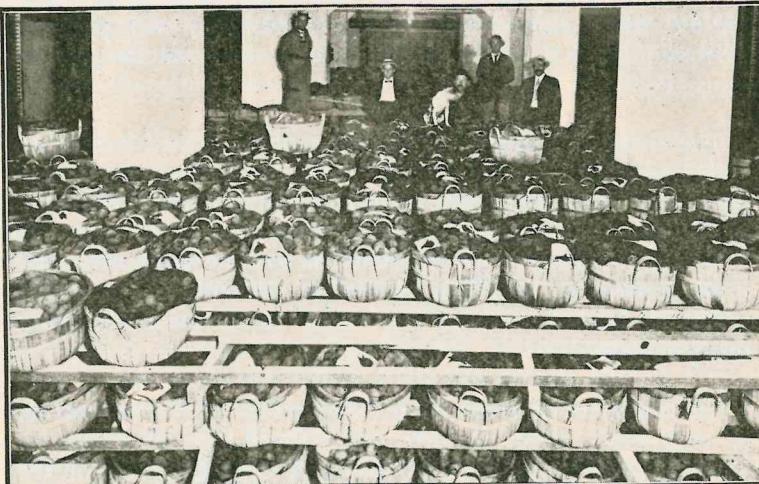
The shell fish industry in Alabama offers a field subject to indefinite extension. There are enough oysters in sight to supply one or more additional factories and the market and supply of raw oysters could be vastly increased as there is scarcely a limit to the demand for the Alabama oysters which are equal if not superior to the "Blue Points" of Chesapeake bay. Both additional labor and capital are needed on the coast to develop these industries.

The shipment of crabs to interior points and the preserving of crab meat offers another undeveloped field of endeavor. There is never a scarcity of crabs along the coast except in the coldest months of winter and the demand for this delicacy is rapidly growing all over the country.

The diamond-back terrapin is to be found in the marsh islands along the Alabama coast and at some points along the main land. These are equal in every way to the Maryland diamond-backs and bring as high as \$35 per dozen in season.

Mobile is the chief oyster and shell-fish market of the State, though Coden, Bayou La Batre and other coast points do a large business, shipping direct to the consumer or customer in the interior.

The oyster interests of the State are under a State Oyster Commission of which John Craft is President and J. A. Joullian, Secretary.



A Scene in a Fruit Shipping Warehouse in Mobile in the Fruit Gathering Season.

Alabama Has the Best and Cheapest Land

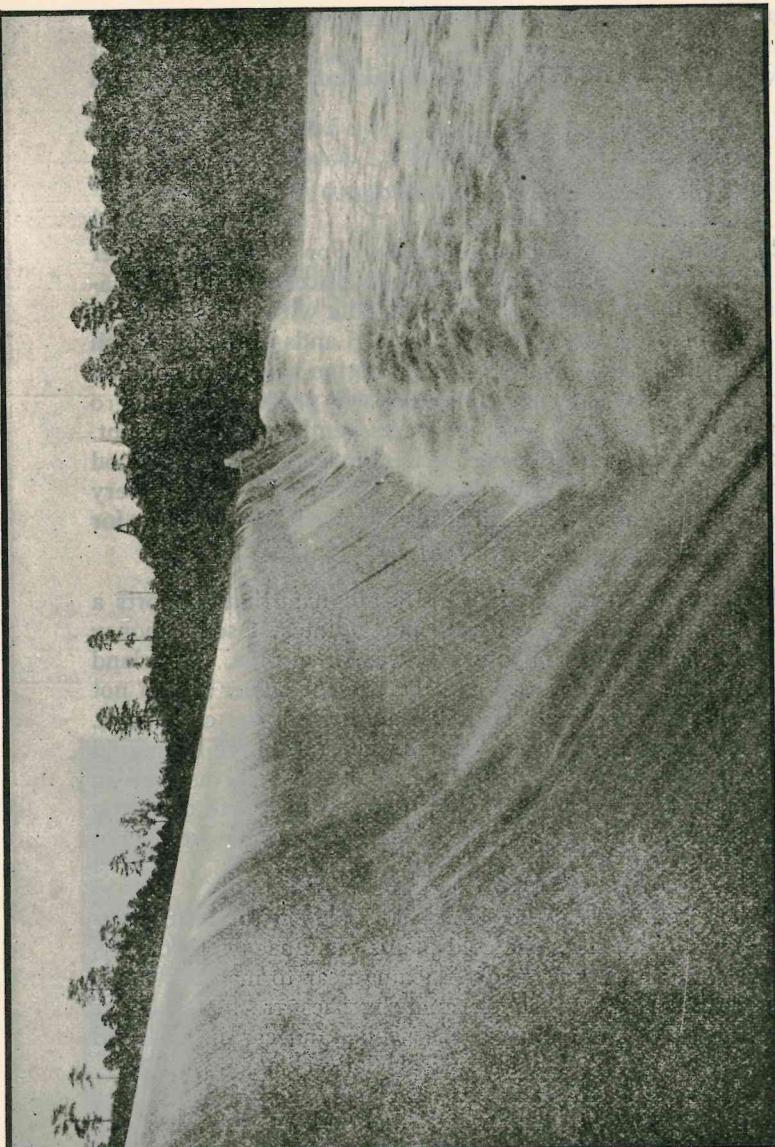
(*Birmingham Ledger.*)

The opportunity of Alabama is now. For years The Ledger has remarked at times on the absurd price of land in Alabama. From the Tennessee Valley to the wire grass lands of Houston the price has been ridiculous. Lands in the black soil belt that will produce nearly a bale of cotton have been sold for \$8 an acre. That is to say lands that will produce with negro labor \$60 a year have sold for one-seventh of that amount. Today \$50 is considered a high price for land, even near good towns like Tuscaloosa, Talladega, or Gadsden. There is very little land in Alabama not intrinsically worth \$50 an acre for farm purposes.

There is a five acre place near Birmingham that supports a family and enables the owner to put at interest some money each year and he has no other source of income. The land was bought for \$80 an acre and the present owner would not consider \$1,000 an acre. It is five miles from the city limits. Fruit, fowls and the garden are the products. There is no gold mine on it. There are other lands doing equally as well in Jones valley. Any land that will produce \$100 worth of cotton or garden truck is worth \$200, and a good farmer would not take that offer.

Furthermore ours is the last cheap land on the earth controlled by white men. The cold plains of Canada sell for better prices than the prairies of Alabama near to markets. Our climate, soil, markets, schools and churches are better. Our civilization is in the hands of the people and can be changed for the better any four years and partially changed oftener.

Alabama needs now 50,000 farmers, men who will come and buy farms and till them. These farmers cannot buy as good land at anything near the same figures in Texas or Canada, or in the irrigated deserts of the west, markets considered. Here must be the next place for the flood of immigrants. There is no more cheap land except ours.



A SAMPLE OF THE GREAT WATER POWER POSSIBILITIES OF ALABAMA. THE DAM ACROSS THE TALLAPOOSA RIVER OF THE MONTGOMERY LIGHT & WATER POWER COMPANY AND WHICH SUPPLIES THE CITY WITH ELECTRICAL POWER.

Montgomery County Alabama

IN AN admirable treatise on the soils of Montgomery County, issued by the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, it is declared that if the soils of this county were in Illinois or adjoining states they could not be bought for less than \$100 to \$125 an acre.

This assertion is made after an illuminating description of the soils of the county, the mild climate and the variety of crops that can be grown. It is shown that land values in Montgomery County are very low, the prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

The farm products of Montgomery County approximate \$8,000,000 a year in value and the county holds first place in agricultural development of all the counties of the State. The soils are of sixteen distinct types, the principal ones being black lands or prairies, red lands with clay subsoils and light sandy, or pine lands. The standard crops are cotton, corn, oats and alfalfa, but potatoes, cane, fruit, grapes and garden truck are grown successfully.

The soils of the county are adapted to all these crops, and many others, and the yields can be readily doubled or trebled by proper rotation and intelligent methods of cultivation. The light sandy soils are adapted to all fruits and vegetables while the clay types offer exceptionally good opportunities for growing forage of all kinds, including alfalfa or dairying, and for stock raising.

BRUCE KENNEDY, GENERAL SECRETARY,
BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE,
TYSON BUILDING, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Montgomery County Alabama

SINCE the Montgomery County farmers have begun to diversify their crops on a broader scale, some great results have been achieved. Within a few miles of the city hundreds of acres are now given to the cultivation of hays, from alfalfa and Johnson grass; and of oats and of corn. Here may be seen barnyards filled with pedigreed cattle, hogs and sheep, fit to grace the model farms and ranches of the celebrated blue grass region of Kentucky.

The City of Montgomery is the county seat of Montgomery County, as well as the capital of the State, and is situated fifty-two miles from the exact center of the State. There are six railroads and a navigable river—the Alabama—at Montgomery. The school system, both city and rural, is perfect and nearly every religious denomination is represented here.

The highway system is the boast of the people and arouses the admiration of visitors. There are 650 miles of engineer built roads in Montgomery County. Every rural home is on a public highway and no point in the county is further than eight miles from a railroad.

The Business Men's League of Montgomery has 2,000 members. Its primary purpose is to provide accurate information about this section for homeseekers. If you are interested, a letter to the undersigned will bring a quick and reliable answer.

BRUCE KENNEDY, GENERAL SECRETARY,
BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE,
TYSON BUILDING, - MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Alabama's Natural Wealth.

Timber resources: Original forest area, 29,540,000; present forest area, 20,000,000.

It is estimated that the merchantable lumber now owned by lumbermen amounts to 5,100,900,000 feet.

COMMERCIAL COTTON CROPS.

Bales raised: 1906-7, 1,289,000; 1909-10, 1,078,000.

In 1887 the value of Alabama crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax seed, rice, potatoes and cotton amounted to \$62,584,000. In 1909 these crops had increased to \$114,357,000.

ALABAMA CORN PRODUCTION.

Alabama had in corn, in acres, in 1880, 1,820,000; in 1910, 3,524,000.

Alabama produced in corn in bushels in 1880, 22,679,352; in 1910, 63,432,000.

The average yield of corn in Alabama in 1880 was 12.4 per acre. In 1910 it was 18.5 bushels per acre.

CATTLE.

Alabama in 1880 had 675,000 head of cattle; in 1910 Alabama had 817,000 head of cattle.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The mineral production of Alabama in 1882 was valued at \$1,345,865; in 1910 it was valued at \$54,000,000.

Alabama's Transportation and Commerce.

Alabama's railroad mileage in 1880 was 1,843; in 1910 its railroad mileage was 5,176 miles. Alabama has more miles of navigable rivers than any other Southern State. Its total is 1,030 miles.

NATIONAL BANKS OF ALABAMA.

In 1880 Alabama in its national banks had in aggregate resources, \$5,036,764.01; in capital, \$1,508,000; in individual deposits, \$1,318,889.16.

In 1910 Alabama had in its national banks, in aggregate resources, \$60,535,285; in capital, \$8,750,000; in individual deposits, \$32,911,447.

SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS.

In savings and private banks, Alabama had in deposits in 1880, \$2,269,647; in 1910 it had in deposits, \$28,559,838.

What The South Thinks.

The man who contemplates moving from one section of the country to another, naturally wants to know something of the tone and character of the people, among whom he might cast his lot. The Northern man or Western man, who has never been South, naturally wants to know what the ideals of the people of the South are and what they are thinking about.

The South today is one of the most industrious and progressive sections of the country. It is vitally concerned over its material welfare and its prosperity. It wants to help and encourage anything that will help and encourage business.

As showing the state of mind of the people of the South a leading Southern paper recently published these striking facts:

The character of the men composing the delegations from the Southern States at the Baltimore convention attracted much attention from the newspaper men present and many high compliments have been paid them. Notable among these is by a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger who saw in them a "gently restraining, wisely conservative, reasonably progressive element" whose influence served to so temper expressions of opinion in the Democratic national platform as to make it acceptable to the great mass of Democrats throughout the country.

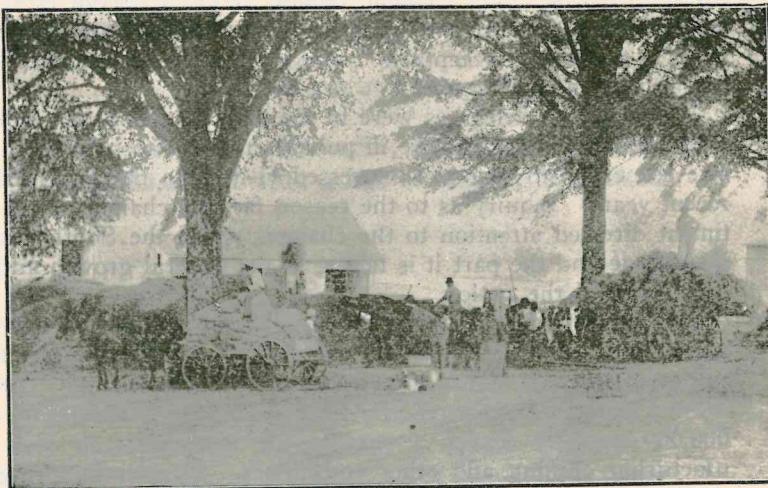
The Southern delegates were in the main business men and they represented the change in public sentiment to a progressive conservatism that has impressed visitors to the South in recent years. Inquiry as to the reason for this change in sentiment directed attention to the changes which the South has undergone and the part it is taking in the general growth and prosperity of the nation.

Investigators find that the South is no longer an exclusive agricultural section, although agriculture leads all other sources of wealth with a grand total of \$11,000,000,000. The normal value of the cotton crop and its by-products of \$1,000,000,000 annually leaves a surplus for investment in manufacturing, mining and other enterprises. In manufacturing the investment has now reached \$3,500,000,000, and the value

of the annual output of the Southern mines is placed at \$400,000,000. As it is estimated that the South now contains from two-thirds to three-fourths of the coking coal of the country, it can be seen that mining here is in its infancy. The rapidity with which wealth has been produced is shown by the statement that the individual deposits in the national banks of the South are about \$85,000,000 greater than the total amount of such deposits in all the national banks of the United States in 1880.

With the increase in wealth has come added responsibilities, and the varied industries have brought a new view of national questions. It is this that creates the strong personality of the members of delegations of Southern men and gives them influence in any representative gathering.

Nowhere is the South's progress better shown than in its public men. A Southern man is Speaker and a Southern man majority leader in the lower house of Congress. A Southern man stands next the presiding officer in the Senate and a Southern born man is a nominee for the presidency. With such a showing when its development is only beginning, what may be expected when the South reaches flood tide of prosperity and is not only furnishing the world its supply of the great staple cotton, but is feeding the nation from its granaries and clothing the people of the country from its factories?



Hauling in the oat crop on the plantation of Mr. Thompson in Macon County.

Alabama, A Great Fruit State

Alabama is especially well adapted to the growing of fruits for the market. Horticulture, as an industry, was sadly neglected for many years after the war. But this era of neglect is at an end.

With its splendid climate, with its ridiculously cheap lands and with its long growing seasons, Alabama from the fruit grower's standpoint, is unexcelled. Fruit growers are learning this, and to this is due the fact that the industry of growing and shipping fruit has gone forward in leaps and bounds.

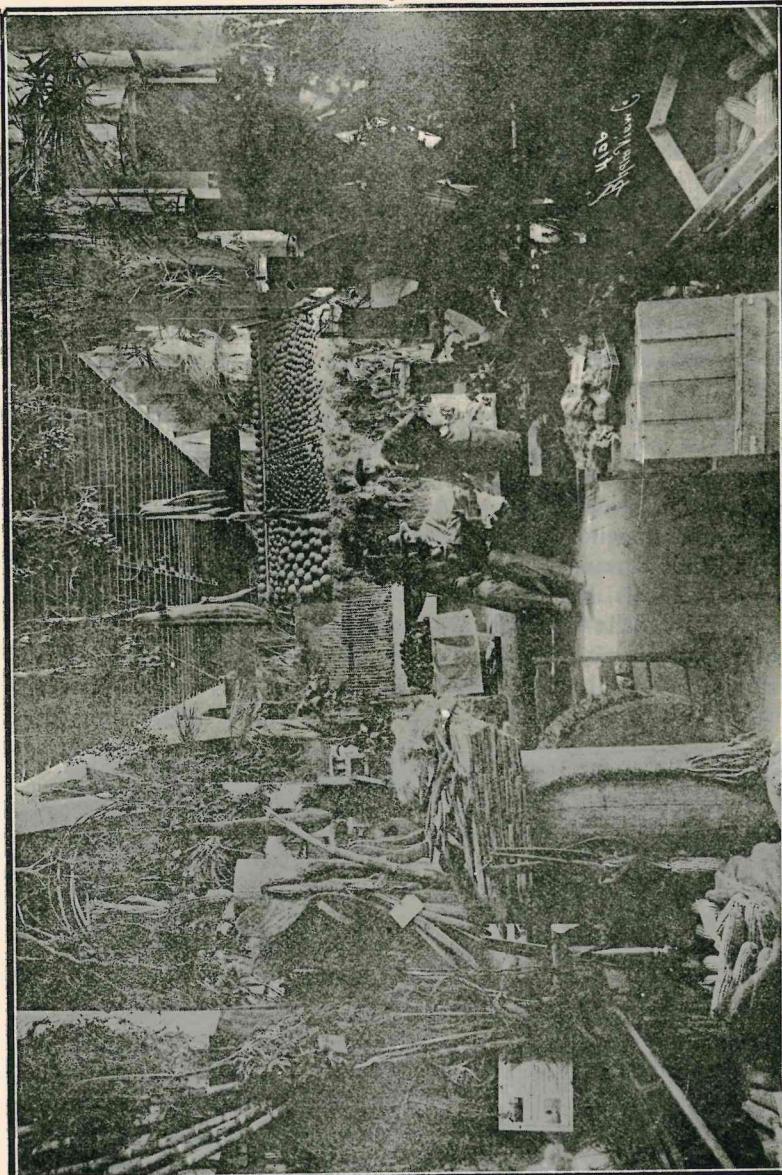
The following excellent article, dealing with both the scientific and the financial end of fruit raising in Alabama, was written by Mr. J. C. Price, of Auburn:

One who has studied the situation has, no doubt, been surprised to find how very few farmers have given any attention to home orchards, and a smaller per cent to commercial fruit growing. It surely cannot be for want of space that home orchards are wanting, for we see lots overgrown with weeds which could be utilized; nor can it be because of lack of time. Show me the family that does not like fruit, yet we daily pass country places in our travels where there is not a fruit tree or berry bush. Why is this? It is a question that is extremely knotty. Some one may say it is because of the expense. No that could not be it, for any person who has a vacant lot overgrown with weeds must certainly have a few dollars with which to purchase enough fruit trees to supply an average family.

There are but few places in Alabama that some kind of fruit cannot be grown with good profit. Now, let us see which fruits do well in the different sections of the State.

THE APPLE.

First, let us look into the apple as a commercial crop. The northern half of the State, with reasonable care, produces apples abundantly, and bring a fancy price. A number of orchards that have been well cared for produced this past season, at the age of eight years, eight to ten boxes of fruit that



WHAT ONE ALABAMA COUNTY CAN DO IN THE WAY OF FARMING. THE EXHIBIT SHOWS HOW DIVERSIFIED IS THE FARMING INTERESTS OF MANY COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

sold for \$1.50 per box. By intercropping the cost of the orchard will scarcely be worth mentioning until it comes into bearing, outside of the land, trees and planting. The average orchard contains about 48 trees to the acre, 30x30 feet, and with standard varieties from the eighth year will produce from \$8 to \$12 per tree per annum, which makes a net profit of from \$200 to \$300 per acre. Several growers last year obtained results equal to the above, and one much better. A grower in Cullman county made \$600 per acre off of eight-year trees. Alabama has the advantage over the northern states in early apple production, in that it can put on the market from 20 to 30 days earlier, and just as fine quality. This State has a good showing in the production of summer and winter varieties. Good apples were produced last season south of Montgomery, while another farmer grew apples at Carney, Ala., 150 miles south of Montgomery.

PEARS.

Pears grow well in all parts of the State, wherever they are provided with well drained soil. From 60 to 100 trees may be grown on an acre, and on healthy, well-matured trees from 15 to 25 bushels may be expected. Several growers reported an average of 20 bushels per tree. With sixty bearing trees an acre will produce from 400 to 800 bushels. Pears readily sell for \$1 per bushel, and often bring more. One grower reported his pear orchard netting \$800 per acre, while several others made a net profit of \$600 per acre.

Excellent crops of the Sand pear and Keiffer were produced as far south as Mobile. One farmer stated with his pear orchard he could gather money from trees. Pear trees grow rapidly, and if well cared for one may harvest a fair crop in four to six years after planting.

Peaches and plums are two fruits that may be considered the most important commercial crops grown in the South. Little has been done toward proving the success of the plum in this State. Those who have grown plums have succeeded very well. About 134 trees can be grown on an acre 18x18 feet each way, and at a bearing age will produce from one to three crates per tree, which gives an annual yield of from 134 to 200 crates per acre. Plums find a ready market, and sell for a fancy price. With good care from \$200 to \$300 per acre can be realized.

The peach can be grown in all parts of the State if provided with good soil. The conditions for growing peaches in this State are as good as in Georgia. About 134 trees can be grown on an acre, planting 18x18 feet, and from four to six years will produce from one to four crates per tree of marketable fruit which nets about \$1.50 per crate making from \$200 to \$300 per acre net profit. With proper spraying, pruning, fertilizing and cultivating one can easily realize a net profit of \$200 per acre per annum. This past season peaches were shipped in car lots from several points in the State. Atmore and Camp Hill, several carloads; Gadsden, 30 cars; Union Springs, 100 cars.

The grape is a fruit that usually receives very little attention. Often it is not provided with a good trellis and seldom gets pruned. If it is half cared for it will produce good fruit, and if well cared for will produce a profitable crop. A few growers have found the grape to succeed well. One man who is growing grapes for the market, realized last year a profit of \$600 per acre off a four-year vineyard. Grapes sell readily and come at a season when other fruits are scarce. An acre will produce from three to four tons of fruit, and the choice fruit will bring 25 cents per basket or 10 cents per pound. Concords from New York sold 14 cents per pound last season. The farmers of Alabama could supply the demand as well as allow other states to do it.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries are unlimited as to territory and variety of soil. If the soil is well drained and contains some humus strawberries grow well and are very profitable, and come at a season when a farmer has no other crop to put on the market. They will produce about 100 crates per acre and net \$1.95 per crate, which makes a net profit of \$195 per acre. Twenty to 30 cents per quart can be realized for the first berries, if first class. A large number of farmers have already engaged in growing strawberries and find it very profitable. The crop comes in several weeks earlier in this State than it does in the northern states; consequently there is less competition. In 1908 and 1909 over 5,000 crates were shipped out of Cullman; 1910, 100 carloads.

The Satsuma orange does well in the southern part of the State. Considerable territory is well adapted to orange culture in Mobile and Baldwin counties. About 134 trees can

be grown per acre, 18x18 feet. In Mobile county two-year trees produced from 100 to 200 fruits, and four-year trees produced from 400 to 500 fruits. A grower in Baldwin county in 1909 gathered 90 dozen fruits from one tree. The same grower sold \$1,400 worth of fruit from $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. His fruit averaged \$18 per barrel. The trees are hardy in the above section and have withstood cold as low as 18 degrees above zero. There is such a demand for Satsuma oranges that very few of them are shipped any distance, being consumed near the place where grown. A grower in Mobile county netted \$700 per acre this past season.

PECANS.

The pecan is another fruit that is unlimited in this State as far as climate is concerned, and bears a fair crop, while in the southern half of the State it is very profitable as a commercial crop. If furnished with a good soil and proper culture the pecan will do the rest. Some growers near Selma state that their pecan grove yielded the first commercial crop at the age of 10 years, and they harvested one bushel of nuts per tree. A bushel of pecans weighs 40 pounds, and as low as 25 cents per pound would bring \$10 per bushel or tree. This is a very low price for pecans, as grafted and budded nuts never sell for less than 50 cents per pound and as high as \$1.25 per pound. The choice nuts are consumed locally, leaving none for export.

The yield will increase as the trees grow older, and the grove will prove a big money-making crop for a number of years to come. Trees in full bearing yield from 100 to 200 pounds of nuts. Selling at 50 cents per pound, would be from \$50 to \$100 per tree, and at \$1 per pound would be from \$100 to \$200 per tree. A large number of people have engaged in the industry. One company has 2,400 acres in pecans.

Japanese Persimmons can be grown in nearly all parts of the State. About 150 trees can be grown on an acre, and the trees will produce from 200 to 500 fruits per tree. The fruits sell for 2 cents apiece, and find ready sale on the local markets, as the production is not sufficient to require shipment, except at a few points. The trees are hardy and require but little care. An acre will net from \$200 to \$500.

Pomegranites grow well in all parts of the State and re-

quire but little attention. The trees bear heavily, and the fruits sell for \$2 per 100, finding a growing demand on the market.

The figs thrive on a great variety of soils, and can be grown in the greater part of Alabama. The trees are quite hardy in the Southern half of the State and very productive. A tree in full bearing will produce from two to six bushels of fruit. The fruit sells readily, bringing from 80 cents to \$1 per bushel. The trees will stand more neglect than any other class of fruit and will respond to good culture just as quickly. From 150 to 300 trees may be grown on an acre, and the average tree will produce one bushel of fruit, which will make from 150 to 300 bushels, netting \$100 to \$200 per acre. This is a low estimate for the fig. This fruit demands the highest price when canned, and finds ready sale on the market, bringing 35 cents per can. The fig is an easy fruit to can.

ORCHARD COST.

Lands suitable for growing one or several of the above named fruits can be obtained at a fair price on any of the through lines of railroad. The best land in from two to four miles of a depot may be had at from \$20 to \$30 per acre.

Cost of an orchard per acre in round numbers:

Land average-----	\$25.00
Clearing, if not cleared-----	10.00
Plowing and preparing-----	4.00
Cost of trees, average-----	15.00
Pruning and cultivating, with intercropping to sixth year-----	12.00
Clean culture to sixth year-----	30.00
Total cost to sixth year from the start-----	64.00
Less clearing-----	54.00

Value of an acre in good bearing is from \$400 to \$1,000, depending on the kind of fruit.

Commercial fruit growing in this State has made a wonderful increase in the past six years, due to several things—first, by having competent men to handle the products; second, by dealing with reliable commission men; third, good associations; fourth, by putting up neat and well-filled packages. As an example, the first year with strawberries shipped from Cullman, flat crates were used, with 24 short quarts, at

\$1.12½ net, but few standards being used; second year, \$1.60; third year, \$1.72; fourth year, \$1.75, and fifth year, \$1.95, all standard. The acreage has increased about Cullman, Thorsby, Livingston, Atmore and Cuba, while at Castleberry and Evergreen the acreage has decreased, due to bad management. A few of the large growers at Castleberry have increased their fields rather than decreased them. At the above named places the acreage ranges from 60 to 400 acres. The first strawberries are ready for market by April 1 to 10th, and continue to May 20th. Peaches begin to move May 20 and continue until August. Plums from June 1, to September 1. Apples begin June 1, and last through the season. The above fruits are shipped to Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Columbus, while a great quantity finds a good market in Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile and the smaller cities in this State.

The above statements were obtained from orchards in different sections of the State, and none of them are overdrawn.



Corn nine feet high grown on a farm in South Alabama.

INVESTORS, MANUFACTURERS
POULTRY AND STOCK RAISERS
FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS
AND TRUCK GARDENERS ::

WILL FIND THE TERRITORY ALONG THE

QUEEN & CRESCENT
ROUTE

(Alabama Great Southern Railroad)

WELL ADAPTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT
OF THEIR INTERESTS

LAND IS CHEAP, WATER PLENTIFUL
AND CLIMATE DELIGHTFUL

The high altitudes and plateaus of Lookout and Sand Mountains, the fertility of the Black Prairie Belt, the loamy clays and sandy lands, merit the careful consideration of the homeseeker in the selection of a future habitation.

COME AND SEE

To enable inquirers to investigate, homeseekers' round-trip tickets are on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month at reduced rates and with liberal stop-over privileges.

For information address,

W. A. Beckler, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

T. O. Plunkett, Agricultural and Industrial Agent, Room 206 James Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.



IN THE territory traversed by the Alabama Great Southern Railroad (Queen & Crescent Route), north of Attalla, Ala., and within the confines of Lookout Mountain on the east and Sand Mountain on the west, are farming and fruit-growing lands of a highly productive character. The plateau slopes on the mountains, as well as the lower levels of the valley, are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, hay, and small grains, particularly wheat. No climate or soil is better suited for the growing of fruit. The best apples on display at the Alabama State Fair in 1911 were grown on Lookout Mountain, near Fort Payne, Ala.

The Black Prairie Belt of Alabama, which derives its name from the rich black soil to be found there, is rapidly assuming a commanding position in the development of Alfalfa. In addition, cotton, corn, hay, and grain are cultivated with great success.

Throughout practically the entire agricultural country served by the Alabama Great Southern Railroad (Queen & Crescent Route) the cultivation of two, and in some sections as many as three, crops a year is permitted by the favorable climatic conditions here obtaining.

Livestock and poultry raising are no less important pursuits in this region, and abundant opportunities are afforded for the development of these industries.

When to the advantages already enumerated is added the desirability of living in a country free from the heavy fuel and clothing expenses of the unprofitable winters in the North and West, there is offered every inducement to the homeseeker to become identified with the fortunes of this well-favored section of Northern Alabama adjacent to the line of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad (Queen & Crescent Route).

Pecan Growing Profitable.

No State of the Union is better adapted to the profitable growing of pecans than is Alabama. The industry is long past its initial stage. In parts of Alabama, especially on the Gulf Coast, large tracts are being devoted to the growth of pecans. Land owners have found that no crop can be raised with less trouble and that the land can be devoted to no crop that is more profitable.

So important has the industry become that many companies are being organized, according to modern business ideas for the growing of pecan trees. The tree is a native of the soil of Alabama. There are wild pecan trees, bearing a delicious fruit which are known to have been standing and bearing fruit when the first pioneers came to this State ninety years ago. The cultivated pecan tree is proving a generous source of income to all who are undertaking the planting and care of pecan orchards. As to the adaptability of the soil of Alabama for pecan culture, Prof. P. F. Williams, Horticulturist of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute has written the following:

Modern pecan planting and growing has introduced a profitable industry in the Southern States. Northern capitalists are investing in large plantings and pecan orchards of hundreds of acres in extent are appearing throughout the South. There is no reason why southern capital should not be turned this way and thus be kept at home. The pecan is bound to be a leader among the orchard fruits of the future. All nuts have a great food value and for this reason alone pecan growing should be profitable. There seems to be at present a greater interest in pecan culture than in any other horticultural pursuit. It is not the purpose of this bulletin to go into the detail of the various methods of propagation, varieties, etc., but rather to give some of the facts which have been recorded since the industry started.

In Mohr's *Plant Life of Alabama* under *Hicoria pecan* he states that the native habitat is northern Mexico, the Carolinian and Louisianian area, Iowa, southern Illinois, southwestern Texas, Indian Territory, northern Mexico; south from

southern Mississippi to Texas and central Mississippi. In Alabama he mentions it in the Central Prairie region, Hale, Dallas, and Marengo counties. It is undoubtedly indigenous to these regions and is extensively cultivated near the coast.

Generally speaking the range of the pecan is confined to the Cotton Belt. However, we have records of pecan trees growing as far north as Niagara Falls and in the Arnold Arboretum, at Boston, Mass. In the latter instances, however, although the trees seem hardy they have not as yet fruited and it is questionable whether they can as far north as this. In New Jersey there are two trees which have been bearing profitable crops for 100 years. This would show that the pecan can be safely planted as a tree in the home grounds in any county in Alabama. It is possible that commercial orchards could be successfully planted in most of the counties of the State but it would not be advisable to set out these large orchards without having more data concerning the habits of the different standard varieties in each respective county. The larger pecan groves in Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana are confined to the southernmost sections. In fact from a recent inquiry as to the pecan industry in Alabama which has been made by the United States Department of Agriculture at the urgent request of the Department of Horticulture at the Experiment Station at Auburn, it is found that the counties growing the greatest number of pecan trees are Baldwin, Bullock, Lowndes and Autauga. The returns from this inquiry are rather vague at present as the parties planting the varieties seldom keep records of them and the greater number of trees are seedlings. For instance it is found that in Baldwin county there are 41,000 pecan trees and of this number 25,000 are grafted. In Bullock county there are 12,000 trees and only 600 are grafted. In Autauga county only 3,000 trees out of 23,500 are grafted.

There are records of splendid seedling trees in about every section of the State and they often attain an age of hundreds of years and in favorable seasons they continue to mature large crops. There is one tree in Mexico which is five feet in diameter and bearing over a ton of nuts annually. As to the attainable age of grafted and budded trees it is still a matter of much speculation. The practice of budding and grafting pecans is of relatively recent origin and does not cover a period of over twenty-five years. Sufficient time has not been

given to prove whether with the right soil, right varieties, and proper care the budded and grafted varieties will continue to bear profitable crops for an indefinite period. The profit obtained from the above orchards in a number of cases prove that the investment has already been a profitable one.

The six leading counties at present in pecan plantings are Baldwin, Lowndes, Autauga, Bullock, Mobile and Butler. The counties with the varieties and number of trees follow:

BALDWIN COUNTY.

Varieties: Alley, Admiral Dewey, Frotscher, Georgia, Pabst, "Papershell," Pride of the Coast, Schley and Stuart.

Total number of trees 11,525; of these 25,077 are grafted trees.

AUTAUGA COUNTY.

Varieties: "Papershell," grafted 1,050; Stuart and Pride of the Coast, grafted, 1,500. Unknown, 11,130, only 873 of the latter grafted. The total number of trees is 14,680.

BULLOCK COUNTY.

Varieties: Columbian, Stuart, Pabst, VanDeman, and Moneymaker. Total number of trees, 9,425; of these 305 are grafted. Crawford, total number, 3,000; of these 300 are grafted. Total number of trees, 12,425.

MOBILE COUNTY.

Varieties: Unnamed. Total number of trees, 7,900; of these 6,300 are grafted.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Varieties: "Papershell." Total number of trees, 6,630; of these 780 are grafted. Unnamed, 1,200. Total number of trees, 7,830.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

Varieties: Columbian, Delmas, "Eggshell," Frotscher, Moneymaker, Schley, Stuart, Success, Twentieth Century, Mobile, Georgia and Van Deman. Total number of trees, 16,170; of these 13,821 are grafted.

The next sixteen counties are:

Wilcox,	Total No. trees, 4,675;	grafted, 1,225
Washington,	Total No. trees, 3,675;	grafted, 1,242
Macon,	Total No. trees, 2,537;	grafted, 75
Houston,	Total No. trees, 2,500;	grafted, 1,025
Montgomery,	Total No. trees, 2,200;	grafted, 150
Talladega,	Total No. trees, 1,625;	grafted, 1,268
Clark,	Total No. trees, 1,600;	grafted, 1,115
Dale,	Total No. trees, 1,590;	grafted, 959
Tallapoosa,	Total No. trees, 1,340;	grafted, 12
Monroe,	Total No. trees, 1,300;	grafted, 430
Pike,	Total No. trees, 1,270;	grafted, 120
Dallas,	Total No. trees, 1,262;	grafted, 935
Covington,	Total No. trees, 1,035;	grafted, 176
Henry,	Total No. trees, 1,000;	grafted, 750
Russell,	Total No. trees, 1,000;	grafted, 223
Sumter,	Total No. trees, 1,000;	grafted,

Total for the above 16 Counties----29,609; grafted, 9,705

These figures were compiled in 1910.

LAND FOR SALE.

AUTAUGA COUNTY.

Name, C. E. Thomas; address, Prattville, Ala.; county, Autauga; number acres, 1,560; price per acre, \$15.00 to \$40.00; number acres in cultivation, approximately 900; character of soil, sandy, sandy loam, and clay; how watered, running water for the most part, and never failing wells; improvements, plenty tenant houses, barns, stables, etc., well distributed over the tillable lands, three or four dwellings are on same; distance from railroad, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 miles; distance from postoffice, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 miles, but R. F. D. routes pass through these lands.

Terms, cash payment of one-fourth, balance in 1, 2, 3 or 4 years, with interest. Will sell in any size plats desired by purchaser or purchasers. All said land is near the industrial center of the county. Prattville has a pay roll of approximately \$12,000.00 per month. It is a good market for all garden truck, etc.

THE SEABOARD TRAVERSES VIRGINIA,
SOUTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, NORTH
CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA,

That portion of the South which has within the past ten years shown most remarkable advance in material progress. It is confidently asserted that the coming ten years will show a greatly increased advancement.

A year round climate equitable and healthful.

A soil capable of producing remunerative crops of various kinds. In many sections two to three crops annually.

A crop growing season from 250 to 348 days.

A section producing the early vegetables to supply the markets of America.

A cotton growing area supplying 50% of the whole.

A corn producing area equal in strength to any portion of the United States.

A record of first place in phosphate rock production.

A timber area of millions in value.

A material portion of America's coal and iron ore deposits.

A strata of clays to supply clay products in boundless quantity.

A granite and stone area of unestimated value.

A wealth of cement making material.

A hydro-electric power development attracting great interest and stimulating growth.

A fruit growing area attractive and possible of great expansion.

You will find it has been demonstrated that Cotton, Corn, Sugar Cane, Hay, Potatoes, Peas, Clover, Peanuts, Wheat, Rice, all varieties of Vegetables, Watermelons, Cantaloupes, the Fruits, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Apricots, Dewberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Cherries, Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruit, Celery, are being successfully cultivated and yielding profitable returns.

ALABAMA
A section where Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules can be raised for an ever increasing demand.

A section where poultry raising and dairying offer advantageous opportunities.

A section in the pathway of the traffic which the Panama Canal will develop. The South Atlantic ports of Norfolk, Wilmington, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa, reached by Seaboard rails offer a wide opportunity for increased trade with the South American countries, the Pacific Slope and the far East.

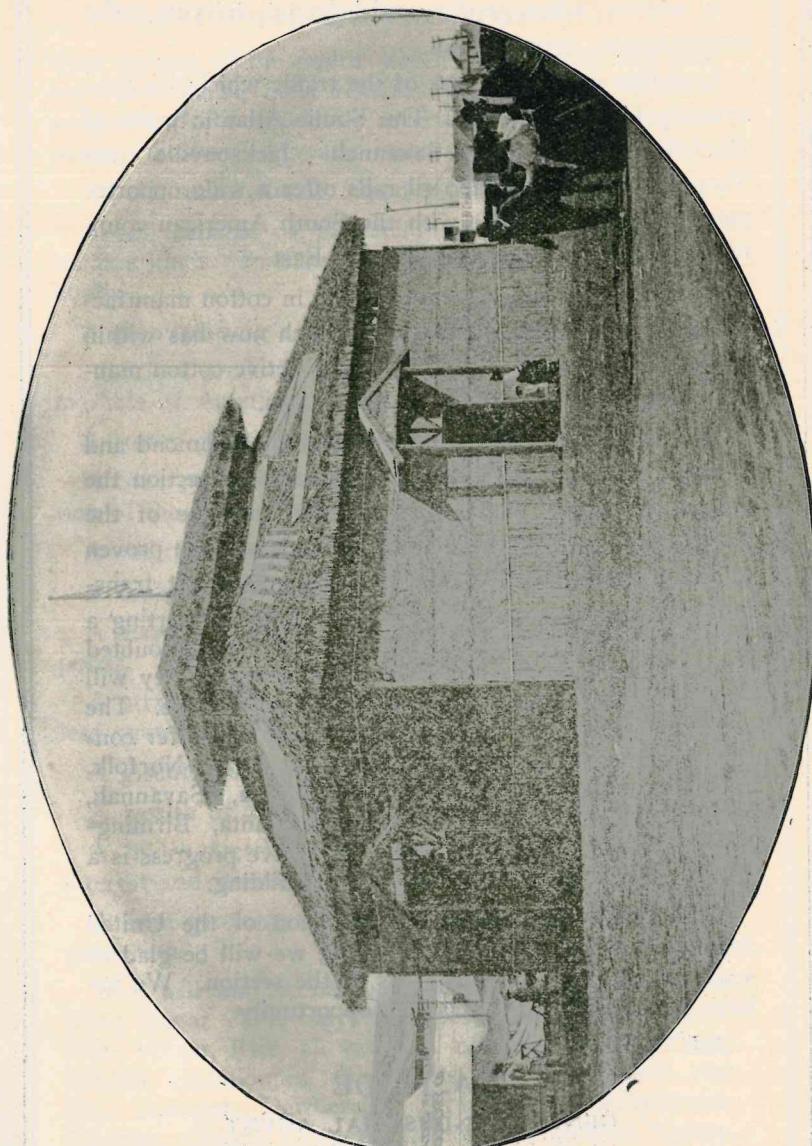
A section showing increase of 67% in cotton manufacturing in less than ten years and which now has within its borders more than one-half of the active cotton manufacturing spindles of the United States.

The Seaboard running southward from Richmond and Norfolk, through the South Atlantic area; a section the climate of which is tempered by the influence of the Gulf Stream, and whose soil conditions have been proven of the greatest productive value offers excellent transportation facilities to an empire capable of supporting a materially increased population. Lands of undoubted value can now be secured at reasonable cost. They will yield profitable crops. They will increase in value. The centers of population are growing rapidly and offer continued increased demands for farm products—Norfolk, Richmond, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Montgomery, Tampa, Atlanta, Birmingham, are some of the cities whose attractive progress is a sure token of the South's onward upbuilding.

If you want a home in that portion of the United States which has the greatest future, we will be glad to send you illustrated descriptions of the section. We believe you can find an attractive opportunity.

Ask

J. A. PRIDE
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA



THE CORN PALACE, ERECTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOYS' CORN CLUB OF ALABAMA.

Peach Growing in Alabama

Peaches can be grown with success in practically all parts of Alabama, certain sections being particularly well adapted to their culture. The average fruit grown in this State has fine flavor and a good appearance and is of exceptionally good shipping quality; the latter point being most important, as it is a difficult fruit to handle.

Few fruit bearing plants are less particular about the soil in which they grow, and few will yield so much fruit in proportion to the land they occupy. Peaches will grow and bear heavy crops with very little attention, and yet without intelligent care, they are sure to prove disappointing. The work of caring for the trees is comparatively simple and easily learned. The development of new varieties has made the crop much more certain and the introduction of new methods of spraying has made the control of insects and fungi successful.

The outlook for peach growing in Alabama has never been better than it is at present. The soils and weather conditions are as favorable as they were years ago, except some of the land has been neglected and is in need of fertilization. Several through lines of railroads give an outlet to the best Northern markets. The old markets are consuming more fruit each year, and new markets are being developed in the rapidly growing towns and cities. For the past few years first class peaches have brought fancy prices. The number of trees in some sections have greatly decreased because poor shipping facilities, fungous diseases, and insect pests. With proper culture, spraying, etc., no other State offers a better opportunity for the peach growing industry.

LOCATION.

For home use, one can have fair success on soils of diverse character, but for commercial use, careful attention must be given to the selection of a site favorable to the crop, and having the best advantages in shipping, marketing, etc. In choosing a location one must have in mind the ultimate development of the orchard. If only a limited amount is to be grown, for local markets or express shipments, it is best to locate convenient to a good market, or preferably, near several small ones.

SITE.

After the locality has been determined, a proper site for the orchard must be selected, and to do this, a number of things must be considered. The higher land should be selected rather than the low bottom, and some parts of the farm may be better suited than others. Good air drainage is a most important factor to be considered, as the fruit is not likely to be injured by frost when such is secured. By selecting a site elevated above the surrounding land, good air drainage is secured, with free circulation of air in the summer, keeping the brown rot reduced and producing fruit of high color.

Never select a site exposed to strong winds, as the trees are blown about until they become loosened in the soil; spraying is difficult, trees loaded with fruit are apt to be broken and the fruit shaken from the trees before it has matured.

The soil is also an important factor in selecting the site. The soil best suited for the peach is a well drained sandy loam with a good porous sub-soil. Any of the loams may be used. Soils containing stiff clay or coarse sand for any depth should be avoided.

LAND FOR SALE.

BALDWIN COUNTY.

Name, Wm. D. Kinney; address, 9274 S. Chicago Ave.; county, Baldwin; number acres, 40; price per acre, \$50.00; character of soil, sandy loam; improvements, 14 acres cleared; distance from railroad, one-half mile; distance from postoffice, one and one-half mile.

Terms, cash. Near Summerville, a growing town in the heart of the tobacco growing district.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Name, Wm. M. Curry; address, Duke, Ala.; county, Calhoun; number acres, eighty (80); price per acre, \$12.00; number acres in cultivation, 30; character of soil, gray, except 12 or 15 acres in northwest corner, red mud; how watered, well, spring branch on east end; improvements, 3-room rough box-house, 2 fireplaces and porch, barn and other out-buildings; distance from railroad, 1½ mile; distance from postoffice, 1¼ mile.

Terms, cash.

What the Census Figures Tell of Alabama Farm Lands

Alabama is already one of the great agricultural States of Union; the man who thinks of coming to the State to begin farming is assured that he is coming to a State where farming is established and prosperous, and on a footing equal to the best of the Southern States.

The prospective purchaser of land in Alabama wants impartial and trustworthy information. In supplying that information the Immigration Department is using exclusively in this article the accurate figures gathered by the Census Department and made a part of the census returns and publications of 1910.

The population of Alabama in 1910 was 2,138,093. In the sixty years since 1850, notwithstanding the disastrous effects of the great war, the State has increased by 1,366,470. The increase has been continuous and quite uniform, except that during the two decades from 1860 to 1870, the war period, it was comparatively small.

For the entire 60 years the number of farms increased continuously from 41,964 to 262,901, or at a rate of 3,682 per year. Between 1890 and 1900 the rate of increase was 6,545 per year, while during the last decade the number advanced at the rate of 3,968 per year. This rapid increase in the number of farms is due largely to the breaking up of plantations into tenant holdings.

The land surface of Alabama is approximately 23,818,560 acres. Of this area, 20,732,312 acres, or 63.2 per cent. are included in farms. During the last decade the total farm acreage increased in several counties and decreased in many others, leaving a net increase of 46,885 acres, or two-tenths of 1 per cent. for the State as a whole. During the 10 years the acreage of improved land increased by 1,038,590 acres, or 12 per cent. Thus the proportion of farm land which is improved is higher at this census than in 1900—46.8 per cent. as compared with 41.8 per cent.

Both the total amount of land in farms and the improved acreage are higher now than at any time in the period covered by the table. Since 1870 both have continuously in-

creased. In 1850 the farm land constituted 37 per cent of the land area of the State, and in 1860, 58.2 per cent; but in 1870 it had dropped to 45.6 per cent. The decline between 1860 and 1870 was due to the effects of the Civil War. The improved acreage followed the same general course during these 20 years. The proportion of the farm area which was improved decreased from 36.5 per cent in 1850 to 33.4 per cent in 1860, remained practically stationary until 1880, and has since then increased at each census.

The total wealth in the form of farm property is, as noted above, \$370,138,000, of which 77.9 per cent (nearly four-fifths) is represented by land and buildings, 17.7 per cent by live stock, and 4.4 per cent by implements and machinery. The total value of farm property increased during the last 10 years by \$190,739,000, or 106.3 per cent. To this total increase \$153,635,000 was contributed by land and buildings, \$29,489,000 by live stock, and \$7,614,000 by implements and machinery. The gain was almost six times as great between 1900 and 1910 as during the decade immediately preceding.

There was an extraordinary increase in farm values in Alabama from 1850 to 1860, followed by a still more conspicuous decrease during the decade of the Civil War. The total value in 1910 was nearly five times as great as in 1870. In 1890 the value of live stock was about seven times that of implements and machinery, but in 1900 and in 1910 it was only approximately four times as great, thus emphasizing the increasing relative importance of implements and machinery in the farming operations of the State.

The average size of an Alabama farm decreased from 289.2 acres in 1850 to 78.9 acres in 1910, an average of 3.5 acres per year. In 1850 and 1860, and to a considerable extent in 1870, the "plantation" was the common farm unit in a large part of the State, as it had been during the first half of the century, and the high average size of farms at those three censuses is accounted for largely by the fact that each plantation was reported as one farm. During the last 40 years most plantations have been divided gradually into smaller parcels of land, operated largely by tenants. Each of these tenant holdings is reported as a farm and each tenant as a farmer, whether or not the owner of the property lives on the plantation and directs the operations. This accounts to a large extent for the fact that the number of farms reported increased 290.2 per cent during the last 40 years, while the amount of land in farms increased only 38.6 per cent.

LAND FOR SALE.

MARION COUNTY.

Name, Gus Hallmark; address, Guin, Alabama; county, Marion; number acres, 240; price per acre, \$5.00; character of soil, sandy loam with clay foundation; how watered, river; distance from railroad, 10 miles; distance from postoffice, 3 miles.

Terms, cash. A bargain for some one desiring an improved tract of fertile land. Well timbered. Convenient to best building stone in Alabama.

Name, Gus Hallmark; address, Guin, Ala.; county, Fayette; number of acres, 180; price per acre, \$15.00; number of acres in cultivation, 50; character of soil, sandy loam with red clay foundation; how watered, small streams; improvements, good dwelling and out-buildings; frame house; distance from railroad, 2½ miles; distance from postoffice, on R. F. D.

Terms, cash, or terms of from two to four years after having first payment. This is a rare opportunity for anybody desiring a good farm, near a Baptist Academy, and only a few miles from several coal mines; all white people in neighborhood, no foreigners.

Name, Wm. M. Curry; address, Duke, Ala.; county, Calhoun; number acres, 160; price per acre, \$15.00; number of acres in cultivation, between 80 and 100; character of soil, west half red, east half, gray, all clay foundation; how watered, never failing spring; improvements, good 4-room dwelling, 3 fireplaces, front and back porches, pantry, ceiled out-and-out, with barn and other out-buildings all put up in 1897 and 1898; distance from railroad, 1¼ mile; distance from postoffice, 1¼ mile.

Terms, cash. All three tracts in one body, joining. Will sell as above, or cash for the 349½ acres, \$3,500.00.

Name, Wm. M. Curry; address, Duke, Ala.; county, Calhoun; number acres, 109½; price per acre, \$5.00; character of soil, gray, gravelly; how watered, no running or living water; improvements, none, unimproved; distance from railroad, 1¼ mile; distance from postoffice, 1¼ mile.

Terms, cash.

Seaboard Air Line Railway

The MONTGOMERY-SAVANNAH line, touching deep water at Savannah, where a great and growing commerce is annually handled, traverses one of the most fertile sections of the South. Good farming lands adapted to successful cultivation of the South's finest staple crops—cotton, corn, sugar cane, potatoes.

Under best methods peaches, small fruits, apples, pears grow to perfection.

The potato—Irish and sweet—find the soil that which yields the greatest production.

The grass lands offer a ready opportunity for sheep, hog and cattle raising and to dairying.

MONTGOMERY, an attractive city, has had a splendid upgrowth and stands in front rank for progress in manufacturing. *Ninety-three* manufacturing plants on its roll, including

COTTON MILLS
CORDAGE MILLS
COOPERAGE PLANTS
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS
CLAY MANUFACTURING
LUMBER MANUFACTURING
FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING
CANE SYRUP MANUFACTURING

The climate of this section approximates that of Southern California, and outdoor pursuits are possible every working day the year 'round.

ASK

J. A. PRIDE
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT
NORFOLK, VA

Seaboard Air Line Railway

The ATLANTA-BIRMINGHAM division, between the two cities named, occupies an area attractive in climatic condition, with ample rain-fall, capable of a wide manufacturing and agricultural expansion.

Birmingham, with its marvelous upbuilding, is a magnet attracting the results of mining, manufacturing and agricultural pursuits and offers splendid market opportunities.

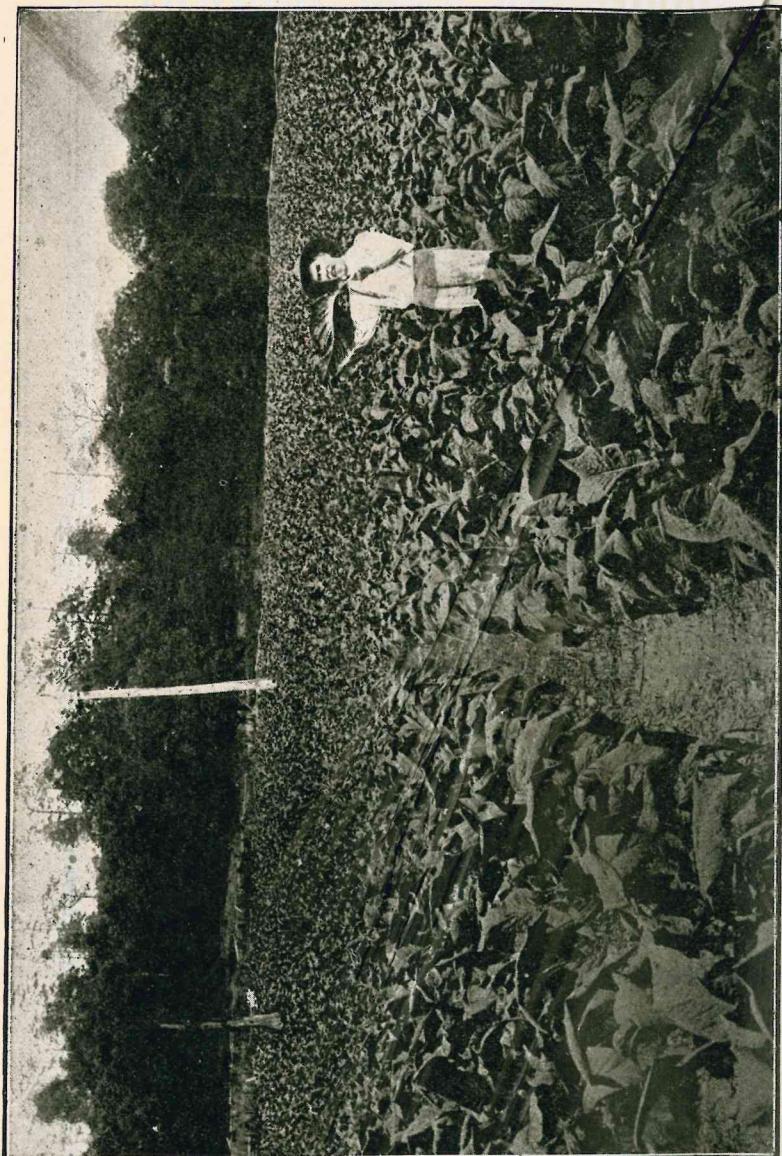
IRON ORE	COAL
BRICK AND FIRE PROOF SHALE	GLASS SAND
CEMENT MAKING MATERIAL	TIMBER

have been located in large quantities. Their further development offers a splendid opportunity.

The valleys represent some very excellent arable land, responding readily to intelligent agricultural methods and producing remunerative crop yields.

The ridges are small fruit growing opportunities of rare value and can be secured at very reasonable prices. Their location so near to the center of the South's iron and steel making industries makes them a safe and sure investment.

J. A. PRIDE
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT
NORFOLK, VA.



THE TOBACCO LANDS OF SOUTH ALABAMA ARE AS GOOD AS THOSE OF CUBA—HERE IS A VIEW OF AN ALABAMA PLANTATION.

What Money Crops Are Grown In Alabama

Cotton, of course, is the greatest agricultural crop of Alabama, yet crops of every variety are grown and marketed. No Southern State has a greater variety of diversified farming than has Alabama. Cotton is the chief crop because it is the great money crop. Mr. B. L. Moss, says two mistakes are made by the farmer in Alabama in reference to cotton. First, the native farmer, devotes too much land and energy to growing cotton and second the newcomer makes a mistake when he says he will grow no cotton at all.

Of the crops of Alabama the census department's bureau says:

The leading crops in the order of their importance, as judged by value, are cotton, \$7,205,000; corn, \$28,677,000; sweet potatoes and yams, \$3,579,000; hay and forage \$3,357,000; oats, \$2,118,000; peanuts, \$1,491,000; and potatoes, \$884,000.

The value of cotton is nearly twice as great as the aggregate value of all other crops covered by the preceding table.

The total acreage of the combined cereals is slightly more than three-fourths as great as that of cotton, and their value about two-fifths as great. The leading cereal is corn, constituting about nine-tenths of the acreage and value of the combined cereals. Of the remaining cereals only oats are worthy of mention.

Among the hay and forage crops "other tame or cultivated grasses," "grains, cut green," and "wild, salt, or prairie grasses" rank in the order named in both acreage and value. These three classes combined make up about three-fourths of the entire crop.

The farmer who wishes to know to what crops the soil of Alabama is adapted need but look to the tabulation of the census bureau. The tabulation, showing the crops that are put on the market is as follows:

Cereals, corn, oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat, rye, Kaffir corn, milo maize and rice.

Other grains and seed: Clover seed, millet seed, other tame grasses' seed, sorghum seed, dry edible beans, velvet beans, soy beans, dry peas and peanuts.

ALABAMA.

Hay and forage: Timothy alone, timothy and clover, clover alone, alfalfa, millet or Hungarian grasses, other tame or cultivated grasses, wild salt or prairie grasses and coars forage.

Sundry crops: Potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, tobacco, cotton, broom corn, chufas and ginseng.

Of course, this tabulation does not include the State's wealth of fruit and truck garden crops.

FINE FARMING LAND IN BALDWIN COUNTY,
CHEAP

I have for sale some splendid cut-over farming land in Baldwin county, Ala., in tracts of 40, 80 and 160 acres each. Price from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Bargain. Address, Abner J. Smith, Bay Minette, Ala.

LAND FOR SALE.

COVINGTON COUNTY.

Name, Tri-County Land Company; address, Opp, Ala.; county, Covington; number of acres, 10,000; price per acre, on application; character of soil, Gray, with clay sub-soil; improvements, this is cut-over pine land; distance from railroad, one to ten miles; distance from postoffice, one to ten miles.

Terms, on application. Will sell any part of tract.

Name, W. S. Hennessey; address, Summerville, Ala.; county, Baldwin; number of acres, 160; price per acre, \$40.00; number of acres in cultivation, 20; character of soil, Norfolk loam; how watered, spring on land; improvements, 20 acres fenced, barn and small house; distance from railroad, 3 miles; distance from postoffice, 3 miles.

Terms, half cash, balance time. Will guarantee this to grow high grade tobacco, pecans or satsumas; will divide.

Raising Beef Cattle in Alabama

The record breaking price for cattle on the hoof has given a wonderful impetus to the industry of breeding, raising and fattening cattle in Alabama. No other form of agriculture has shown such rapid growth; so assured are the profits from cattle raising in Alabama, and no other form of agriculture offers more possibilities to the farmer equipped with some capital than in the raising and marketing of beef cattle.

Alabama offers an exceptional opportunity to the cattle grower because the land for cattle raising can be bought so cheaply. There is another fact in connection with the raising of cattle that should impress the northern and western farmer—the long grazing season. There are some farmers in Alabama, who never house their cattle in winter and who never feed them, so short are the winter seasons. The larger class of farmers and the more enterprising farmers, however, feed and house them for about six weeks—the remainder of the year they run free on the range.

Alabama is becoming a stockman's Paradise, because of the long grazing season, the fine climate and the luxuriance of the native grasses. In its wealth of native grasses Alabama is excelled by no State of the Union. It has a great belt of alfalfa land running through the middle of the State; it grows timothy hay, clover, millet, sorghum, velvet beans, soy beans, corn, oats, maize, Kaffir corn, wheat, barley, peas and rye. No finer Bermuda pastures are found in the world than those of Alabama.

Again the State is exceptionally well watered. One glance at the map of Alabama will show that it is rich in running streams. Official reports show that no State of the Union has so many miles of navigable rivers. These rivers mean the existence of countless brooks, branches and creeks.

It is small wonder, then under these exceptionally favorable conditions that the number of cattle, according to the census report increased from 1900 to 1910 by 37.0 per cent. and the number of mule and mule colts by 141.0 per cent. During that decade the number of all domestic animals in Alabama increased by 81.7 per cent. The rate of increase in 1912 is more rapid than it has been in the history of the State.

LAND FOR SALE.

COFFEE COUNTY.

Name, Y. Allen Holman; address, Ozark, Ala.; county, Coffee; number acres, 120; price per acre, \$50.00; number acres in cultivation, 75 open and in cultivation, balance in long-leaf yellow pine timber; character of soil, gray wire-grass pine lands with clay sub-soil; how watered, three live streams; improvements, one small house, not in good condition; near enough to Enterprise to rent without any house. Lies in one-half mile of the corporate limits of Enterprise, Ala., a splendid new town of several thousand inhabitants, growing daily; distance from railroad, 1 to 1½ miles; distance from postoffice, Enterprise, Ala.

Terms, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser. Ideal for a truck or stock farm, right in the town of Enterprise, and will raise splendid peaches or other fruits.

CLARK COUNTY.

Name, Y. Allen Holman; address, Ozark, Ala.; county, Clark; number acres, 160; price per acre, \$25.00; number acres in cultivation, none; this is timber lands, pine and hardwoods; character of soil, stiff loam with limestone and clay sub-soil; gray and red soil, not far from Tombigbee river, but is not river lands, being high and dry pine lands; how watered, running streams and live springs; distance from railroad, eight miles from Jackson, Ala., postoffice.

Terms, half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Will cut 5,000 feet virgin long-leaf yellow pine, never been turpentineed. Ideal farm land after the timber is cut and removed. Lies near Tombigbee river and can market the lumber down the river. The larger range timber was cut ten years ago, but the other has grown quite as large.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Name, J. J. Dillard; address, Russellville, Ala.; county, Franklin; number acres, 1,120; price per acre, \$8.00; number acres in cultivation, 150; character of soil, sandy loam, clay sub-soil; how watered, well watered, springs and wells; improvements, three good homes improved with comfortable buildings; distance from railroad, 7 miles; distance from post-office, rural route.

Terms, one-third cash, balance in 2 years with mortgage retained and interest. Uncleared land well timbered—oak, poplar, ash and pine; good iron indications.

The Dairyman's Opportunity

Alabama, which has the cheapest rich lands in the civilized world, a wealth of well watered pasturage, and a long grazing season, has so little dairying interests that it does not make near the butter and cheese which its people use. In spite of its natural advantages Alabama has but little dairying interests. The experienced dairyman, with a little capital to invest should investigate the opportunities the State offers for this industry.

There are experienced and successful dairymen in the larger cities of the State, and they are all more than prosperous. These dairies only supply the markets, offered by the large cities for milk and cream and only partially supply the market for butter.

There is no cheese making enterprise of consequence in the State. The Alabama dairyman has before him a wide market. The city of Birmingham has approximately 150,000 people, Montgomery 50,000, and Mobile 60,000. Moreover, other large cities like Jacksonville and Pensacola in Florida, Atlanta and Columbus in Georgia, and Memphis and Chattanooga in Tennessee are within easy shipping reach of dairymen in this State. There are half a dozen cities with a population of 10,000 in Alabama.

Dairying, while at present unimportant when compared with other agricultural enterprises in the State is nevertheless growing rapidly. The climate is peculiarly suited to the growth and health of dairy cattle. The famous Jersey herd of dairy cattle belong to Mr. Frank Bates of Dallas county, went through the Middle West and Southern Circuit of fairs, winning prizes wherever they were exhibited. He and several other large growers have found it profitable to raise cattle to meet the increasing demand for dairy stock.

The dairyman who investigates Alabama conditions will find that he can get wonderfully cheap lands, that his food stuffs are remarkably cheap, that labor can be had at almost half the cost of Northern farms, and that he has a market for his prod-

ucts. He will also find that the State has a net-work of railroads, and that he will have no trouble in making shipments.

It is the opinion of agents of the Washington Department of Agriculture who have come to Alabama from other States, that no phase of agriculture in Alabama has so promising future as that of dairying.

LAND FOR SALE.

MARION COUNTY.

Name, J. M. Allman; address, Guin, Ala.; county, Marion; number acres, 160; price per acre, \$6.00; number acres in cultivation, 25; character of soil, black sand, clay subsoil; how watered, springs and creeks; improvements, ordinary buildings; distance from railroad, 1 mile; distance from postoffice, 3 miles, near R. F. D. route.

Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years with interest from date.

Name, J. M. Allman; address, Guin, Ala.; county, Marion; number acres, 65; price per acre, \$20.00; number acres in cultivation, 35; character of soil, black sand, clay subsoil; how watered, springs and well, creeks and branches; improvements, ordinary dwelling house, cheap stables; distance from railroad, one-fourth mile; distance from postoffice, 1½ mile, on daily R. F. D.

Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years with interest from date. Desirable community for any one wishing to settle near county high school and good market.

Name, J. M. Allman; address, Guin, Ala.; county, Marion; number of acres, 113; price per acre, \$40.00; number acres in cultivation, 55; character of soil, black sand, clay subsoil; how watered, well, springs and creek; improvements, ordinary four-room house, barn and stables; distance from railroad, ½ mile; distance from postoffice, 1½ mile, on R. F. D. daily.

Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years with interest from date. Near county high school. Good market for farm products, and most all white people.

The Tennessee Valley.

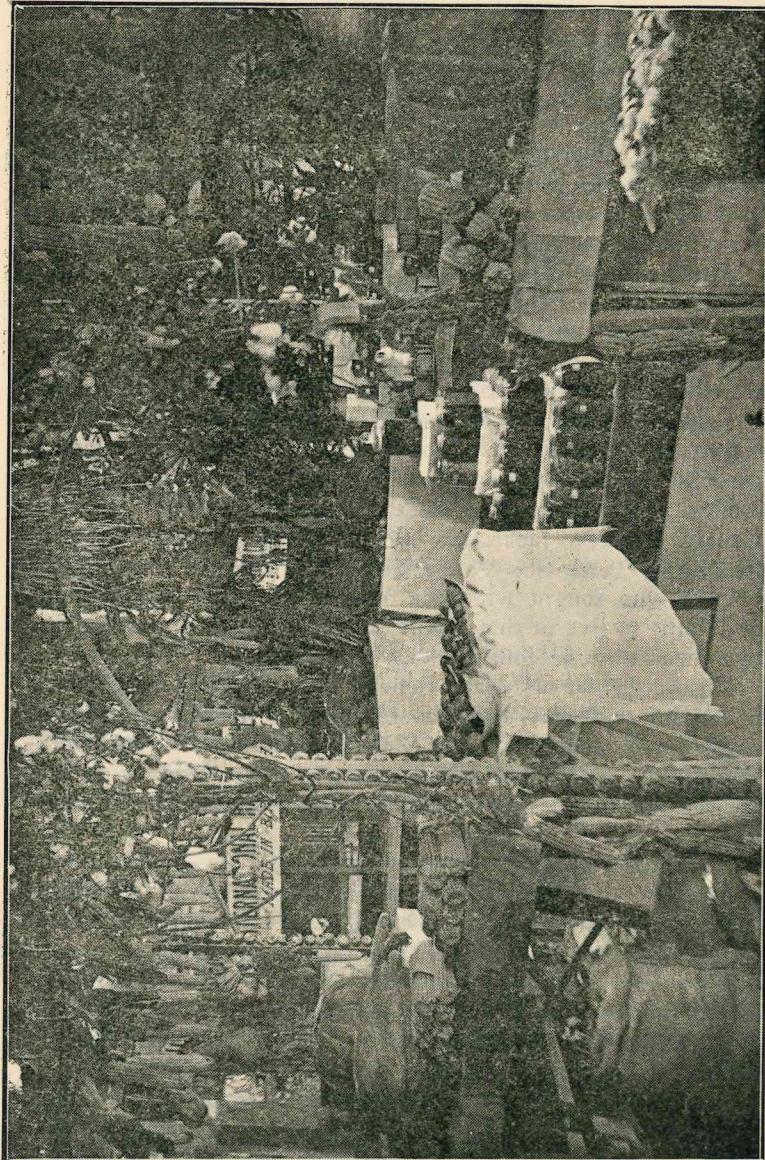
Alabama may be roughly divided into four sections—the Tennessee Valley, the Mineral District, the Black Belt and South Alabama, which includes the Wiregrass. There is a widespread diversity of soil and of agriculture in Alabama, and the investor would do well to study the conditions which prevail in the various sections in order that he may select a farm of the soil and of the surroundings which suit him.

The Tennessee Valley is one of the richest and one of the oldest sections of the State. As early as 1804 settlers began to cross over the lower Alleghanies and settle in the rolling valleys of rare fertility along the Tennessee river. These men were, in the main, wealthy pioneers from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, seeking new and rich lands. They were, after the fashion of that day, slave holders, who had a rare faculty for judging lands. The lands of the Tennessee Valley were favored by the earliest and wealthiest settlers. General Andrew Jackson, while living in Tennessee, invested heavily in Tennessee Valley lands, and a great many of the officers who fought with him at New Orleans, bought lands and came to live in that fertile valley where their descendants may even now be found.

To the day of his death General Joseph Wheeler, who was a hero of two wars and who represented his district in Congress for eighteen years, owned and operated a large plantation in the Tennessee Valley, on which he lived, while not in Washington or on service during the Spanish-American War.

So remarkable was the productivity of these soils that the prosperity which they produced was reflected in the establishment of a number of prosperous cities. Huntsville is the chief city of the Tennessee Valley. It is prosperous, both as an agricultural and as a manufacturing city. It has upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, and does a great business with the farmers, the stock raisers and the fruit growers of that country. In the nursery industry Madison county, in which Huntsville is located, leads all other counties of Alabama. This city is also, perhaps, the leading cotton goods manufacturing city of Alabama.

The Decaturs, there are two of them, with their city limits touching, are great industrial centers, as well as farmers' mar-



FAIR EXHIBIT OF ARTICLES GROWN IN THE COUNTY OF MADISON.

kets. Combined, and they are properly one city, Decatur and New Decatur have a population of nearly 14,000 persons. The shops of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company are located at New Decatur. Decatur is situated on the bank of the Tennessee and has a considerable trade by steamboat and barges to add to its large volume of business which comes in along the country roads.

Further down the river and connected with Decatur and Huntsville in Alabama and with Memphis in Tennessee by the Southern Railway, are the three cities of Florence, Tuscumbia and Sheffield. They are so close together on the two banks of the Tennessee that they practically form one city with a population of upwards of 15,000. Florence is one of the great educational cities of the State. There, the State Normal School is located, one of the most successful normal schools in the South. It is the capital of the rich agricultural county of Lauderdale. Tuscumbia is one of the most solid and substantial towns of the State. Its prosperity is based upon the big trade which comes in from the well-to-do farms of Colbert and surrounding counties. Sheffield is essentially an industrial center, although, like its sister cities, it prospers from the trade which comes from the rich and thickly settled farms.

Athens, the county seat of Limestone, is another Tennessee Valley city, closely resembling Florence, in that it has noted school facilities and a prosperity bringing trade from the country. In the Tennessee Valley there are now a great many shrewd people from the North and West who bought land and moved into to become contented and prosperous citizens. Some of these early comers were fortunate enough to pick up the best of farming lands in the country for \$10 or \$12 an acre. It would be exceptional if any such bargains could be found now, but there are thousands of acres of land in the Tennessee Valley, equally as rich as the best farming lands of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and they can be bought at prices ridiculously low when compared with the land of states farther north.

While great yields of cotton, corn and other grains come out of the Tennessee Valley, it is peculiarly well adapted to the newer industry of stock raising and fruit growing. The northern farmers who have come into the valley, have introduced new ideas and are among its prosperous citizens.

The Tennessee Valley includes the counties of Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Colbert, Morgan, Marshall, Lawrence, Franklin, and DeKalb.

SETTLE NEAR BIRMINGHAM

DO MORE profitable opportunity for truck gardening can be found than at Birmingham, Alabama; and the market for produce is almost unlimited. The homes in this thriving city of nearly 150,000 people consume nearly \$5,000,000 worth of farm products, annually. Most of this large sum goes to farmers at a distance, who ship their products in.

There are thousands of acres of fertile farm lands near Birmingham, and they can be bought at reasonable prices, or leased. The climate is so mild that outdoor work can be carried on practically the year 'round, and in some cases several crops a year of the same article can be raised. The Farm Movement Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham is encouraging settlement of these lands. If you are in earnest, write for handsomely illustrated booklet, "Jefferson County and Birmingham," or for detailed information.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Alabama Mineral District.

The Alabama mineral District today dominates the world's market for pig iron. In the Alabama Mineral District steel can be made cheaper than in any other place in the United States.

The very richness of its mineral resources is illustrated in the rapid growth of the city of Birmingham, the metropolis of the Mineral District. In 1900 the population of the city of Birmingham was 38,000. In 1910 its population had jumped to 132,000, which is the greatest rate of growth of any city in the South, and of any city of its size in the United States. Statisticians say that at its present rate of growth Birmingham will be larger than New Orleans in 1825.

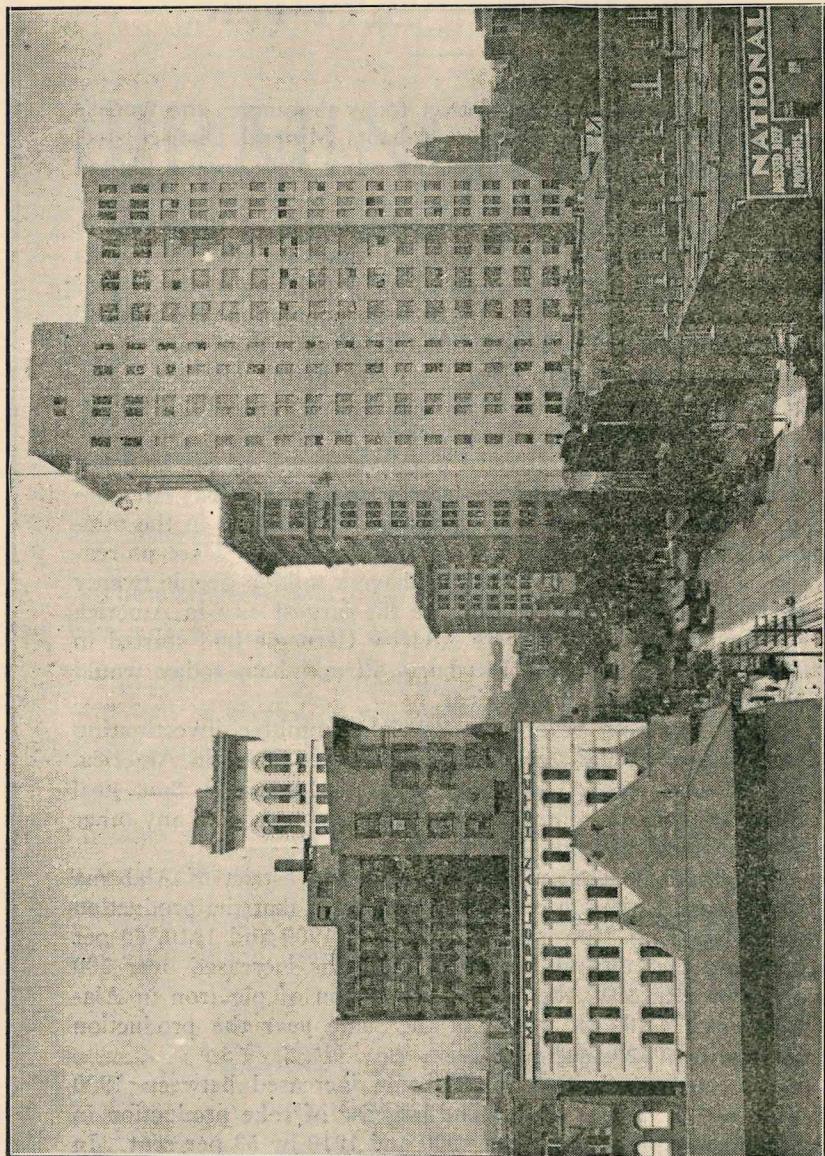
Its growth is illustrative of the development of the immense riches in minerals which lie at the foothills of the Alleghanies. John W. Gates, who had large investments in the mineral district of Alabama, said of Birmingham: "I see no reason why Birmingham should not have a million people twenty years hence. It will certainly be the largest city in America not on navigable water. If Andrew Carnegie had started in Birmingham instead of Pittsburg, Birmingham today would be the steel center of America."

In the hearing before the special committee investigating the conduct of the steel manufacturing business in America, expert after expert took the stand and testified that steel could be made more cheaply in Birmingham than in any other section of the country.

The rapid development of the Mineral District of Alabama is reflected in the figures, too, which show that the production of Alabama pig iron increased between 1900 and 1910, 69 per cent and that the production of steel has increased over 700 per cent. In 1910 the annual production of pig iron in Alabama was 1,939,147 tons; in the same year the production of steel was 529,684 tons.

The coal production in Alabama increased between 1900 and 1910 by 95 per cent. The increase of coke production in Alabama increased between 1900 and 1910 by 53 per cent. In 1910 the Alabama Mineral District produced 16,139,228 tons of coal; the coke production amounted to 3,231,339 tons.

A CITY OF SKYSCRAPERS.



SCENE IN ONE STREET OF THE GREAT MINING AND MANUFACTURING CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

While Birmingham is the center of this district which is revolutionizing the iron and steel development industry of the United States, there are several cities of consequence, which have developed rapidly as the district has developed. Anniston on the east is the center of a great brown ore field; it has had large furnaces for many years. Moreover, Anniston is a city of manufactures. One of the largest locomotive works of the South is established there, Anniston is also noted as an educational center. The city of Talladega only a few miles from Anniston, is one of the older and richer cities of the State. It is at the southern edge of the Mineral District and in addition it is the city which is benefiting by the quarrying of the beautiful Alabama marble.

No city of the State of its class has developed more rapidly than Gadsden, in Etowah county, a few miles to the northwest of Anniston. At Gadsden are located the immense plant of the Southern Steel Company, as well as a number of iron working furnaces. Alabama City, which is practically a continuation of Gadsden, has the large Dwight Cotton Mill, one of the greatest cotton manufacturing concerns in the country. In and around Gadsden property has more than doubled during the past seven years.

West of Birmingham, on the southern margin of the Mineral District, is located the city of Tuscaloosa, which at present is undergoing a remarkable development. It is fortunate in its situation, inasmuch as its trade is fed both by a rich agricultural county, thickly peopled, and by the business which comes from the mineral district to the north. Property values in Tuscaloosa have gone forward by leaps and bounds, and perhaps no city of its size in the South is so rapidly increasing its population.

Innumerable fortunes have been made out of coal and iron lands in Alabama. In the memory of living men, the richest of these lands have sold as low as \$5 and \$10 an acre, but their value has been fully recognized in the past fifteen years. A great large part of these lands have been developed; practically all of them have been bought up by men and companies with ample capital, under the advice of experts. There is still money to be made in mineral lands in Alabama, but to deal in them successfully a man must first have knowledge, experience and capital.

On the other hand the farms of this section of Alabama run right up to the mouth of the coal mine. Jefferson county, the

richest mineral county in the State, produces more sweet potatoes than any other county in Alabama, and it is a leader in other agricultural pursuits. In and adjoining the mineral districts there are some magnificent farming sections. In Marshall county, for instance, there is found a beautiful and fertile array of well tilled farms. Twenty years ago the land on which these farms are located, and there is none better anywhere, was bought and sold for \$5 an acre. Much of it now could not be bought under \$50 an acre, although there are some lands which are improved and might be bought as low as \$5 an acre. The adjoining county of Blount is famed for fruit. It has the most successful fruit orchard in Alabama, and one of the largest and most successful in the South. It is especially adapted to the growing of apples, and peaches. The upper row of counties along the Mineral District are peculiarly adapted to the needs of the small white farmer. A large colony of Germans has made Cullman county a synonym for agricultural prosperity. Other fine farming sections touching or close to the mineral belt are Etowah, Calhoun, Cleburne, Marion, Franklin, Fayette, Walker, Cherokee, Talladega, Shelby, Bibb, Tuscaloosa, Clay and Lamar.

Newcomers to these counties will find them thickly sprinkled with school houses, churches, and rural routes, and they will find any number of industrious, law-abiding white neighbors.

LAND FOR SALE.

DALE COUNTY.

Name, Y. Allen Holman; address, Ozark, Ala.; county, Dale; number acres, 120; price per acre, \$50.00; number acres in cultivation, about 75 to 80 acres; character of soil, gray loam with clay sub-soil, ideal cotton lands; how watered, each forty has fresh running water the year round; improvements, in two different farms of 60 acres each, each has good house, well, barns, and gardens, with good wired pastures; distance from railroad, six miles from Ozark, three miles from Dillard; distance from postoffice, six miles.

Terms, one-fifth cash, balance in 4 years with interest. Ideal for two families—two brothers or father and sons. Two distinct and separate farms that are together on the same land, yet separated so can be kept separate. Ideal cotton and corn lands. Daily mail, good schools and churches, and good surface drinking water.

The Black Belt.

The cheapest and the richest lands in Alabama are in the Black Belt. For the large investor, the man who wants to establish a stock or an alfalfa farm, a modern cotton plantation, or who wants to buy up land for a colonization plan, the Black Belt of Alabama is his opportunity.

This Black Belt of Alabama, strictly speaking, consists of 16 counties in the middle section of Alabama, stretching from the Chattahoochee on the east, to the Mississippi line on the west. But several other counties have much the same soil, and half of these adjoining counties are of the Black Belt character in all essentials.

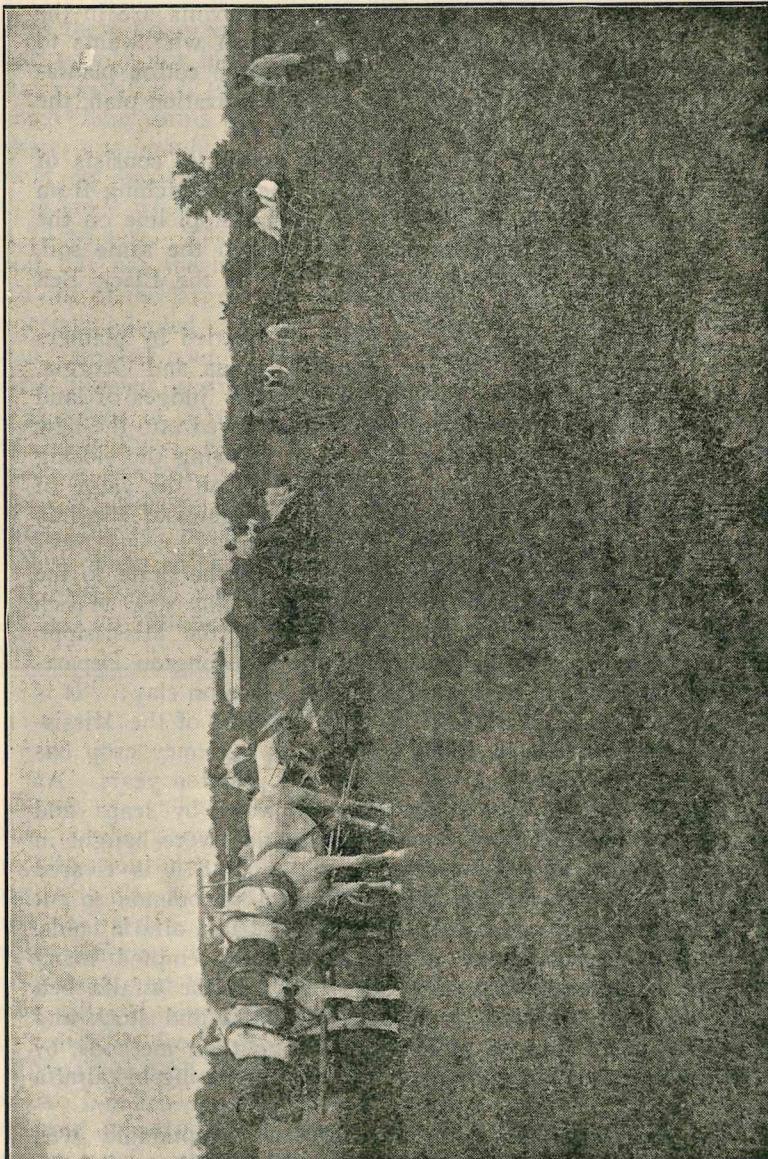
This section of Alabama was originally settled by planters from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. As has been said before, there were no better judges of land in the world than these same planters who moved into the new State of Alabama with their slave labor. During the closing days of the great war, when the South was on the verge of starvation, the granary of the Confederate Armies of Virginia were located in the Black Belt of Alabama.

Through the Black Belt from one side of the State to the other, but not completely covering it, is the only strip of rich alfalfa land, south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. The late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the Washington Department of Agriculture, said of this belt of Houston clay: "It is a monopoly of all of the alfalfa lands this side of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio. Alfalfa as a money crop has been grown in Alabama only during the past ten years. As an agricultural industry, it has gone forward by leaps and bounds. There are lands in Alabama which were bought in the Black Belt for \$12 an acre, on which \$75 is cleared annually from the alfalfa crops. It is not uncommon to cut 5 and 6 tons a year of alfalfa from the Alabama alfalfa lands.

The richness of these alfalfa lands has tempted many Northern buyers to invest in large tracts in the alfalfa belt and to devote the land exclusively to alfalfa and stock and many veteran cotton planters are changing their methods, by cutting down his cotton crop and steadily increasing his alfalfa fields.

The soil throughout the Black Belt is exceptionally well suited not only to cotton, but to corn, oats and hay of every variety. The rapid increase of the cattle growing industry is but natural in view of the suitability of these lands for grains and grasses. The rich soil is equally well adapted to truck gardening. And the signal fact stands out that rich lands can

TYPICAL ALABAMA STOCK FARM.



THE SHOAL CREEK STOCK FARM AT BRICKFIELD, ALA., OWNED AND MANAGED BY WINSTON THOMPSON.

be bought in this belt more cheaply than anywhere in the United States. This condition, however, is being rapidly changed by the development of all land in Alabama.

In the Black Belt proper there are such counties as Lee, Russell, Macon, Montgomery, Autauga, Barbour, Dallas, Perry, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Sumter, Pickens, Lowndes, Clarke and Wilcox. Adjoining the Black Belt there are counties of its own peculiarity, such as Elmore, Randolph, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Shelby, Chilton. These latter counties differ, however, in that most of their farming industries are in the hands of white men, who actually work their own farms, and who furnish a white neighborhood society in every community. The lands in the adjoining counties will also be found to be of higher price than the richer lands of the essentially Black Belt counties.

The dominant city of the Black Belt is Montgomery, which is also the capitol of the State. Montgomery has a population of 50,000 and is one of the solid, rich and progressive cities of the South. It receives annually about 200,000 bales of cotton, which is an enormous commercial asset. It is also a great railroad center, and one of the leading fertilizer manufacturing cities of the country. The city is supplied with electrical power from a water power dam and boasts that it has the cheapest electrical power in the world, cheaper than that of Buffalo, though Buffalo is supplied from the power houses at Niagara Falls.

Selma is another city of wealth and prosperity in the Black Belt. It has about 12,000 people and, like Montgomery, is situated on the banks of the Alabama river, a navigable stream the year around. It has excellent railroad accommodations. In fact, there is no part of Alabama better supplied with railroad facilities than is the Black Belt. Selma commands a great expanse of agricultural trade in West Alabama. Some forty miles to the west of Selma, on the Tombigbee River, is situated the thriving city of Demopolis, originally founded by French Bonapartists who had to flee their country when Napoleon Bonaparte fell. It is now a city of wide commerce and great prosperity.

In the east section of the Black Belt are found three of the old and prosperous cities of Alabama: Eufaula, Opelika and Union Springs. Eufaula, situated on the Chattahoochee river, has exceptional freight rates and is a great wholesale center as well as a great trading point for the farmers of West Georgia and East Alabama. Opelika is a good railroad center, and its trade territory is fertile and rich. Union Springs is situated in one of the richest farming sections of the State and its trade and its population have steadily increased.

LAND FOR SALE.

Name, J. M. Allman; address, Guin, Ala.; county, Marion; number acres, 160; price per acre, \$12.50; number acres in cultivation, 55; character of soil, both sandy and clay; how watered, springs and creeks; improvements, tenant houses and stables fairly good; distance from railroad, 8 miles on 5% Pike road; on every-day mail line.

Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years with interest from date. Both hill and bottom lands.

Name, J. M. Allman; address, Guin, Ala.; county, Marion; number acres, 160; price per acre, \$30.00; number acres in cultivation, 30; character of soil, black sand clay subsoil; how watered, well, springs and bold everlasting small creeks; improvements, ordinary four-room house, barn and stables; distance from railroad, one-half mile; distance from postoffice, 1½ mile, on R. F. D.

Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, interest from date. One mile from county high school, and same distance from 5% Pike road leading to county site.

Farm of 60 acres—all fenced and cross fenced—good house, barn and out buildings; 20 acres cleared and in cultivation; all level sand crops. Stock tools goes with place. \$100.00 per acre, cash. Farm joins the town of Foley, one-half mile of railroad depot.

D. S. JONES, Foley, Alabama.

Three hundred and thirty acres, three and one-half miles of Livingston, and one-half mile of Hixon, both on the Ala. G. S. Railroad. Soil sandy, with clay foundation; will produce anything except alfalfa. Has 1,000 well bearing peach trees. One good dwelling and four tenant houses. About 250 acres cleared and about 80 acres in timber, consisting of pine and water-oak. Price, \$12.50 per acre, one-third cash, balance to suit the purchaser.

B. TANNENBAUM, Livingston, Alabama.

1,760 acres of Baldwin county lands, situated 5 miles west of Summerville, Ala. This property has some beautiful river front and is in the center of the most prosperous part of the county. Entire tract offered at wholesale figure. Write:

BALDWIN BROS, Summerville, Alabama.

South Alabama.

South Alabama, which embraces the famous Wiregrass section of Alabama, is a rich agricultural region made so by the dominance of the small white farmer, whose industry on his own land has built up an agricultural prosperity in certain portions, which is not exceeded in the richest sections of the Middle West. South Alabama includes also the noted cheap "cut over" lands, which are being bought up in large tracts and sold to small investors.

These "cut over" lands are the lands which have been cleared by the big lumber companies, in cutting away yellow pine lumber. For a quarter of a century Alabama has been one of the greatest yellow pine lumber producing States of the Union. The work of the mill men left thousands of acres of land, suitable for any form of farming, but with the stumps of trees remaining upon them. Twenty years ago these lands were ridiculously cheap. Instances are recorded when the lumber companies, after they had cut away the timber, sold them as low as \$1.50 and \$2.00 an acre in large tracts. But that day is gone. It has been proven that these lands are excellently adapted to general farming, that they are easy of cultivation and that they are certain producers.

In late years many large companies have bought up tracts of these lands which they are advertising and selling to small farmers. There are yet thousands of acres of them to be purchased, but all are being rapidly developed. The unparalleled increase in population and development of the Wiregrass is proof of the intrinsic richness and value of the lands of South Alabama. The Wiregrass is situated in the eastern portion of South Alabama. Twenty-five years ago it was thinly settled and there were immense stretches of cut over lands that could be bought for \$3 and \$4 an acre.

The opportunities offered in such counties as Henry, Houston, Geneva, Coffee, and Covington, were quickly appreciated first by Alabama farmers of other sections of the State, and later by the farmers of other States. They moved in, bought land at ridiculously low prices and established farms on them. The result is that in that section the traveler never gets out of sight of the homes of thrifty farmers, and he travels continually surrounded with an inspiring view of rural thrift and prosperity. Lands bought twenty-five years ago for \$3 and \$4 an acre are now worth from \$40 to \$100 an acre. Dothan, a beautiful and growing city of 9,500 people, has been built up out of nothing except this growth in that period. The Wire-

grass has been dotted with scores of other thriving little cities, like Headland, Hartford, Midland City, Florala and Enterprise, while older villages like Ozark, Abbeville, Andalusia, Geneva and Elba, have been inspired to new life.

This section includes two counties which have probably presented a greater rural development than any other two counties in the State—Covington and Baldwin. Alike in the nature of their soil and opportunities, Covington and Baldwin were developed along different lines. Each decade for the past twenty years Covington county has doubled its population. That increase came through the removal to that county of farmers from Alabama and Georgia. Baldwin's greatest development, on the other hand, is due to the capital and enterprise of men from the Middle West, mainly from Chicago. These farsighted business men saw the great opportunity that lay in the fertile rich cheap lands of South lands and bought up immense tracts of them. They advertised these lands extensively—advertised them as lands suitable to any sort of farming. Through their enterprise and farsightedness, thousands of people from other sections of the United States were persuaded to come to Alabama. Mobile and Washington counties, similar in all essentials to Baldwin county, are now the scenes of similar developments.

In advertising these lands their developers can truly claim that the splendid climate of the Gulf Coast is equal to that of California. This may be a new thought; it is new only because the Gulf Coast has not had the advertising that California has had.

Mobile, a city of 60,000 people, is the dominant city of South Alabama, and Alabama's only seaport. With the building of the Panama Canal, it is confidently predicted that Mobile, which is more than a hundred miles nearer the entrance of the canal than New Orleans, will become one of the great shipping points for the Canal. And already Mobile is preparing for what it believes to be its great destiny. Its progress in ten years has been nothing short of phenomenal.

South Alabama has within its limits a half score of rich and prosperous little cities. The city of Troy is one of the finest farmers's markets in Alabama, as it should be, for its county of Pike is one of the richest farming sections of Alabama. Then there are such prosperous little cities as Brewton, Greenville, Evergreen, Atmore, Bay Minette, Florala and Luverne.

The investor can assure himself that in South Alabama he will find the conveniences of civilization, a soil adaptable to any crop, and a California climate.