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The Pecos Valley

THE FRUIT BELT
of NEW
MEXICO



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Detail
Pictus

(Spine loose)

Progress of Two Years.

A SUMMARY of what has been done in the Pecos Valley during the past two years almost suggests the touch of magic. The remarkable climate inspires men to *do* very much as the wonderful soil impels vegetation to *grow*.

In no other way could such a record as this have been so quickly made.

The completion of 1,200 miles of canals and the organization of a perfect system for the application of the waters of the Pecos to 200,000 acres of land;

The construction of 90 miles of railroad through the heart of the developed country;

The acquirement of and settlement upon 50,000 acres of farming land by farmers, mainly from Eastern States;

The actual cultivation of 20,000 acres of land while the area under plow is rapidly being increased to the full amount owned by each farmer;

The planting and cultivation of hundreds of thousands of fruit trees and vines; more than 250,000 during the winter of 1892-3;

*The growth of Eddy from half a dozen houses to an incorporated town of 2,500 population, with newspapers, churches, school-houses and all kinds of businesses and **without** saloons;*

The increase of the town of Roswell to a population of 1,200 people, with schools, churches, business houses, and fast growing to greater size;

The construction of a telegraph line 170 miles, and of a telephone line 100 miles in length, connecting all parts of the valley;

The railroad business of 1892 more than doubling that of 1891;

The use of more than 8,000,000 feet of lumber in house building;

The expenditure of over \$110,000 by farmers in the importation of improved live stock;

The putting out of shade trees (mostly cottonwood) in such numbers that if set fifty feet apart on both sides of a road they would reach more than 175 miles;

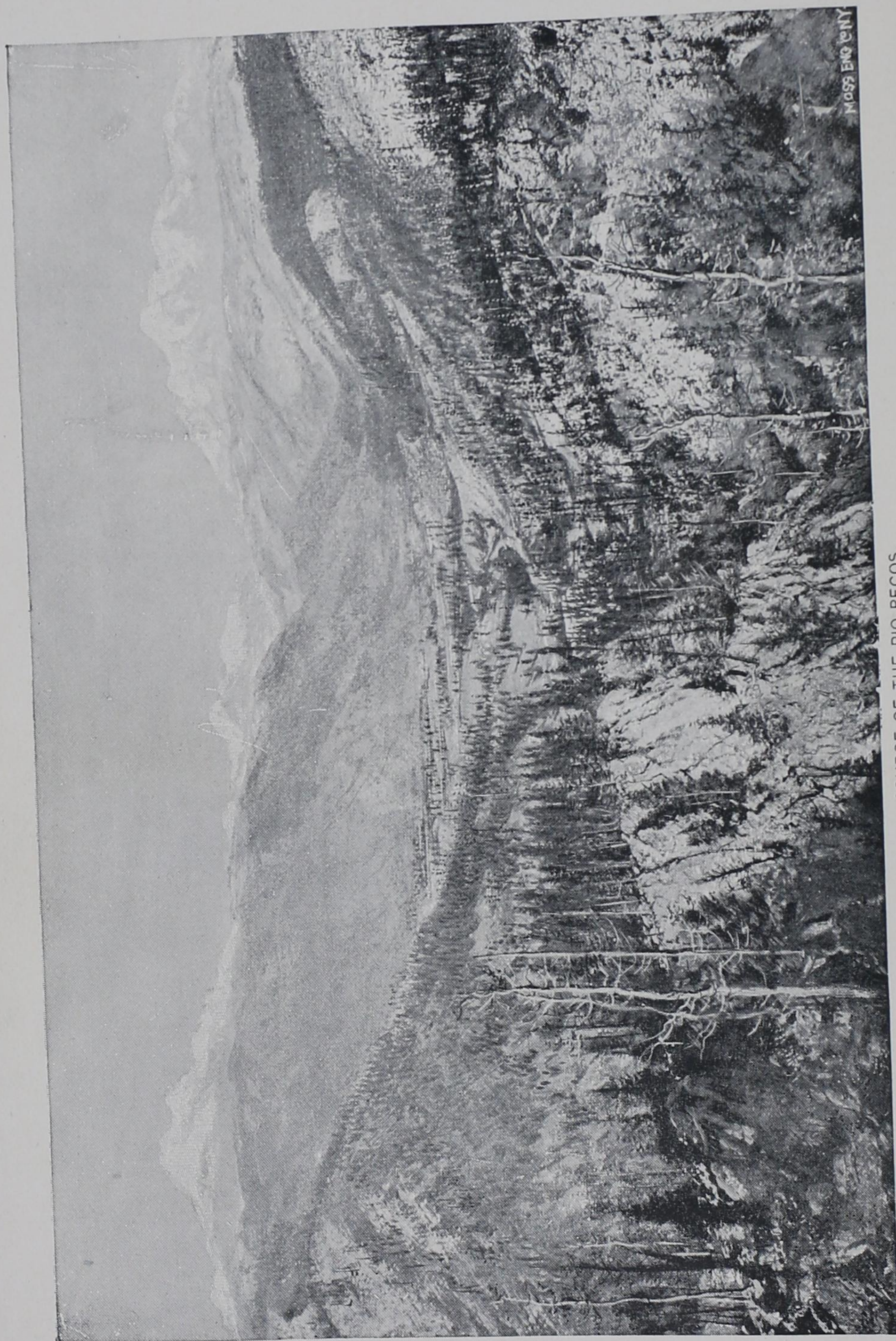
The expenditure of fully \$250,000 on three individual improvements in the suburbs of Eddy.

But no mere statement of what has been accomplished conveys the full spirit of this marvelous growth.

There has been social as well as material advancement. As a town Eddy is as cosmopolitan as New York or Chicago are as cities.

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SOURCE OF THE RIO PECOS.

Moss Eng. Co. N.Y.

The Pecos Valley.

THE PECOS RIVER rises in the heart of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, about 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas, N. M., and winds about the bases of snow-clad peaks, and through lower ranges, a distance of nearly 300 miles, before it emerges into the open country. It is fed by hundreds of living mountain brooks and is a large river when it reaches the plains.

The Pecos is further reinforced by a number of important streams as it passes through southeastern New Mexico and western Texas to a junction with the Rio Grande.

But perhaps the most peculiar feature of the Pecos is the large number of living springs by which it is fed. These springs flow out all over the upper portion of the valley, from fissures in the limestone that everywhere underlies the country. They are found, at intervals, all along the river to the Texas line. No such series of constant, never-failing, never-changing springs exist in any other arid country. Stockmen who came into the valley fifteen years ago and who have been here ever since, say they have never been able to detect the least variation in the flow of any one of them. A spring two miles above Eddy was measured by an engineer attached to the Agricultural Department at Washington, who ascertained that it flows 20,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

Four miles above this spring is the great dam, where the river's flow may be shut off at will, set back into the reservoir, or turned into the big canal—so that the bed of the river, at the foot of the dam, may be perfectly dry. The same engineer measured the flow of water in the river at Eddy, six miles below, after the dam had been thus absolutely closed for six days, and found its flow to be 200 cubic feet a second. This water was all supplied by springs within these six miles. The water may all be taken from the Pecos at any given point, and on going ten miles below it will be found flowing again in large volume.

Tapping the water treasures of the heart of the Rockies and fed by such springs the Pecos is unique among the rivers of

the Southwest in that throughout fully 400 miles of its course it is never dry.

No stream is better adapted to irrigating purposes than the Pecos River. Its current is about four miles an hour, and a series of careful measurements during the last two years, made by competent engineers, show that its flow is over 800 cubic feet a second at low stages.

The Pecos Valley proper begins just north of Roswell. Sometimes it attains a width of forty miles, but the average is very much less, and at times the low limestone ridges that flank the stream crowd it so closely that it passes between solid walls of rock 50 to 100 feet high, affording excellent locations for dams and admirable sources for large canals.

The surface of the valley—gently rolling as a rule—is often nearly level for long distances, with a slope towards the river of eighteen or twenty feet to the mile.

This region was formerly a hunting ground for the Comanche and Apache Indians. The first white man who came found a luxurious growth of the rich gramma grass, and for years thereafter their grass-fed cattle were fat enough for market the year round. Subsequently the fame of the valley got abroad and vast herds were driven in from Texas and elsewhere. Only one result could follow—the range was gnawed and trampled until in many places it was almost ruined.

Residents of the valley foreseeing this and also realizing the marvelous fertility of the soil when water was put upon it, planned to make the river redeem the country. The outcome was the organization of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, with Mr. J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, as President, and Mr. Chas. B. Eddy, of Eddy, New Mexico, as Vice-President and General Manager. The capital stock of the company is \$1,750,000.

Three years ago active construction work was commenced and the system of water control is now well nigh perfect, although the extension of canals and the building of additional reservoirs is in progress.

Over 200,000 acres of fertile land now lies ready for the farmer and fruit grower, and double this quantity will ultimately be irrigated.

Already, within twenty miles of Eddy, more than 20,000 acres have been put under cultivation to trees, vines, cereals, vegetables and grasses, while all along the upper canal land is being prepared for cultivation during the present season.





DISCHARGE AT SPILLWAY, NEAR HEAD OF LOWER CANAL.

The Canal Systems.

THE vital thing in this great enterprise is the water supply, and the means of handling it.

To this subject the managers of the company have given their best thoughts. The foremost engineering skill has been employed, and the one effort has been to see how thoroughly and well the marvelously great water service of the Pecos can be controlled for agricultural and horticultural uses.

The resulting system of reservoirs and canals is pronounced by disinterested authorities to be as nearly perfect as can well be made.

While all the canals are parts of but one great plan there are really four distinct systems.

1—The NORTHERN SYSTEM takes water from the Hondo, five miles east of Roswell. The canal follows the high ground of the valley on the west side of the Pecos nearly parallel to the general course of the river and five to eight miles distant. This canal is 30 feet wide at the bottom, 7 feet deep and has a fall of one foot to the mile. Total length 35 6-10 miles, bringing 60,000 acres under irrigation. This canal will be extended to irrigate 100,000 acres more of land, reaching down to Seven Rivers.

2—SOUTHERN SYSTEM takes water from the great reservoir six miles above Eddy. The canal is 45 feet wide at the bottom, 70 feet wide at the top, has a fall of 18 inches to the mile, carries 7 feet of water and has a maximum discharge of 1,320 cubic feet of water a second.

Four miles below the reservoir the canal divides, one branch—the West Side—crossing the Pecos by means of an immense flume, the East Side branch continuing to skirt the high grounds to the east of the river.

The West Side Canal is 35 feet wide at the bottom and will carry 7 feet of water. This canal passes about a mile and a half west of Eddy, courses along the higher portion of the valley from eight to ten miles back from the river, and is completed to a point nine miles south of Black River, whence it will be extended, on a line ten to twelve miles back from the Pecos, and will reach the southern boundary line of New Mexico on the Delaware River—giving the canal a total length of fifty-five miles, a uniform fall of 18 inches to the mile, and bringing under irrigation at least 150,000 acres of land.

The East Side Canal runs nearly parallel to the general course of the Pecos and about six miles from it. This canal is 20 feet wide at the bottom and carries 4 feet of water. Its length is twenty miles, and it will bring under irrigation more than 50,000 acres of rich sandy loam.

The distance between the East and West Side Canals will be generally about fourteen miles, and nearly every acre of the land lying between is tillable and can be easily irrigated from one canal or the other.

The reservoir (No. 2) that supplies these two canals is 7 miles long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide and holds over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

Still another reservoir (No. 1) is being built, two miles above Seven Rivers and twenty miles above Eddy, which will form a storage basin thirteen miles long and two miles wide at its widest point. It will submerge 8,100 acres of land and store 6,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

3—The HAGERMAN SYSTEM on the east side of the Pecos has its head dam about fifteen miles below Eddy. It also has a large storage reservoir on its course, forming an extensive lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, with an average depth of 25 feet. The main canal is to be extended to a total length of twenty-five miles, crossing by flume to the west side of the Pecos at a point about midway between Black River and the Delaware, and continuing southward across the last named stream to the Texas line.

4—The HIGHLAND SYSTEM takes water from the Pecos just south of the territorial line, in Texas. This canal will be forty-two miles long, 25 feet wide at the bottom, will carry 5 feet of water, and will irrigate at least 70,000 acres of land.

In addition to all these canals, there are at present completed more than 1,170 miles of lateral and sub-lateral ditches, each 4 to 6 feet wide and carrying from 1 to 2 feet of water. Several hundred miles more of these will be built in the near future.

For full technical details, the reader is referred to the following report of the Chief Engineer:

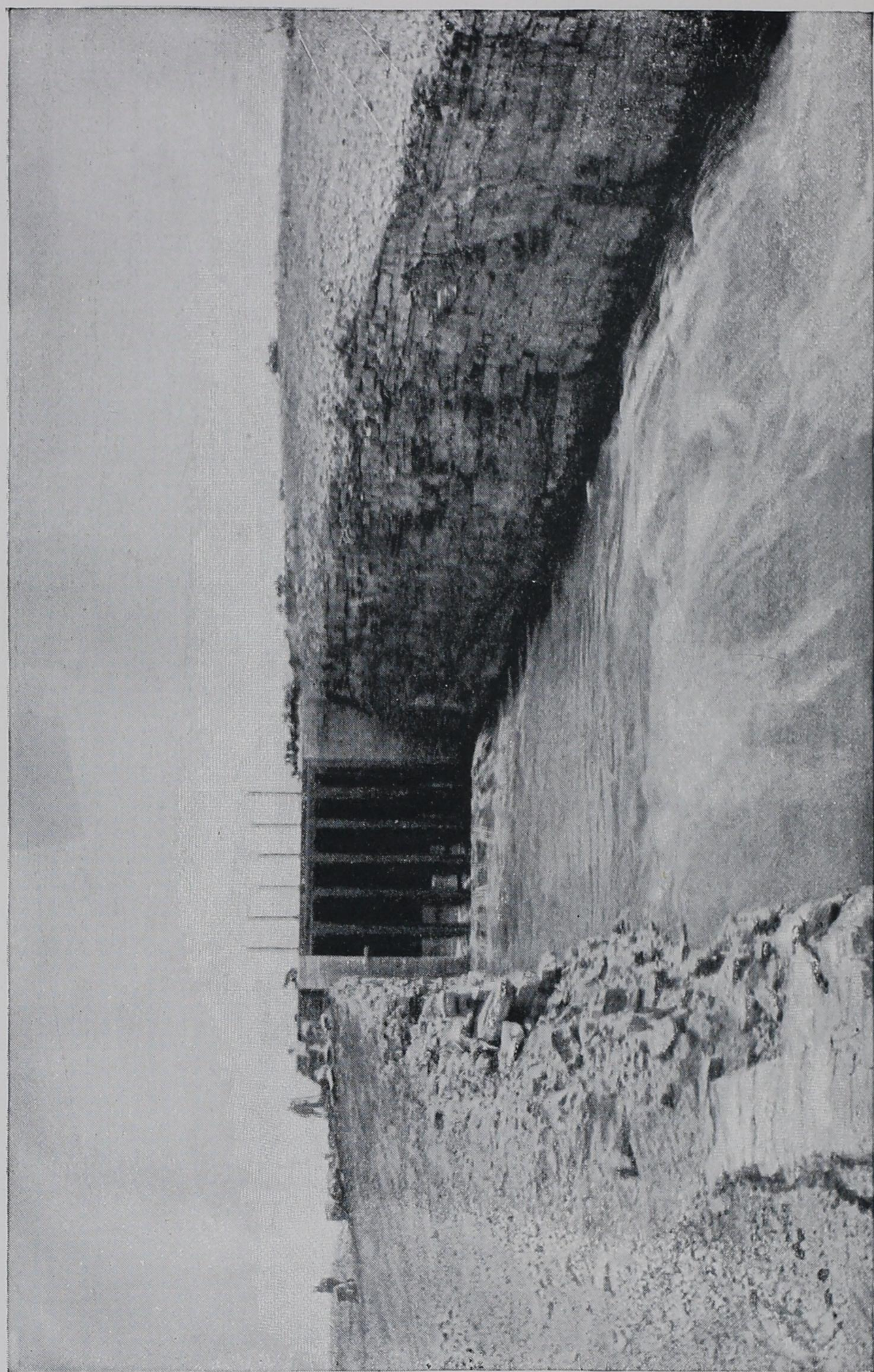
EDDY, New Mexico, March 13, 1893.

MR. C. B. EDDY, General Manager:

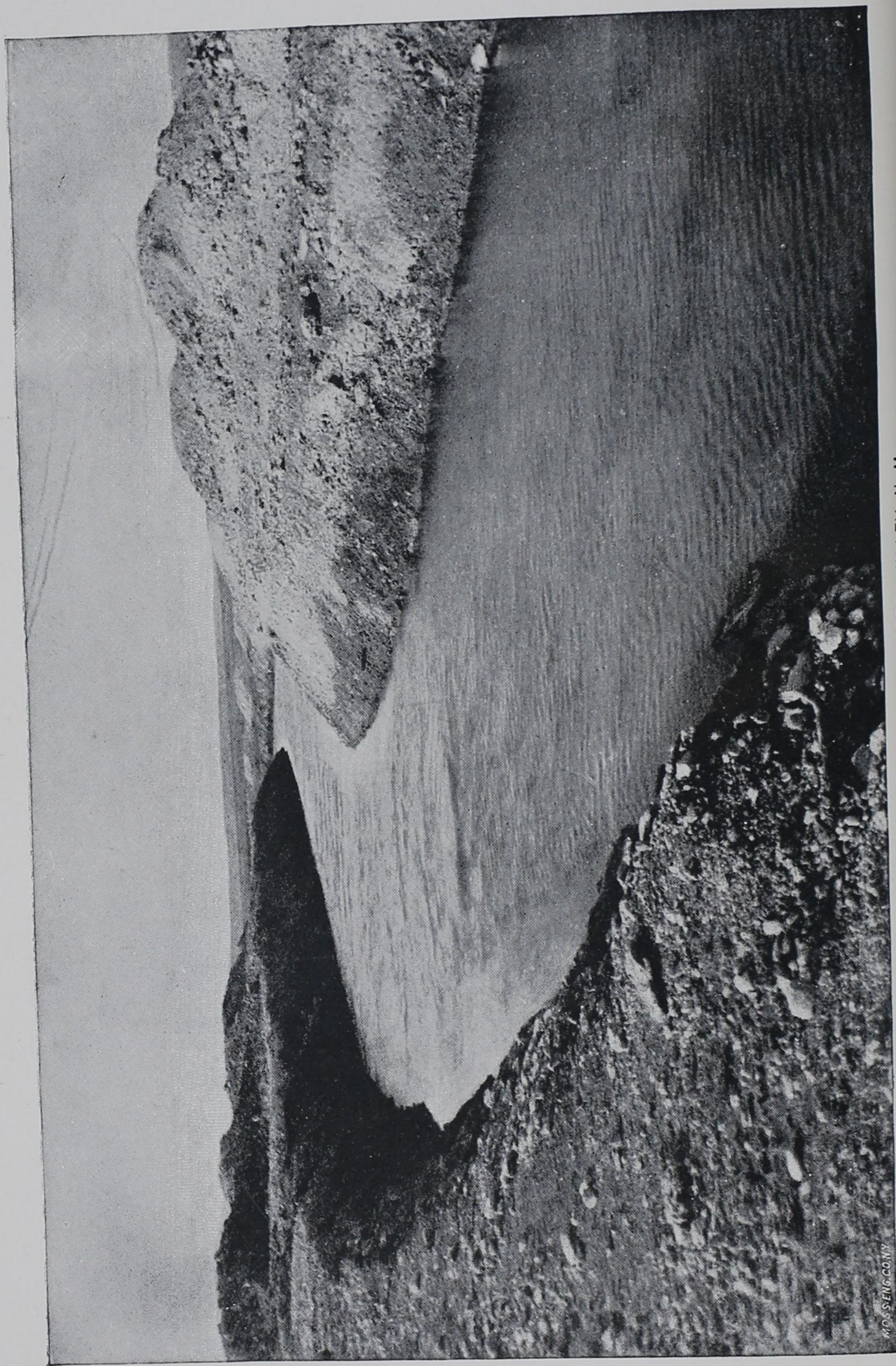
Dear Sir—In accordance with your request I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the physical features of the different canals of the P. I. & I. Co.:

Northern Canal.

Taken from the Hondo River, near Roswell, N. M. The Hondo, at intake of canal, being damned and the water raised fifteen feet into the



HEAD OF GREAT CANAL NEAR FORT MONROE



SCENE ON THE LOWER CANAL, PECOS VALLEY, N. M.

canal by a heavy timber dam resting on a foundation of closely driven piles, between which is carefully tamped broken rock. The timber dam is 30 feet wide and 116 feet long, connecting at each end with earthen embankments, rip-rapped with rock, total length of dam being 1,000 feet. Spill-way for surplus water being over top of frame dam, falling on an apron 12x12 timbers. The canal is 30 feet wide on bottom, side slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, banks 7 feet high from grade of canal, has a fall of 12 inches per mile, and when running its full capacity carries 6 feet of water, the maximum discharge being 561 cubic feet per second. At the end of the twenty-fifth mile width of canal is changed from 30 to 15 feet grade, slopes, etc., remaining as before.

At a point fourteen miles from head, the canal crosses a large draw by means of a flume 20 feet wide, 450 feet long and 38 feet high, containing 110,000 feet of lumber, board measure. Total length of canal, as at present constructed, 35 and 6-10 miles, and conveys water on all lands from its intake at the Hondo to Walnut Arroyo, lying between the canal and river.

Southern Canal.

Dam composed of a loose or broken rock fill or embankment, 1,130 feet long, 50 feet high at the deepest point, resting on solid rock foundation the entire distance across. The rock was placed in the dam in layers of 4 to 10 feet in thickness, and in this manner carried from bed-rock up the desired height. The down-stream slope of dam is 1 to 1, that of the front being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The front of the dam is faced with sacked earth, gravel, boughs and loose earth until the water front has assumed a slope of 4 to 1, this being rip-rapped with 12 inches of broken rock. The crown of the dam is 20 feet wide and the distance across the base at its widest part is 270 feet. A scour gate built of masonry, 4x8 in the clear, is placed in bottom of draw near Eastern end. The spill-ways at either end of dam are blasted from solid rock; the eastern spill-way is 13x210 feet, the western 250x5. The main canal, starting at dam, is 45 feet wide at bottom, side slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, banks 8 feet above the grade of canal, fall 18 inches per mile; when at full capacity carries 7 feet of water, and has a maximum discharge of 1,320 cubic feet per second. Canal divides 3 2-10 miles from head, the lower branch, known as the "Southern," crosses the river to the west side by means of a terraplain and flume, the terraplain is 2,600 feet long, 16 feet high. The Southern Canal continues on west side of river to a point about fifteen miles below Black River, which stream it crosses on a flume, 1,040 feet long, 16 feet wide, carrying 5 feet of water. The first nine miles are of the following dimensions: 25 feet wide at bottom, side slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; 7 feet from grade to top of banks; then for 4 2-10 miles 20 feet wide on bottom, height and slopes the same; then for 2 miles 18 feet wide, 6 feet from grade to top of banks, all slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; then 14 feet wide on bottom, 5 feet from grade to top of bank, and continues this width to end of constructed line. Total distance from head-gate, forty miles.

East Side Canal.

Being the other division of the main canal: 15 feet wide, maximum discharge 204 cubic feet per second. Total length from division gates at terraplain, 19 3-10 miles.

Hagerman Canal.

Dam of loose rock fill 5 feet high, not conforming to any given slopes; waste water flows over top of dam; discharges into a storage reservoir, covering an area of 165 acres, from which water can be drawn to a depth of

THE PECOS VALLEY.

6½ feet. From reservoir the canal is 20 feet wide, with grade of .03 per 100 feet for a distance of 6,200 feet. Total length of canal, ten miles.

Highland Canal.

Dam constructed of broken rock and brush, 24 feet crown, 150 feet long, 10 to 1 down-stream slope, 3 to 1 up-stream slope, 10 feet high on rock dam and resting on pile foundation, by which the water can be raised an additional 10 feet; canal 30 feet wide on bottom, grade 12 inches per mile, slopes 1½ to 1, carries water to depth of 6 feet; maximum discharge 561 cubic feet per second. Proposed length of main canal, forty-two miles; constructed to date, thirteen miles, 30 feet wide and 6 feet deep; three miles 20 feet wide and 5 feet deep; twenty-three miles of laterals.

Total length of all main canals as constructed up to date.....	121 miles
Main laterals.....	273 "
Sub-laterals.....	900 "
Total	1,294 miles

Reservoirs.

(For supplying the Southern System and allowing of additional new lands by extensions).

No. 1—Seven Rivers, N. M.

Length of dam.....	1,686 feet
Greatest width at base.....	306 "
Crown of rock dam.....	74 "
Crown of earth dam.....	6 "
Greatest height.....	52 "
Rock dam, back slope.....	1½ to 1 "
Rock dam, front slope.....	1½ to 1 "
Earth face, slope.....	3½ to 1 "
Capacity.....	6,000,000,000 cubic feet
Submerged area.....	8,100 acres

Reservoir No. 2.

Formed by dam at head of main Southern Canal, capacity 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, submerges 1,032 acres.

Hondo Reservoir.

Dam 2,850 feet long, 35 feet high, slopes 3½ to 1 on face, 2 to 1 on back; capacity of reservoir, 2,000,000,000 cubic feet.

NOTE—Now being constructed; situated twelve miles west of Roswell in Hondo River, to feed the Northern Canal—to allow same to be extended beyond present length to take in 100,000 acres new lands.

(Signed)

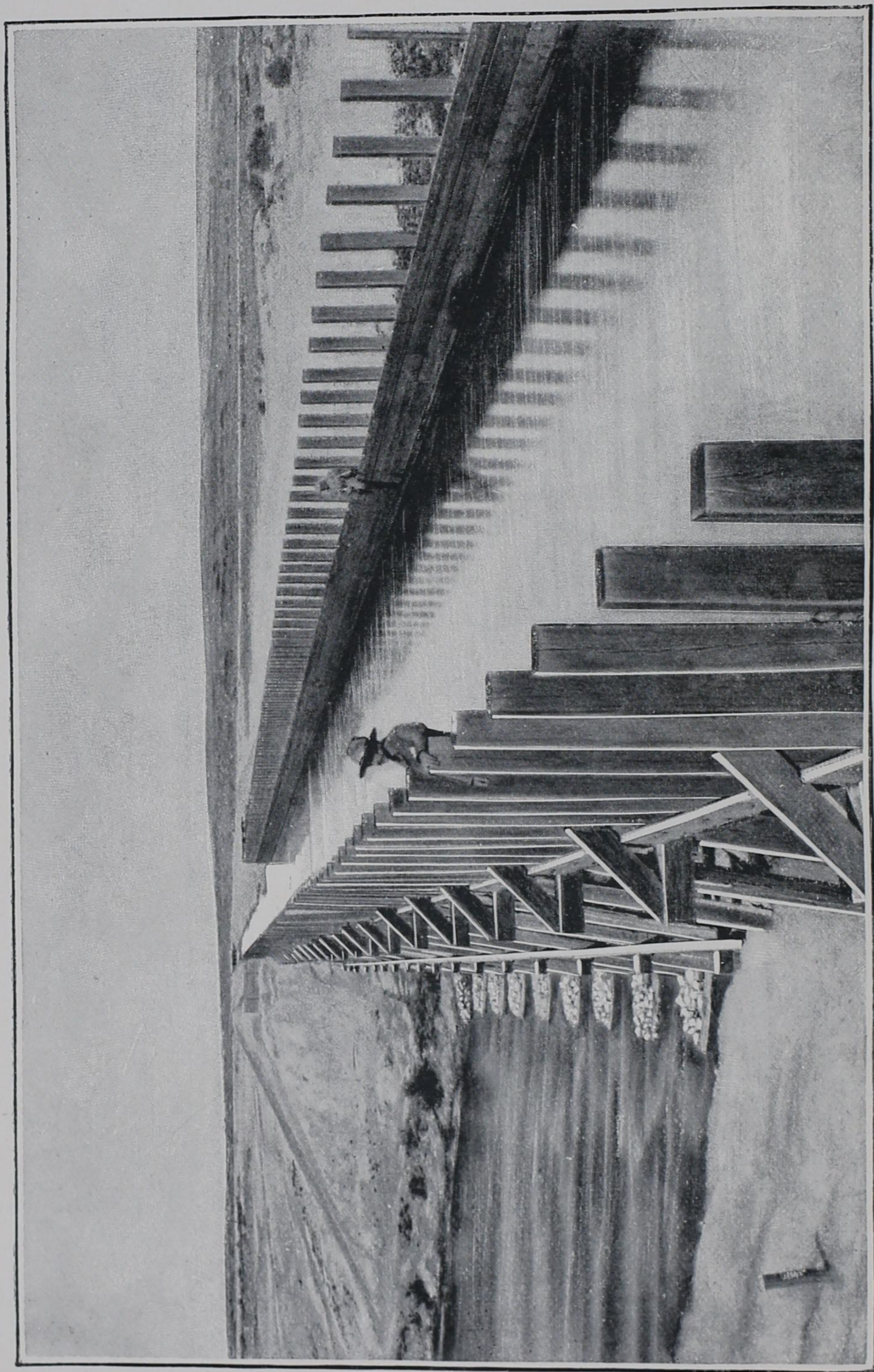
Yours truly,

L. D. BLAUVELT,
Chief Engineer.

Soil and Products.

THE soil of the Pecos Valley, often 20, sometimes 40 feet deep, is mainly a dark chocolate loam, interspersed here and there with deposits of a lighter and more chalky nature, all being, however, extremely rich in gypsum and other salts that are valuable in the production of fruits, cereals and vegetables.





THE GREAT FLUME OVER THE PECOS RIVER, NEAR EDDY, N. M.

The soil resembles, in many respects, that found in portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Western Reserve of Ohio. An analysis of several samples taken from different points in the valley by the chemists of the Agricultural Department at Washington, attest these facts, and he states that the soil is well adapted to the production of all kinds of fruits, cereals and vegetables.

Experience has proved that almost any kind of grain, grass, fibrous plant, bulbous or edible root, garden vegetable, berry vine, fruit or forest tree that will grow anywhere will do well here.

Corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye and millet; alfalfa, clover and timothy; agave, cotton, hemp, tobacco, ramie, okra, sorghum and ribbon cane; the native and sweet potato, peanut, onion, beet, carrot, turnip and radish; beans, peas, pepper, domestic sage, cauliflower, cabbage (weighing from 20 to 40 lbs.), lettuce, spinach; watermelon, muskmelon, cantaloupe, pumpkins (weighing from 40 to 150 lbs.), squashes (weighing from 70 to 240 lbs.), cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries, grapes and all kindred fruits; the peach, apricot, nectarine, prune, apple, quince, fig, cherry, English walnut, pecan, soft-shell almond, all flourish in the Pecos Valley. Many believe that olive growing and the manufacture of olive oil will, in time, become important industries.

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is a deep-rooted, perennial clover, which, in the Pecos Valley yields from five to seven tons an acre. It is cut several times during the season.

A single field near Eddy was cut May 10, 1890; the hay was cured in one day and sold on the ground. It was cut again June 15, again July 17, and still another crop was taken August 21, each cut yielding $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre.

Mr. E. Scoggins, of Eddy, had eight acres of alfalfa two years old, that during the summer of 1892 he cut five times. Total yield $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre, for which he received over \$90 an acre.

In the summer of 1891 Geo. A. White, of Seven Rivers, cut 85 tons of alfalfa from $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, and got \$700 for the hay. During the winter he pastured 1,100 ewes on the same field, which in the spring of 1892, dropped 1,023 lambs, 95 per cent. of which were saved.

The tap root of alfalfa has been known to penetrate to a depth of thirty feet. It is the most fattening of all grasses, prime beef and pork being readily made from it. There will

always be a home market for all the alfalfa that can be raised in the valley for winter-feeding the 300,000 or more range cattle that graze on the Staked Plains to the east and in the foothills to the west.

Stockmen in and near the Pecos Valley yard up their steers in November, feed them alfalfa during two or three months, and ship them in midwinter or early spring fat, when no cattle are coming in from the northwestern ranges, and so get the top price for them. It is claimed by the best informed stockmen in the country that this business will soon become so extensive as to hold the price of alfalfa at \$8 to \$10 a ton.

Some good authorities claim that Pecos Valley farmers can get still better than these prices for their alfalfa by buying cattle each year and feeding it out themselves.

Col. John W. Poe, of Roswell, says: "So far as my experience goes, grazing alfalfa in winter does not injure it any more than in summer, but of course an acre of alfalfa will not support as many cattle in winter as in summer, for the reason that it grows but little in winter. The whole year through, I can make forty acres of alfalfa support 100 head of cattle, or more."

Sheep, too, thrive on alfalfa, and there are more than 100,000 head of them within fifty miles of the Valley.

Some close figurers in the Valley declare that the farmer may count on a net cash yield—over cost of labor, water rental, etc.—of at least \$40 an acre from his alfalfa fields.

Bee Culture.

The climate is so mild that bees winter easily and cheaply, and the flora of the country is so luxuriant that they always find abundant material from which to make honey—50 to 75 pounds to the hive being about the product.

Alfalfa is in bloom for a large part of the year, owing to the frequent cuttings. Alfalfa honey is very white and is said to be exceptionally valuable in the treatment of throat and lung diseases.

One bee-keeper, near Eddy, has over 100 swarms. He sold about 500 pounds of honey and 221 swarms in 1892, his total income from the bees amounting to \$1,600.

Others have done quite as well with bees.

Canaigre.

The "sour dock" of the North and East, here known as canaigre, grows wild in large quantities in some parts of the



Southwest. The root contains a large percentage of tannic acid—of growing mercantile value for tanning as oak and hemlock bark become scarcer. For several years past certain parties in New Mexico and a few other places, have found profit in gathering and drying the roots, and then shipping them to Europe. American tanners are also making use of canaigre, and the demand promises to become great.

This has encouraged many farmers in the canaigre belt to cultivate the root. Thus far only experimental knowledge has been gained, but the growing of this plant now seems likely to develop into an extensive and extremely profitable industry.

Three years of experiments made by the Arizona Agricultural Department appears to have demonstrated that from 16 to 25 tons can be grown to the acre, that the plant will fully mature in twelve months and that the cultivated roots have as much tannic acid as the wild, or more.

The Pecos Valley is a natural home for canaigre. All of the fields planted in the summer of 1892 have made wonderful growths and give every promise of yielding large crops about the 1st of August next.

A number of dealers have offered to contract for the produce of the next five years at \$6 a ton green, or \$30 a ton dry—three tons of green making one ton dry.

Many of the Pecos Valley farmers are very enthusiastic over the Canaigre outlook.

Grapes.

All the semi-tropical grapes of California grow here with equal luxuriance, and good judges say they contain 20 per cent. more of sugar.

These varieties have already been planted on an extensive scale in the Pecos Valley:

Sultana.	Black Friar.	Thompson's Seedling.	Tokay.
Muscat.	Rose Peru.	Malaga.	Emperor.
Zinfrandel.	Comischum.		

The raisin grape grows here to perfection, and the dry atmosphere and abundance of sunshine will cure it much more rapidly and perfectly than on the Pacific Coast.

There seems to be no doubt that the production of raisins will ultimately be one of the important industries of the Valley.

Sugar-Beets.

The sugar-beet is especially suited for culture by irrigation. It thrives well, with abundant moisture and under the influence

of a continued high temperature, especially when planted in a deep, well-drained soil. The sugar-beet has been tested in this valley, during the past two years, and grows here to great perfection. Samuel Hughes, of Eddy, raised two acres in the summer of 1891 that yielded 19 tons to the acre, and C. W. Greene, of the same place, produced them at the rate of 63 tons to the acre. Samples of these two crops were sent to the Agricultural Department at Washington, where they were analyzed and were found extremely rich in sugar, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than samples raised in California and Utah. Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the department, estimates that an acre of such beets as those raised by Mr. Hughes would yield 2,700 pounds of sugar, and that an acre of such as those raised by Mr. Greene would yield 8,600 pounds.

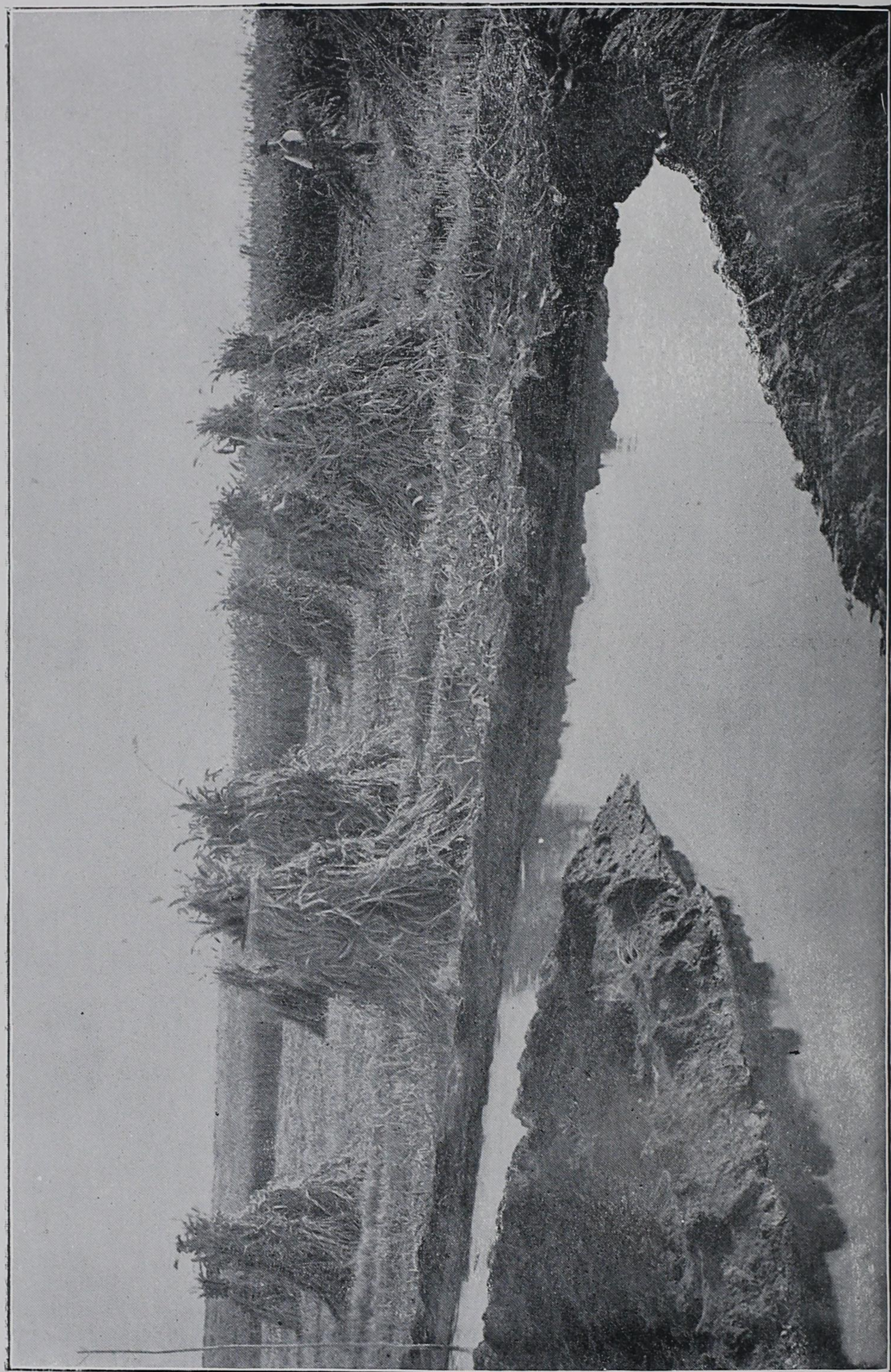
Tree Fruits.

The beauty, size and flavor of the Pecos fruits are unsurpassed, and the yield is as rich as the quality. In the older settled portion of the valley about Roswell apple trees six years old bear 1,500 to 1,800 pounds each year, pears three to four bushels, plums four to six bushels, peaches 400 to 600 pounds.

On the Hagerman farm, near Eddy, three almond trees at the age of five years bore and matured over 100 pounds of almonds.

Climate.

THE abundant and never-failing supply of water, under perfect control, and the deep, rich soil of the Pecos Valley are supplemented and enhanced in value by remarkable climate. The altitude at Eddy is 3,250 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is distant about 800 miles. The temperature rarely falls below 15 degrees above zero in winter, or rises above 100 in summer. Men who have lived in the Valley ten or fifteen years say that the lowest temperature known in that time was 7 degrees above, and that this was reached but once, on January 19th, 1892, when a terrible blizzard swept over the Northern and Eastern States. The coldest weather in the Pecos Valley in the winter of 1892-'93 was 23 degrees above zero;



SORGHUM FIELD.—F. S. BRADLEY'S FARM, IN LA HUERTA, NEAR EDDY, N. M.





FARMING IN THE PECOS VALLEY.—SORGHUM GROWN BY IRRIGATION.

JAMES L. BROWN

while in several of the northern States the mercury fell to 40, and even 50 below.

While blizzards, and away-below-zero weather were sweeping over a large part of the United States, in Eddy but $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch of snow fell and it disappeared the next day. The thickest ice was less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Farmers plowed and seeded every day during the winter, and cattle grazed on green alfalfa all the time.

The atmosphere being light, dry and pure, distant objects appear near, and the sun shines 340 to 350 days in each year. The days in midsummer are hot, but never so hot that men cannot work out of doors comfortably. There is always a breeze every day in summer, and the rarefied, exhilarating atmosphere renders a temperature of 100 degrees far more enjoyable here than 85 degrees in the moist, humid atmosphere of the Northern and Eastern States would be. The nights are all delightfully cool. There are no swamps, no malaria. All the conditions for a perfectly healthful climate exist.

Pecos Valley Water.

THE Pecos Valley possesses, in addition to its climatic advantages, a world of wealth in the medicinal value of the waters found everywhere—in springs, in shallow wells, artesian wells, and in the river itself. These waters have demonstrated their efficacy in kidney and liver troubles.

Prof. Precht, the eminent physicist and chemist, in speaking of similar waters says:

"They increase the alkalinity and fluidity of the blood. Their action is diuretic and they are efficacious in all affections of the kidneys, in catarrhs, in affections of the stomach and abdomen, in indigestion, jaundice, gout and diabetes. Ems, Vichy and Gettysburg waters are of this class, as are those of other celebrated springs—Kissengen, in Germany, and Epsom, in England, for instance.

"A chemical analysis of a gallon of Pecos River water showed:

Chloride of Calcium and Sodium.....	69.23 grains.
Sulphate of Soda (Glauber Salts) and Sulphate of Magnesium (Epsom Salts).....	34.62 "
Carbonate of Lime.....	39.00 "
Sulphate of Lime.....	30.00 "

"This analysis is also of great interest from an agricultural standpoint, since a careful computation shows that on every acre of land irrigated with Pecos River water over *two tons* of solids are deposited in each year, and these are the same class of phosphates and carbonates that many Eastern farmers annually buy and spread on their lands at a great cost of money and labor. It will likewise be seen that these waters must be of great value for stock as well as human beings, since they possess the elements that are so essential for the making up of bone, blood and muscular tissues."

Prof. W. O. Atwater, writing in the *Century Magazine* of November, 1891, says:

Experiments have devised the method of water-culture, by which plants are grown, not in soil at all but with their roots immersed in water in which are dissolved the ingredients of their food, which the roots ordinarily gather from the soil. The stems and branches are upheld by appropriate supports. Thus cultivated, they are in every way healthy and attain a more than tropical luxuriance, a development rarely equalled in field-culture. This method of growing plants by water-culture, as it is called, has been developed in Germany more than anywhere else. Prof. Wolff, of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Hohenheim, raised four oat plants in this way with forty-six stems and 1,535 well developed seeds. Prof. Nobbe, of the Experiment Station in Tharand, thus grew in jars of water a Japanese buckwheat plant nine feet high, weighing when dry 4,786 fold as much as the seed from which it was produced, and bearing 796 ripe and 108 imperfect seeds. Wheat, maize and other plants, and even trees are grown in this way. The experimenters have found just what are the chemical elements that plants take up by their roots. The list includes chlorin, iron, lime, magnesia, potash, and, for many plants, at any rate, some compound of nitrogen. Although it has been reserved for the science of the present to show that warmth, water and plant-food are the prime factors of successful crop-growing, the principle has been acted upon from time immemorial. It is at the basis of the irrigation that has been practiced since the most ancient times. It is as actually applied in market-gardens about Paris, where such surprising results are obtained, on the sands of Belgium and Holland, that yield food for a dense population, and on the soils of North Germany, which, though they are naturally poor and have been in cultivation for many centuries, excel to-day the rich soils of our new West in their produce. Not the natural fertility of the soil, but its rational culture, is what brings the largest, the surest, the most enduring harvests.

Several of the salts mentioned by Prof. Atwater as being so essential to plant growth, abound in the Pecos River water, and it contains, in addition, a number of others of equal value that are not included in the enumeration.





CORN FIELD.—MARTIN V. CORN'S FARM, NEAR ROSWELL, N. M.

PHOTOGRAPHED AUGUST 21, 1892.

Water-Rights and Water Service.

A PECOS Irrigation & Improvement Company water-right is 43,560 cubic feet per annum for each acre of land covered thereby, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be necessary for the production of good average crops (or so much thereof as may be necessary for the production of good average crops under skillful irrigation) to be furnished as near the times required by the purchaser as the company may reasonably be able to provide, after notice of the requirement as to time and amount of delivery have been given a reasonable period in advance. The company reserves the right to draw off the water from its canals in December and January to clean, repair, enlarge, or extend canals and laterals.

The amount of water may be divided and the times of use increased to suit the consumer, the main purpose of the company being to accommodate the consumer with water from its canals to mature the diversified crops made possible by irrigation.

The company agrees to deliver water to each purchaser, at the most convenient place, from one of its main canals or laterals. The farmers build their own sub-laterals, the company furnishing the measuring weir, box or gate.

Perpetual water-rights are now sold on ten years' time at \$10 an acre, or \$400 for a forty-acre right, payable in ten annual installments of \$1 each acre, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on deferred payments.

For securing prompt and attentive service in delivering water for irrigation, and for maintenance and management of canals, an annual water rental of \$1.25 per acre per annum is charged. This is in addition to the perpetual water-right.

In buying land of this company, however, it is not necessary to consider the question of a perpetual water-right, as that is included in the purchase price of all the lands.

A perpetual water-right in the irrigation enterprises of other States and Territories sells at from two to ten times the price charged in the Pecos Valley. In some portions of California water-rights sell at \$100 to \$1,000 an acre while the annual charges are from \$1.25 to \$5 an acre.

Land susceptible of irrigation can be purchased in the Pecos Valley in tracts of from 5 to 160 acres.

The price of land with perpetual water-right ranges from \$25 to \$40 an acre.

No charge is made for water for domestic uses to those purchasing water-rights.

Points on Irrigation.

IRRIGATION is older than history.

The ancient Egyptians, the Assyrians and Babylonians, the Phœnicians and Carthagenians all practiced it.

So too in China, India and Persia—the earliest glimpses of their agricultural methods show that they understood and made large use of irrigation.

The Aztecs in Mexico, the Peruvians on the Pacific slope of the Andes, and many other aboriginals in America were expert irrigators when the Spaniards came. Some of the most interesting ruins in the Southwest at the present time are of prehistoric irrigating canals.

To-day a very large part of the world's population is supported by the yield of artificially watered lands.

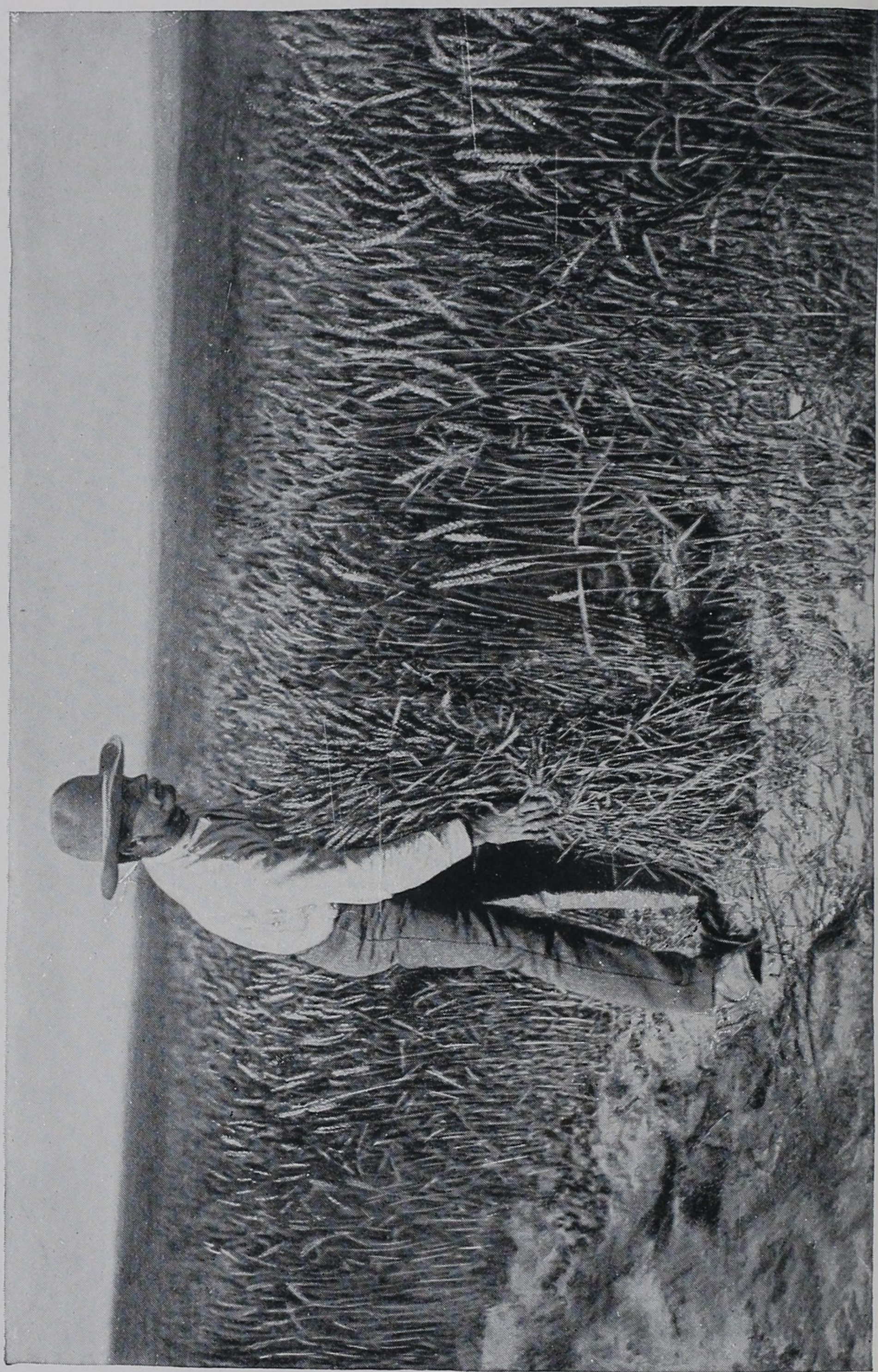
Methods of applying the water vary somewhat in details.

The *principle* is the same, whether that of the Pyramid builders, who carried it in buckets, or of the Pecos Valley Management, who tap artificial lakes with artificial rivers and, by the aid of massive masonry, cross deep valleys and wide streams with a gravity supply that carries certain fruitfulness to hundreds of thousands of acres.

To get the water onto the land at such time and in such quantity as the husbandman wishes, is all there is of it.

The Pecos Valley, of course, slopes toward the river and with it. This permits the water from the canals to flow at least in two directions. The canal builder selects a point of supply which gives him the advantage of several feet fall in running the grade line of the canal back from the river and around the valley which is to be irrigated. In case the canal is intercepted by bluffs or hills it may be cut through to valleys on the other side, or carried back to and across the river by flumes, to other portions of the valley more favorably located.

The main line of the canal being constructed, branches or laterals are taken from it at convenient distances and at angles suiting the surface of the country. From these branches others



are taken, and this is repeated as often as necessary to reach every tract of land available for irrigation on either side of the main canal. From these laterals the farmer takes a sublateral, or small ditch, to the highest point on his land and leads it over the field, always keeping it on the highest ground.

At convenient angles from his distributing ditch the farmer commences on one side of his field and throws together, with a plow, a few furrows and dresses them up with a hoe, as he would a sweet potato ridge. The ridges are called "borders," and are laid out forty to sixty feet apart and extend across the field. The area between these "borders" is called "lands."

The farmer can open his ditch with a hoe, and the water will spread over the whole of the first "land," when the opening can be closed and another opened in the next ridge or "check," and so on until the whole field is irrigated.

Another plan is to cut small ditches across the field 75 to 100 feet apart, place dams or "checks" in them as needed, and flow the lands from these instead of from the "borders."

The first irrigation takes more water than any subsequent one, and should be carefully attended to. The amount of water required grows gradually less with successive irrigations until but comparatively little is needed. From five to ten acres can be irrigated in a day by one man through an opening 4 by 25 inches, under a 4-inch pressure.

The farmer irrigates when the trees or plants ask for it, which they do very plainly. He has no need to wait or worry for rain, but he goes and turns the water on and the crop pushes ahead luxuriantly. He stands on the bank of his lateral and when the ground is irrigated sufficiently he shuts the water off. With him there is no question as to when the clouds will roll by; he simply shuts a gate—the clouds *are* by.

Thousands of Northern and Eastern farmers look at their parched fields every season and say, with heavy hearts, "A good rain now would be worth thousands of dollars to me." Other thousands bitterly mourn for losses caused by too much rain.

The man who irrigates his land skips all these sorrows, *and very likely raises double the crop that any rain-belt farmer gets from the same area.*

There is no expense for labor on an irrigated farm, after the first year, that is not attendant on a farm depending on rainfall for crops.

A satisfactory way of irrigating fruit trees is to occasionally run a moderate stream of water on both sides of the row,

although a ditch close to one side will perform good service. The former plan works best on land that receives but little cultivation. The system of running a circular channel about each tree has also proved satisfactory.

The profits in an irrigated district arise from cultivation of the soil rather than from speculation in raw lands. A 40-acre irrigated farm will pay more net profit each year than a 160-acre farm dependent on rainfall, and \$1,000 invested in an irrigated farm will almost surely pay more net profit in five years than \$2,500 invested in raw lands and held for speculation.

The pleasure and profit of farming, gardening and fruit growing by irrigation result in the fact that there is no such thing as crop failures, and the growing season is during ten months in each year; indeed alfalfa grows every day of the year.

The same growth of trees can be made in the Pecos Valley by irrigation in two years that would require five or more years where the seasons depend on rainfall.

Irrigation will have no bad effect on this climate. It will not produce malaria, chills or fevers. Malaria cannot exist at this altitude.

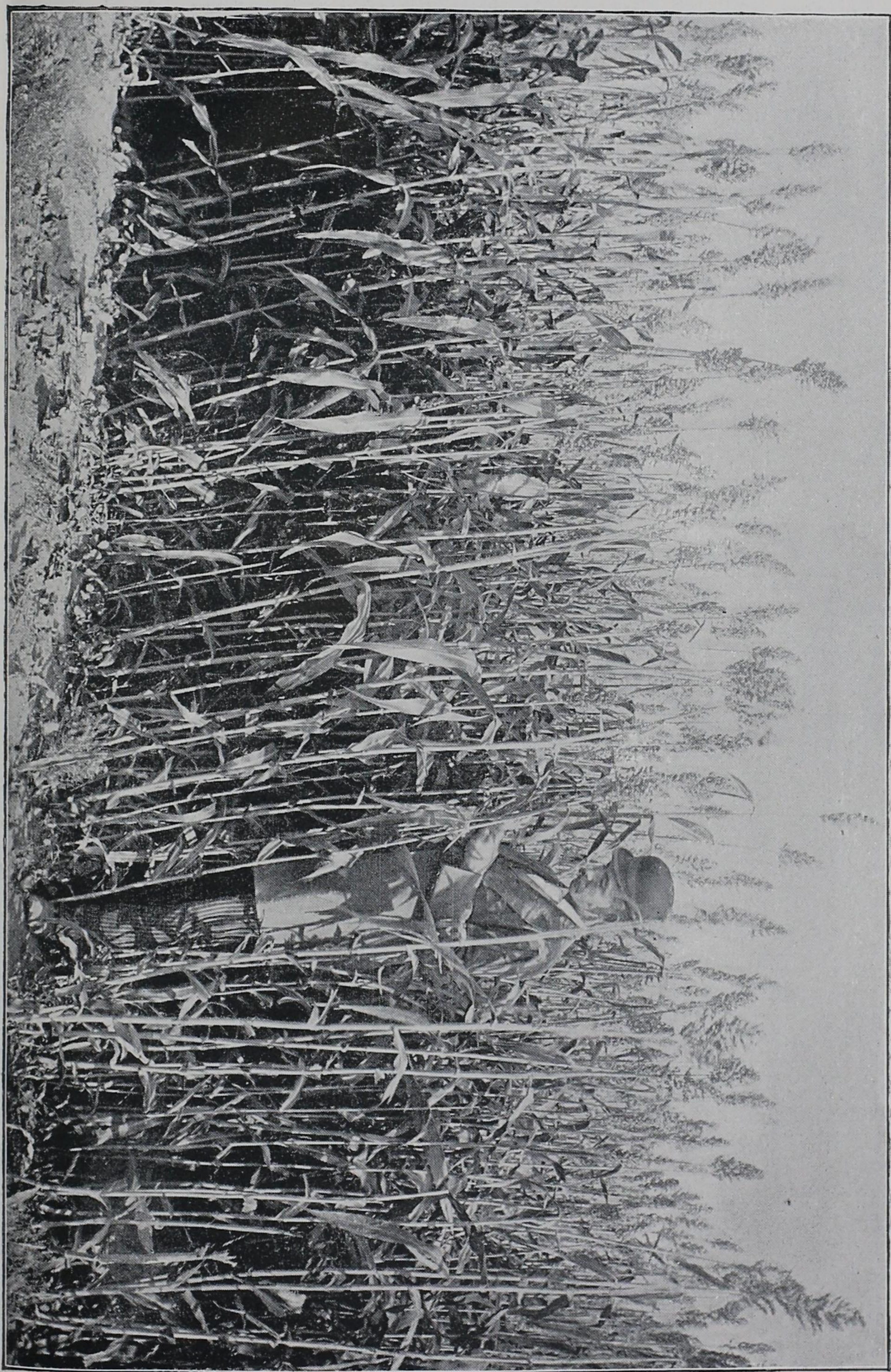
Irrigation

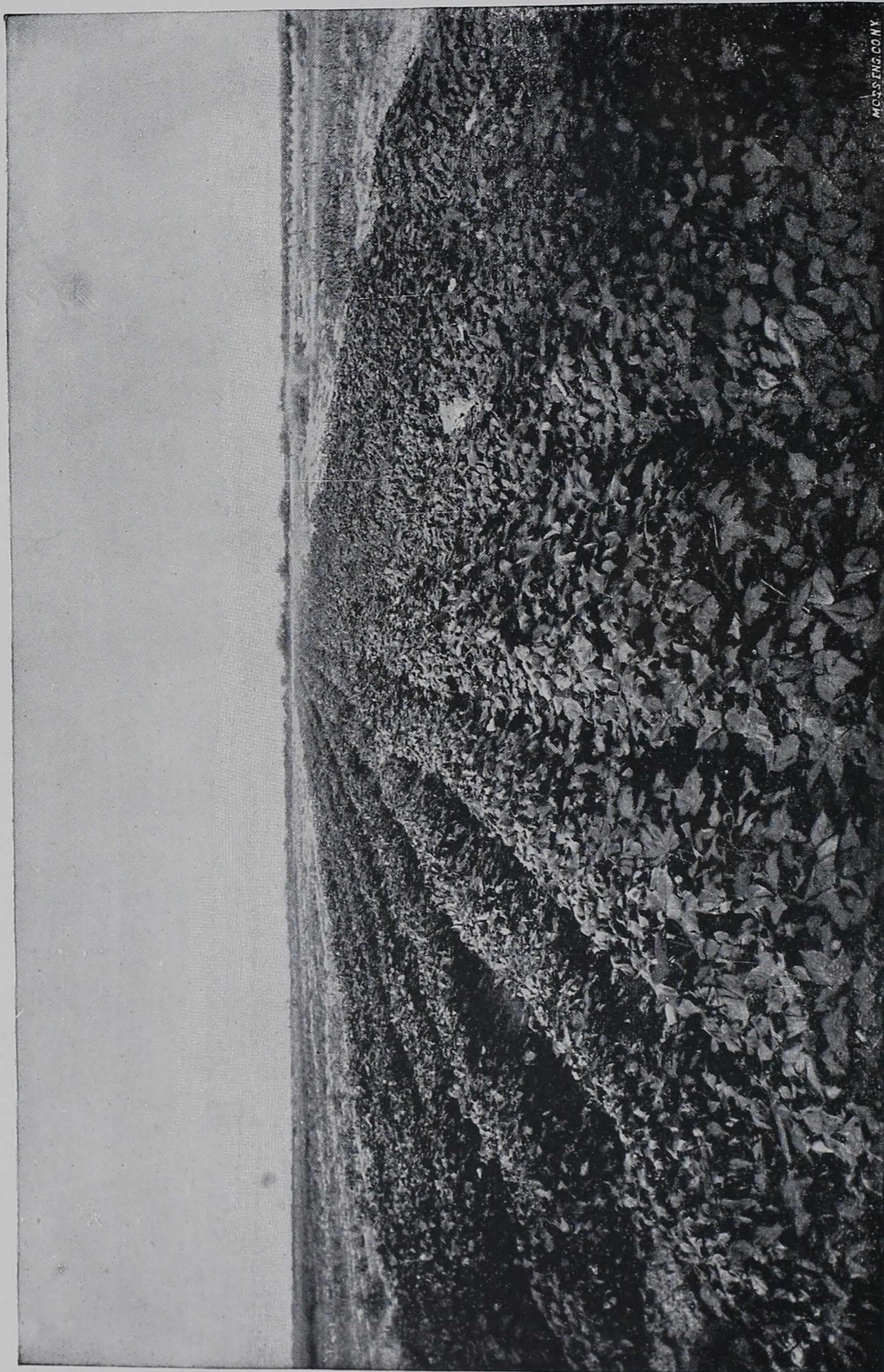
Reclaims arid wastes,
Insures full crops every season,
Is the oldest system of cultivation,
Improves land at each submergence,
Produces support for dense population,
Multiplies the productive capacity of soils,
Destroys insects and worms and brings perfect fruit,
Makes the farmer independent of the rainfall,
Makes the production of choicest fruits possible,
Is now applied to 33,000,000 acres of land in this country
And now employing more than \$1,000,000,000 of capital.

Some Pecos Growths.

THE rapidity with which some forest and fruit trees grow in this soil, under irrigation, is simply marvelous. Cottonwood poles 4 to 6 inches in diameter and about 8 feet long, may be bought at 15 cents each—or even less. If properly set in the ground along the ditches they will sprout with surprising quickness and grow so luxuriantly as to afford considerable shade a couple of years.

Black walnut, English walnut, willow, osage orange, pecan,





WOLFE ENG. CO. NY.

FARMING IN THE PECOS VALLEY.—SWEET POTATOES GROWN BY IRRIGATION.

black locust and many other deciduous trees also grow rapidly under irrigation.

Witt Brothers have several cottonwoods, nine years old, that are 62 to 64 inches in circumference and over 60 feet high, Mr. Hogg has a peach tree, three years old from the seed, that is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 17 feet 5 inches high. He has a cottonwood, four years old, that is 28 inches in circumference. Mr. Gilbert has a pecan tree, eight years old, that is 30 inches in circumference, 28 feet high, and that bore about a peck of nuts in 1892. He has a black walnut tree, three years old from the seed, that is 12 inches in circumference, 11 feet 10 inches high, that bore several walnuts last year. Maynard Sharpe has two peach trees, three years old from the seed, that bore and matured seven peaches last year. He has one apple tree, three years old from the seed, that bore three apples last summer.

In the Immigration office at Eddy are specimens showing tree and vine growths during the summer of 1891, with names of growers attached. Among them:

A raisin grape vine which grew 16 feet 9 inches.

A mission grape vine which grew 18 feet 1 inch

An apple tree growth of 4 feet 9 inches.

A plum tree growth of 8 feet 1 inch.

A peach tree growth of 7 feet 2 inches.

A cottonwood growth of 18 feet 1 inch.

There are also on exhibition in the same office specimens of fruit grown during the past season in the vicinity of Eddy, Roswell and Seven Rivers. Among these are:

Cling peaches weighing 9 ozs., grown by J. S. Shattuck and J. M. Hartigan, of Eddy.

Apples grown at the Chisum and Poe orchards, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and weighing 1 lb. 4 ozs.

French prunes and figs grown by Maynard Sharpe, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Pecans grown by R. M. Gilbert, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

There are also: Sheafs of oats $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Heavily headed millet 5 feet 1 inch high.

Cane 15 feet 5 inches high.

Corn 13 feet 2 inches high, with large ears.

Alfalfa 4 feet 2 inches high.

Watermelons weighing 74 lbs.

Squashes weighing $70\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Sweet potatoes weighing 5 lbs. 10 ozs.

Sugar-beets weighing 17 lbs. 4 ozs.

A Few Instances.

THERE is probably no thrifty farmer in the Valley who has not had successes that would astonish the Northern, Western or Eastern agriculturist.

A dozen items or so, almost at random, will show the general drift.

Thomas Stokes, of Eddy, raised 11 tons of sorghum (hay) on less than two acres of new ground, which product he sold at \$15 a ton, the cash yield being over \$83 an acre.

Julian Smith, of Eddy, sold in nine months of 1892, over \$300 worth of garden produce from half an acre of ground, and had 400 pounds of potatoes left.

R. M. Gilbert, of Seven Rivers, Eddy Co., planted in the spring of '91 one acre to Irish potatoes and gave them no further attention except to irrigate them occasionally during the summer. The yield was more than 7,000 pounds. They sold at 3 cents a pound; cash yield over \$200.

Mr. R. W. Tansill has planted 500 acres to alfalfa, 9 miles south of Eddy, which is yielding at the rate of \$50 an acre each year.

G. W. Blankenship, of Eddy, sowed 12 acres of rye on Sept. 18, 1890, cut it in May, 1891; sowed millet on the same ground and cut two crops, the last on Sept. 12, 1891, making three crops within the twelve months. The total product yielded, in cash, \$64 an acre.

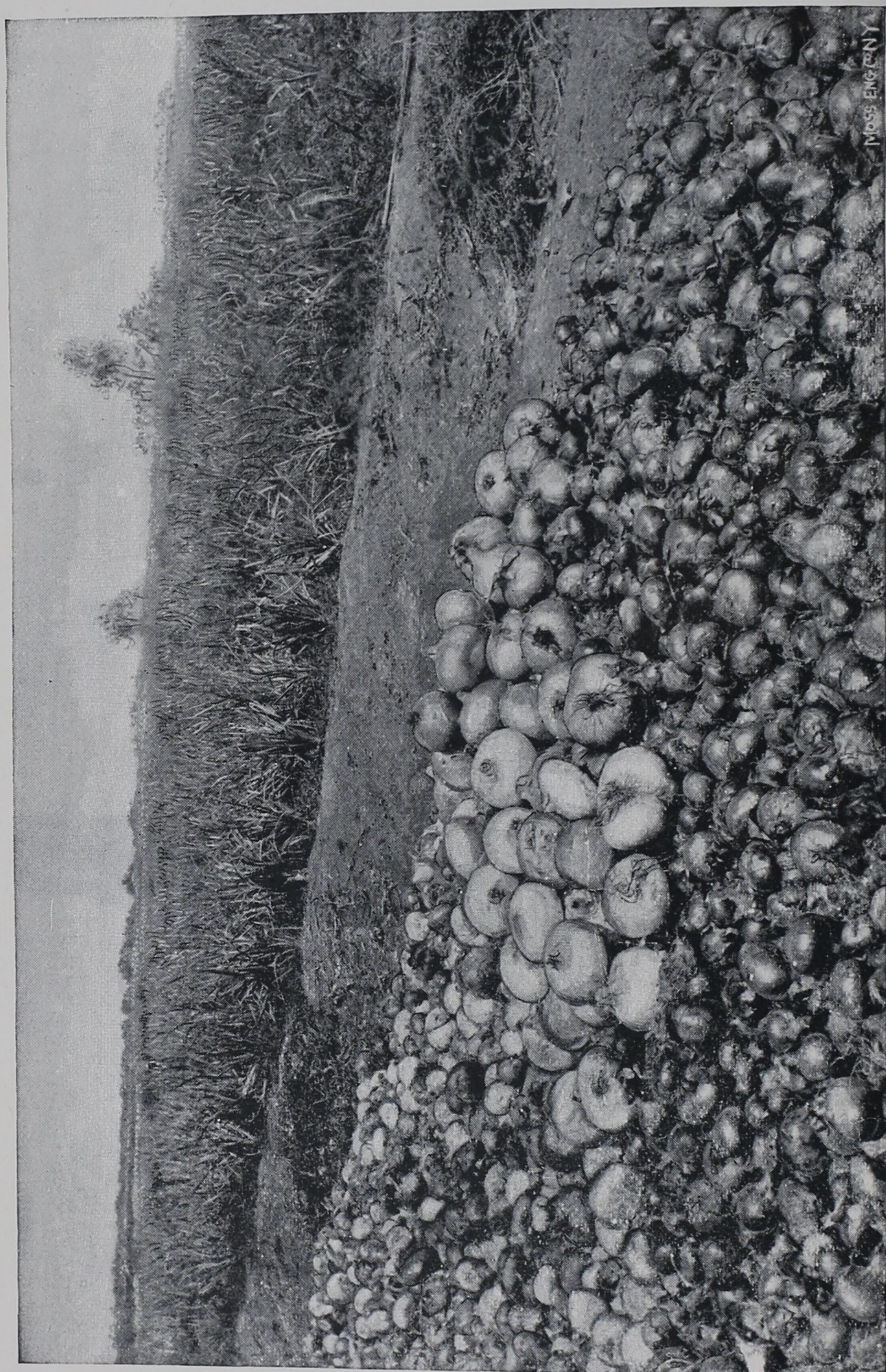
Col. John W. Poe, of Roswell, cut 600 tons of alfalfa from 110 acres. Value, at \$15 a ton, \$9,000. Cash yield per acre, \$80.

Maynard Sharpe, of Eddy, sold \$75 worth of watermelons from one-eighth of an acre of ground. An acre at this rate would have yielded \$600.

L. W. Holt, of Seven Rivers, raised 11¼ tons of sorghum on 1½ acres and 450 tons of alfalfa on 90 acres. The alfalfa sold at \$15 a ton, making a cash yield of \$75 an acre. The sorghum sold at \$15 a ton, making the cash yield \$112.50 an acre.

George Blankenship and Edward Scoggins, of Eddy, both raised fine cotton during the past season. Many of the stalks bore sixty to ninety bolls each.

Maynard Sharpe has a field of sorghum that yielded over five tons to the acre. Sold at \$12 a ton.



MOSS ENGINE

FARMING IN THE PECOS VALLEY.—ONIONS GROWN BY IRRIGATION.

C. W. Greene raised 100 acres of Egyptian corn that yielded \$60 to \$75 an acre, for the seed alone. In addition to this he got about four tons of fodder to the acre.

Julian Smith, I. T. Franks and John Plowman, all of Eddy, have gardens that yielded, in cash, \$300 to \$500 an acre.

Farms near Roswell.

Some of the oldest farms in the Valley are in the vicinity of Roswell. They comprise, in the aggregate, several thousand acres of land, each farm surrounded by rows of tall cottonwoods, and adorned with the comfortable homes of the owners, with grand fields of alfalfa, with grain in its season and with thrifty orchards.

Among the largest farms near Roswell (whose owners may be addressed through the Roswell Post Office) are those of J. T. Stone, Col. John W. Poe, the Millers, the Cunninghams, the Milne-Bush Cattle Co., George T. Davis and S. A. Nelson.

Mr. Stone has 500 acres under cultivation—300 in alfalfa, 200 in corn. He considers alfalfa his most profitable crop.

Col. Poe has about 500 acres under plow, all in alfalfa, except about three acres in orchard and garden.

These gentlemen, and in fact all residents of the Valley, are always glad to answer inquiries regarding the country, its resources and climate.

Over 200,000 pounds of fruit, grown in the Pecos Valley were marketed in Eddy, Roswell and White Oaks during the summer and fall.

More than 500,000 pounds of wool were shipped from Eddy, in '91, and more than 1,000,000 pounds in '92.

Markets.

IT is estimated that less than 12 per cent. of the total area of New Mexico can be profitably cultivated. But while the farmer and fruit grower must turn to such a limited acreage the mineral resources of the country are fabulously great, and the stockmen find choice pasturage for great herds of horses and cattle, and for vast flocks of sheep and goats.

The Pecos Valley is in the heart of the great arid belt, reaching for a thousand miles to the west, and for 500 miles in

every other direction. This belt includes the finest grazing and the richest mining possibilities in the United States. A population of several hundred thousand people live by these industries, and inhabit this section. At present they must draw most of their supplies from a great distance, and pay the highest prices for whatever they get.

Compared with the agricultural area in this belt the population is denser than that of any of the agricultural States, excluding cities. Practically, this great and growing population buys all it consumes. The Pecos Valley is the natural supply point for all this trade. It will be just as though the valley could pour the yield of its soil into a city of hundreds of thousands of people.

It is believed that the demand of the home market, added to those of Ft. Worth, Dallas, Galveston, New Orleans and the South—which places are already buying our alfalfa and fruits—would consume the products of the valley at prices highly profitable to the farmer.

In some important respects the promise is much greater even than that.

The ripe fruits of the Pecos Valley can be marketed in the Central and Eastern cities fresher by days than those of California, and at far less cost to the purchaser.

As soon as the Pecos Valley Railroad is completed to its northern connection with the Santa Fé System the great markets of the North and the mining sections of the Rocky Mountain regions will be within easy reach, and many of the Pecos products besides fruits will be in demand there.

There will also be a world market for canned, pickled and preserved fruits, the peculiar excellence of the Pecos product insuring a great and growing demand. The dried apples, prunes, peaches, figs, apricots and nectarines of the Pecos are of a finer quality than any now shipped from California, and the probability is that raisins made from the perfectly developed, fine-flavored, sugar-rich grapes of the Valley will rank with the best in the world.



TWELVE WATERMELONS, GROWN ON TWELVE DIFFERENT FARMS, NEAR EDDY, N. M.

WEIGHT, 35 TO 47 LBS. EACH. PHOTOGRAPHED SEPTEMBER 19, 1992.

Thrifty Towns.

HALF a dozen of them already, in various stages of active development.

The Town of Eddy.

In one of the most picturesque parts of the valley, Eddy, the thriving county seat of Eddy County, and the present terminus of the Pecos Valley Railroad, has attained a population of more than 2,000 in less than three years. The growth of the town has been wonderful in all respects and clearly indicates the high character and tireless energy of the people who have been attracted to the valley. The number of substantial and artistically-striking buildings in Eddy is much greater than is usually found in older and larger places.

The handsome brick hotel cost \$60,000. It has sixty rooms all comfortably furnished.

The First National Bank has a good brick building and affords ample banking facilities for this portion of the valley.

A large, commodious and handsome courthouse of brick and stone has been built, at a cost of \$30,000.

The Tansil Block is 100 feet square, contains four large storerooms on the ground floor, and a Masonic hall, club rooms, offices, etc., on the upper floor.

The Episcopalians, Baptists and Methodists have erected church buildings, and several other religious organizations hold regular services and will soon build.

Two public schools are being conducted in commodious buildings, but the rapid growth of the town has made it necessary to construct an additional public school building which is now nearly completed. It is of brick, iron and stone, two stories high, heated and ventilated according to the most approved plans for such buildings and will cost \$10,000. A school of eight grades will be established in it.

The town and suburbs have 68 miles of graded streets, 130 miles of irrigating ditches, so that water flows in front of every lot, and there are 94 miles of shade trees. There are several large general stores, three drug stores, etc. An electric-light plant, an artificial ice factory, a beet-sugar factory, flouring mill and a planing mill are contemplated. Water works will soon be established.

Every deed given by the town company contains a stipulation prohibiting the sale of liquors on the premises.

Eddy was incorporated early in 1893, city officers elected and ordinances adopted for the proper control and policing of the town, for the improvement and lighting of streets, etc.

But the surroundings of Eddy are even more notable than the town itself. Probably no new town in a new country ever before had such a wealth of suburban beauty for a framework. To the east, to the north, to the west, to the south, all that wise forethought, liberal expenditure, and unbounded enthusiasm can do is being done to develop park-like grounds, delightful villa sites, and tempting orchards and vineyards.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman has built a handsome residence on the heights opposite Eddy, and has planted eighty acres of fruit trees, fifty acres of vines and hundreds of shade and ornamental trees. He has built a dam across the Pecos River, just above the railway depot, from which an under-ground flume, 4x6 feet, has been laid for a distance of nearly a mile. At the foot of this flume a power-house has been built and a gallery of three turbine wheels placed that develops 200-horse power. A portion of this is used for pumping water into a large reservoir near Mr. Hagerman's house, and the balance will be used for an electric-lighting and street-railway plant, and the like.

Mr. Hagerman's tract of land comprises 1,000 acres that can be cultivated, and it is rapidly being improved by the planting of vines, and fruit and ornamental trees and the raising of agricultural crops. He is expending fully \$100,000 on these improvements.

Mr. Charles W. Greene has planted 320 acres of fruit trees and vines, within a mile of Eddy, at a cash outlay of \$80,000. He has laid out 240 acres in a beautiful system of parks, through which run curved streets, and which are thickly planted with fruit and shade trees, ornamental shrubbery and flowers.

Mr. Greene's vineyard, three miles south of Eddy, consists of 640 acres, all planted to raisin grapes. The vines were put out in February and March, 1892, and grew from two to five feet during the first season. A few of them bore fruit the first year and it is expected that several tons of grapes will be taken from them in the summer of 1893. Many expert vine growers from California and elsewhere have inspected this vineyard during the past year and all pronounce it one of the best and most promising they have ever seen.



MOSS-ENG.COM

ALFALFA IN BLOOM.—LAGUNA VISTA FARM, NEAR EDDY, NEW MEXICO.



PEACH TREE, FOUR YEARS OLD.—HAGERMAN FARM, NEAR EDDY, NEW MEXICO

Mr. Greene is also at the head of the Pecos Irrigated Farms Company, with a capital of \$250,000, for which he has already secured about 5,000 acres of land. A portion of this land is located south of Eddy, and the other just north of the Felix River under the northern canal. It has all been put under cultivation and is to be divided into forty-acre tracts.

Just across the river to the north of Eddy, nestling in a basin-like valley of its own, lies the lovely suburb La Huerta. It has wide streets, shaded drives, and is already the site of a score of handsome homes set in orchards and ornamental groves.

The improvements on the Greene, Hagerman and La Huerta grounds have cost not less than \$250,000.

The Town of Roswell.

Eighty-five miles north of Eddy is the prosperous town of Roswell, already with a population of 1,500 and destined to soon become a city. It is the county seat of Chaves County, has a handsome and commodious brick courthouse, several good stores and two hotels. The Pecos Valley Railroad will be extended to Roswell in the near future, the company having already secured land just south of the town for depot grounds and other uses.

The Town of Hagerman.

Fifty-five miles above Eddy, thirty miles south of Roswell, and near the mouth of the Felix, the town of Hagerman has lately been laid out. It is beautifully situated on a broad stretch of level, fertile valley land, and is likely to become one of the most important towns of the Upper Pecos Valley when the railway is extended northward. It will be the headquarters and distributing point for all this company's upper system of canals, reservoirs, and the commercial center of 60,000 acres of rich agricultural and fruit lands. Trees have been planted along all the streets, blocks have been reserved for parks, school-houses and churches. Good public buildings, of various classes, will be put up as soon as needed. The town is named in honor of Mr. J. J. Hagerman.

Other Towns.

Among the new towns on the line of the Pecos Valley Railroad below Eddy, are Otis, Vaud, Malaga and Arno. All these are being improved and built up on the same broad gauge,

enterprising, modern lines that have been observed in the founding and building of Eddy. The first steps taken by the Pecos Valley Town Company, the owner of all these sites, is to lay out the streets, cut ditches along them, and then to plant trees by all the ditches. This insures shade and that the towns will grow in beauty and attractiveness as they grow in years.

The prohibition clause that is inserted in all deeds made by the Pecos Valley Town Company, and which has been the means of bringing such a superior class of people to Eddy, will also insure peace, order and good citizenship in all the towns that grow up in the Pecos Valley.

Good depots and schoolhouses, as well as a number of stores and residences have already been built at Vaud and Malaga. Churches and other public buildings are in contemplation. Otis has a depot and a schoolhouse.

A vast number trees have been put out on each of these town sites.

Public Schools.

THE new school law, enacted by the Territorial legislature in 1891, is modeled after those of several of the oldest and best States in the Union. Briefly epitomized, it provides for

A State board of education;

A State superintendent of public instruction;

County superintendence of public schools;

Board of education in towns and cities;

For the division of each county into school districts;

For school directors in such districts;

For the establishment of one or more schools in each district in which shall be taught orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and the history of the United States;

That such schools shall be kept open not less than three nor more than ten months each year;

That all children between the ages of eight and sixteen years of age shall attend such schools at least three months in each year;

That a failure on the part of the parents or guardians to send such children to school shall subject such parents or guardians to fine or imprisonment;

That a tax of not more than 3 mills on the dollar shall be collected for the support of schools;

That school districts may borrow money with which to build schoolhouses;

That the following are to be and remain temporary funds for common school purposes: (1) The proceeds of all sales of intestate estates which escheat to the territory; (2) all forfeitures or recoveries on bonds of county,



WHEATLAND PEACHES.—HENRY PADDLEFORD'S ORCHARD, NEAR MALAGA, N. M.
PHOTOGRAPHED AUGUST 26, 1892.

precinct or territorial school officers; (3) the proceeds of all fines collected for violation of the penal laws; (4) the proceeds of the sales of lost goods or estrays; (5) all monies arising from licenses imposed upon wholesale and retail liquor dealers, distilleries, breweries, wine-presses, gambling-tables or games of chance, which now pay license or may hereafter be required to pay license;

That a poll tax of \$1 shall be collected on all able-bodied men over twenty years of age for school purposes;

That free public schools shall be maintained in towns and cities as well as country districts, the same to be governed by boards of education;

That the State superintendent of public instruction is to hold teachers' institutes in each county, once a year;

That the county superintendents of public schools shall visit each school in their respective counties at least once a year.

A United States law provides that in all schools in the Territories of the United States the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in such schools.

Cost of Making a Farm.

GETTING a farm under cultivation and erecting the necessary buildings, and living in the meantime, costs less in the Pecos Valley than in most irrigated countries.

Prices on some supplies are fluctuating—with a downward tendency mostly—but the figures given here are substantially correct.

Bricks \$8 per thousand; lumber \$20 to \$28 per thousand; carpenters' wages \$3 to \$4 a day; brick and stone masons \$3.50 to \$4; common labor about \$1 for Mexican and \$2 for white; teams \$4 to \$4.50 a day. A four-wire fence with good cedar posts costs about \$120 a mile.

Much of the land is open prairie while on other portions of it there is a light growth of mesquite or greesewood which costs \$1 to \$5 an acre for grubbing out. Mesquite roots sell at \$4 to \$5 a cord for fuel and usually realize enough to pay for clearing the land.

Plowing costs, on contract, \$2.50 to \$3 an acre. There is no sod, and on first plowing the earth crumbles from the mold-board like the soil of an old garden. As soon as plowed the first time the land is ready for use by any crop.

Wells can be dug cheaply and drinking water got anywhere in the valley at twelve to forty feet depth.

An experienced Pecos Valley farmer gives this estimate of the cost of a forty-acre farm.

Land at \$25 per acre.....	\$1,000.00
Grubbing at, say, \$2 per acre.....	80.00
One mile of fence, 4-wires.....	120.00
Plowing at \$3 per acre.....	120.00
Alfalfa seed for 30 acres, 20 lbs. to acre, at 12½c., (present price).....	72.00
Corn or cane seed for 10 acres, 60 lbs. to the acre, at 2c.....	12.00
Harrowing 40 acres at 25c.....	10.00
Ditching 40 acres at 25c.....	10.00
Harvesting	60.00

Total.....\$1,484.00

Of course if higher priced land were chosen the cost would be increased. The figures are based on the presumption that the investor would pay all cash for his land, (he can have ten years time), and hire all the work done. There would also be some contingent expenses (taxes for instance) that are not included in the tables, and that could not well be. Then there would be \$1.25 an acre water rate.

The same farmer also made the following estimate of the possible first year returns.

First cutting alfalfa, ¼ ton to acre, 30 acres, 7½ tons at \$15.....	\$ 112.50
Second cutting, 1 ton per acre, 30 tons at \$15.....	450.00
Ten acres cane or corn, 4 tons to the acre, at \$12.....	480.00

Total.....\$1,042.50

The second year's possible returns he put at \$3,375 for alfalfa and \$480 for corn or cane—total \$3,855.

In actual experience even better than this has been done. With careless cultivation much less would be the result. The prices of products would also come into the question.

Good farming lands with water rights are valued for taxable purposes at about \$10 an acre, and the rate is about \$1.70—which is probably lower than in any other Western section.

The cost of living is not necessarily greater in the Pecos Valley than in Illinois, Iowa, New York or New England. Wood is \$4 to \$5 a cord, but, generally speaking, it is used only for cooking. There are but few days in the year when fires need be kept for heating purposes, and at such times only mild fires are needed. Beefsteak is 8 to 12¼c a pound; fore-quarters 5 cents and hindquarters 7 cents. Vegetables are, of course, abundant and as cheap as in any Northern State. Groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes are higher here than in the Northern cities on account of the longer freight haul, but on light goods this makes but a slight advance over Eastern prices.



MAIDEN BLUSH APPLES.—CHISUM ORCHARD, NEAR ROSWELL, N. M.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 21, 1909

It is not necessary to wear so much or so heavy clothing here as in the North.

There is likely to be the usual abundance of public and private uses for labor consequent upon the rapid development of a new country.

Those who engage in fruit growing may meet the expense of living, and even realize a considerable profit, while waiting for fruit trees to mature, by devoting a portion of their land to alfalfa, vegetables, or to general farming. Furthermore, large crops of corn, sweet potatoes, sorghum, beets, onions, etc., may be raised on the same ground devoted to fruit culture, while the trees are growing, and the cultivation necessary for such crops also promotes the growth of the trees.

A Dozen Opinions.

NEARLY every person who has ever lived in or visited the Pecos Valley is enthusiastic in its praise. Volumes could be filled with the laudatory things they say of climate, soil, products, healthfulness and money making possibilities. Let a representative dozen stand for all.

Governor Prince's Endorsement.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SANTA FE, N. M., July 22, 1891.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

From recent personal observation as well as from full information, both official and otherwise, I am able to speak in the most favorable manner of the Pecos Valley as a field of immigration. The valley itself presents exceptional advantages in this regard, on account of the fertility of the soil, the peculiar excellence of the climate, and its never-failing supply of water, augmented by living springs, which make it impossible to injure the country below by using all the water above. The companies which control the property and its development are composed of gentlemen of high standing, large resources and extraordinary energy, who are anxious in every way to make the settlement of the valley a success, and add to the prosperity and happiness of the individuals who locate there. The titles are all direct from the United States, as no Spanish or Mexican

grants exist in that part of New Mexico, and are therefore perfect and undisputed.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE,
Governor of New Mexico.

What Jay Gould Said.

In March, 1892, Mr. Jay Gould and family, accompanied by Vice-Presidents S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific Railway, and John A. Grant, of the Texas & Pacific Railway, spent two days in the Pecos Valley, and before leaving Mr. Gould gave out the following statement for publication, written and signed by his own hand:

"After passing through the Pecos Valley, from the crossing of the Texas & Pacific road to Eddy, I am impressed with the wonderful richness of the soil, and with its peculiar adaptation to irrigation. With its ample supply of water it will not be long before this will become one of the richest valleys in the United States. What I am particularly interested in is the effect of the dry, pure air on bronchial troubles. Speaking from personal experience there is no better region than this for persons thus suffering. The effect is immediate and improvement rapid."

This is said to be the only instance in which Mr. Gould ever consented to write for the press his impression of any Western country.

From Four Different Points of View.

There is a healthy and natural growth of the population of New Mexico, and especially in the Pecos Valley, where great inducements are offered by the excellent system of irrigation which supplements the natural advantages of this section. The climatic conditions are such as to make it most desirable as a health resort, numbers of people being annually attracted from all parts of the World.—*Hon. J. W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior.*

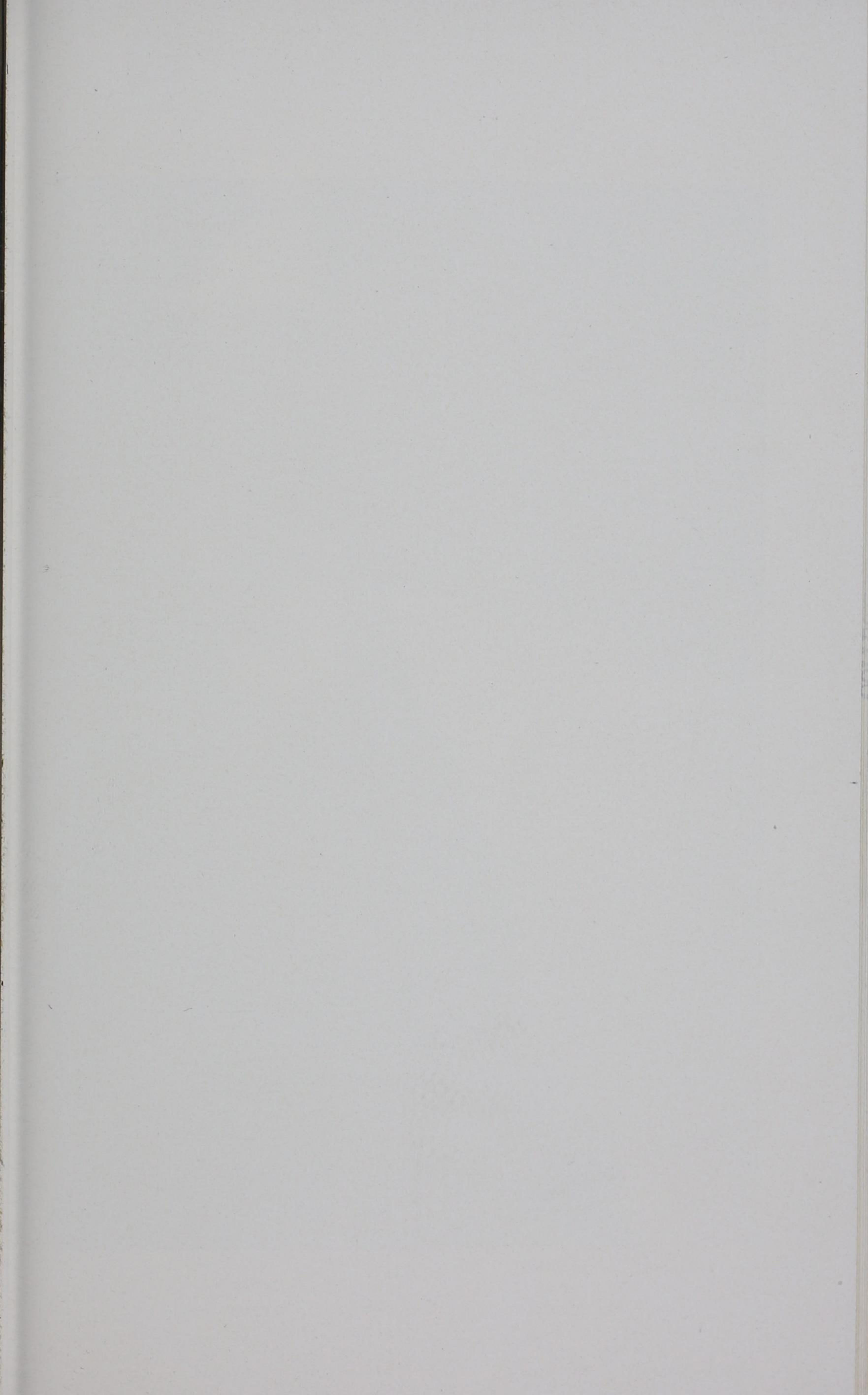
The wonderful work now going rapidly forward at and near Eddy can only be appreciated when seen. I cannot too strongly commend this grand country, its sunshine, its soil, and its water, to all who seek homes where they can raise fruit, grain and alfalfa, or where they can regain lost health.—*H. K. Thurber, (merchant), New York City.*

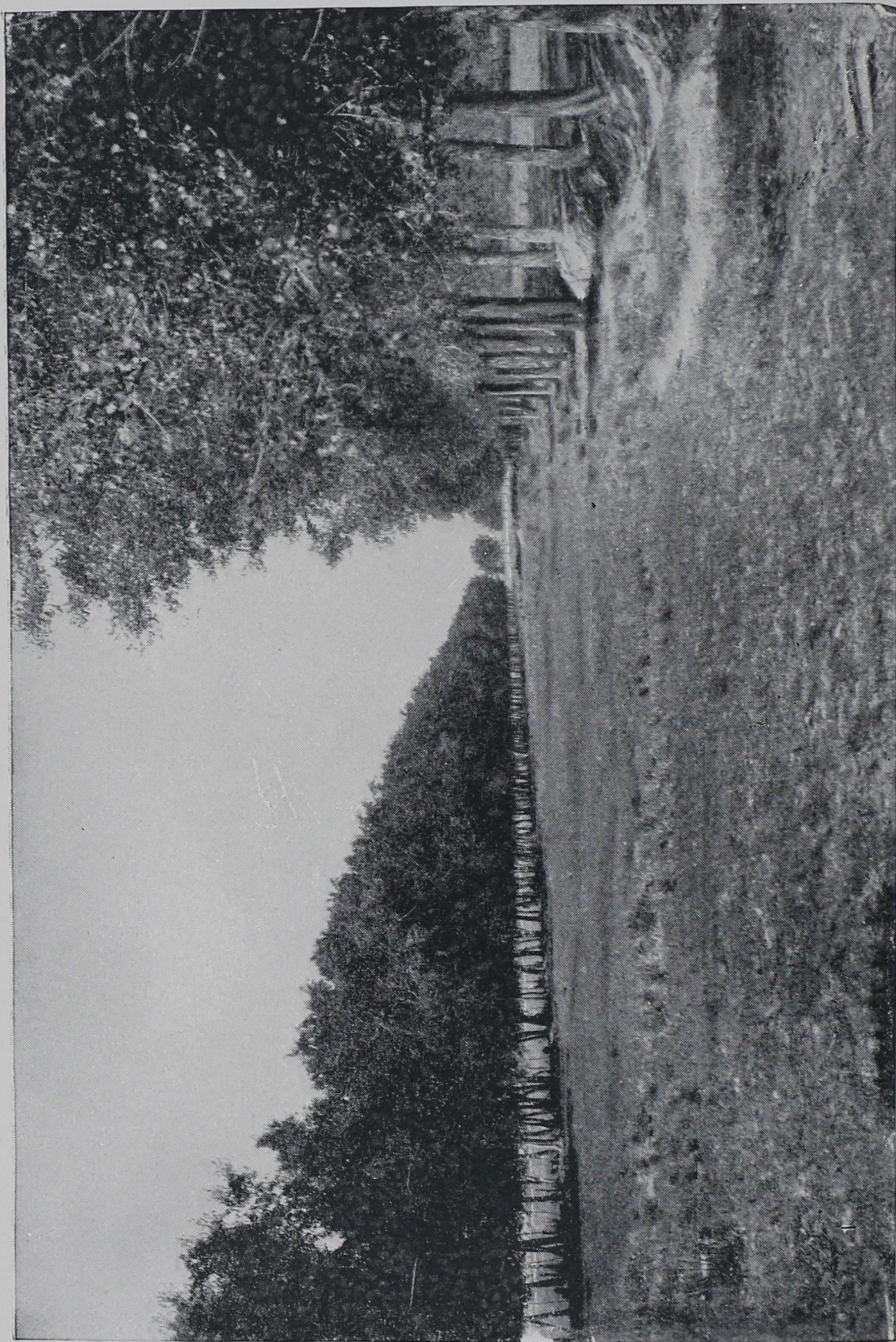
No one need doubt that agriculture and fruit raising will be a great success here, for you have the climate, the soil, and what is more rare in other sections, a great water supply furnished by a spring-fed river that never diminishes in flow. I have been making a study of the conditions in all the irrigable



BEN DAVIS APPLES.—CHISUM ORCHARD, NEAR ROSWELL, N. M.

PHOTOGRAPHED AUGUST 21, 1892.





COTTONWOOD TREES, SIX YEARS OLD.—CHISUM RANCH, NEAR ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

States and Territories and I know of no place that combines so many natural advantages.—*L. R. Brittain, Editor Irrigation Age.*

Her skies are the bluest, her atmosphere the clearest and climate the most health-productive found in all the great West. Italy has her blue, star-lit canopy; Norway her Herebic atmosphere; Switzerland her Alps, with verdure-clad base, her motionless torrents, silent cataracts and towering peaks, around whose shoulders cling glimmering mantles of everlasting snow. France has her salubrious soil; Brazil her exemption from frost; Yosemite her promise of health to the ill, but the Pecos Valley and New Mexico comprehend all the excellencies of each in herself. This great valley will yet step out before the Union as the richest, healthiest and happiest on the continent.—*Rev. J. W. McCallum, New York City.*

Six Old Settlers.

I have been in the country for thirteen years. I have seen as fine small grain—mainly wheat, oats and barley—grown here as I ever saw anywhere. Vegetables of all kinds are grown without effort. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries and many of the smaller varieties of fruit are grown and of such quality that they speak for themselves.—*Col. John Milne, Manager of Milne & Bush Land and Cattle Company, Roswell, N. M.*

I have lived in this part of the country for the past 12 years; have been farming for the past 7 years, and have found that alfalfa, corn, small grain, fruit and vegetables all do well in the valley. I like the country very well indeed. The proof is, that I have twice, in the last eight years, sold out all of my possessions here and both times reinvested all my means in lands and other property in the valley.—*Col. John W. Poe, Roswell, N. M.*

I have lived in the valley 10 years, most of the time at Roswell. Have been very successful in farming. I have eighty acres of land under cultivation, forty in alfalfa. I am well pleased with the country, water and climate. I think farming and fruit growing and raising fine horses, mules and hogs, will be the chief industry of the valley. Last fall I took my family 18 miles above, on the Rio Hondo, and took a cider press along. We pressed out 35 gallons of wild grape juice that makes as fine wine as a person could wish for, out of wild grapes that grew along the stream.—*George T. Davis, Woodlawn Farm, Roswell, N. M.*

I came to the Pecos Valley 11 years ago. First invested in sheep, but not liking the business, though satisfied it was a paying one, sold out and bought cattle and a farm. Have 362 acres of land, about 120 of which is in cultivation, and am now breaking more with the intention of sowing it in alfalfa this spring. The corn raised is better every year, owing, I suppose, to our farmers' increasing knowledge of how to irrigate. Wheat, oats and all the small grains do well here. Garden truck of every kind grows to perfection. No finer can be grown anywhere. As fine fruit grows here as I ever saw, the apples, surpassing in size and flavor those of Missouri and Arkansas.—*P. H. Boone, Roswell, N. M.*

I have lived in Roswell 4 years and prefer this country to Illinois, Minnesota and Nebraska, where I formerly lived. The winters here are mild and the summers not very hot; always cool in the shade. I am a market gardener and own 20 acres of land, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Roswell. Have grown as fine vegetables as can be grown anywhere. One quarter of an acre of tomatoes last season brought me \$150. I sold many heads of cabbage at 50 cents up to \$1 each. It is a common thing to raise sweet potatoes weighing 6 to 8 pounds each.—*S. A. Nelson, Roswell, N. M.*

I have been living in the Pecos Valley for seven years. Never saw an irrigating ditch until I came here, and did not know anything about irrigation. I commenced farming in 1886. I find it takes but little water for sweet and Irish potatoes, also alfalfa. I irrigate my alfalfa but once for each cutting. In 1892 I had five acres of alfalfa which I cut four times. It measured 11½ tons to each cutting. I never saw a better country for cabbage, turnips, onions, beans, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, beets, radishes, cucumbers and all garden plants. I have raised 75 bushels of corn on one acre. The Pecos Valley is one of the finest fruit countries in the world, and for the grape it excels all countries. I never saw finer grapes than I raised on my ranch last year. I have 75 acres in cultivation and grow everything that heart could wish. I have peaches, pears and apricots in bearing, and they bore at three years old.—*James Hogg, Seven Rivers, N. M.*



A CORNER IN A PECOS VALLEY DOORYARD.

Voice of Medical Men.

PHYSICIANS are substantially of one mind in regard to the healthfulness of the Pecos Valley, and the beneficial effects of its climate on certain types of disease. The views of two representative practitioners follow.

Heart of the Health Section.

[Extracts from a paper by William Thornton Parker, M. D., Member Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Gynæcological Society, etc., in the Philadelphia *Times and Register*.]

If we seek for some practical benefit from climatological investigation, we can find a climate almost ideal in New Mexico.

If you ask me, where next? I cannot tell you. A thousand answers will come to you from others; one claiming the damp, chill borders of the Mediterranean; another the malaria-infested swamps of Florida; another the hot and muggy Southern States; another the humid, foggy, Southern California; another Oregon with its streaming rain-storms; another the clear, cold air of Montana, highly to be recommended for incipient cases who do not mind a long, severe winter. From Switzerland, Poland, Germany, France, Spain, and from almost every State in the Union, come records showing the benefits bestowed upon suffering consumptives. *But nowhere do we find it possible to equal the real healthgiving atmosphere of our National Sanitarium, New Mexico.*

When to send the patient to New Mexico, and what must be especially guarded against as regards cold, heat, etc., must be carefully weighed and considered. The spring time is without doubt the best time to visit New Mexico, although September gives time to settle down before winter. With caution as to food and water one can soon become acclimated. When we consider the unrivaled brightness of the Western Health Section, the clear air, the glorious sunshine so generally prevalent, and the invigorating, healing atmosphere, which is almost everywhere obtainable in the section mentioned; the remarkable opportunities for out-of-door life, and the reasonable hope of complete cure, the long journey is worth all the trouble and expense. The percentage of clear, sunshiny days in the dry climate of New Mexico is very great, and the amount of inclement, disagreeable weather is proportionately small. Even an invalid may go out of doors for a considerable part of every day in the winter.

The caution most needed for all invalids is to provide amply as to clothing, food, shelter, etc.

Considering the evidence offered us in recent medical literature, we must admit that, in general, *dryness*, either cold or mild, is the most desirable condition sought for—other things being equal—in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. With the dryness we must have more or less elevation associated to obtain the best results—certainly nothing under 1,000 feet above the sea level, or over 6,000 feet.

In my experience and that of other investigators, the Pacific slope is not desirable, but is, in many cases, injurious. California, and especially Southern California, is objectionable, on account of the moist, warm climate and the fogs which prevail. For the same reason Florida has not of late been considered a healing climate for diseased lungs. When we search

our libraries, and the columns of the medical journals of this and other countries, we find that the health resorts of real value are not numerous; but in spite of the fact that the American climate is, generally speaking, a severe one for invalids, we have this great Western Health Section as a winter resort for pulmonary invalids, unsurpassed in any quarter of the globe.

I desire, in this connection, to call especial attention to the Pecos Valley, of New Mexico, as a resort for pulmonary invalids.

Some few years ago this part of New Mexico was known as a region of desert land, in a remote portion of the Territory, inhabited by desperadoes, and too dangerous and undesirable for investigation, except by large and well-armed bodies of soldiers, or by hardy frontiersmen.

To-day all this is changed. The desperadoes have long since been driven out, a beautiful town (Eddy) has been built, the land is being reclaimed by a superb system of irrigation, and the desert has been replaced by orchards, vineyards, and rich fields of almost every kind of farm produce. Over \$3,000,000 have been expended by men of wide experience, sound judgment, and rare business ability. An extensive settlement of sturdy farmers has come forward to improve the land and open up one of the most beautiful valleys in the Territory, if not in the whole West.

Eddy County is that portion of Pecos Valley which I wish particularly to mention. It is in the extreme southeastern portion of New Mexico, but it is of such recent organization and growth that it does not appear on any map published prior to 1891. It embraces within its boundaries mountains, hills, plains, valleys and meadows, streams, rivulets, springs, and the swift-flowing Pecos River. It includes a great variety of trees, shrubbery, and wild flowers that beautify its surface; a grand climate, and a soil capable of producing the most luxuriant grains, grasses, vegetables, and fruits.

With an experience on the frontier covering many years, from Minnesota to New Mexico, I have never seen or heard of a new town so handsomely and substantially built, so beautiful and so orderly as Eddy, the county seat. No saloons are allowed in Eddy, a clause in all deeds prohibiting the sale of liquor on the premises.

With regard to the prerequisites in the Climate Cure, moderate elevation, dryness of atmosphere, abundance of sunlight, gentleness of climate, all these are found in profusion and in perfection in and about Eddy. The average temperature is 63 degrees. The atmosphere is light, dry, highly rarified, and absolutely pure. Its tonic and remarkably agreeable character is readily realized by everyone who breathes it; the grand influence of the invigorating mountain currents, fresh from the noble Guadaloupes, is recognized at once. For 325 days of the year the rays of the sun are unobstructed — the summer days are warm and the nights are cool and refreshing. In fact, this section combines every climatic requisite of altitude, equable temperature, absence of malaria, and abundance of ozone and electricity.

We have, then, in this beautiful Pecos Valley, a section whose history is so remarkable and whose climatic advantages are so great and so genial, that Northern and Eastern physicians may safely send their patients there, not only for the one genuine cure for consumption — the Climate Cure — but for the cure of all throat troubles, catarrh, rheumatism, etc.

A Wonderful Climate.

Dr. J. H. Tyndale, an eminent physician of New York City, who has devoted many years to the study of climatology and lung diseases, has



No. 1. C. H. McLENATHAN.
 No. 2. PRIVATE DRIVEWAY.
 No. 3. E. S. MOTTER.

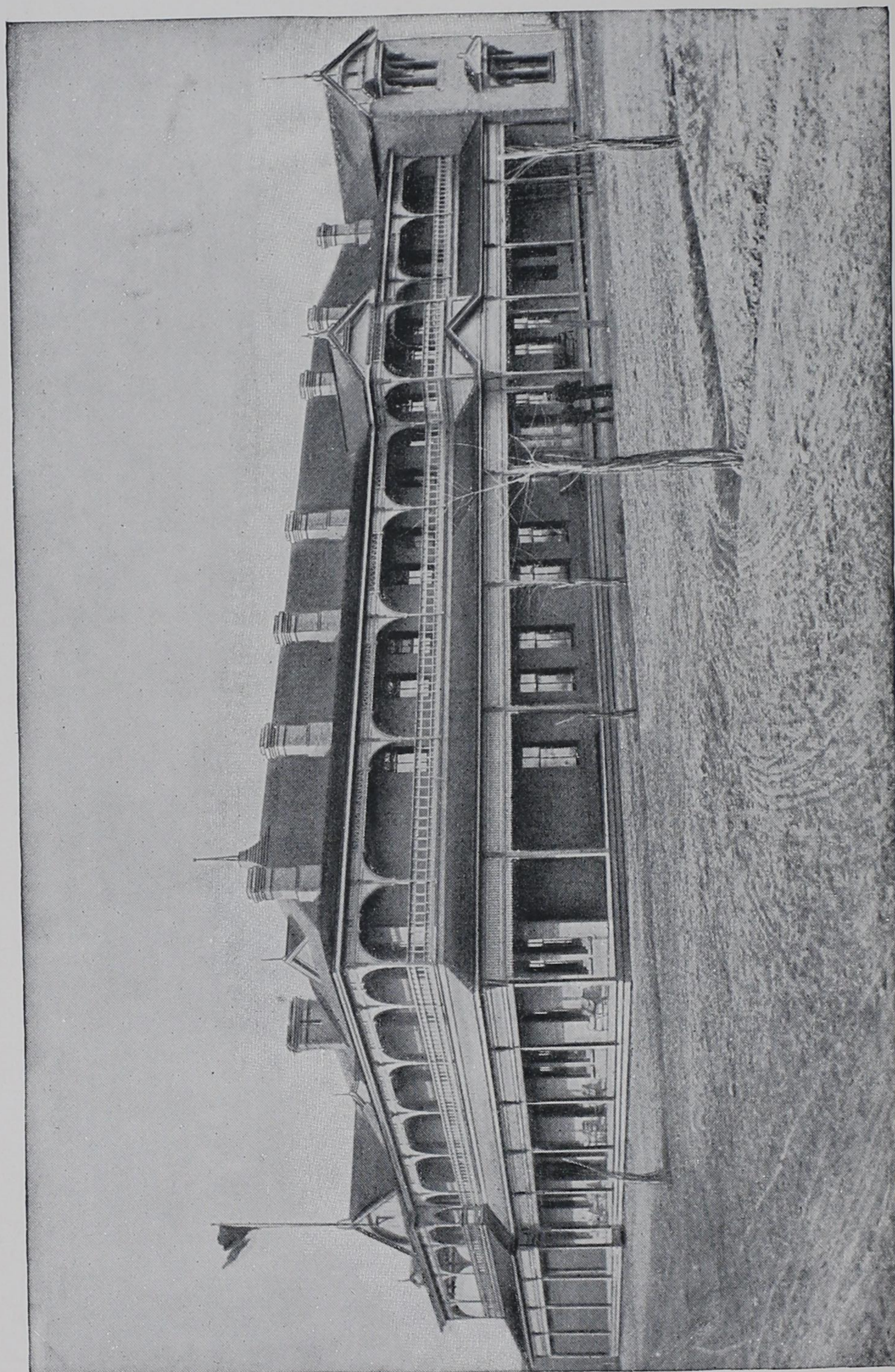
LA HUERTA RESIDENCES.

No. 4. Judge A. A. FREEMAN.
 No. 5. A. A. MERMOD.

No. 6. AVENUE OF COTTONWOOD TREES.
 No. 7. S. W. RUSSELL.

No. 8. WILLIAM McMILLAN, Jr.
 No. 9. Capt. W. C. MANN.
 No. 10. C. B. EDDY.





HOTEL HAGERMAN, EDDY, N. M.

issued a pamphlet entitled, "New Mexico; Its Climatic Advantages for Consumptives," from which the following is taken: "The climate of Southern New Mexico is dry, mild and equable; no dew falls; the rainfall is only about 8 inches yearly. The winters are mild and pleasant; of course there are a few cold snaps occasionally, but not disagreeably so. Snow seldom falls in the valleys, and when it does it melts as fast as it falls, never remaining on the ground more than an hour or so. The summers are cool and pleasant; the sultry, suffocated heated terms of most of the other States are unknown. A person can sleep out of doors (owing to the absence of dew) the year round, except in rainy weather, of which there is comparatively very little. * * * The possibility of a full and unobstructed sun bath is given in the number of perfectly fair days, which gives us not only length of time, but with such diathermacy of atmosphere as exists in those regions, great intensity of sunlight. The statistics of the United States army reports demonstrate the important fact that New Mexico has the lowest ratio of respiratory diseases to be found in the country, the cases being 1.3 per 1,000, while in various other localities the proportion ranges from 2.3 to 6.9. A striking evidence of the curative character of this wonderful climate is found in the army records of the Rebellion. Among the troops originally sent to New Mexico in 1861, there were some 350 cases of catarrh. At the expiration of a year no cases were reported, and all who had the disease and remained in the country were cured. Dr. Symington said that in the residence of 8 years in New Mexico he had seen but two cases of phthisis among the natives."

How to Reach Eddy.

THE map with this book shows the location of Eddy and its railroad connections.

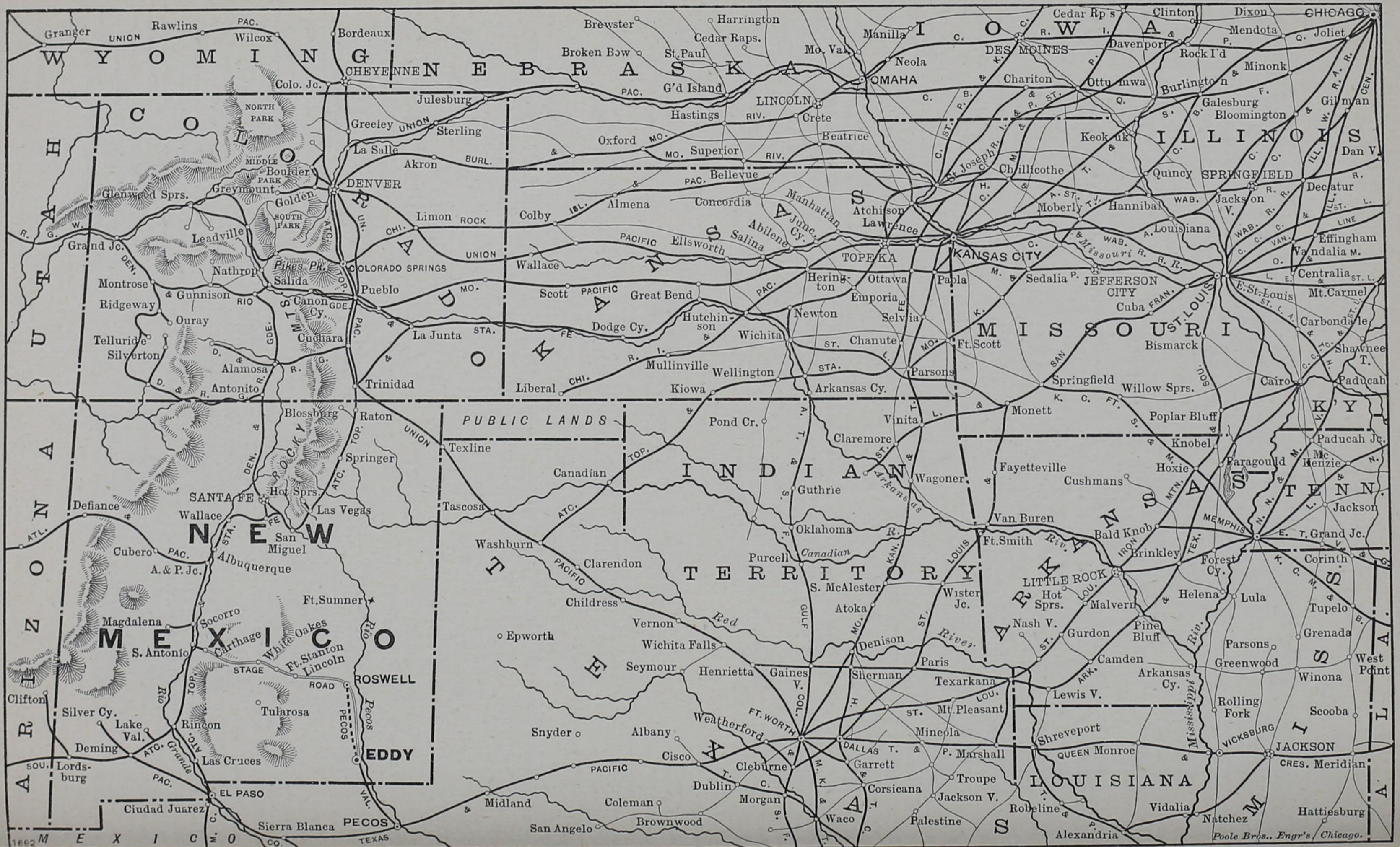
From Chicago take the Santa Fé Railroad, via Kansas City to Fort Worth, or the Wabash to St. Louis and the Iron Mountain Division of the Missouri Pacific to Texarkana; thence the Texas & Pacific Railroad to Pecos, Tex.; thence the Pecos Valley Railroad to Eddy.

From points west of Kansas City and Omaha, to Denver, take the Santa Fé, via Las Vegas and Albuquerque, to El Paso, Tex.; thence east on the Texas & Pacific to Pecos.

From points in California, Oregon or Washington, take the Southern Pacific, or the Santa Fé, to El Paso, Tex.; thence east on Texas & Pacific to Pecos.

The fare to Eddy is

From	First-Class	Second-Class
From Chicago.....	\$42.40.....	\$34.80.....
" Kansas City.....	32.40.....	24.80.....
" Omaha.....	37.20.....	30.20.....
" Denver.....	39.85.....
" San Francisco.....	50.15.....	35.15.....
" Los Angeles.....	48.65.....	33.65.....
" New York City.....	59.55.....	52.00.....
" St. Paul.....	46.60.....	41.70.....



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF EDDY, N. M. AND ITS RAILWAY CONNECTIONS



TANSILL BLOCK, EDDY, N. M.

Rates on emigrants' movables to Eddy are:

From Chicago.....	Car lots, per 100 lbs..	\$.87..	Part Car lots, per 100 lbs...	\$2.42
" Kansas City.....	"	.. .76..	"	.. 1.75
" Omaha	"	.. .83..	"	.. 2.15
" New York City..	"	.. 1.52..	"	.. 2.77
" St. Paul	"	.. 1.02..	"	.. 2.55

Any railroad ticket or freight agent can give the additional information needed.

Bear in Mind.

THAT sunshine, soil and water are the three things essential to perfect plant growth;

That in the Pecos Valley there are nearly 350 days of sunshine each year;
That the soil is 20 to 40 feet deep and that the river at Eddy flows 800 cubic feet a second at its lowest stage.

That a forty-acre irrigated farm will, as a rule, pay more net profit each year than a 160-acre farm dependent on rainfall;

That droughts and famines are unknown in irrigated districts;

That farmers in this valley often raise two to three crops a year of grain and vegetables and five crops a year of hay;

That stock can graze on green alfalfa all winter;

That the Pecos Valley is destined to rival any portion of southern California as a fruit-growing country;

That this quality of Pecos fruit is much better than that of California;

That we are 1,000 miles nearer the East than the fruit farms of California;

That the Valley produces nearly every variety of fruit, vegetable and cereal that can be grown anywhere in the United States;

That vegetables and grain can be grown between fruit trees while the latter are growing to the bearing stage;

That this is the paradise of the honey bee;

That the conditions are very favorable for dairying and for poultry raising;

That no diseases of any kind have ever been epidemic here among stock or domestic fowls;

That stock is allowed to run at large here, and farmers are required to fence their crops;

That nearly every species of forest tree can be grown here under irrigation;

That no timber, other than the mesquite, grows naturally in the Pecos Valley; but

That there is plenty of good timber in the mountains and foot-hills, 50 to 100 miles west of the Pecos Valley;

That there are four sawmills running, in these mountains, within 100 miles of Eddy;

That the most of our lumber is shipped in from Louisiana and Arkansas;

That the settlers in the Pecos Valley are mainly hustling, enterprising Americans, from the Northern and Eastern and Western States;

That there are no old Mexican settlements in the Valley; but
That there are large numbers of Mexican laborers;
That they are quiet, inoffensive and very desirable as help in an irrigated country, since they are thoroughly familiar with that class of work;
That there are no Indians in or near this valley;
That there are no hostile Indians in New Mexico;
That it is better to buy, and put your work on your own property;
That there are, at present, less than half a dozen improved farms for sale under our canals;

That in any Eastern State at least one-third of the farms are for sale;
That the same kinds of farm implements, harvesting machinery, etc., are used here as in the Middle and Northwestern States;

That such implements and machinery sell here at about the same prices as in St. Louis or Chicago, with freight added, which is about \$1 to \$1.50 a hundred pounds;

That you can live in a tent here, winter or summer, until you can build a house;

That at least 100 families lived in tents all last winter, including women and children;

That there is not a vacant house in Eddy;

That houses of three to four rooms rent at \$15 to \$20 a month, and houses of four to five rooms rent at \$25 to \$30 a month;

That residence lots, 50 x 150 feet, sell here at \$100 to \$400 each;

That business lots, 25 x 150 feet, sell at \$200 to \$1,000 each;

That board at the Hotel Hagerman costs \$50 to \$60 a month, for one person, or \$85 to \$95 a month for two persons in one room;

That board may be had in the cheaper hotels and private houses at \$25 to \$30 a month;

That we have in Eddy three drug stores, three hardware stores, two dry goods stores, four general stores, five groceries, three blacksmith shops, three meat markets, two furniture stores, one bank, three hotels;

That there is also a Masonic Lodge, a Knights of Pythias Lodge, a G. A. R. Post, and a social club of seventy-four members.

That this company sells land in any sized tracts, from five acres up, on ten years' time with interest at 6 per cent;

That present prices of these lands are \$25 to \$30 an acre, but that these prices will be advanced;

That the selling price includes the perpetual water-right;

That land is cheaper in the Pecos Valley at \$25 to \$30 an acre than in Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Dakota and similar places at \$3 an acre;

That a single year's crop here often pays for the land outright and leaves a profit of \$25 to \$50 an acre;

That there is very little stony or gravelly land under our canals;

That there is no sod here;

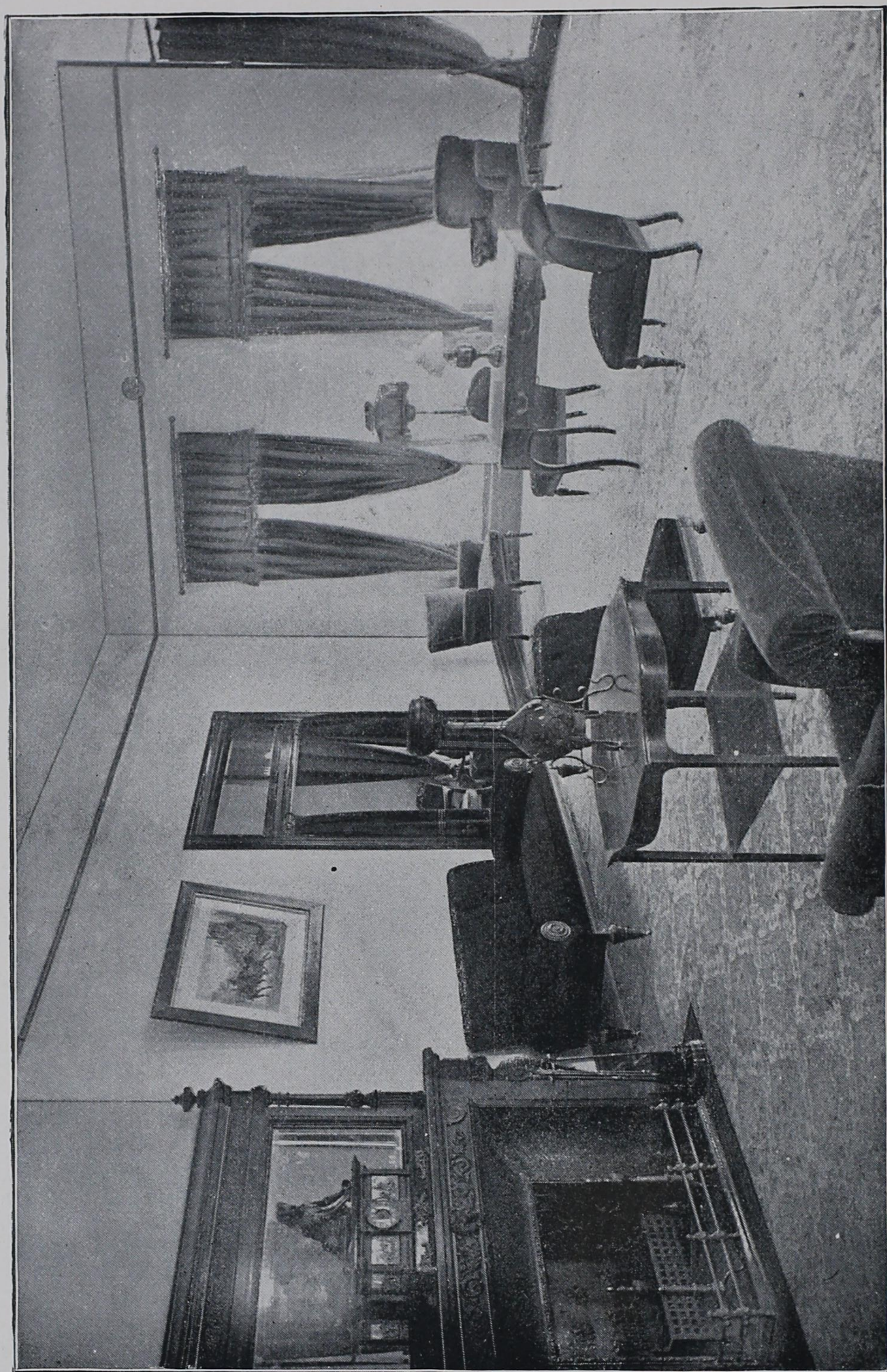
That new land when being plowed rolls off the moldboard like ashes;

That our climate is so accommodating that you can plant some kind of a crop any month in the year and realize a large yield;

That the best months for planting fruit trees are December, January, February and March;

That the best months for sowing alfalfa are February, March, April and May, August, September and October;

That the best months for planting small grain are September, October and November, January, February and March;



RECEPTION ROOM, EDDY CLUB, EDDY, N. M.



COURTHOUSE, EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

That the best months for planting vegetables are March, April, May, June and September;

That we can raise as good Irish potatoes and corn here as can be raised anywhere;

That there are few insect pests, of any kind, here—less than in any other country of the same latitude;

That the climate of the Pecos Valley is the healthiest in the world;

That the highest temperature reached is seldom 102 degrees above, and the lowest 7 degrees above zero;

That freedom from excessive heat and cold, and the minimum humidity make it so;

That it is a very beneficial cure for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, rheumatism, and like diseases;

That there is just cold enough here in winter to kill out any possible disease germs in air and water;

That men can work outdoors with comfort every day in the year;

That the atmosphere is rare, bracing and exhilarating, even on the hottest day;

That there is every day a fresh breeze in summer, making the shade cool and delightful;

That the temperature of summer nights is rarely more than 50 degrees;

That the bright sunshine of winter makes the days warm and pleasant;

That the average annual temperature is 63 degrees;

That the small percentage of alkali in the soil here does not interfere with the production of crops;

That on the contrary it is a benefit;

That Pecos River water is beneficial for dyspepsia and liver troubles, and for all diseases of the bladder and kidneys;

That all kinds of stock thrive on it;

That there are people living here who have drunk Pecos River water for five to fifteen years and that they are as healthy people as can be found in the world;

That the Pecos River is well stocked with good edible fish;

That the Pecos River has not been dry within the knowledge of man;

That good, pure, well water can be had anywhere in the valley by digging twenty to forty feet;

That our new school law is as good as that of any State in the Union being modeled after, and is similar to those of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kansas;

That we are organizing district schools throughout the valley as fast as there are people enough in any given Township to warrant the establishment of a school;

That teachers in country districts are paid \$50 to \$75 a month;

That we are building a new schoolhouse, in Eddy, at a cost of \$10,000, to accommodate a school of eight grades;

That we have no boom here, that we never have had one, and that we discourage all movements in that direction;

That we do not advise anyone to come here solely for the purpose of working by the day or month;

That any man who can come here with even \$1,000 cash can buy 40 acres of land, (on time) open up a farm and in ten years be reasonably sure of possessing a snug competency.

That the best time to come here is NOW;

That we have no drouths, no floods, no blizzards, no fogs, no cyclones, no hailstorms, no thunderstorms, no hot winds, no winter rains, no grasshoppers, no mosquitoes, no potato bugs, no cabbage worms, no tomato worms, no fleas, no bedbugs, no malaria, no epidemic diseases, no prairie fires, no sunstrokes;

That we do have flies;

That this region is rich in attractions for the sportsman. Black bass, perch, pike and channel cat are found in the streams of the Valley; speckled trout abound in some of the mountain brooks. Geese, ducks, snipe, Mexican or blue quails are plenty in season. In the mountains or on the plains are antelope, blacktailed deer, peccaries or wild hogs, wild-cats, mountain lions, bears, coyotes, foxes, swifts and wild turkeys. Jack rabbits and cottontails are numerous.

That the farmer who don't want to shovel snow six months in the year and fight mosquitoes the other six can get a rest in the Pecos Valley;

That drouth, blight and excessive rains have made more farmers bald-headed than taxes, interest and tariff;

That with water in your own ditch drouth cannot harm you; blight never visits this sunlit land, and crop failures under irrigation are unknown;

That the illustrations in this book are exact reproductions of photographs—the originals with many others, on exhibition in the office of the company.

