

ESTIMATE OF COST
WATER DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM.

YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE.

Pipe - 4500 ft. installed, 18 in. @ 1.25	\$5600.00
Flume - labor - sand - gravel - hauling	10500.00
Cement - 600 Bbls. @ 3.75	2250.00
Reinforcement, 9000 pieces 32 ft. long, 1/4 in. 61000 lbs. @ 4.75	2897.50
Gates in Pipe Line - 20 K.T.Type w. 18 in. @ 47.25	845.00
Gates in U.S.R.S. Flume, 2 sluice gates for No. 72 Flume @ 75.00	150.00
Distributing Slide Gates - 2300 K.T.Type 2 M. 6 In. @ 1.40	3220.00
Orchard Valves 60 K.T. No. 1, No. 10 @ 2.10	<u>120.00</u>
	\$25582.70
Incidentals	<u>2500.00</u>
	\$28082.70

(1) THE REQUIREMENTS: It is required that there be constructed and completed in accordance with these specifications and the drawings herobelow listed, concrete irrigation flumes, basin structures, drops and weirs.

(E) LIST OF DRAWINGS:

Drawing No.	1	-	Location plans of distribution system
"	"	2	- Flume
"	"	3	- Detail of joints
"	"	4	- Check
"	"	5	- Drop and weir
"	"	6	- Basin
"	"	7	- Profiles & grades, 7 sheets.

(3) COMMENCEMENT PROSECUTION AND COMPLETION OF WORK: Work shall be commenced by the contractor within _____ days, and shall be completed within _____ days after the execution of the contract.

(4) PAYMENTS: At the end of each month an approximate measurement of all work done and material delivered up to date, classified according to items named in the contract and estimate of value of the same on the basis of the unit forms named in the contract will be made. From the total thus computed a deduction of ten per cent will be made and from the remainder there will be further deducted any amount due the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate from the contractor for supplies or materials furnished. The ten per cent deducted as above set forth will become due and payable with and as a part of the final payment to be made as hereafter provided. In case of the suspension of the contract, the said ten per cent shall be and become the sole and absolute property of the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate to the extent necessary to repay to the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate any excess in the cost of the work above the contract price. When the terms of the contract shall have been fully complied with to the satisfaction of the duly authorized representative of the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate, and when a release of all claims against the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate under or by virtue of the contract shall have been executed by the contractor, final payment will be made of any balance due, including the percentage withheld as above, or such portion thereof as may be due the contractor.

(5) MATERIALS FURNISHED BY THE YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE: All cement, and gates and valves reinforcing steel required for the completion of the work will be furnished the contractor by the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate and will be delivered to him f. o. b. cars, Southern Pacific Railroad, Yuma, Arizona, or at storerooms in Yuma, Arizona.

CONCRETE

(6) COMPOSITION: Concrete shall be composed of cement, sand and broken rock or clean gravel, well mixed and brought to a proper consistency by the addition of water. Ordinarily one part by volume, measured loose of cement shall be used with two parts of sand and four parts of broken rock or gravel. These proportions may be modified, as the work or nature of the materials used may render it desirable.

(7) CEMENT: Cement for the concrete will be furnished to the contractor by the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate as provided in paragraph 5.

The contractor shall give the representative of the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate not less than thirty days' notice in writing of his cement requirements. The requirements shall be stated so far as practicable in quantities not less than single car lots. The contractor shall return to the railway station at Yuma, Arizona, all empty sacks securely bound in bundles in such manner and of such sizes as directed. For all sacks not returned he will be charged the same amount that the sacks cost the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate.

(8) REINFORCEMENT BARS: Steel bars will be placed in the concrete wherever shown in the drawings or prescribed by a representative of the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate. The steel will be furnished to the contractor as provided in paragraph 5. The exact position and shape of reinforcement bars are not shown in all cases in the drawings accompanying the specifications, but the contractor will be furnished supplemental information necessary for the correct placing of the steel. The steel used for concrete reinforcement shall be so secured in position that it will not be displaced during the depositing of the concrete and special care shall be exercised to prevent any disturbance of the steel in concrete that has already been placed. The cost of hauling, storing, cutting, bending, placing and securing in position of reinforcement bars shall be included in the unit price bid for placing concrete.

(9) SAND: Sand for concrete may be obtained from natural deposits or may be made by crushing suitable rock. The sand particles shall be hard, dense, durable rock fragments such as will pass a one-fourth inch mesh screen. The sand must be free from organic matter and must not contain more than five per cent of clayey and other objectionable non-organic material. The sand must be so graded that when dry and well shaken its voids will not exceed 35 per cent.

(10) BROKEN ROCK OR GRAVEL: The broken rock or gravel for concrete must be hard, dense, durable rock fragments or pebbles that will pass through a one inch mesh screen and that will be rejected by a one-quarter inch mesh screen.

(11) WATER: The water used in mixing concrete must be reasonably clean and free from objectionable quantities of organic matter, alkali salts and other impurities.

(12) MIXING: The cement, sand and broken rock or gravel shall be so mixed and the quantity of water added shall be such as to produce a homogeneous mass of uniform consistency. Dirt and other foreign substance shall be carefully excluded. Machine mixing will be required unless specific authority to use hand mixing is given. The machine and its operation shall be subject to the approval of the representative of the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate. Hand mixing, if permitted, shall be thorough and shall be done on a clean tight floor. In general, enough water shall be used in mixing to give the concrete the consistency ordinarily designated as "wet". Concrete containing a minimum amount of water, ordinarily designated as "dry" concrete, will be permitted only where the nature of the work renders the use of "wet" concrete impracticable.

(13) PLACING: Concrete shall be placed in the forms before the cement

takes its initial set. When the placing of concrete is to be interrupted long enough for the concrete to take its final set, the working face shall be given a shape by the use of forms or other means, that will secure proper union with subsequent work. All concrete surfaces upon or against which concrete is to be placed and to which the new concrete is to adhere shall be roughened and thoroughly cleaned and wet before the concrete is deposited.

(14) FINISHING: The surface of concrete finished against forms must be smooth, free from projections and thoroughly filled with mortar. Immediately upon the removal of forms all voids shall be neatly filled with cement mortar, exposed surfaces of concrete not finished against forms, such as horizontal or sloping surfaces, shall be brought to a uniform surface and worked with suitable tools to a smooth mortar finish. All sharp angles where required shall be rounded or leveled by the use of moulding strips or suitable moulding or finishing tools.

(15) PROTECTION: The contractor shall protect all concrete against injury. Exposed surfaces of concrete shall be protected from the direct rays of the sun and shall be kept damp for at least ten days after the concrete is placed. All damage to concrete shall be repaired by the contractor at his expense.

(16) MEASUREMENTS: Concrete shall be measured for payment to the next lines shown in the drawings.

(17) CHANGES: The representative of the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate may make changes: (a) in the plans for construction; (b) in the quantities or character of the work required. The changes in plans for construction may also include: (a) modification of shapes and dimensions of flumes, drops, basins and other structures; (b) the shifting of locations to suit conditions disclosed as work progresses.

(18) CHANGES AT CONTRACTOR'S REQUEST: If the contractor, on account of conditions developing during the progress of the work, finds it impracticable to comply strictly with these specifications and applies in writing for a modification of requirements or of methods of work, such change may be authorized by the representative of the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit syndicate if not detrimental to the work and if without additional cost.

(19) INSTALLATION OF GATES IN BASINS: The price bid per cubic yard for concrete under Item 2, shall include the installation of gates in the basins.

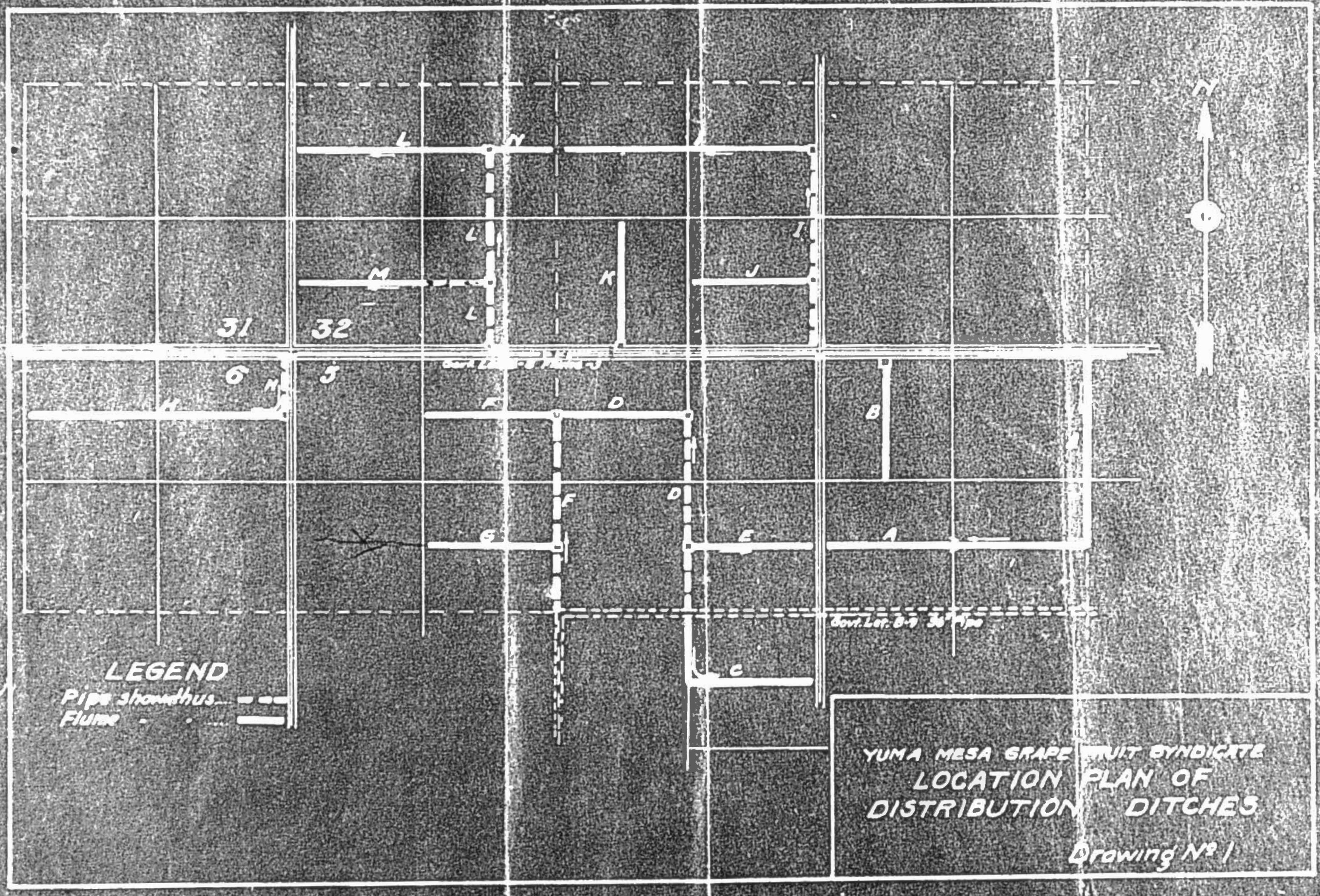
(20) CONCRETE PIPE: The concrete in the concrete pipe installed under this contract shall conform to the specification for concrete as heretofore set forth in previous paragraphs. The price paid per linear foot shall include the installation of orchard valves where required.

(21) PAYMENT: The unit price bid for concrete shall include all material and labor entering into its construction, except the cement will be furnished as provided in paragraph 5. and the reinforcement will be furnished as provided in paragraph 5

SCHEDULE I.

Total Amt.

Item No. 1,	12400 Lin. feet of concrete flume as shown on drawing 2, @ _____ per Lin. ft.....	\$ _____
" " 2,	40 cu. yds. of concrete (basins, drops & weirs, @ _____ per cu. yd.....	_____
" " 3,	4500 Lin. feet of 18" concrete pipe, installed and back filled @ _____ per Lin. Ft.	_____



31

32

6

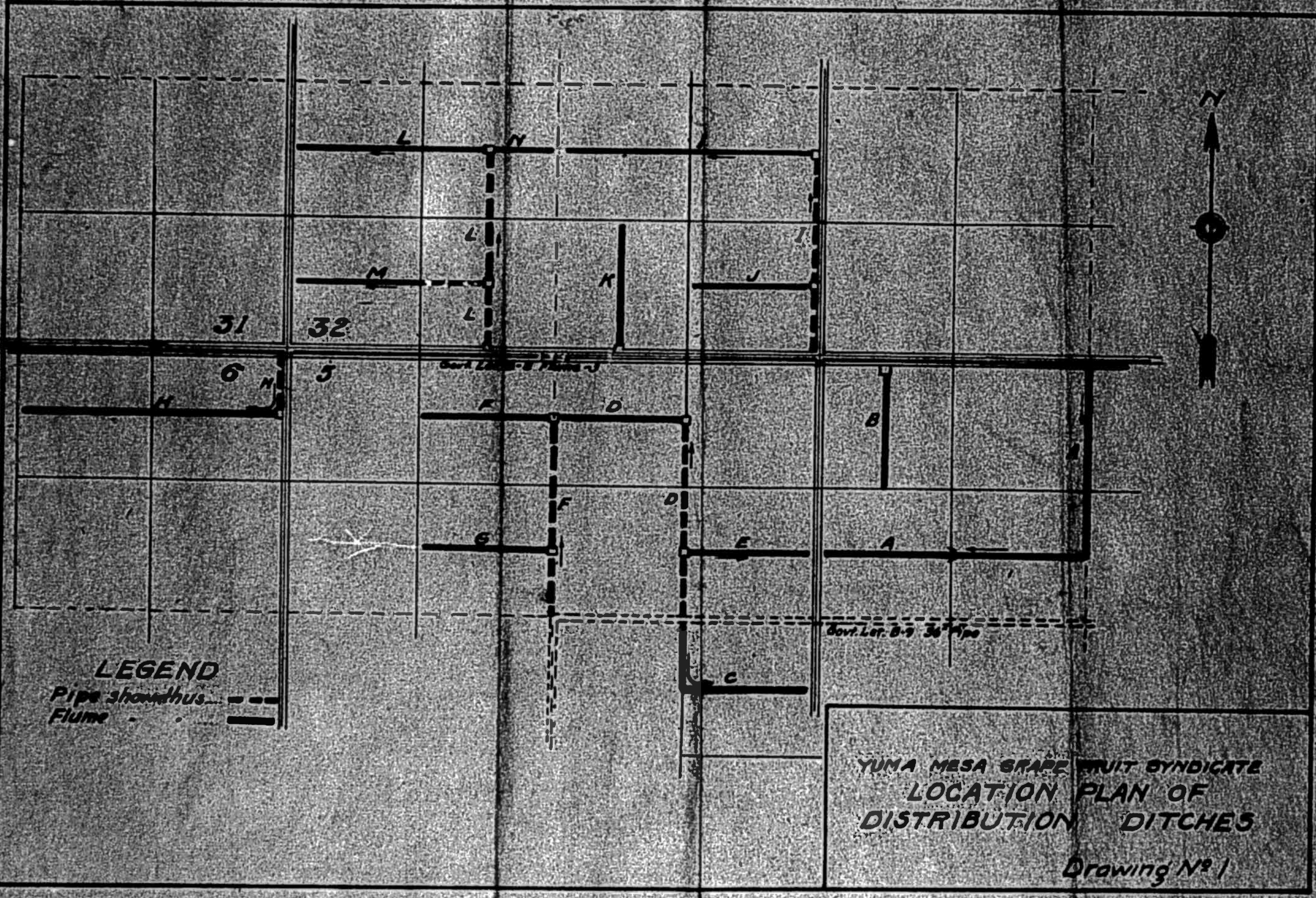
5


Govt. Let. 8-9 36" Pipe

Govt. Let. 8-9 36" Pipe

LEGEND
 Pipe shown thus 
 Flume 

**YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 LOCATION PLAN OF
 DISTRIBUTION DITCHES**
 Drawing No 1



LEGEND
 Pipe shown thus 
 Flume 

Govt. Let. B-9 36" Pipe

YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
LOCATION PLAN OF
DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
 Drawing No 1

31

32

6

5

Govt. Let. B-8 Flume J

Govt. Let. B-9 36" Pipe

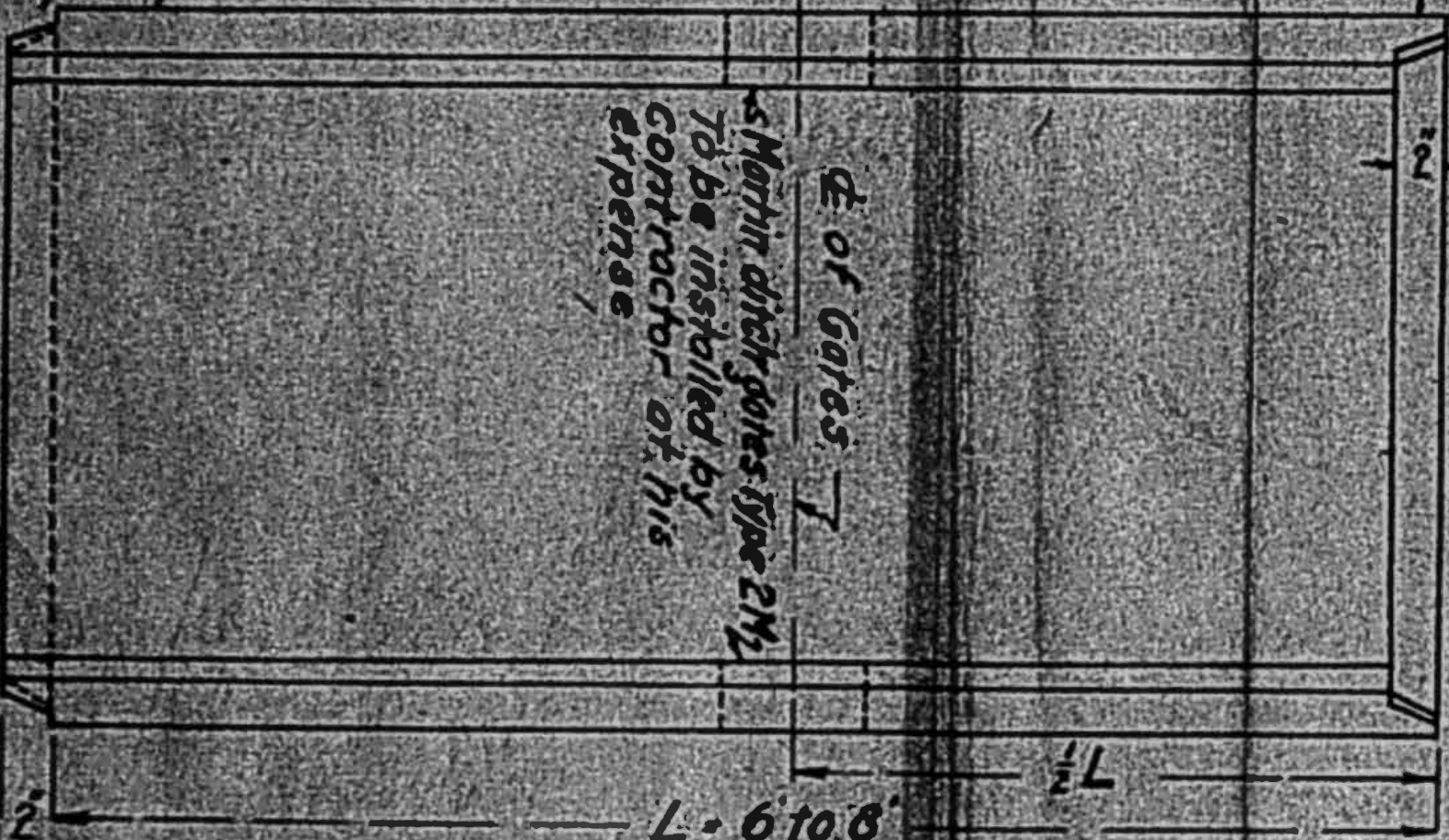
LEGEND

Pipe shown thus 
 Flume 

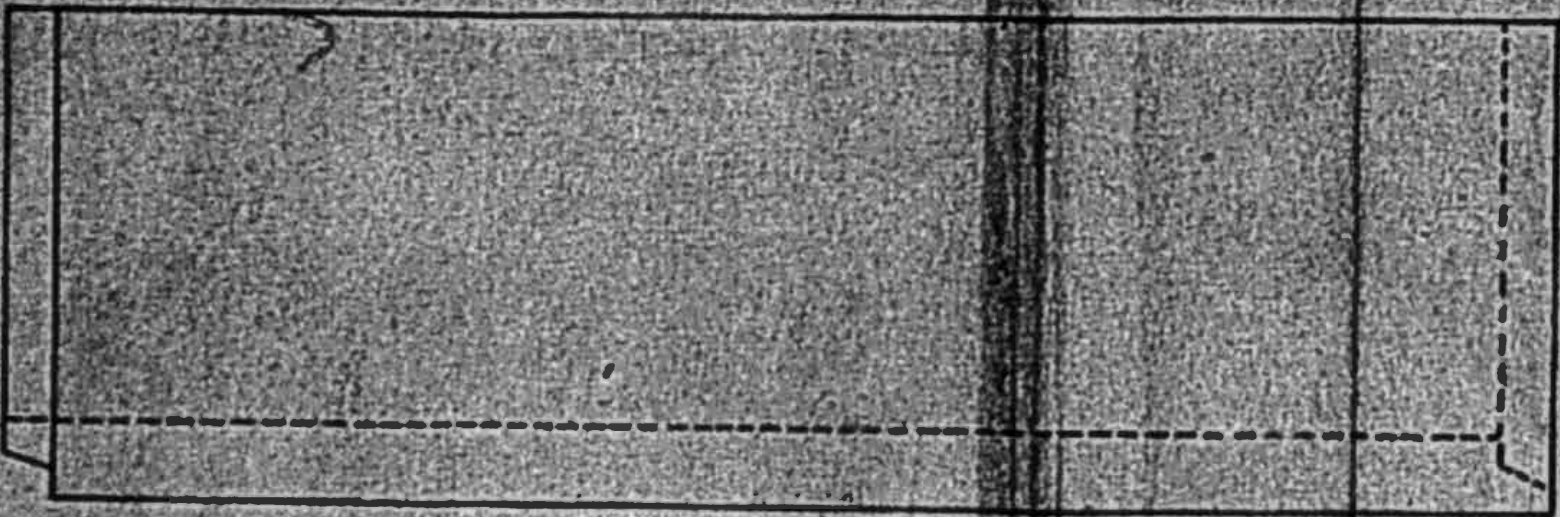
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
LOCATION PLAN OF
DISTRIBUTION DITCHES

Drawing No 1

For detail of beveled joints see sheet
 This flume may be made continuous
 if desired.



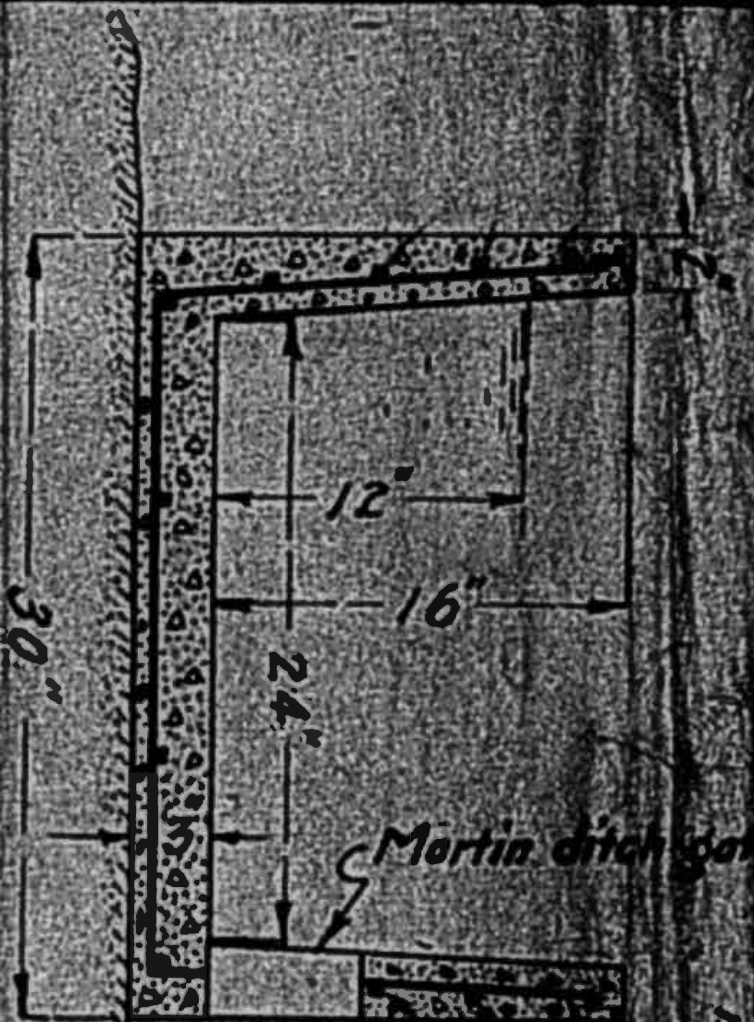
L = 6 to 8'
PLAN



ELEVATION

Width of Gates
 Martin ditch gates Type 2M2
 To be installed by
 contractor at his
 expense

SEC. A-A



Martin ditch gate

Transverse bars 4" bars
 6" c/c
 Longitudinal bars 4" bars
 spaced as shown.
 Lap reinforcing bars
 50 diameters

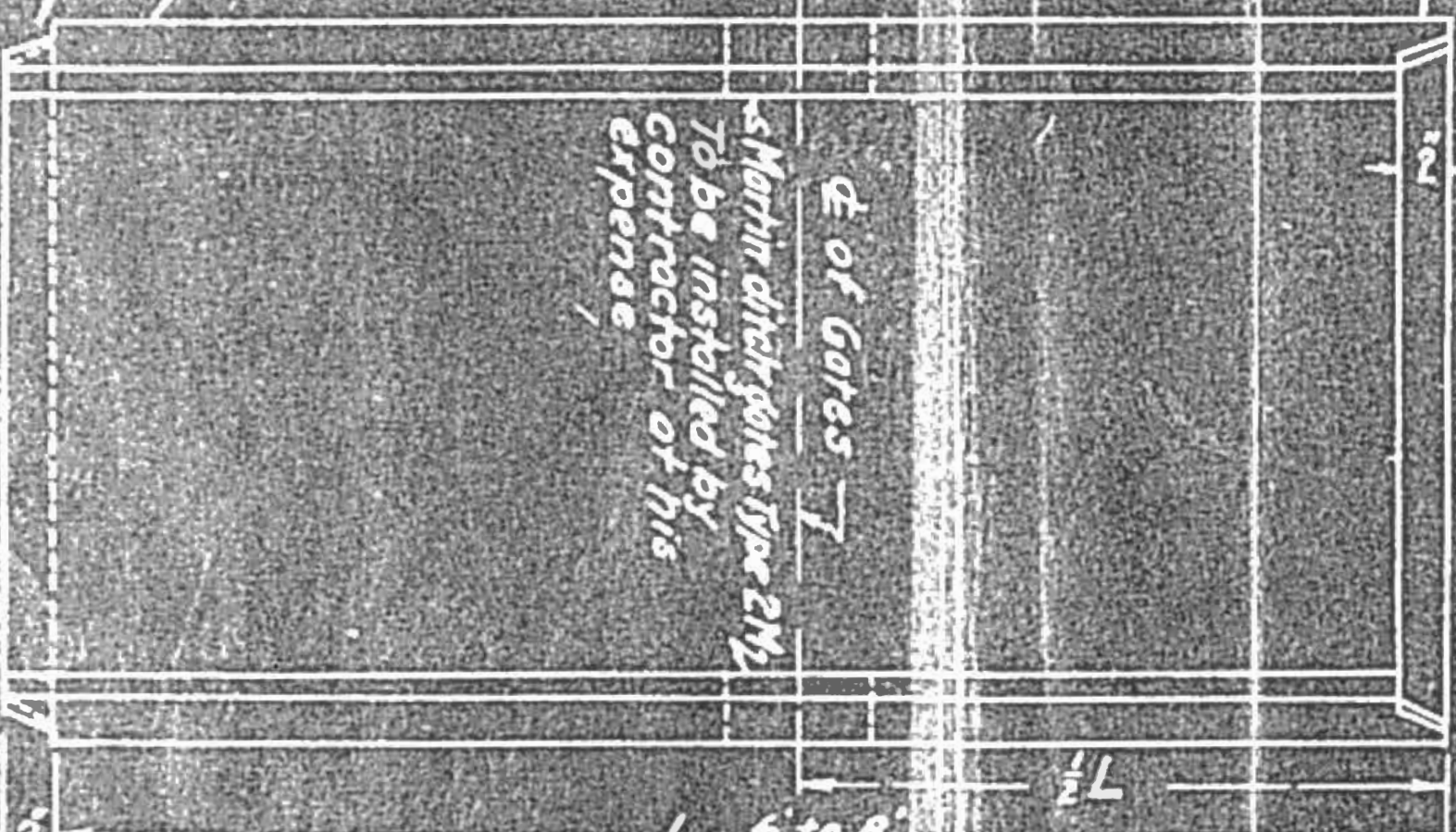
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE

FLUME

Drawing N-2

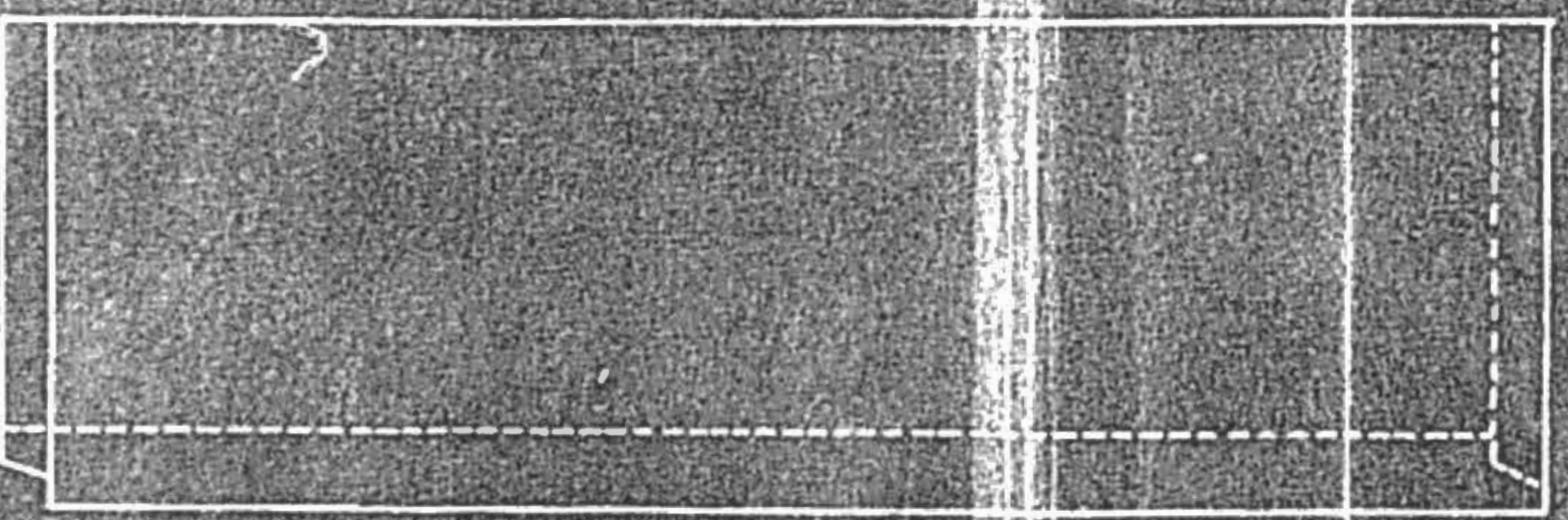
Note - Make sections of length to fit condition of planting for each individual ten acres. There is one turnout gate required at each tree row and one midway between each tree row; any additional gates for wind breakrows required, their location along the flume will be supplied by a representative of the Yuma Mesa Grape Fruit Syndicate.

For detail of beveled joints see sheet
 This flume may be made continuous
 if desired

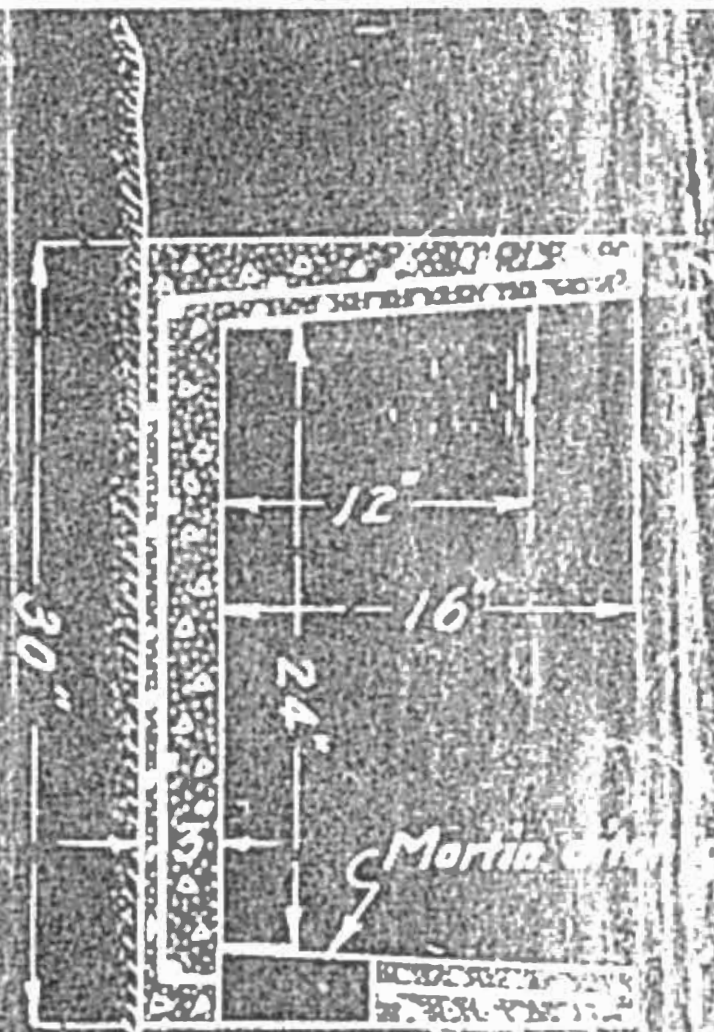


∅ of Gores \bar{T}
 Mortar ditch gores Type 2M
 To be installed by
 contractor at his
 expense

L = 6' to 8'
PLAN



ELEVATION

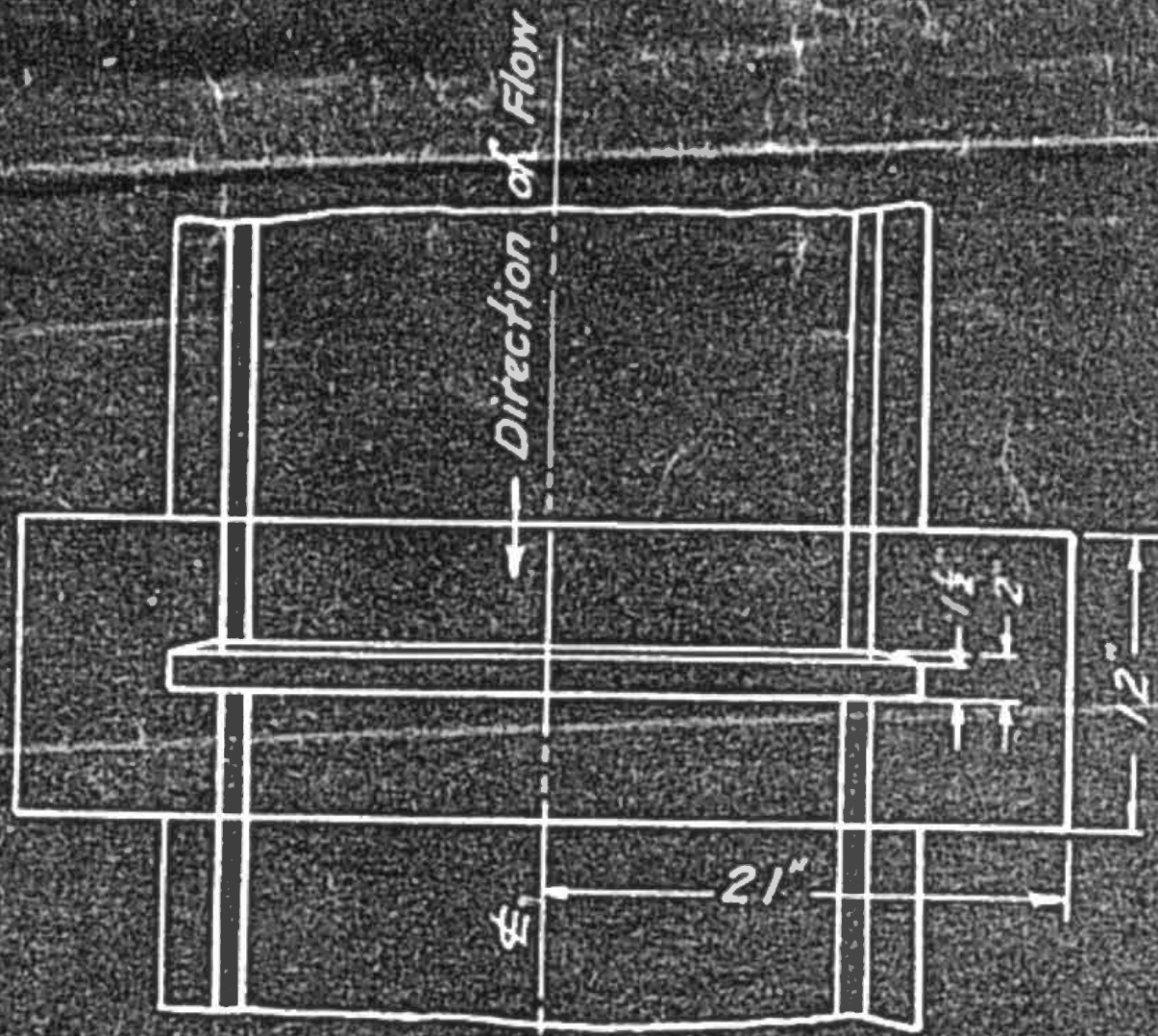


Mortar ditch gores

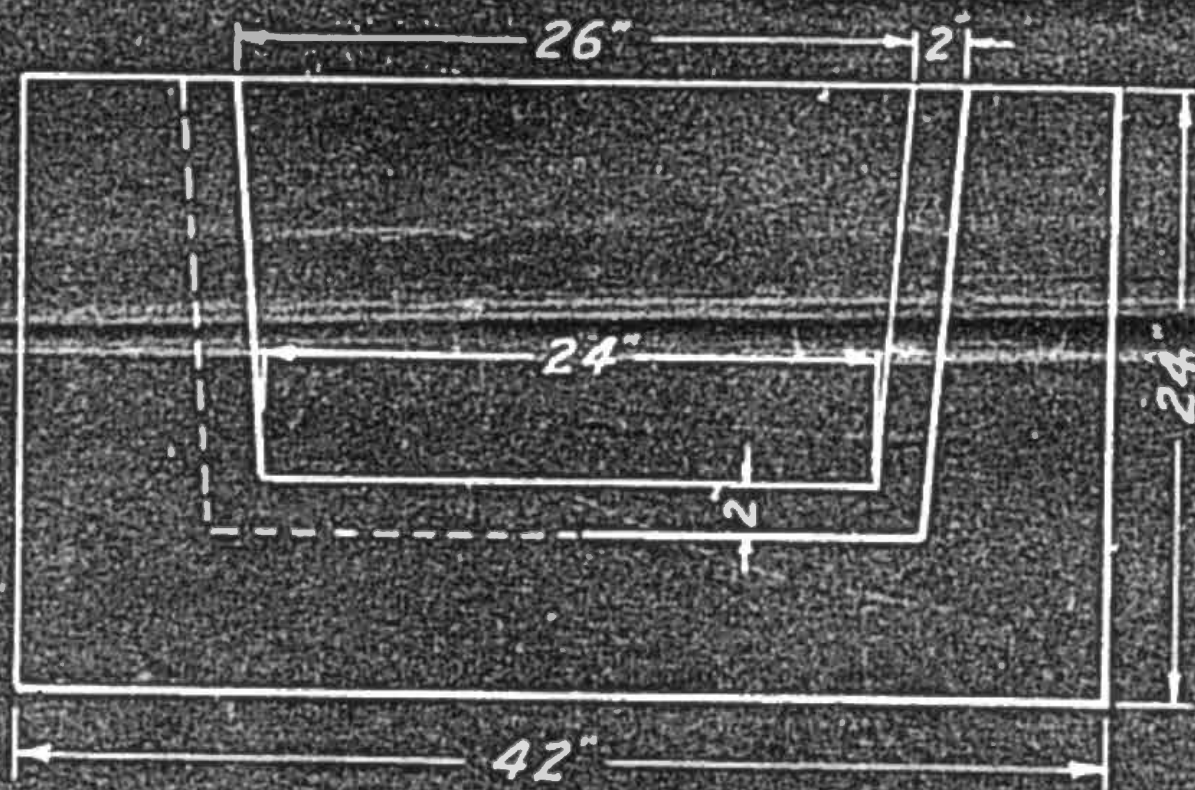
Reinforcing bars 1/2" bars
 6" to 8" long
 Longitudinal reinforcing bars
 spaced as shown.
 Lap reinforcing bars
 50 diameters

YUNAH MESA BRIDGE AND
FLUME
 Drawing No. 1

Note - Make sections of length to fit condition of planting for each individual
 tree across. There is one narrow gore required at each tree row and
 one midway between each tree row; any additional gores for wind
 breakrows required, their location along the flume will be supplied
 by the contractor.



PLAN



ELEVATION

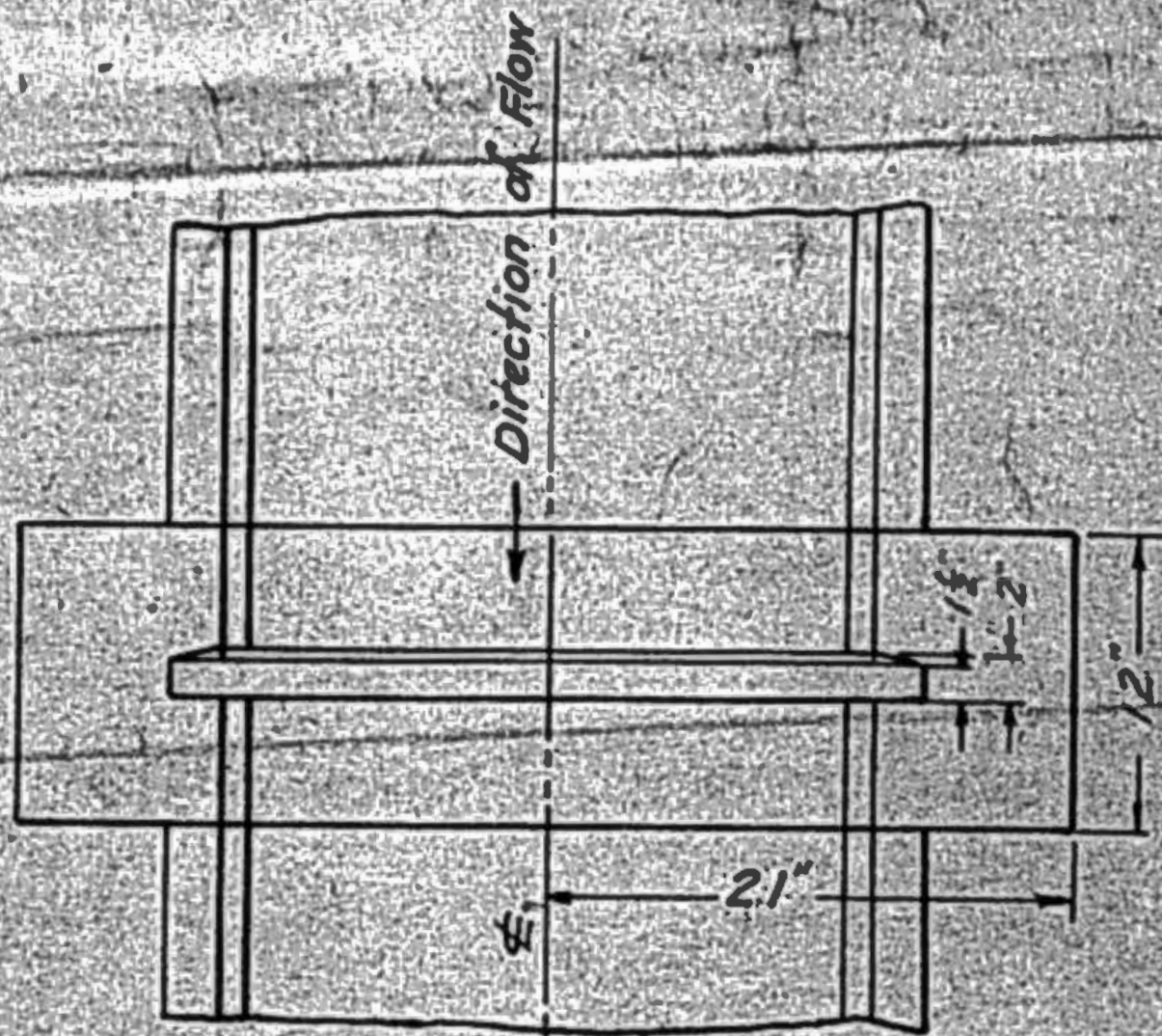
Flash board check. Three of which will be installed in the concrete flume, in crossing each 10 acres, one at the out fall end and the others at the third point back approximately. The exact location will be determined in the field.

NOTE:

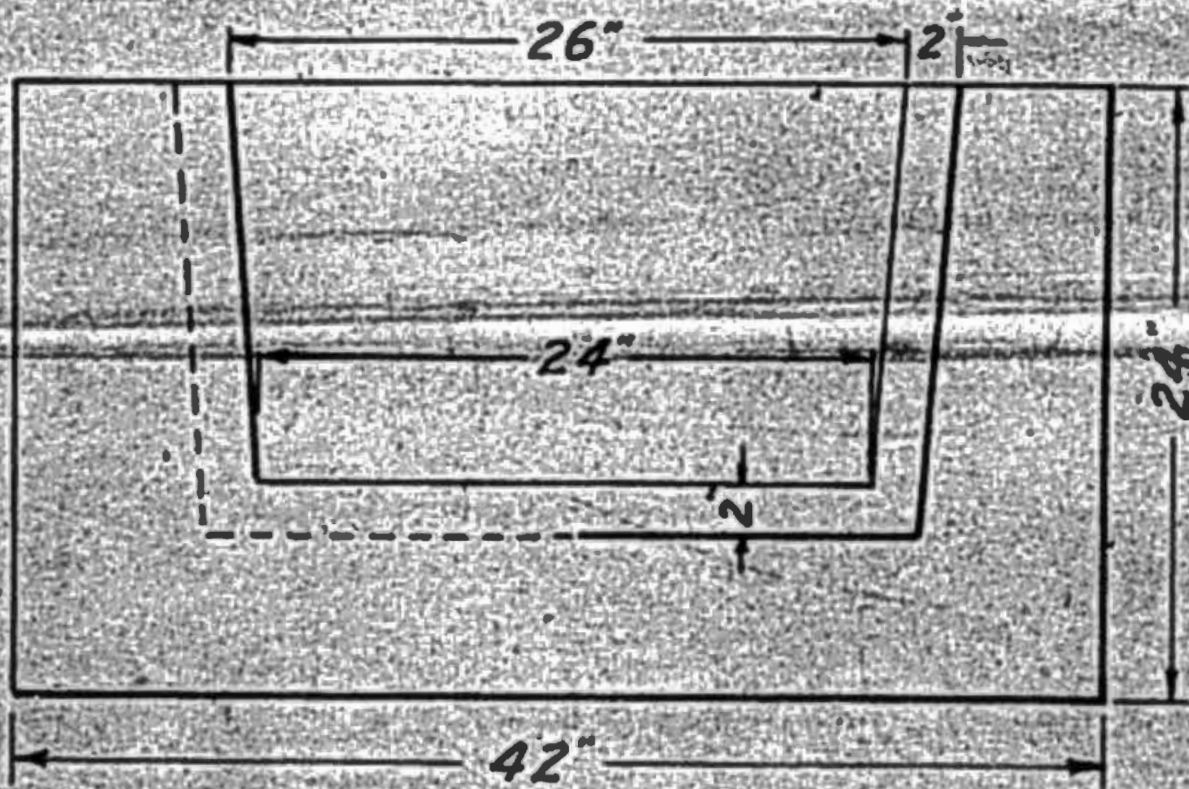
The price bid per lin. foot for constructing concrete flume, item No 1 will also include the construction of this check where required.

YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
CHECK

Drawing No 4



PLAN



ELEVATION

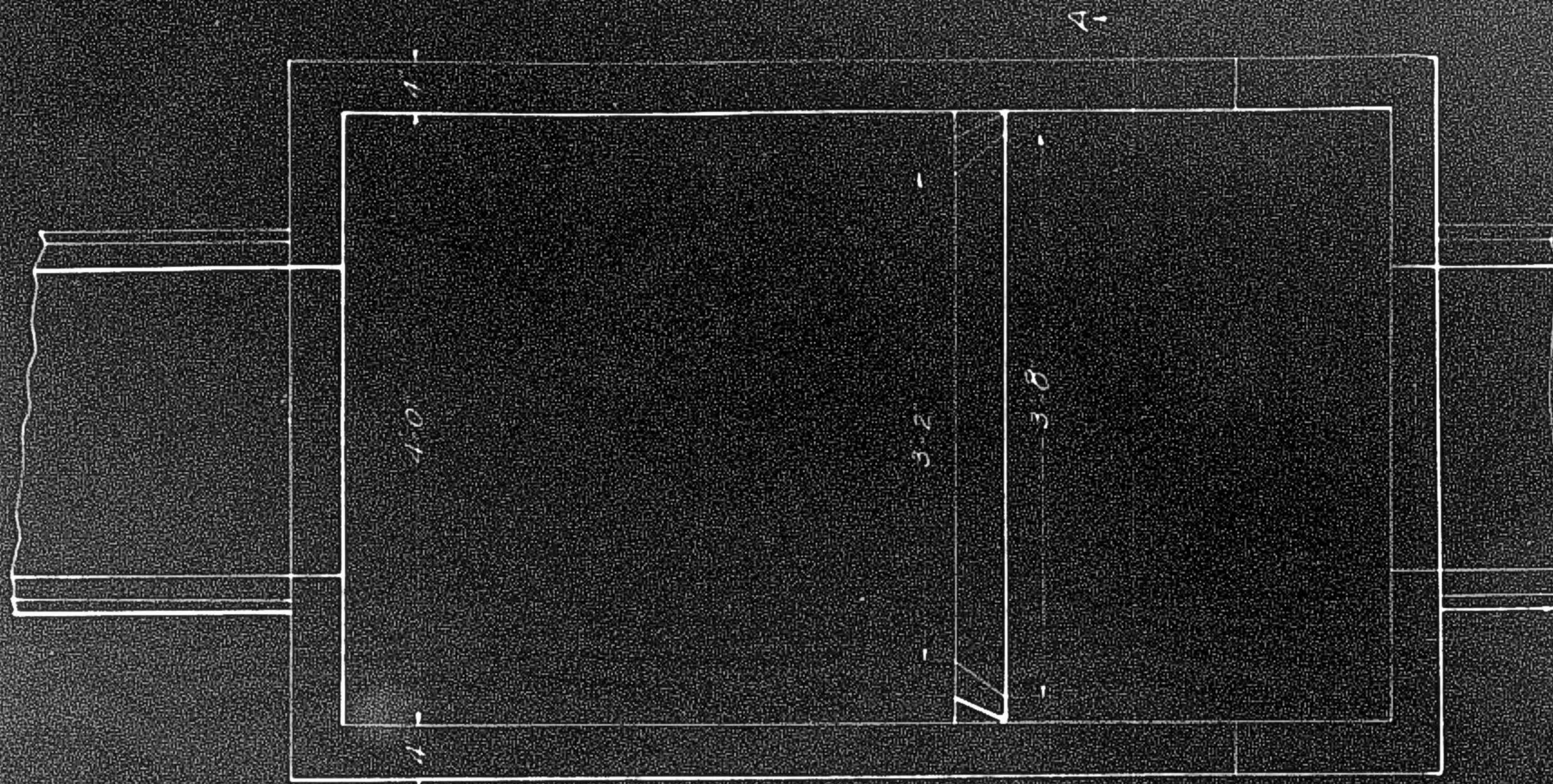
Flash board check. Three of which will be installed in the concrete flume, in crossing each 10 acres, one at the out fall end and the others at the third point back approximately. The exact location will be determined in the field.

NOTE:

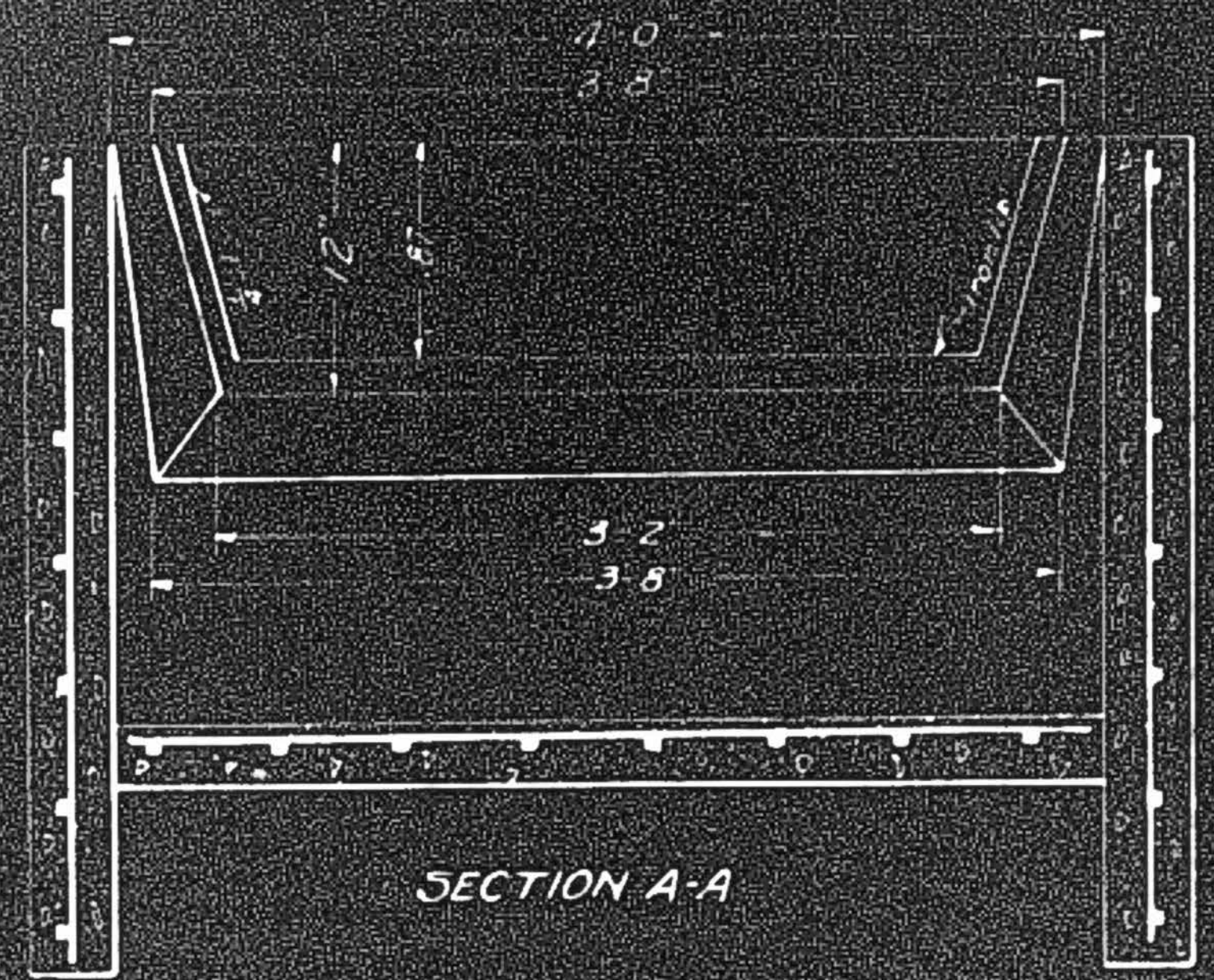
The price bid per lin. foot for constructing concrete flume, item No 1 will also include the construction of this check where required.

YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
CHECK

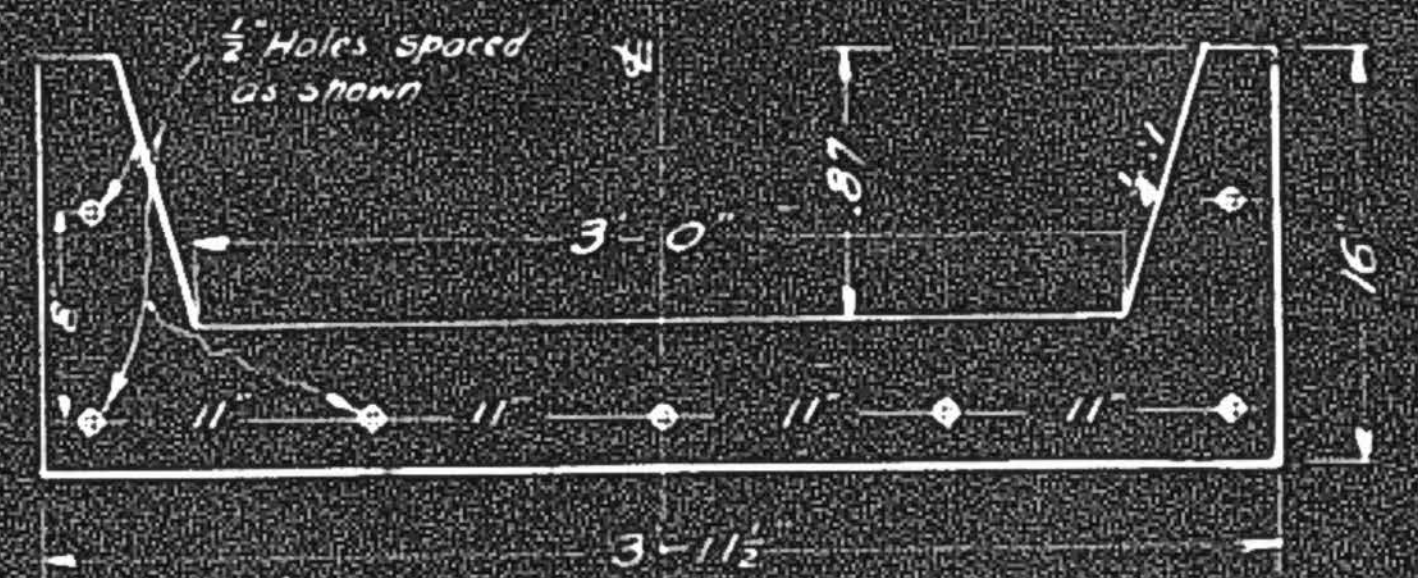
Drawing No 4



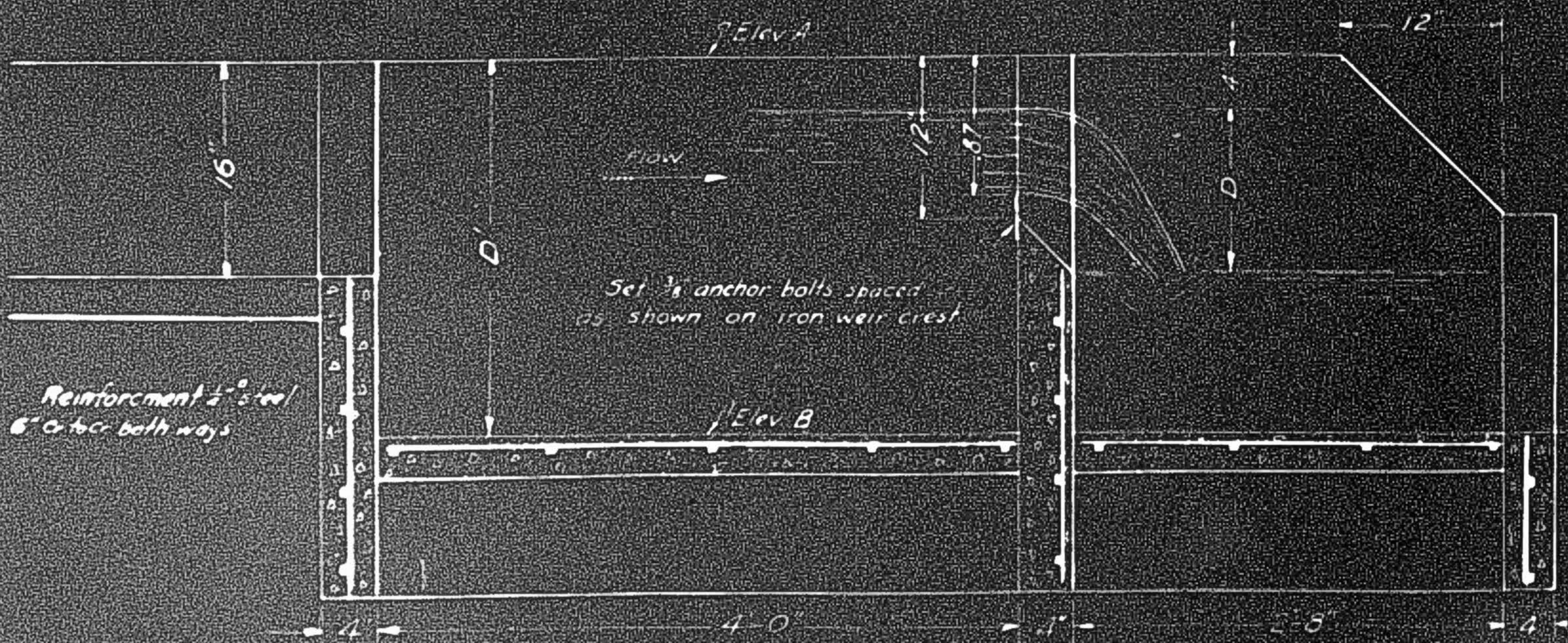
PLAN



SECTION A-A



Galvanized iron weir crest

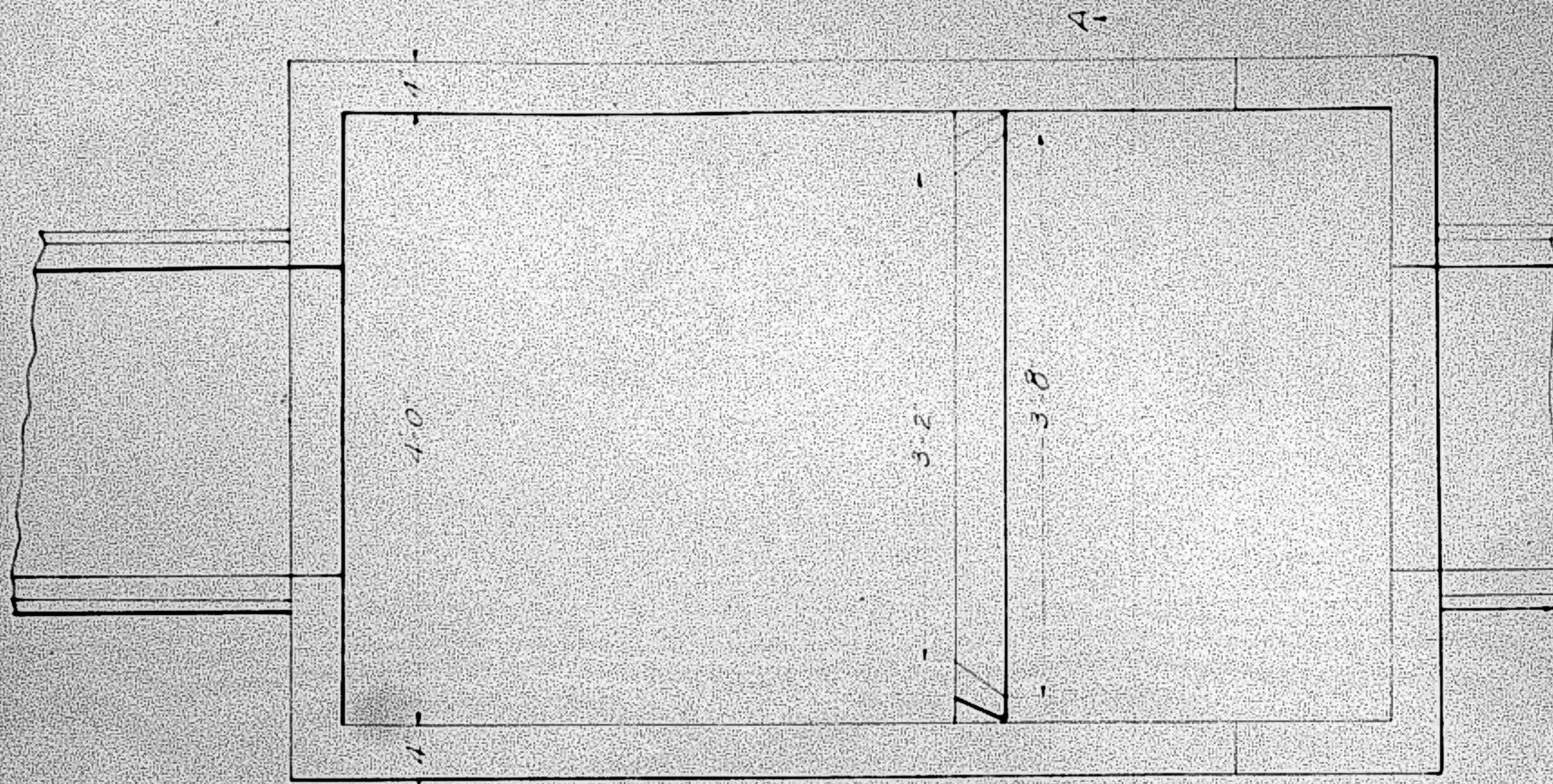


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

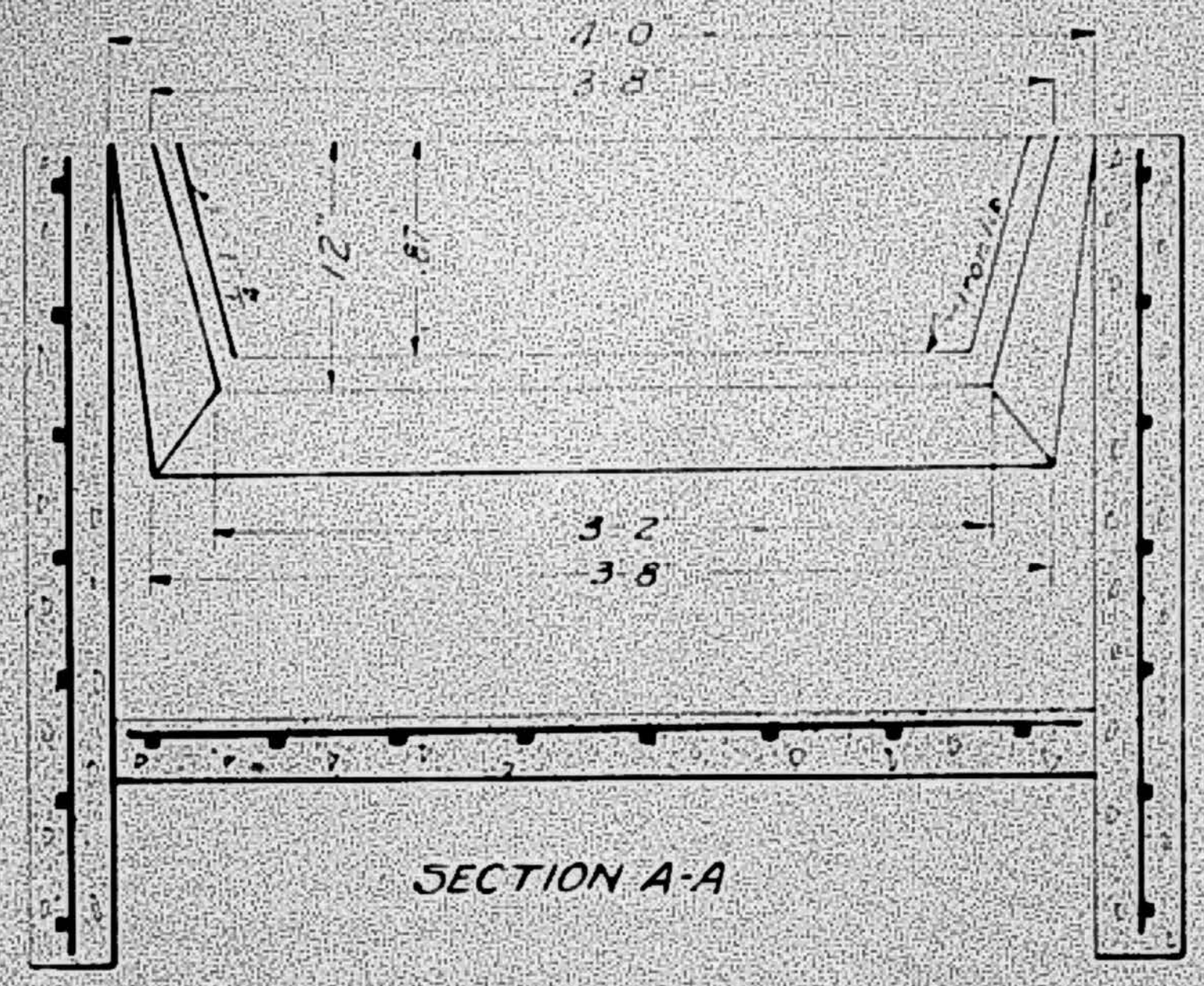
LAT	STA	D	D'	Elev A	Elev B
A	15120	1.0	2.35	190.41	188.08
B	0+00	1.45	5.23	191.23	186.00
F	9+90	1.2	4.97	187.53	182.56
G	0+00	2.5	5.48	188.83	183.35
H	3+90	1.35	5.07	188.48	183.61
I	10+15	2.0	4.68	187.68	183.00
J	0+00	1.0	3.81	183.81	186.00
K	0+60	1.5	5.85	188.83	182.79
L	3+60	2.0	4.10	188.13	184.03
L	10+20	2.0	4.03	186.03	182.00

YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
DROP & WEIR

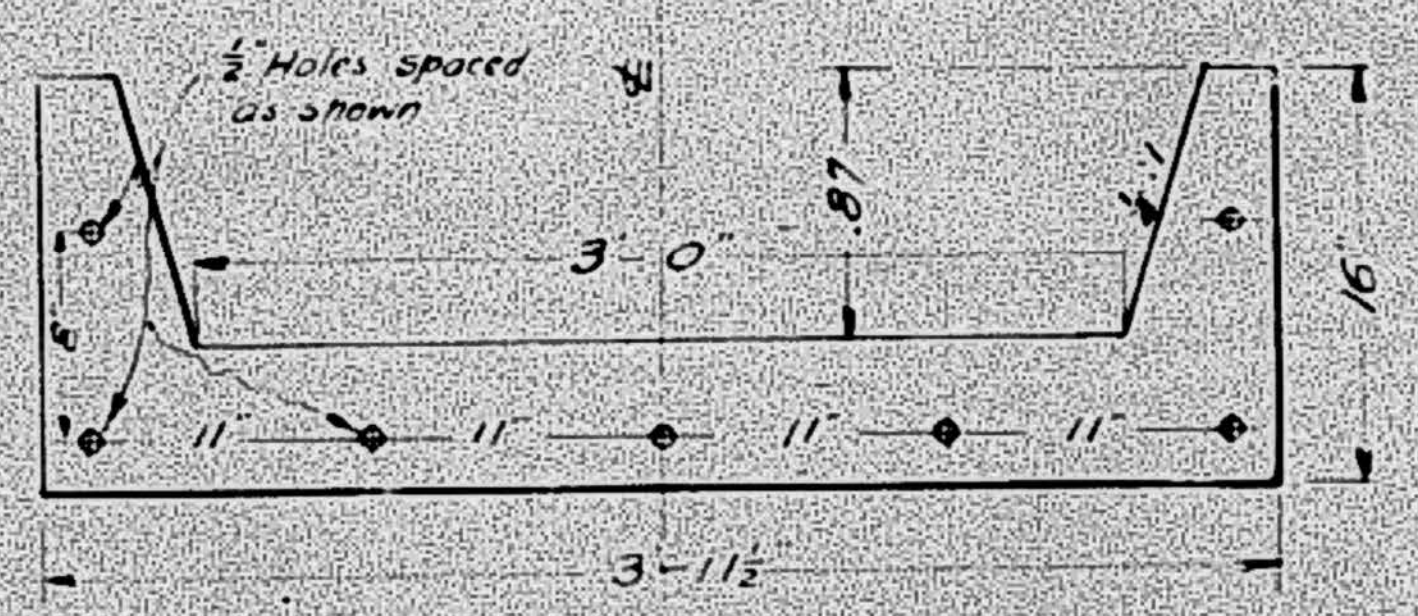
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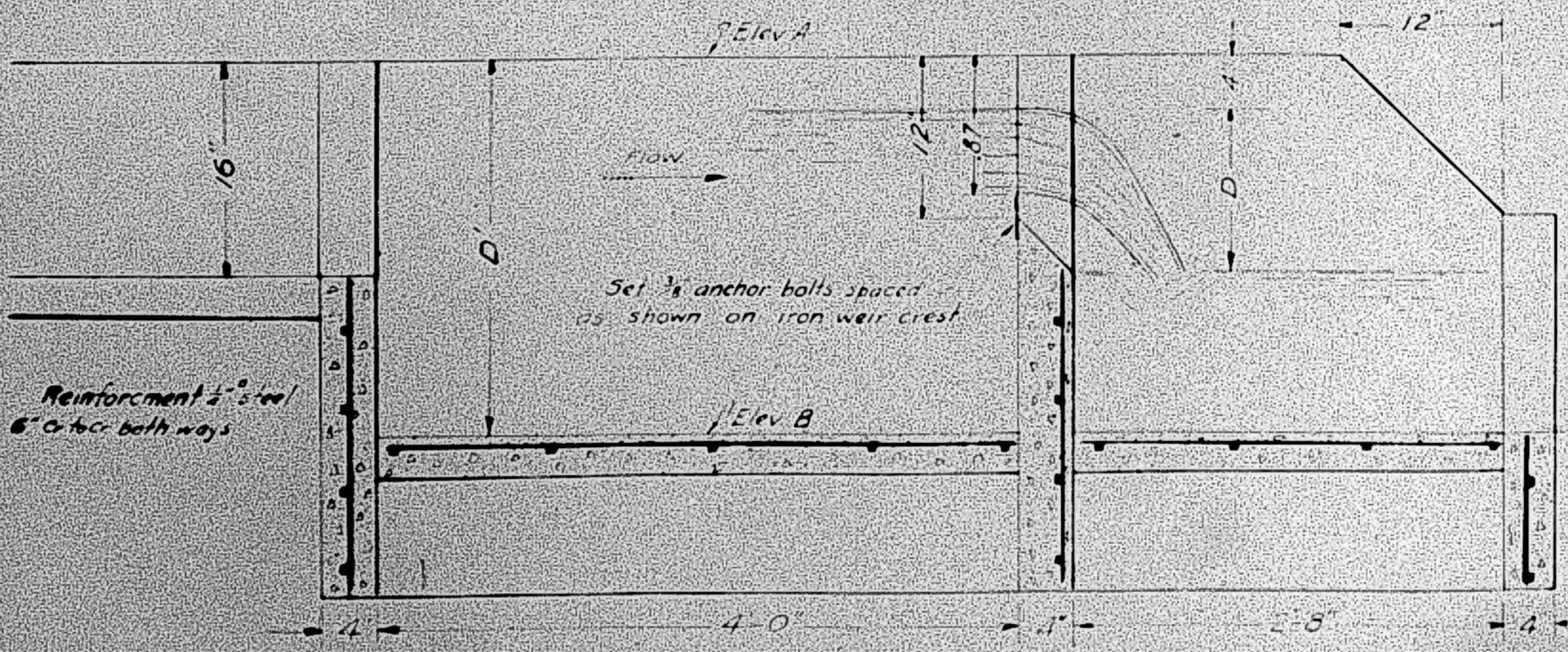
PLAN



SECTION A-A



$\frac{1}{8}$ Galvanized iron weir crest



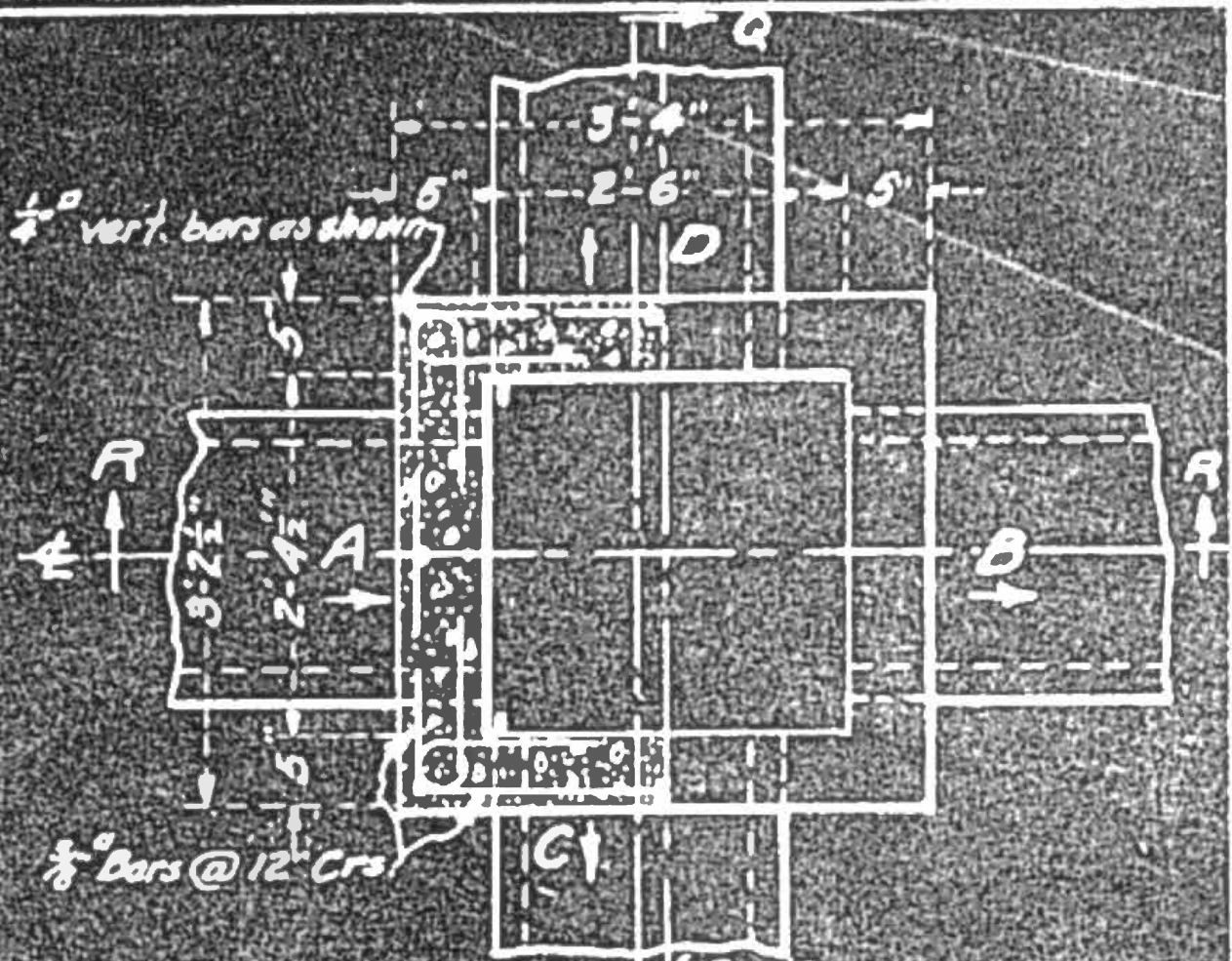
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

LAT	STA	D	D'	Elev A	Elev B
A	15120	1.0	235'	190.41	188.08
B	0+00	1.45	5.23	191.23	186.00
F	9190	1.2	4.97	187.53	182.56
G	0+00	2.5	5.48	188.83	183.35
H	3+90	1.35	5.07	188.68	183.61
I	10+15	2.0	4.68	187.68	183.00
J	0+00	1.0	3.81	183.81	186.00
K	0+60	1.5	5.85	188.83	182.79
L	3+60	2.0	4.10	188.13	184.03
L	10120	2.0	4.03	186.03	182.00

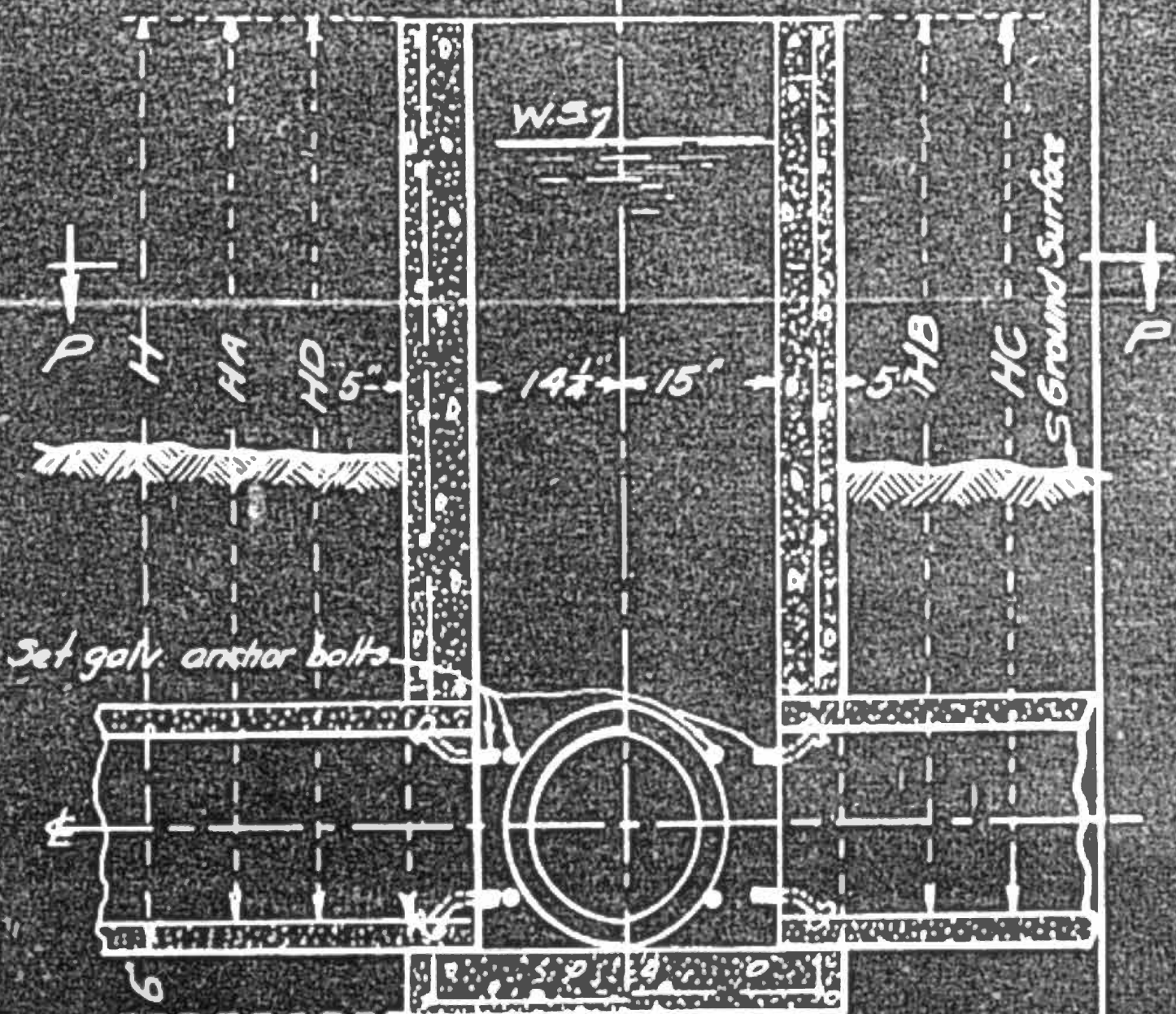
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
DROP & WEIR

2025

A=18"		B=18"		C=18"		D=18"	
LAT.	STA.	H	HA	HB	HC	HD	El Top
D	3+30	5-9"	5-9"	5-0"	5-0"		180.17
D	3+30	4-9"	4-9"			4-6"	189.01
F	3+30	6-9"	6-9"	6-6"		6-6"	188.85
F	3+30	6-9"	6-9"			6-0"	188.56
H	3+80	9-1"	8-10"		5-10"		188.44
I	3+60	8-7"	8-4"			5-2"	181.60
I	10+15	8-7"	8-4"			6-10"	183.86
L	9+60	11-2"	10-11"			6-0"	180.03
L	10+20	11-6"	11-3"			6-8"	178.69



1/2 SEC. P-P 1/2 PLAN

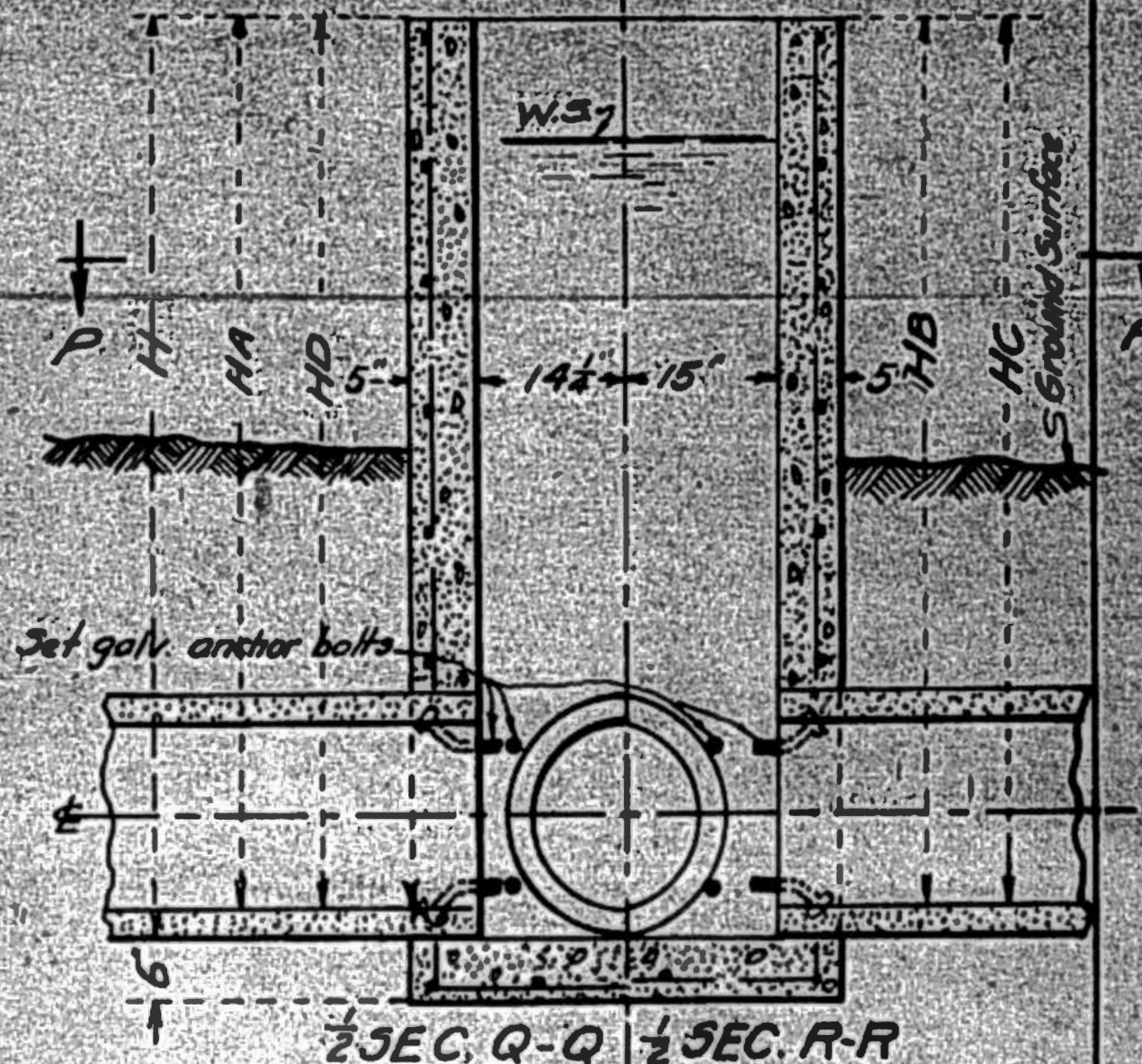
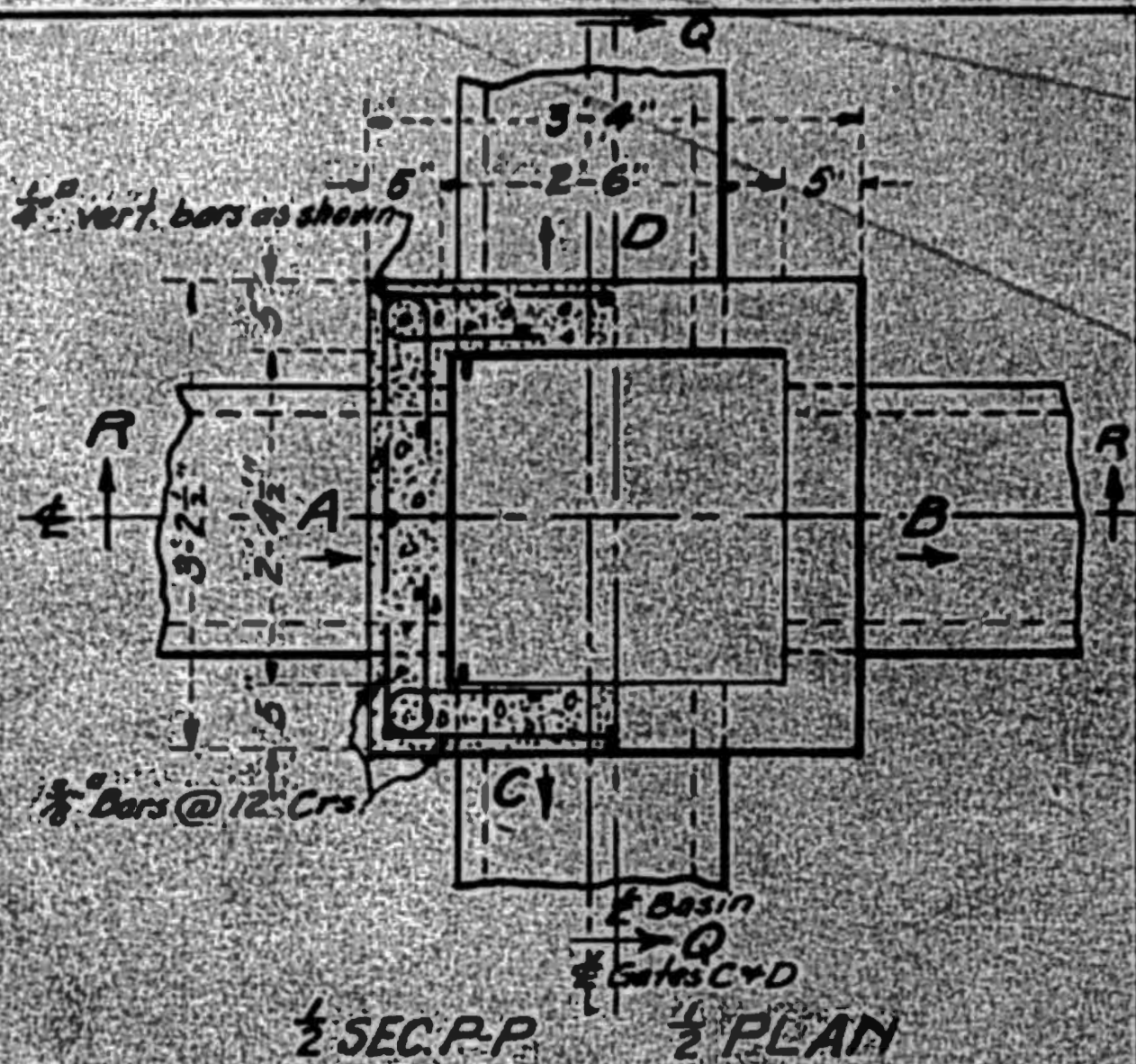


1/2 SEC. Q-Q 1/2 SEC. R-R

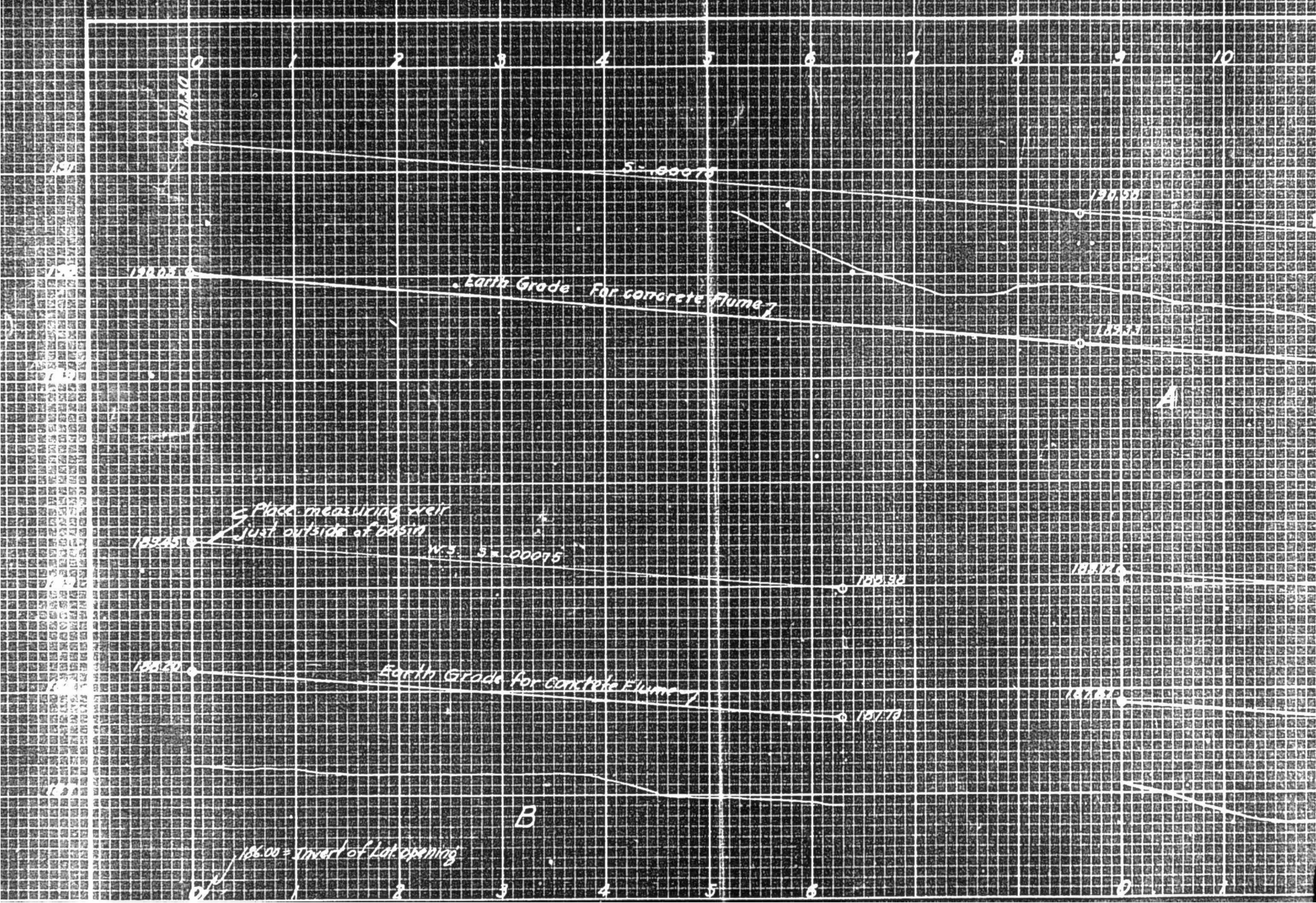
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
BASIN

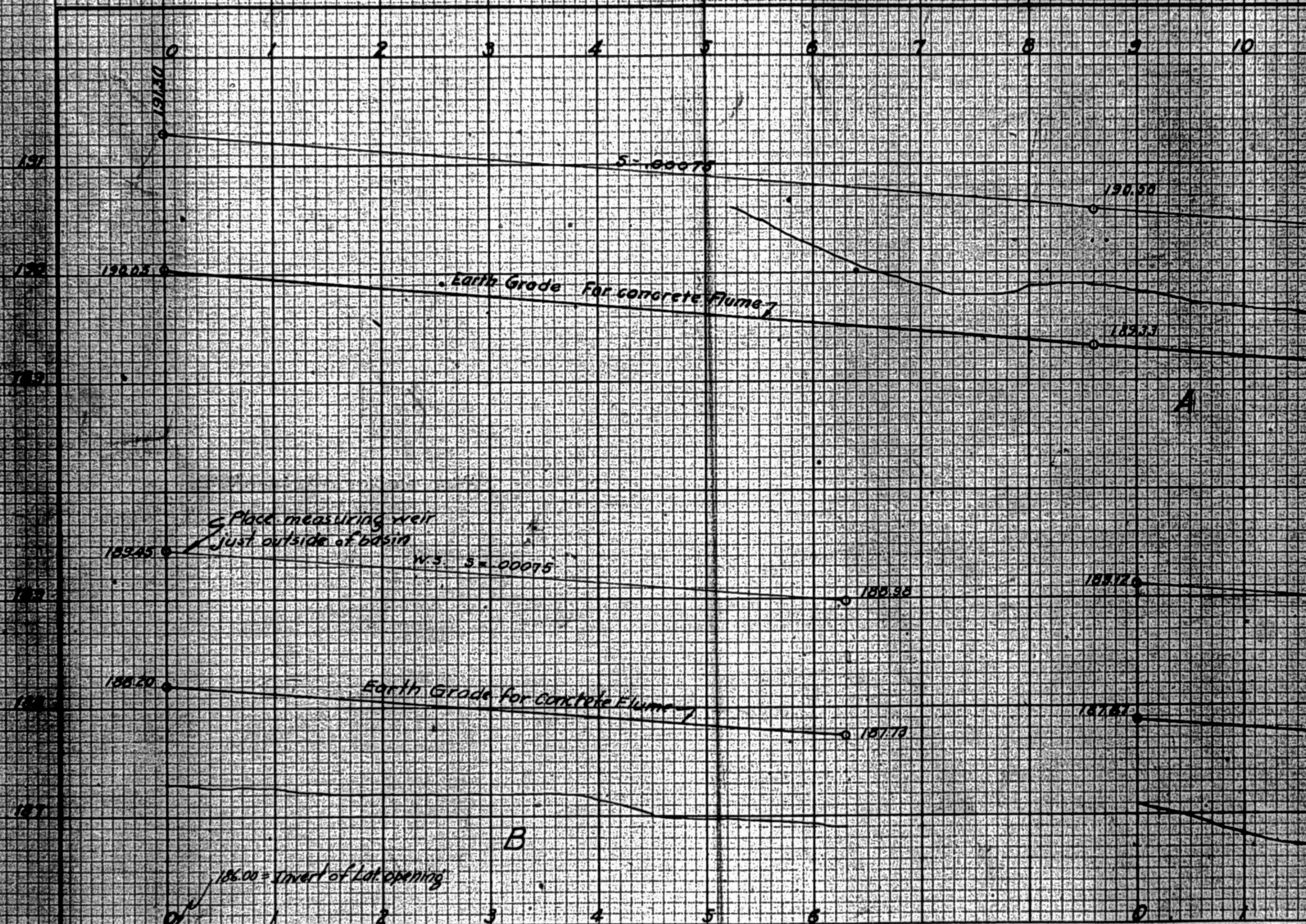
Drawing No. 6

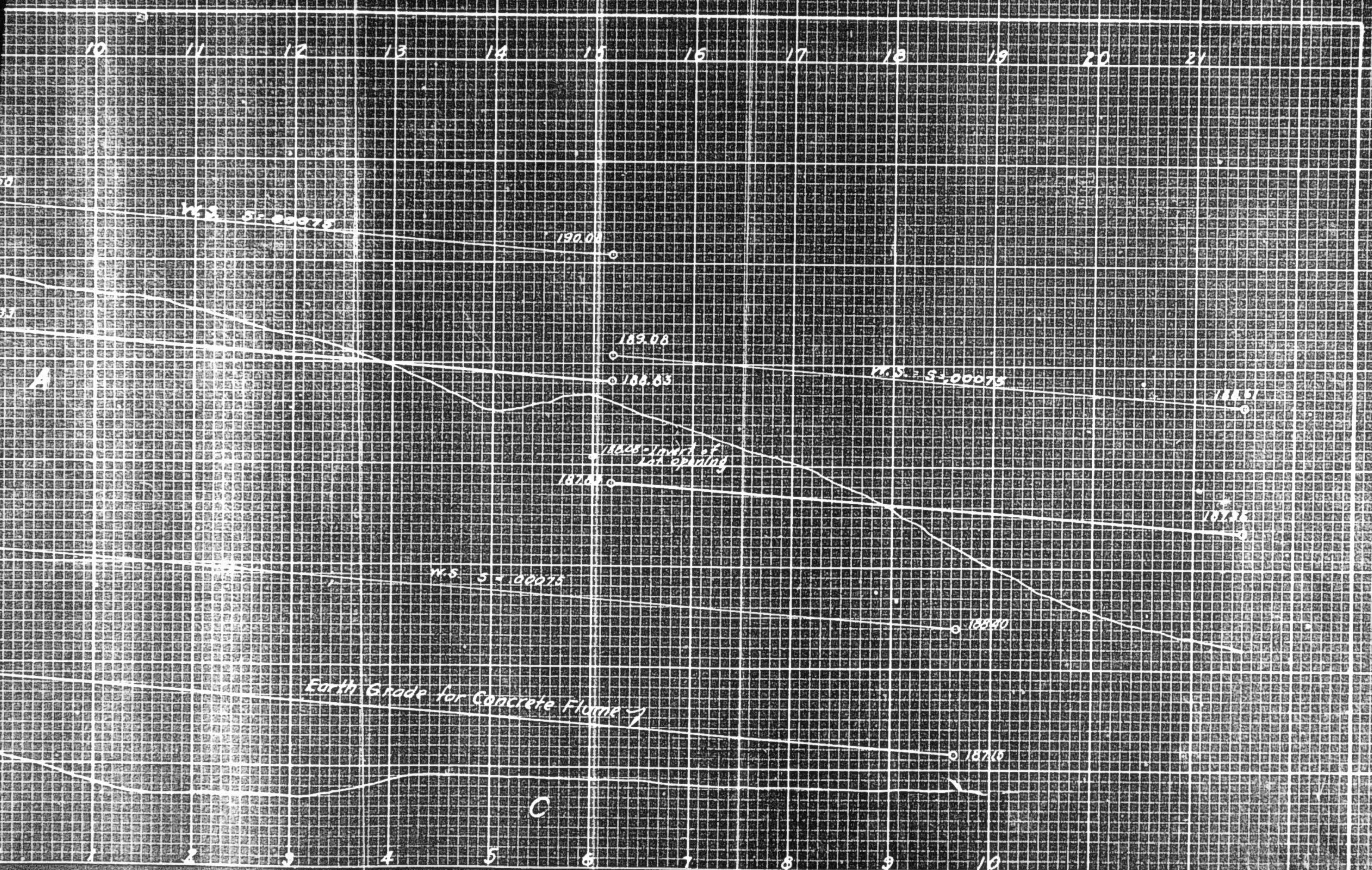
A=18"		B=18"		C=18"		D=18"	
LAT.	STA.	H	HA	HB	HC	HD	El. Top
D	3+30	5-9"	5-9"	5-0"	5-0"		180.17
D	9+90	4-9"	4-9"			4-6"	189.01
F	3+30	6-9"	6-9"	6-6"		6-6"	188.85
F	9+90	6-9"	6-9"	6-6"		6-0"	188.56
H	3+80	9-1"	8-0"		5-10"		188.44
I	3+60	8-7"	8-4"		5-2"		191.60
I	10+15	8-7"	8-4"		6-10"		188.85
L	9+60	11-2"	10-11"			6-0"	190.03
L	10+20	11-6"	11-3"			6-8"	188.69



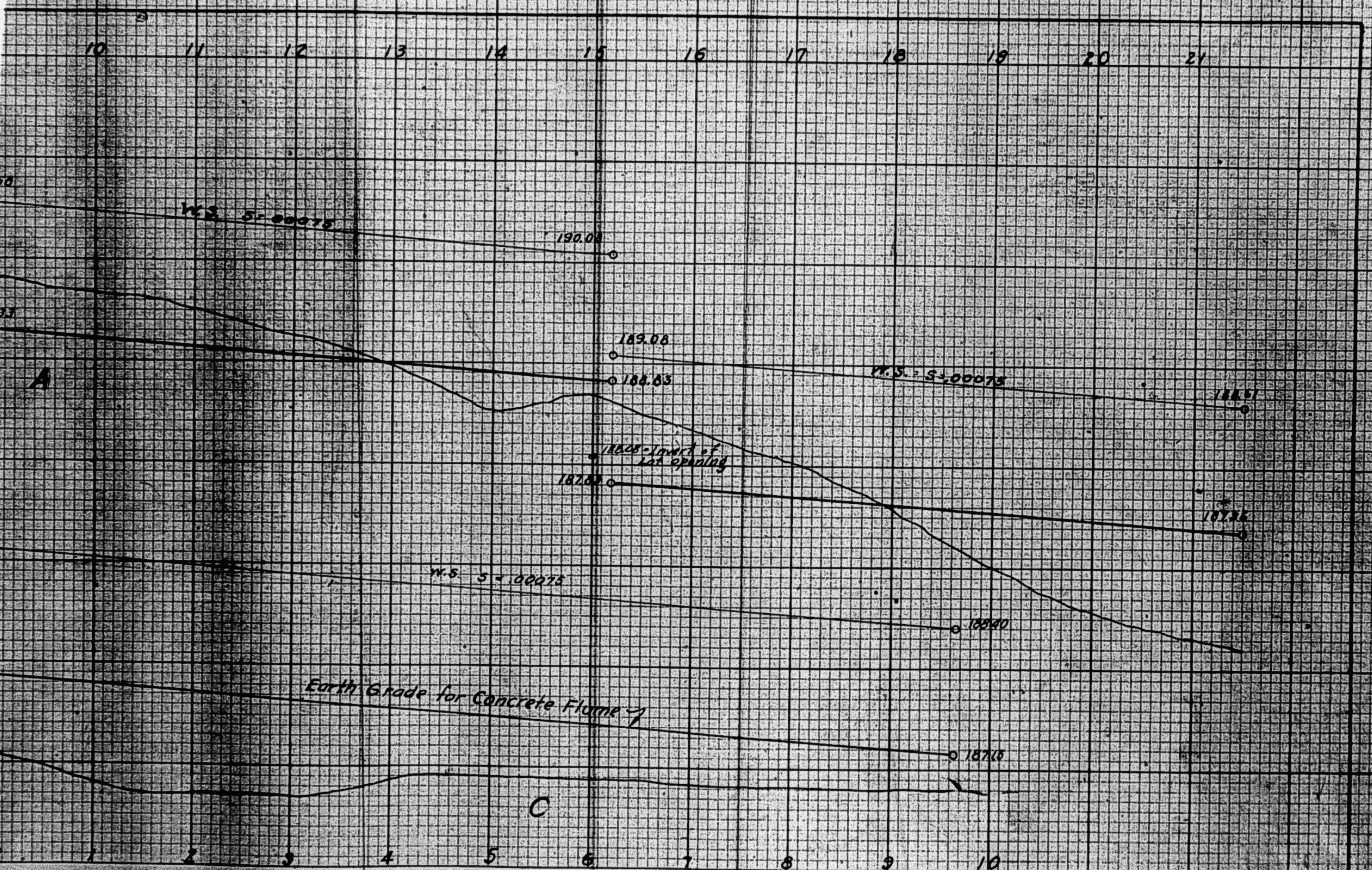
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 BASIN
 Drawing N^o 6



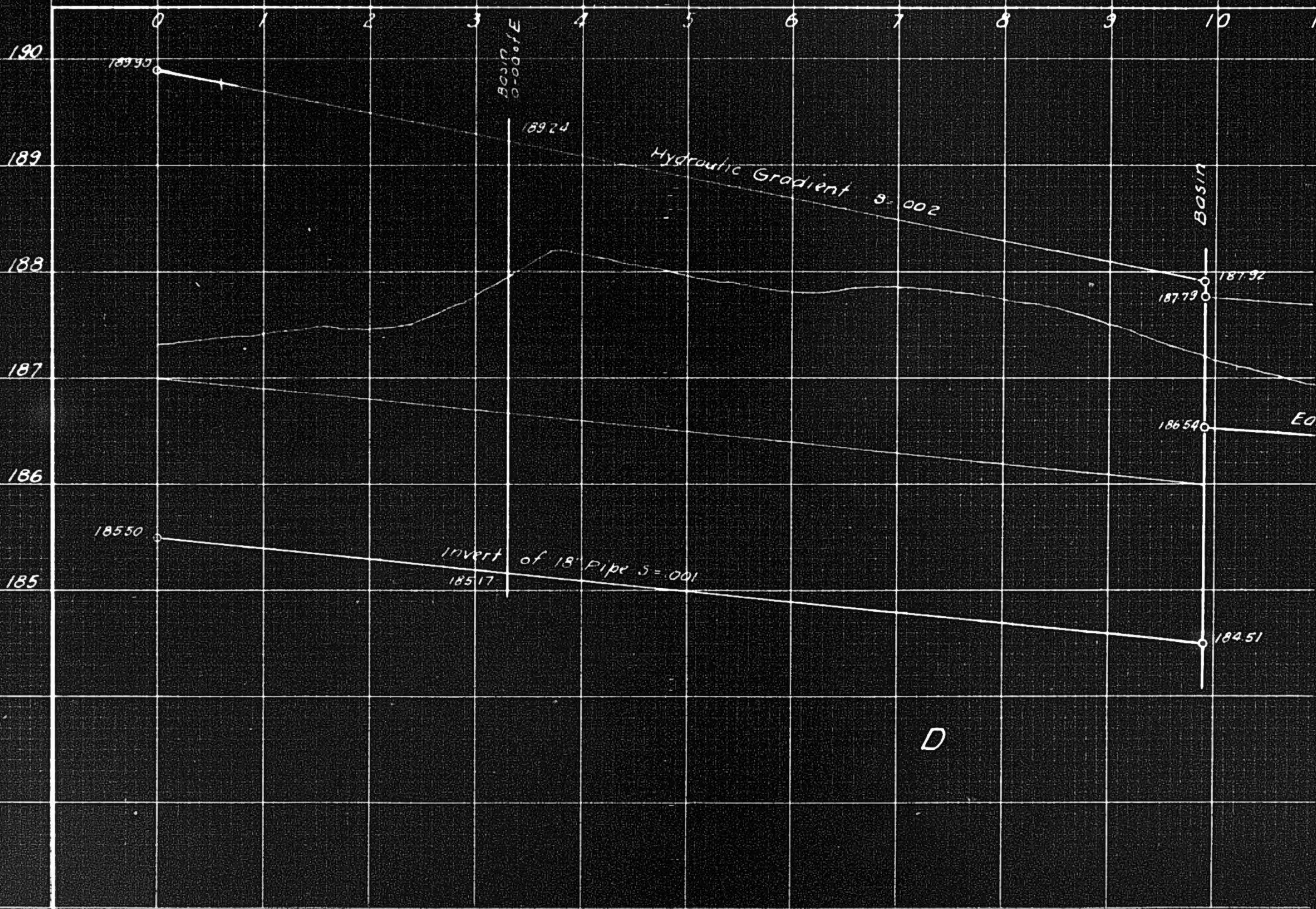




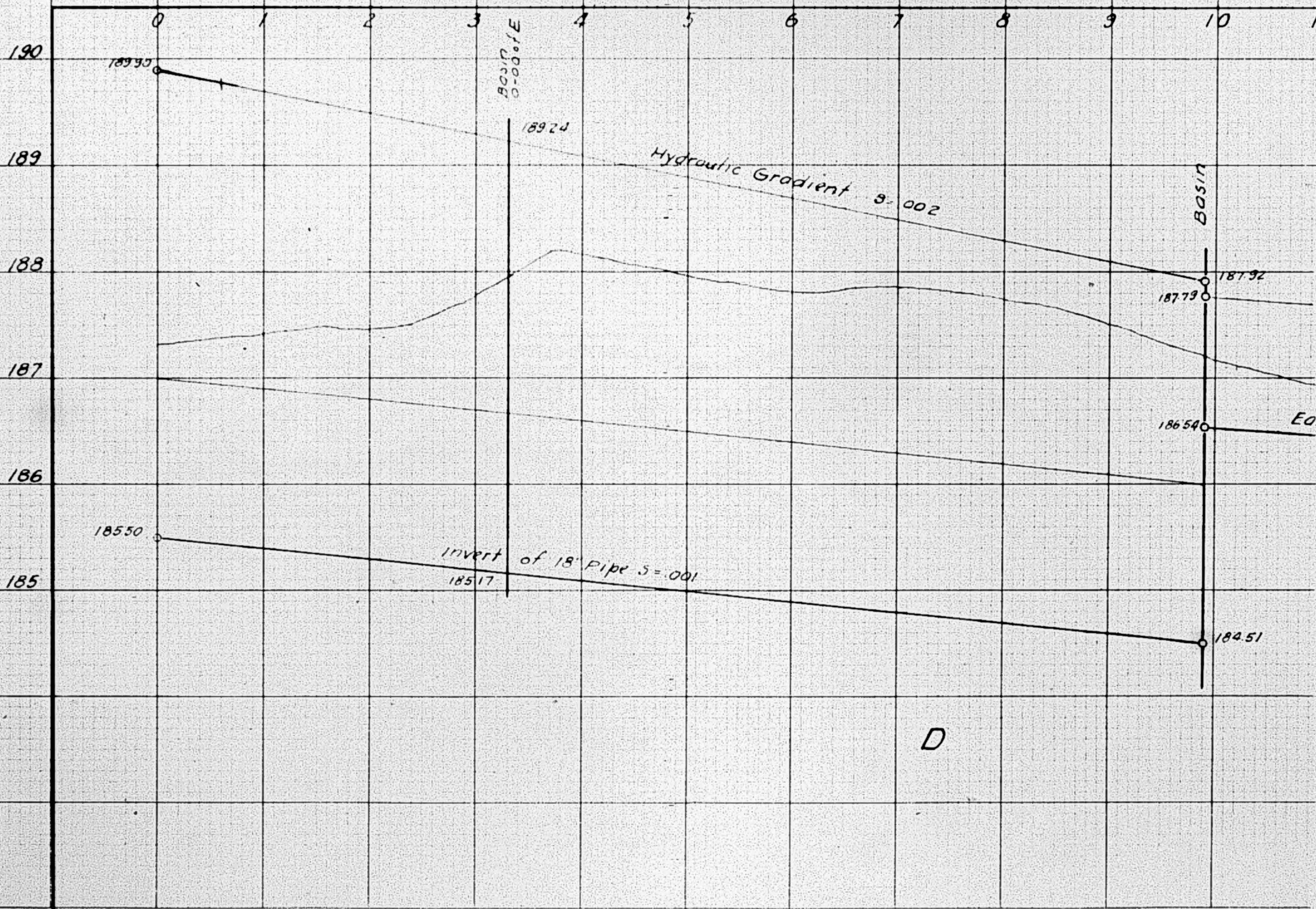
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 PROFILES & GRADES
 OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
 Drawing N^o 7



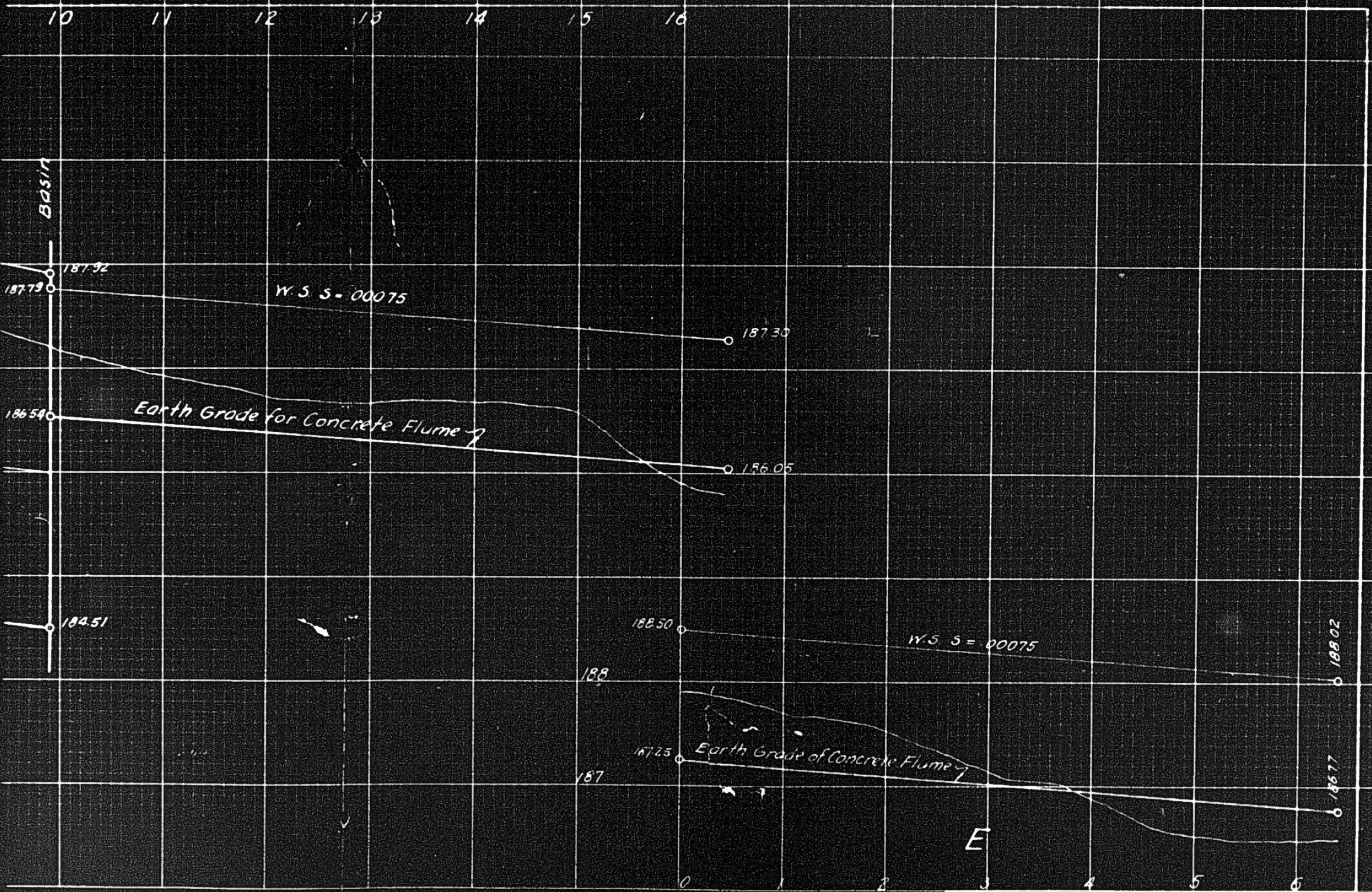
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 PROFILES & GRADES
 OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
 Drawing N^o 7



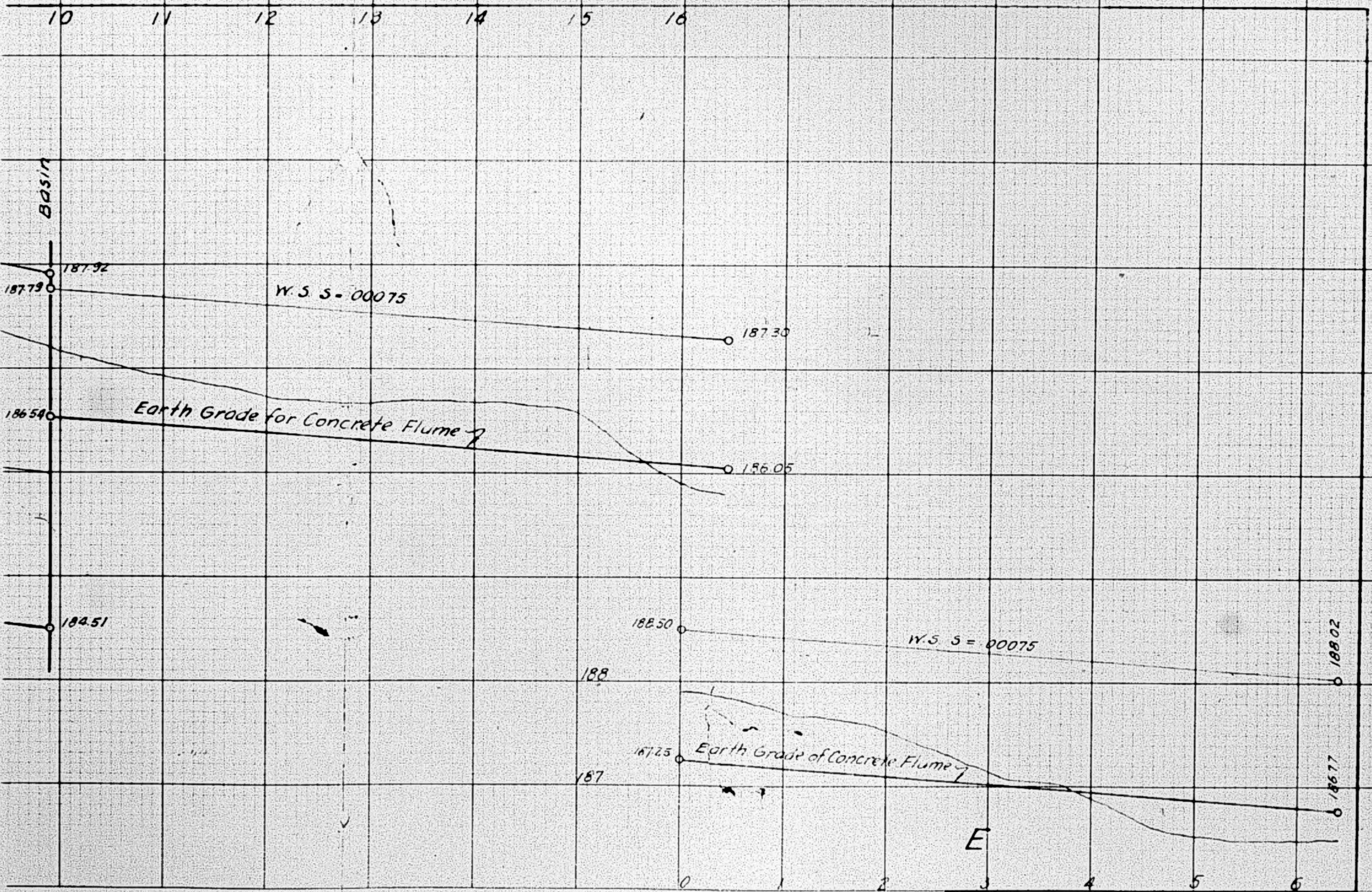
STANDARD CROSS SECTION 10" x 10"
 KETTEL & TESTER CO. NEW YORK



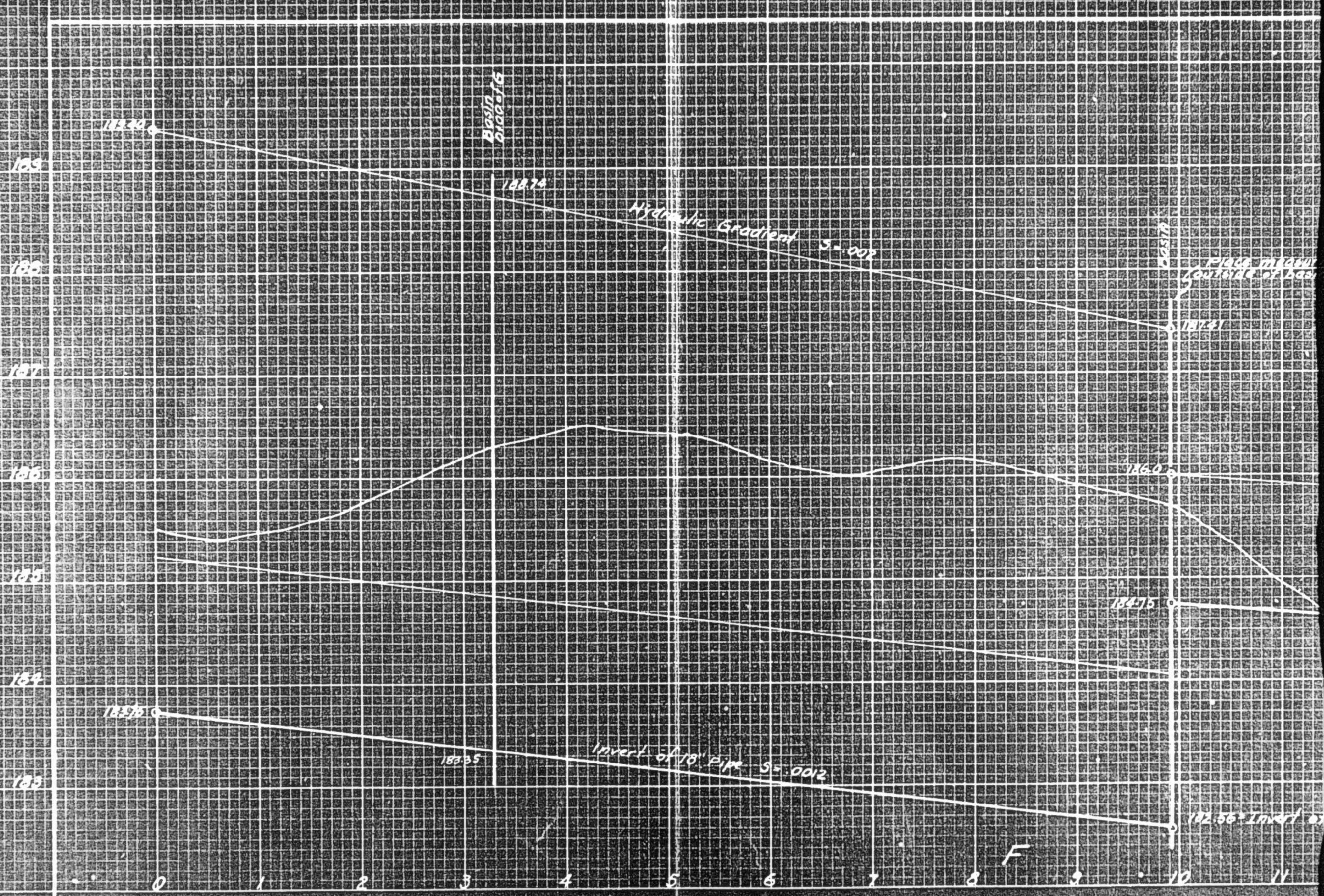
STANDARD CROSS SECTION 10' X 10'
 KETTEL & ESSER CO. NEW YORK



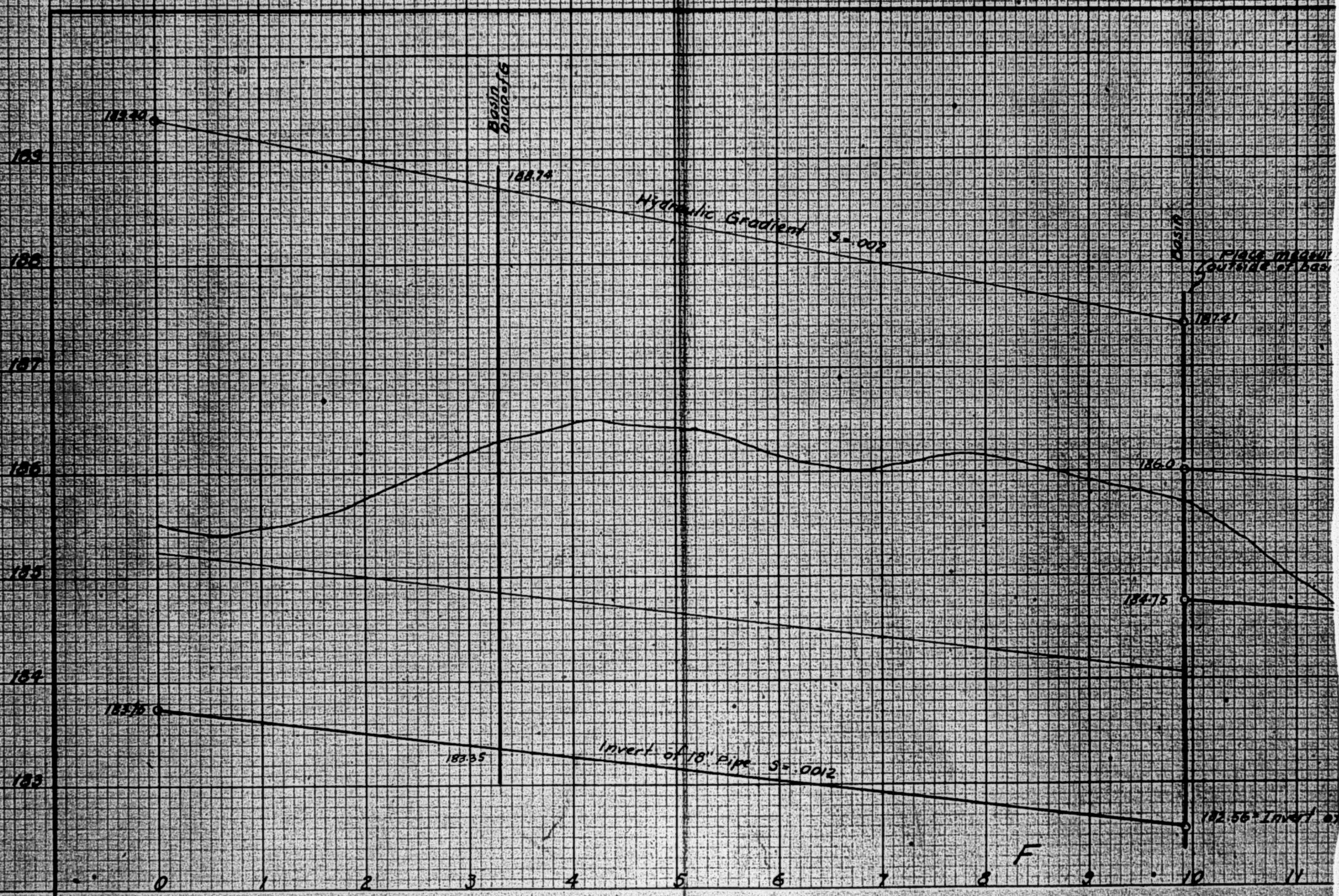
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 PROFILES & GRADES
 OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
 Drawing N° 7



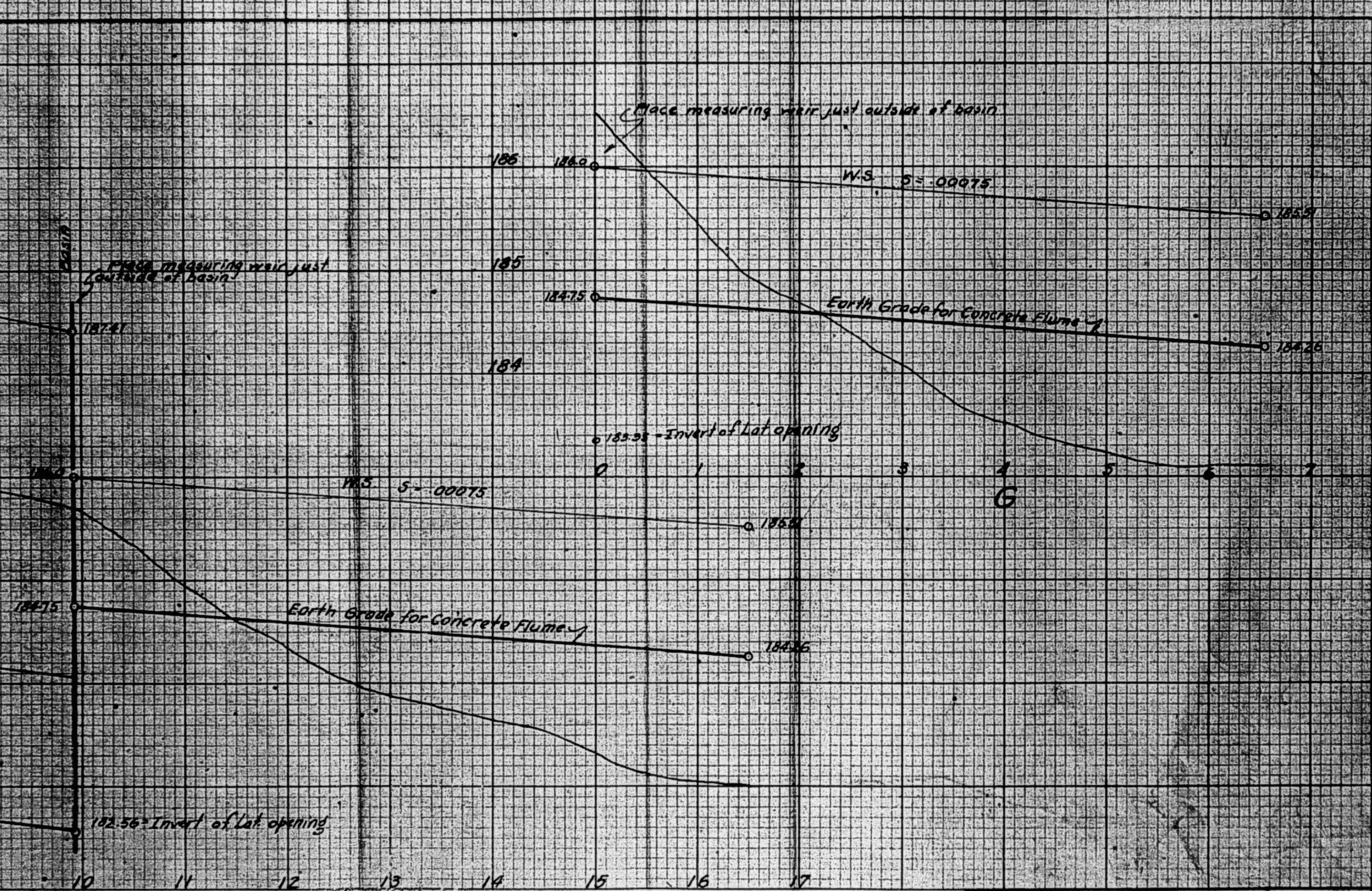
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 PROFILES & GRADES
 OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
 Drawing N^o 7



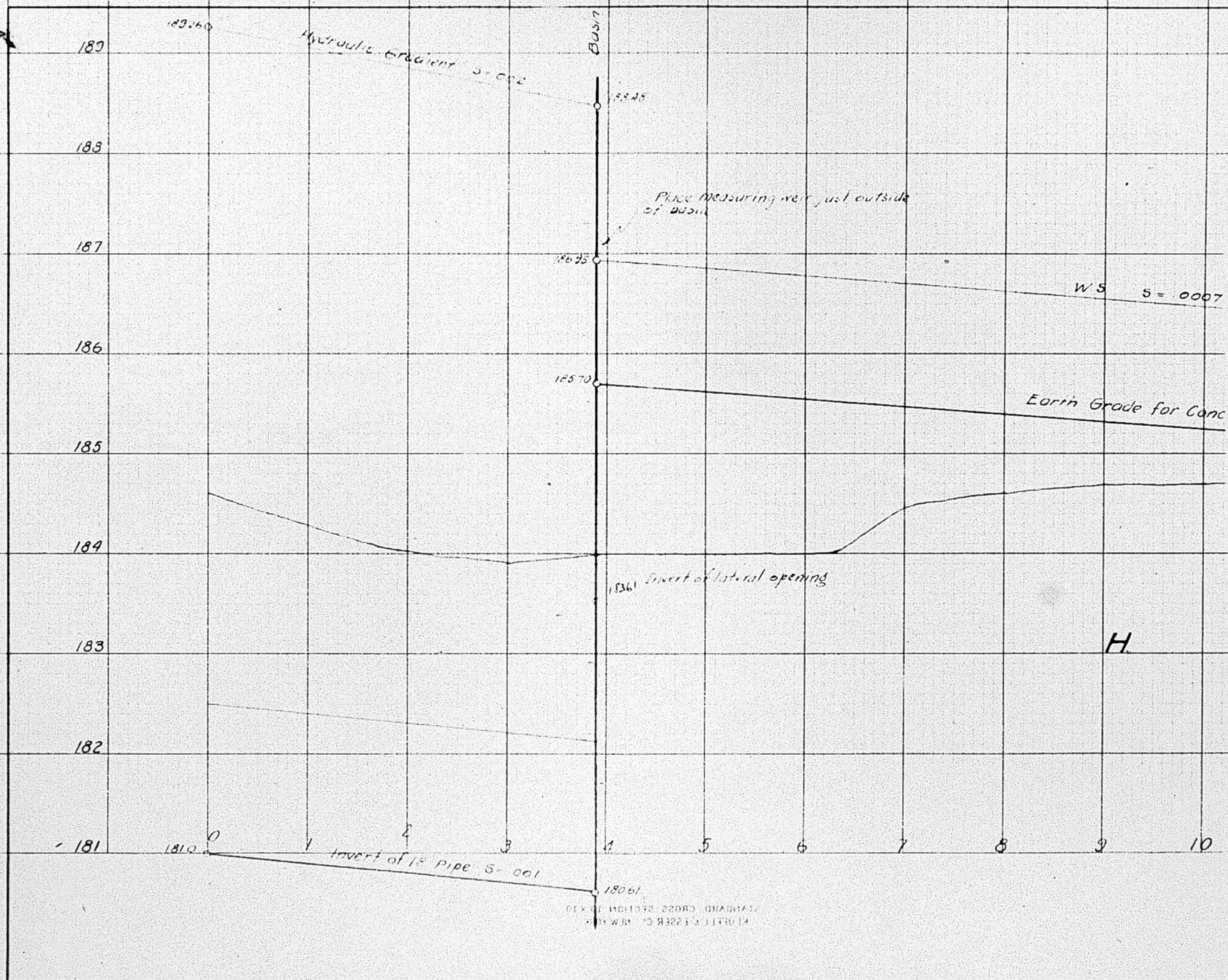
KEUFFEL & ESSER C. NEW YORK
 STANDARD CROSS SECTION 10 X 10

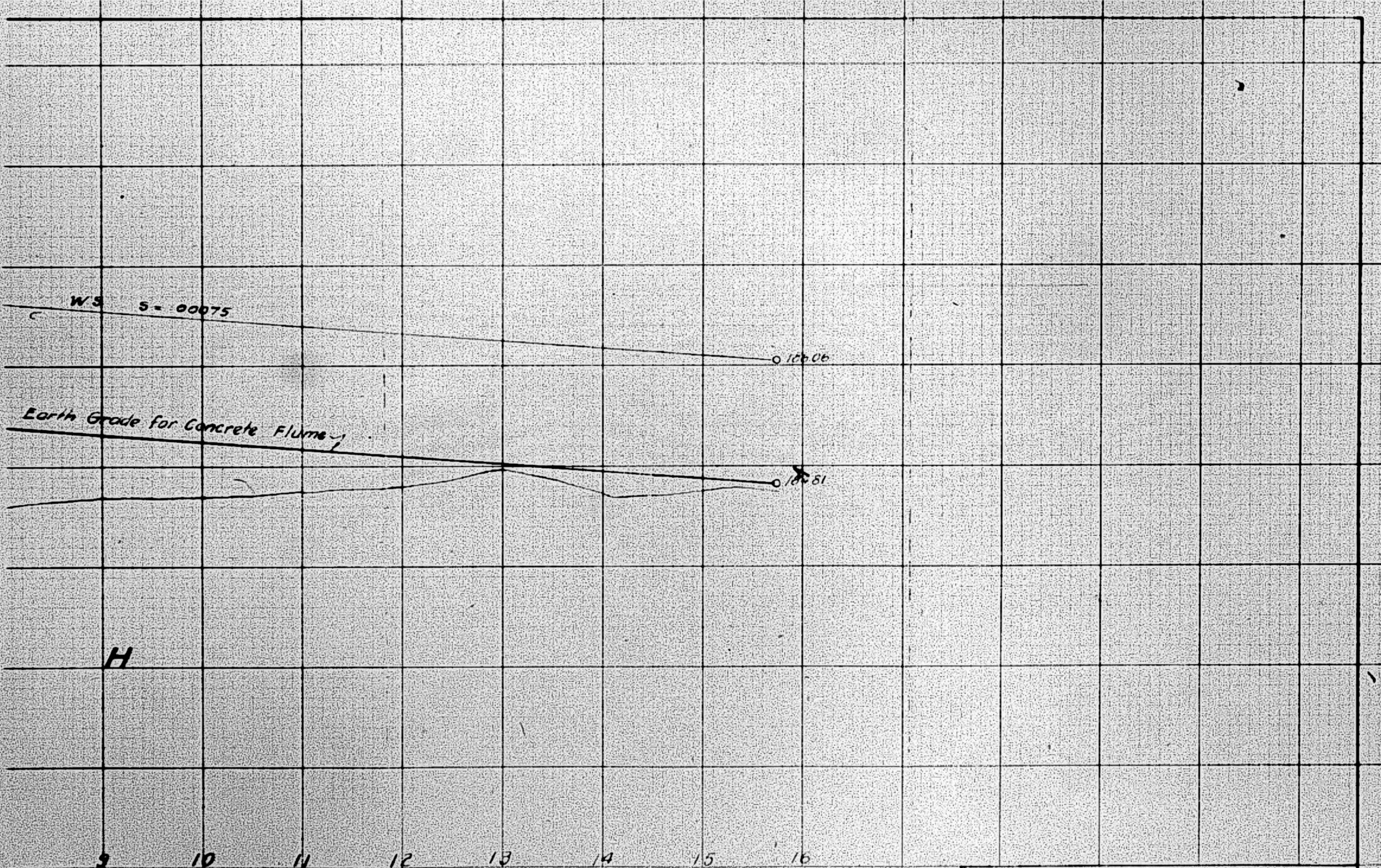


STANDARD CROSS SECTION 10 X 10
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. NEW YORK



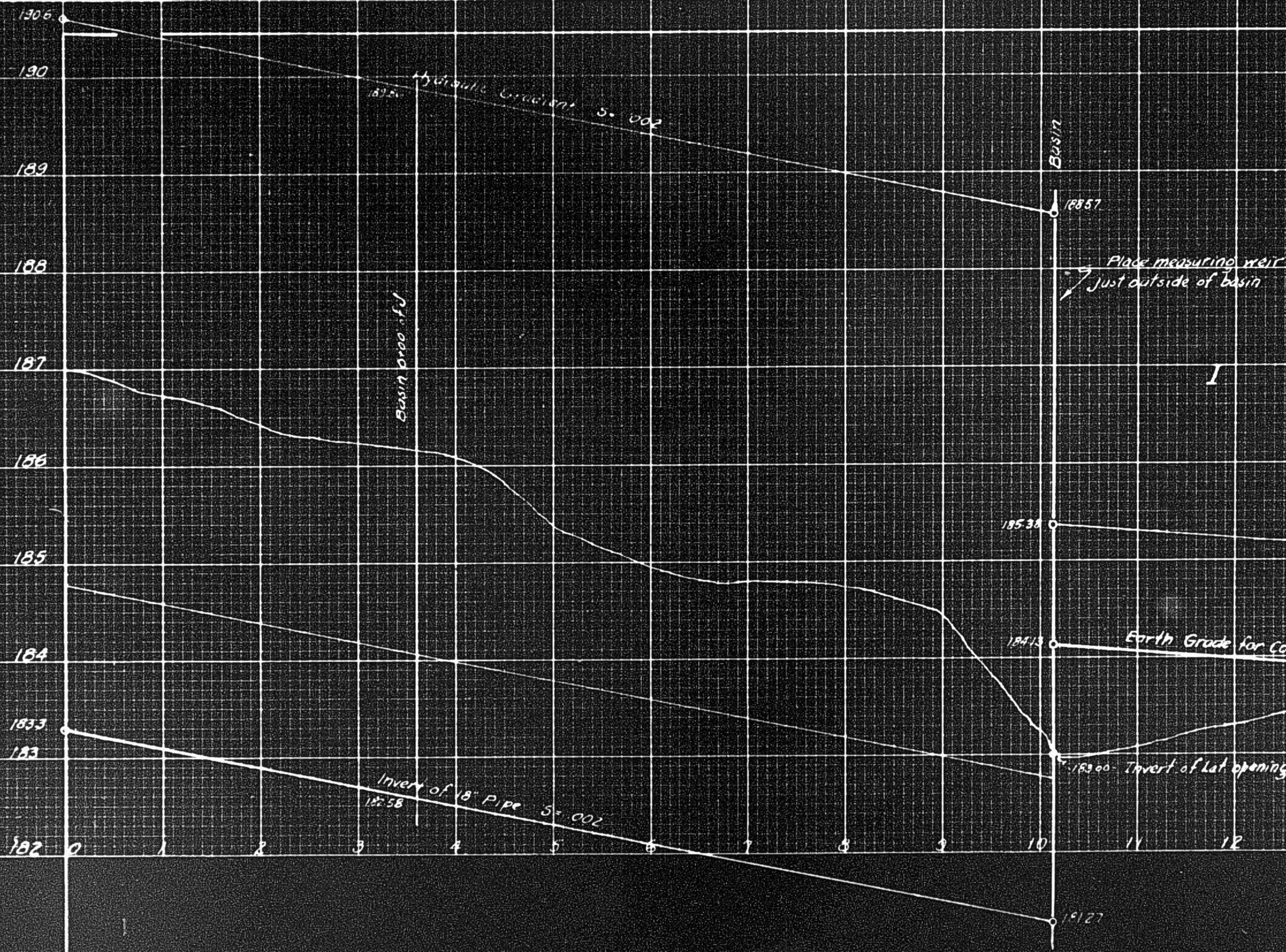
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 KEUFFEL & ESSER ENGINEERS
 NEW YORK
 PROFILES & GRADES
 OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
 Drawing No. 7

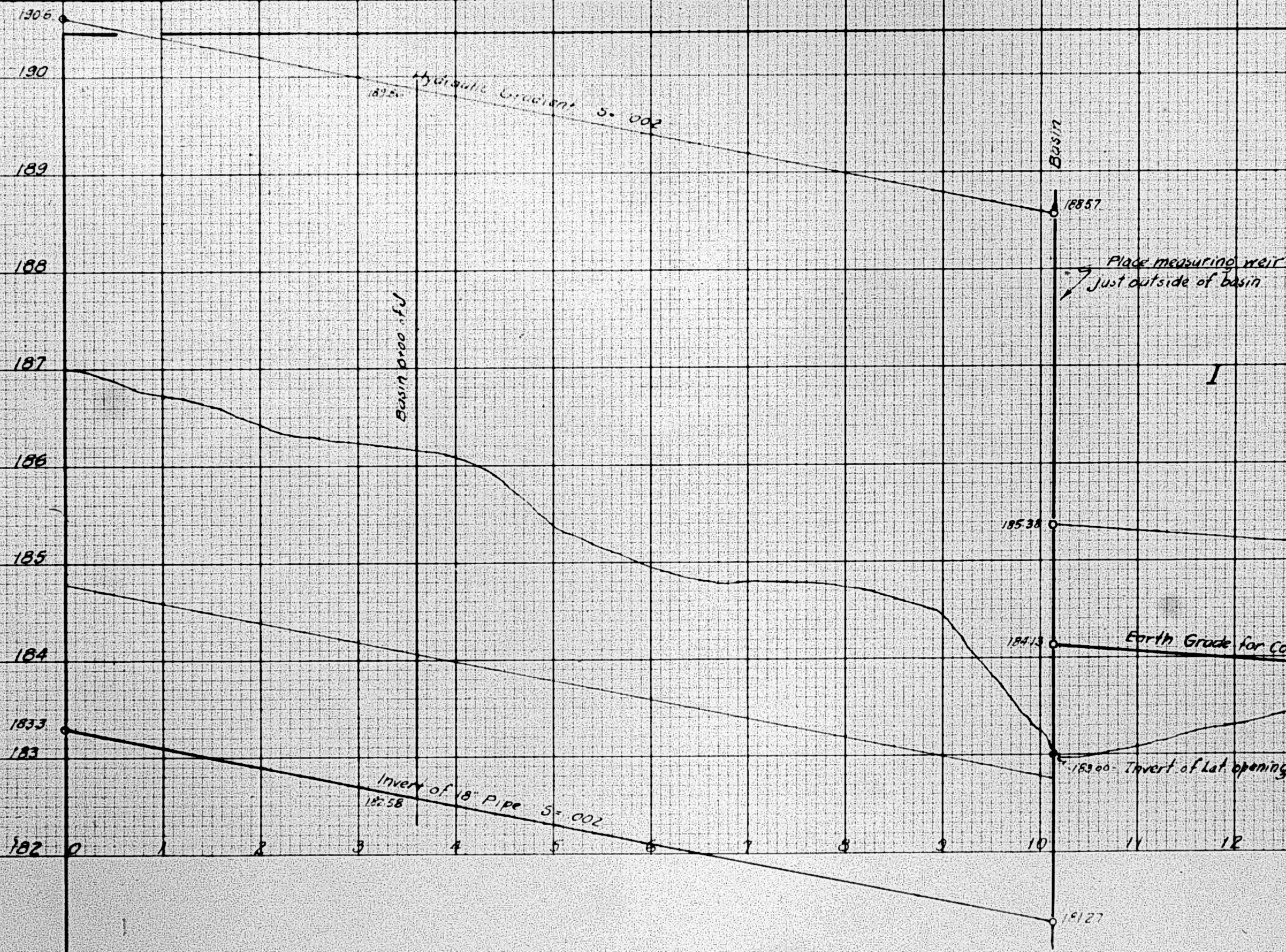




H

YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
MADY W. J. BROWN, DISTRICT ENGINEER
PROFILES & GRADES
OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
Drawing N° 7





BUSIN

18357

Place measuring weir
just outside of basin

I

W.S. $S = .00075$

Earth Grade for Concrete Flume

18300 Invert of Lat opening

185

1848

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YUMA MEJA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
PROFILES & GRADES
OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
Drawing N° 7

BUSIN

18857

Place measuring weir
just outside of basin

I

W.S. $S = 0.00075$

Earth Grade for Concrete Flume

18300 - Invert of Lat opening

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1848

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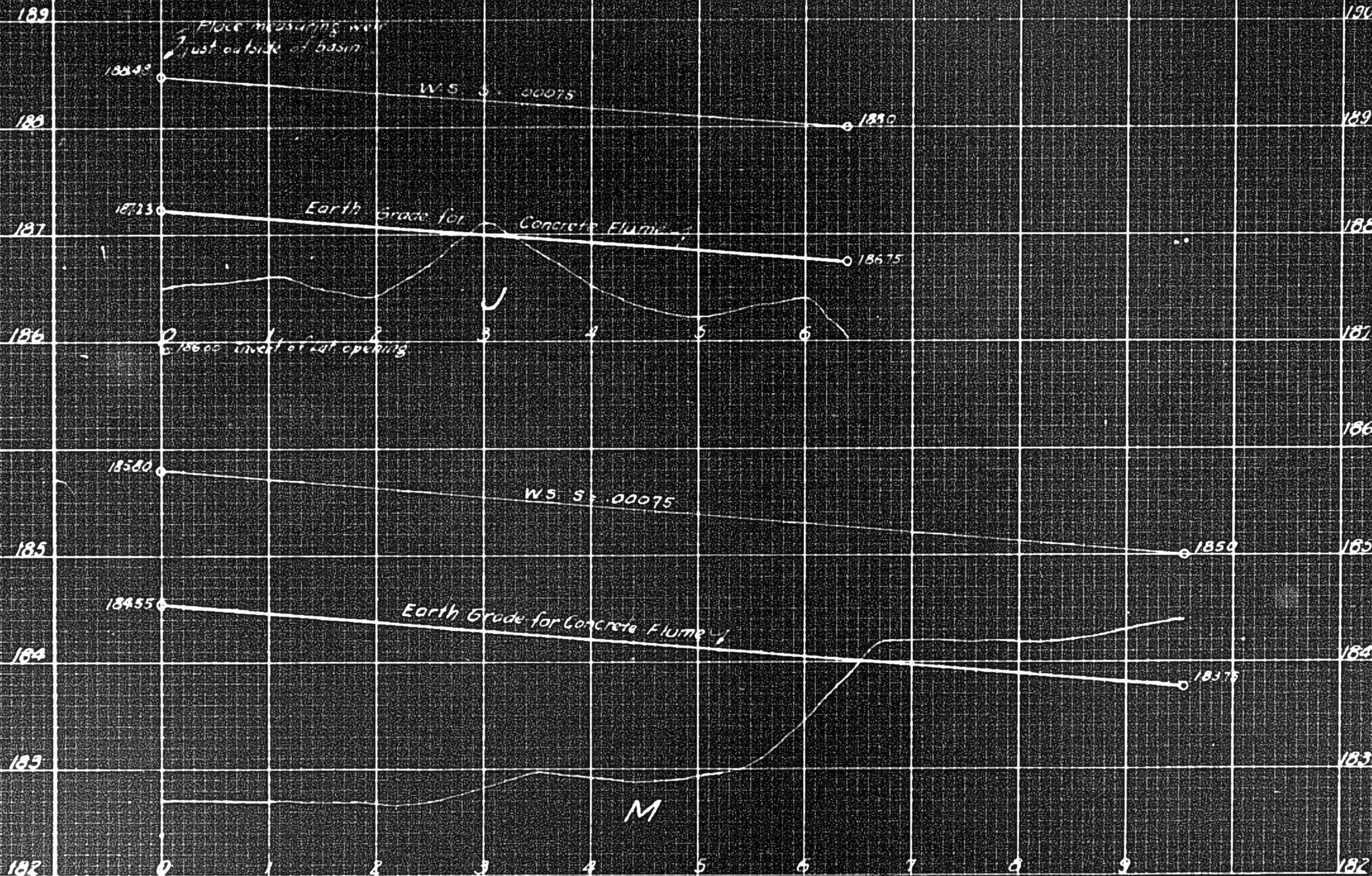
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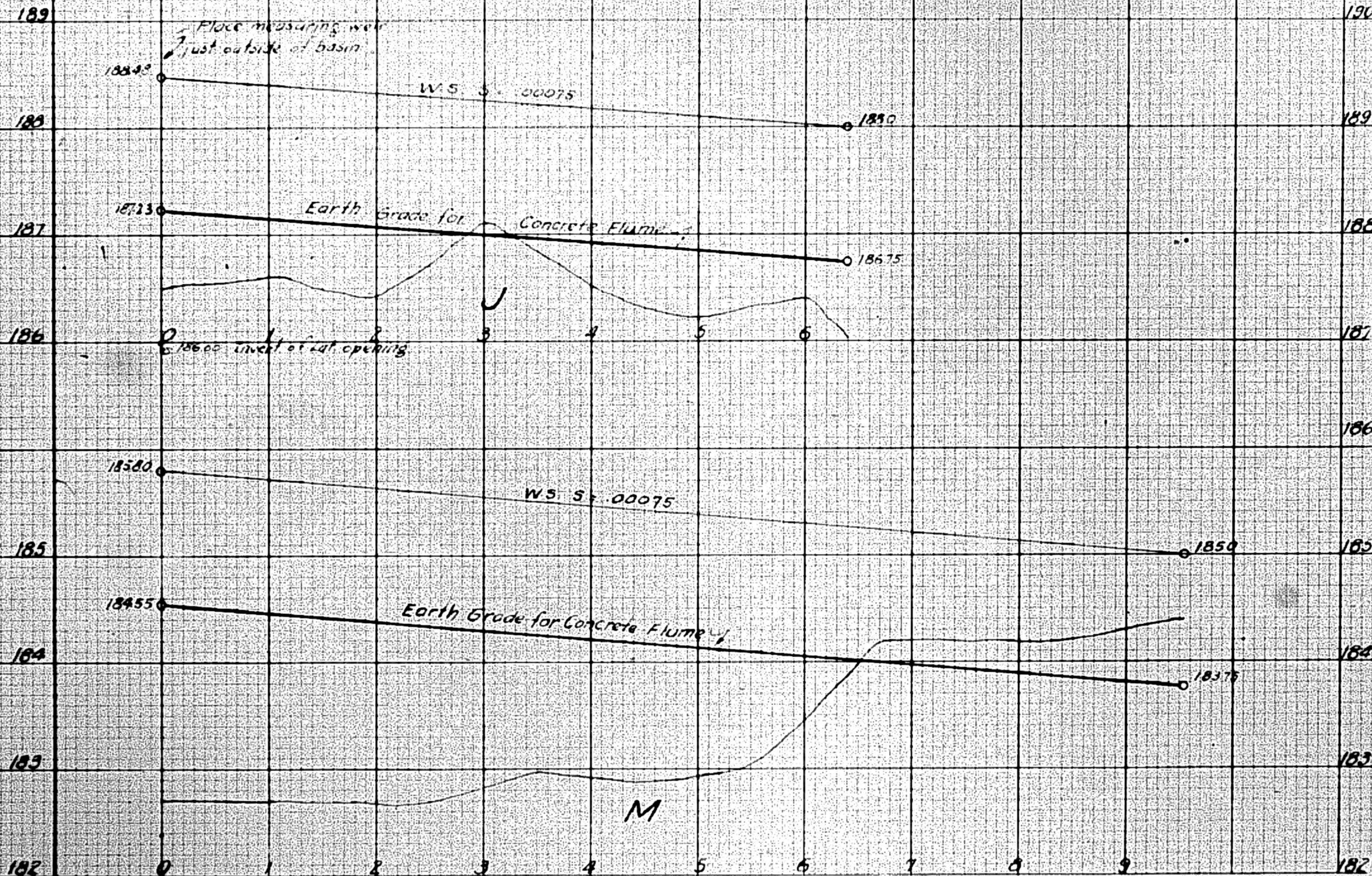
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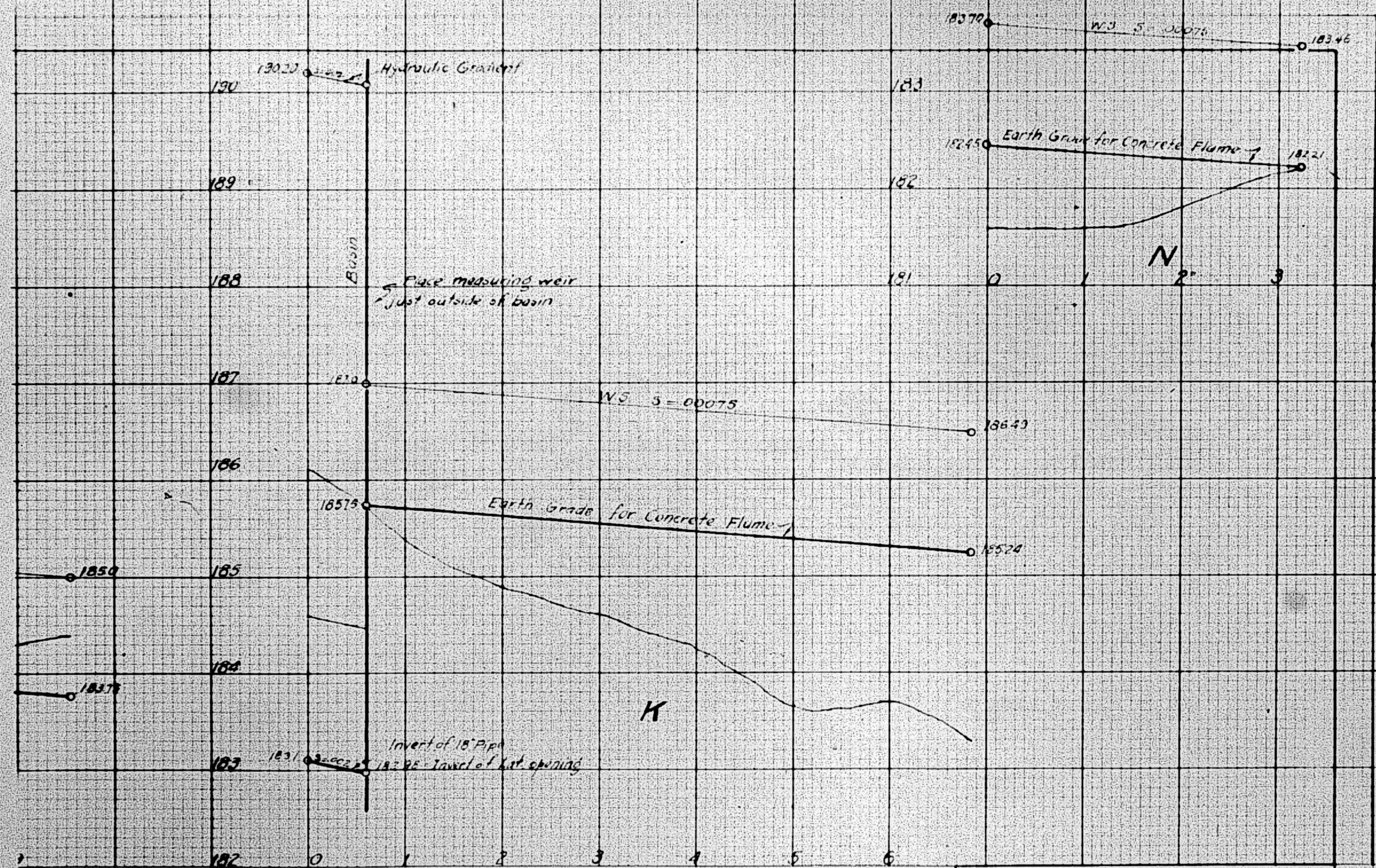
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YUMA MEJA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
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OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES

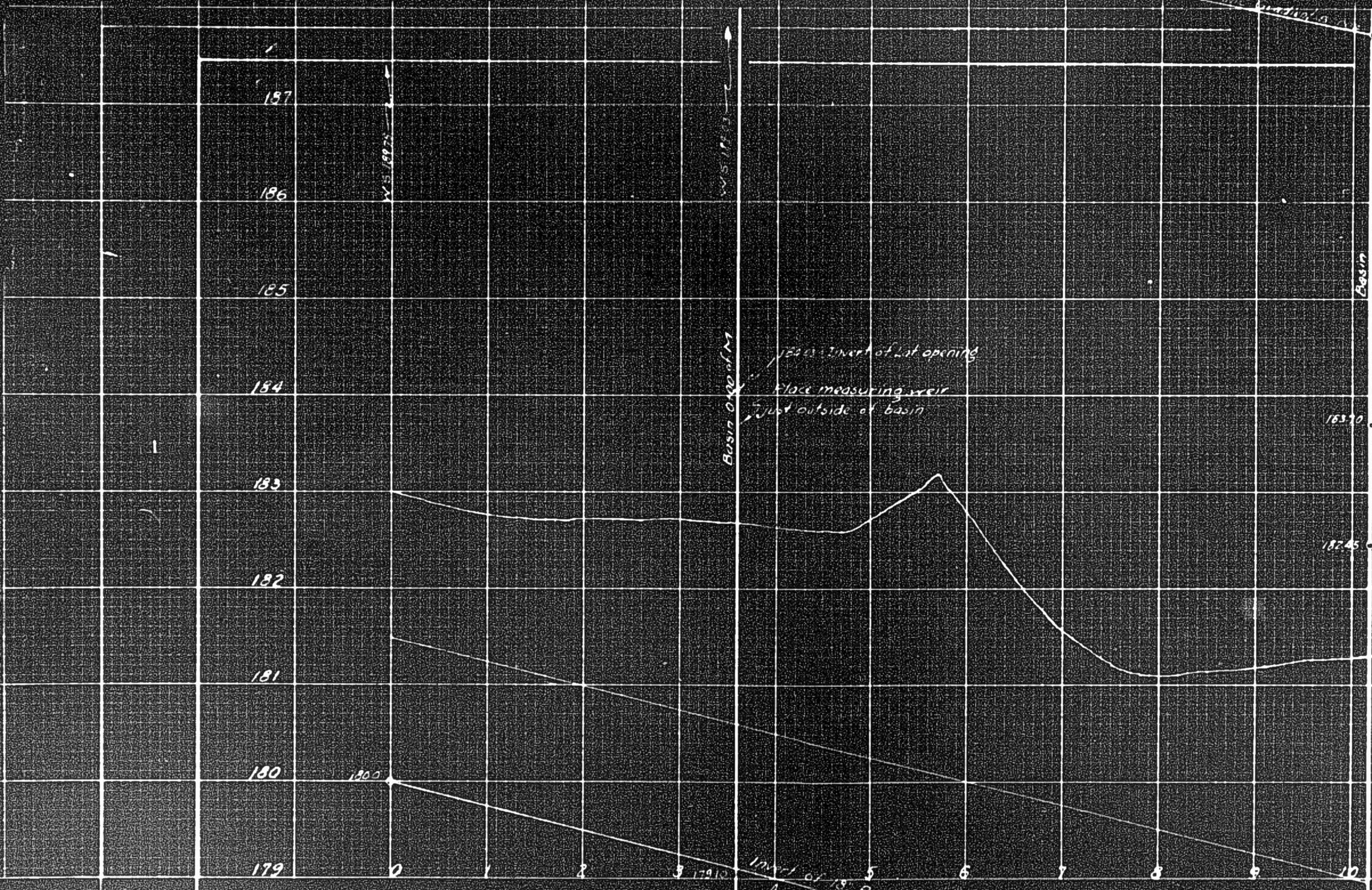
Drawing N° 7







YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 PROFILES & GRADES
 OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
 Drawing N° 7



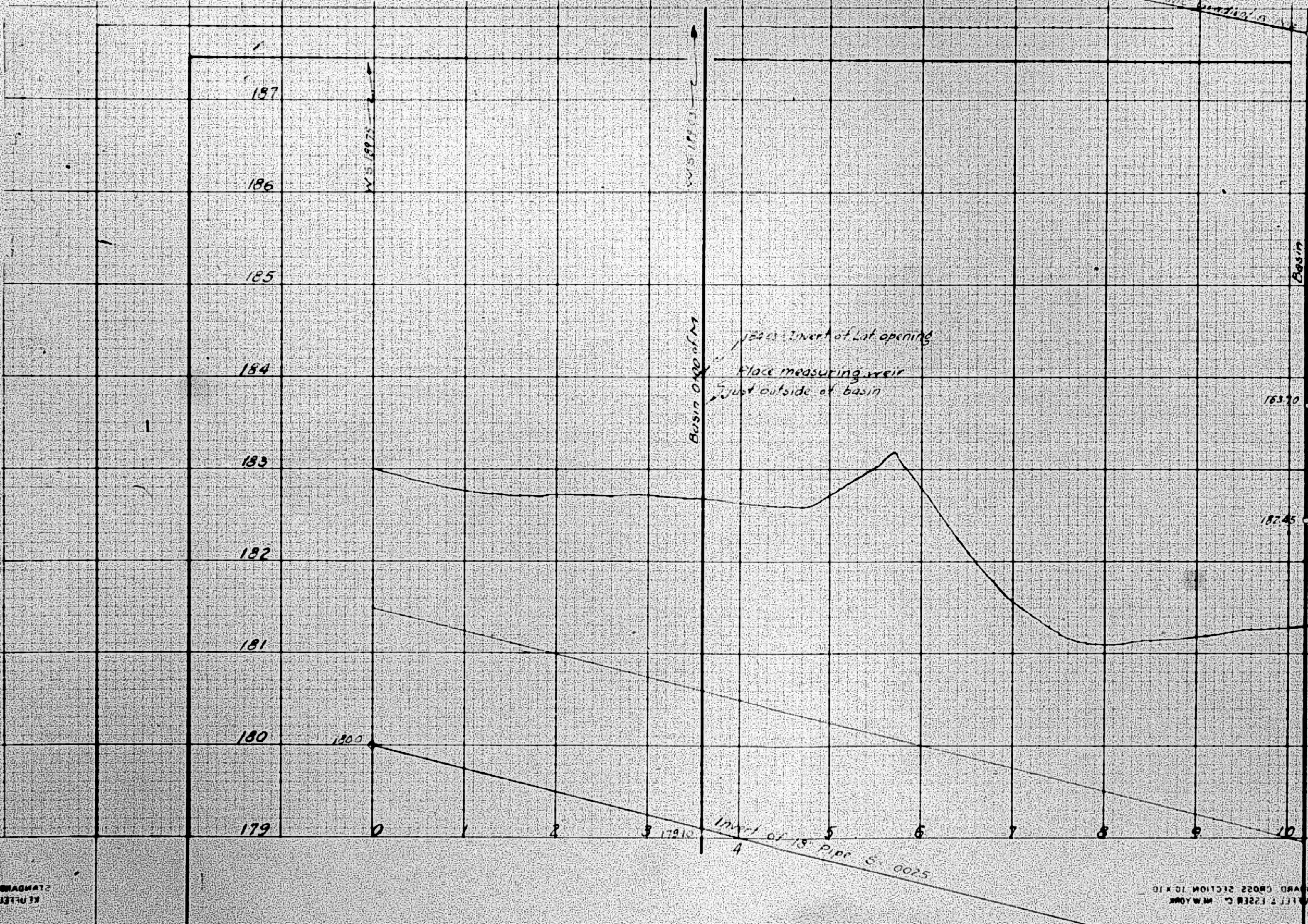
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Invert of Lat opening
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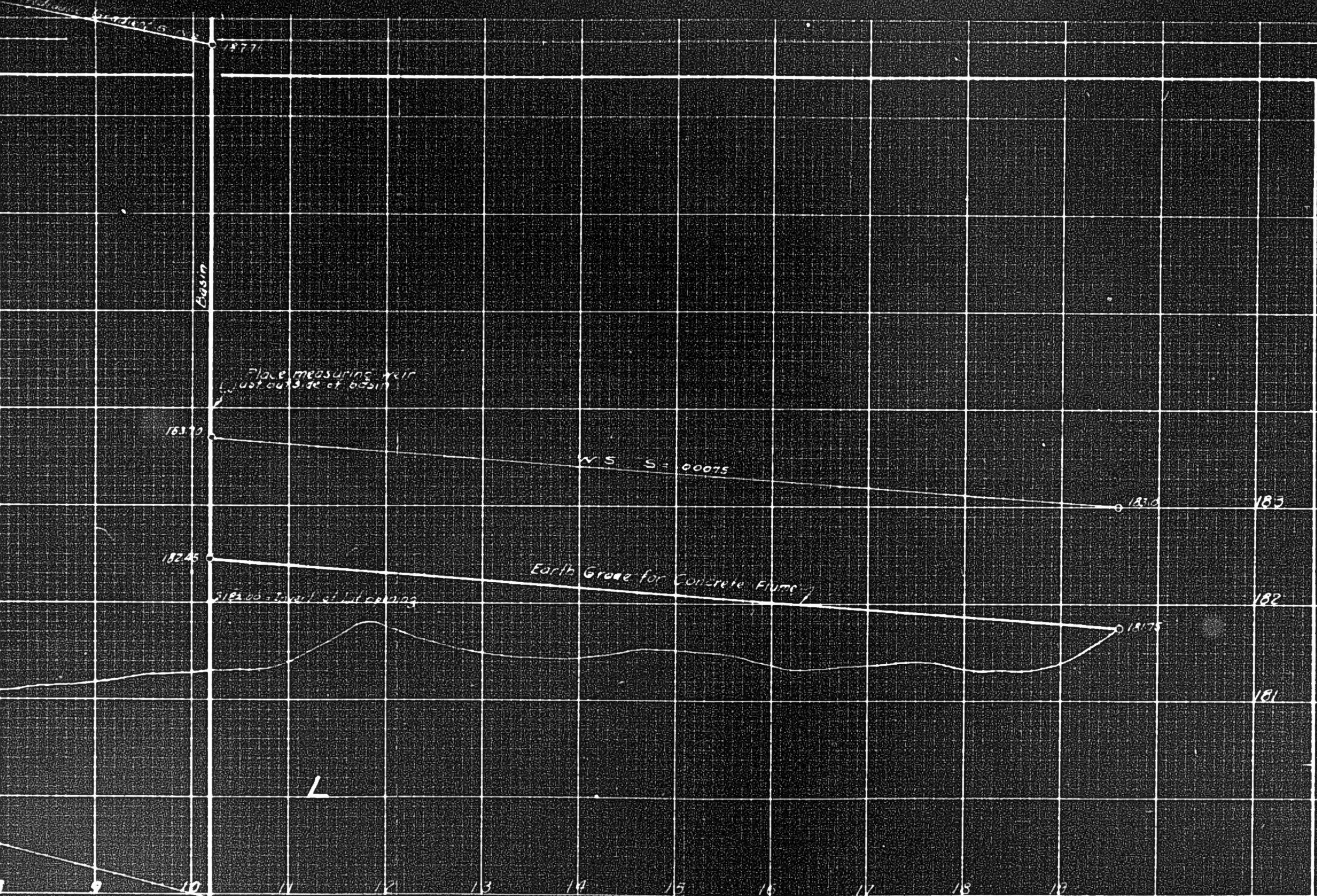
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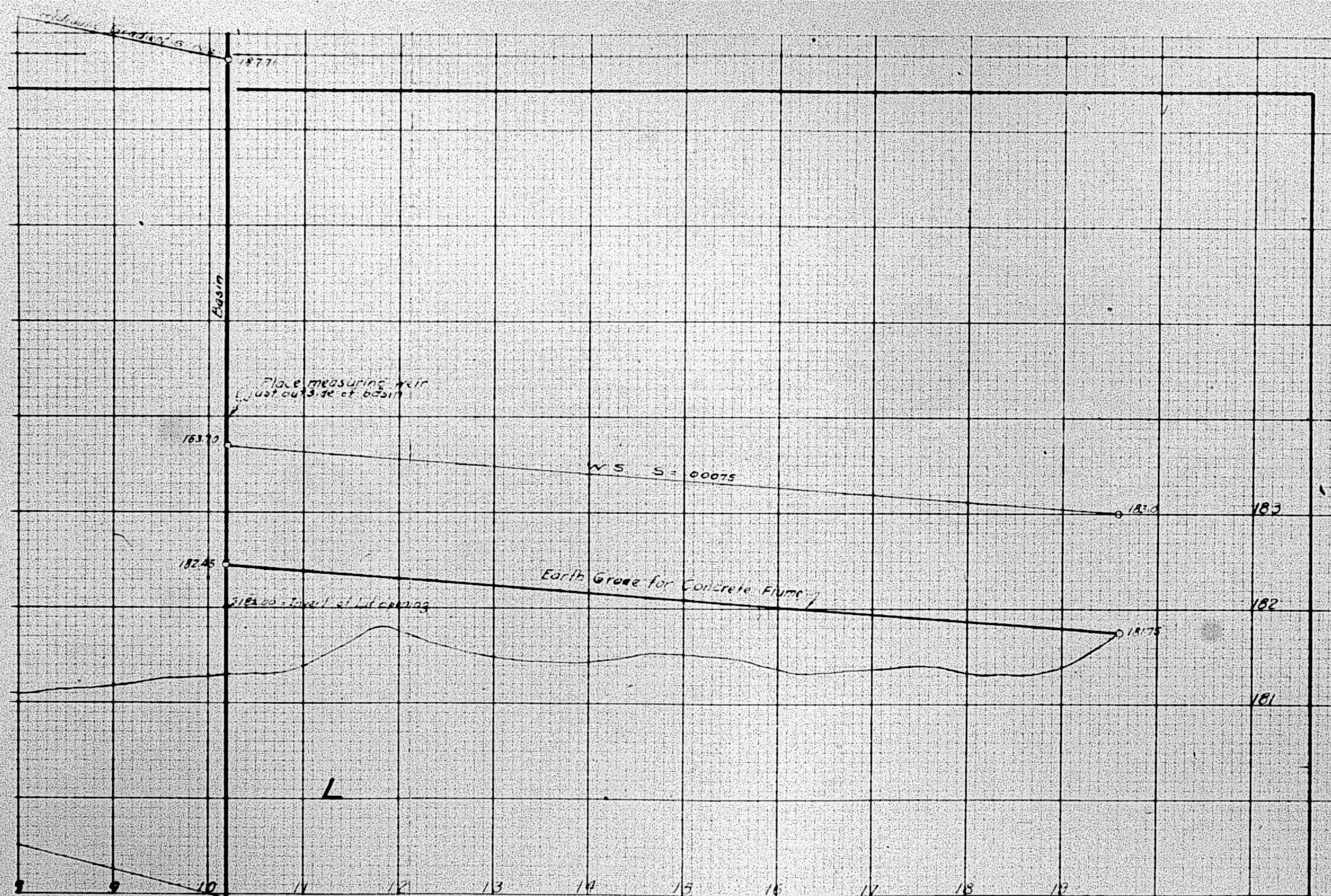
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YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 PROFILES & GRADES
 OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES
 Drawing N° 7



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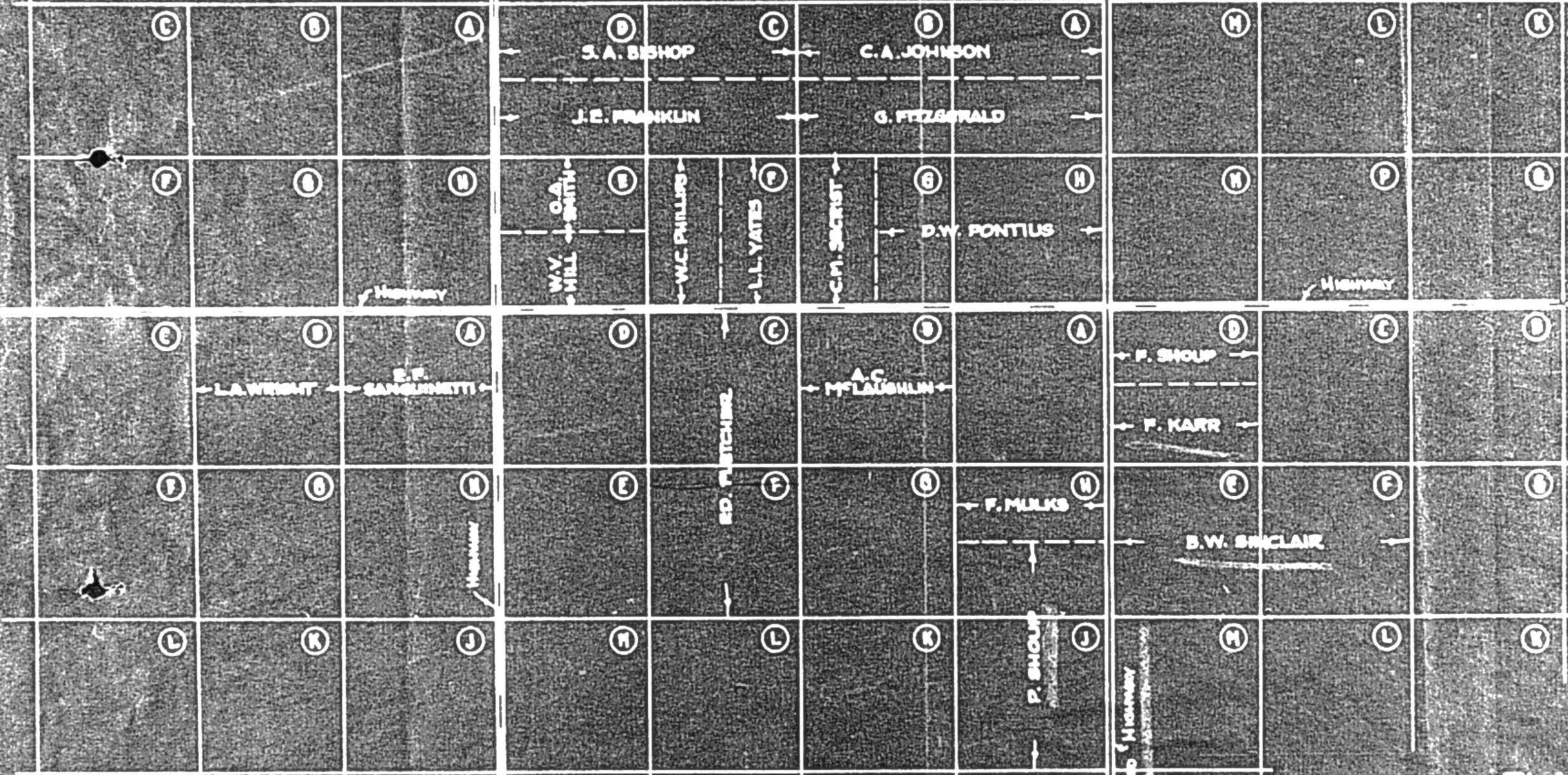
YUMA MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE
 PROFILES & GRADES
 OF DISTRIBUTION DITCHES

Drawing N° 7

T. 9 S., R. 23 W., G. & S. R. M.

SECTION 31

SECTION 32



T. 10 S., R. 23 W., G. & S. R. M.

SECTION 3

SECTION 5

PLAT
 SHOWING PROPERTY OF
YUMA-MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE

SCALE 1" = 660' (14) AUGUST 25, 1922

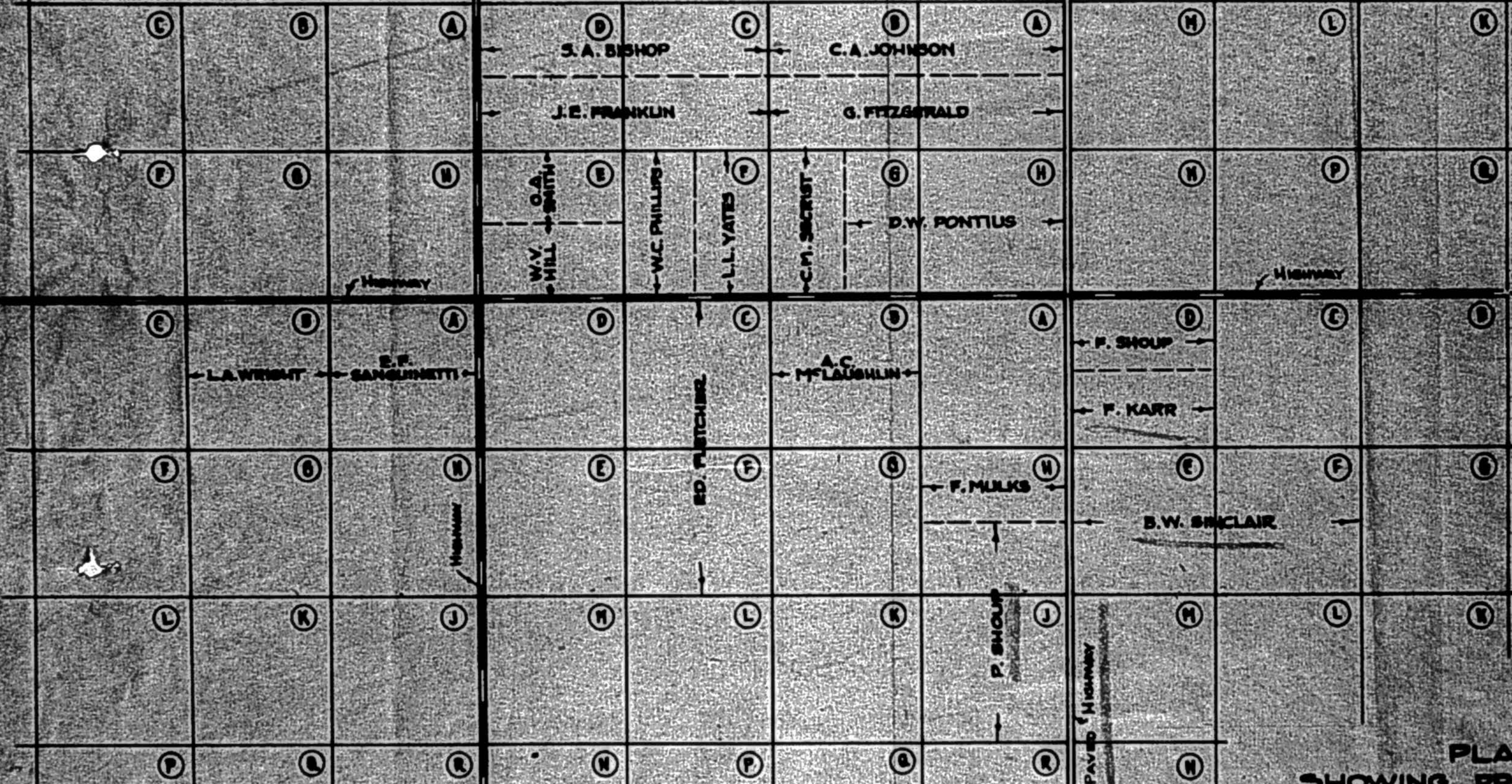
Property of Syndicate shown thus
 Individual Holdings of Members shown thus

Note :- Letters shown thus (A) designate Farm Units.

T. 9 S., R. 23 W., G. & S. R. M.

SECTION 31

SECTION 32



T. 10 S., R. 23 W., G. & S. R. M.

SECTION 3

SECTION 5

PLAT
 SHOWING PROPERTY OF
YUMA-MESA GRAPE FRUIT SYNDICATE

SCALE 1" = 660'

(14)

AUGUST 25, 1922

Property of Syndicate shown thus
 Individual Holdings of Members shown thus

Note :- Letters shown thus (A) designate Farm Units.

A NEW EMPIRE

The Colorado River Delta Project which is now being opened up for development lies immediately South of the Yuma project and embraces 200,000 acres of the richest land on the continent.

HUNTERS PARADISE

The finest hunting and fishing ground on the American continent is at the mouth of the Colorado river in the Colorado River Delta Project. Yuma is the outfitting and starting point for this Hunters' Paradise.



The Morning Sun

VOLUME 16.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE MORNING SUN, YUMA, ARIZ., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YUMA COUNTY

NUMBER 165.

The Delta of the Colorado

THE OPENING OF A NEW AGRICULTURAL WONDERLAND

The Colorado River Delta Project Now Ready For High Class Colonization and Development.

At last Yuma is about to come into her own. That vast stretch of virgin country, beginning at the southern boundary of Yuma Project and stretching from there down to the Gulf of California, is on the eve of being thrown open to colonization purposes. The Morning Sun has implicit confidence in Col. B. F. Fly's integrity and ability as a writer of facts and to that end he has been requested to prepare the accompanying facts about this new "El Dorado", hereafter to be known as the Colorado River Delta Project.

Colonel Fly needs no introduction at the hands of the Yuma Morning Sun, but in his behalf it may be said that he knows the country of which he will write probably better than any living American, having devoted the greater part of the last several years in familiarizing himself with its every nook and corner.

Those who know of Col. Fly's activities in behalf of the Yuma Project and his "beloved Yuma Mesa" in particular, know that while he is at all times an enthusiast yet he has never over-drawn the facts. His activities in behalf of this section have been unselfish at all times, having worked in season and out of season for the upbuilding of this particular part of Arizona. That his labors have borne fruit in abundance can be testified to by practically every citizen of Yuma and vicinity. What he has to say, therefore, for this vast new undertaking, this immense section of Sonora, Mexico, that means so much for the future prosperity of Yuma, will no doubt be read with great interest. That he has not over-stated the wonders of this new country can be testified to by all who know the country itself and who have followed Colonel Fly's activities during his many years of residence in Yuma. Here is his story:

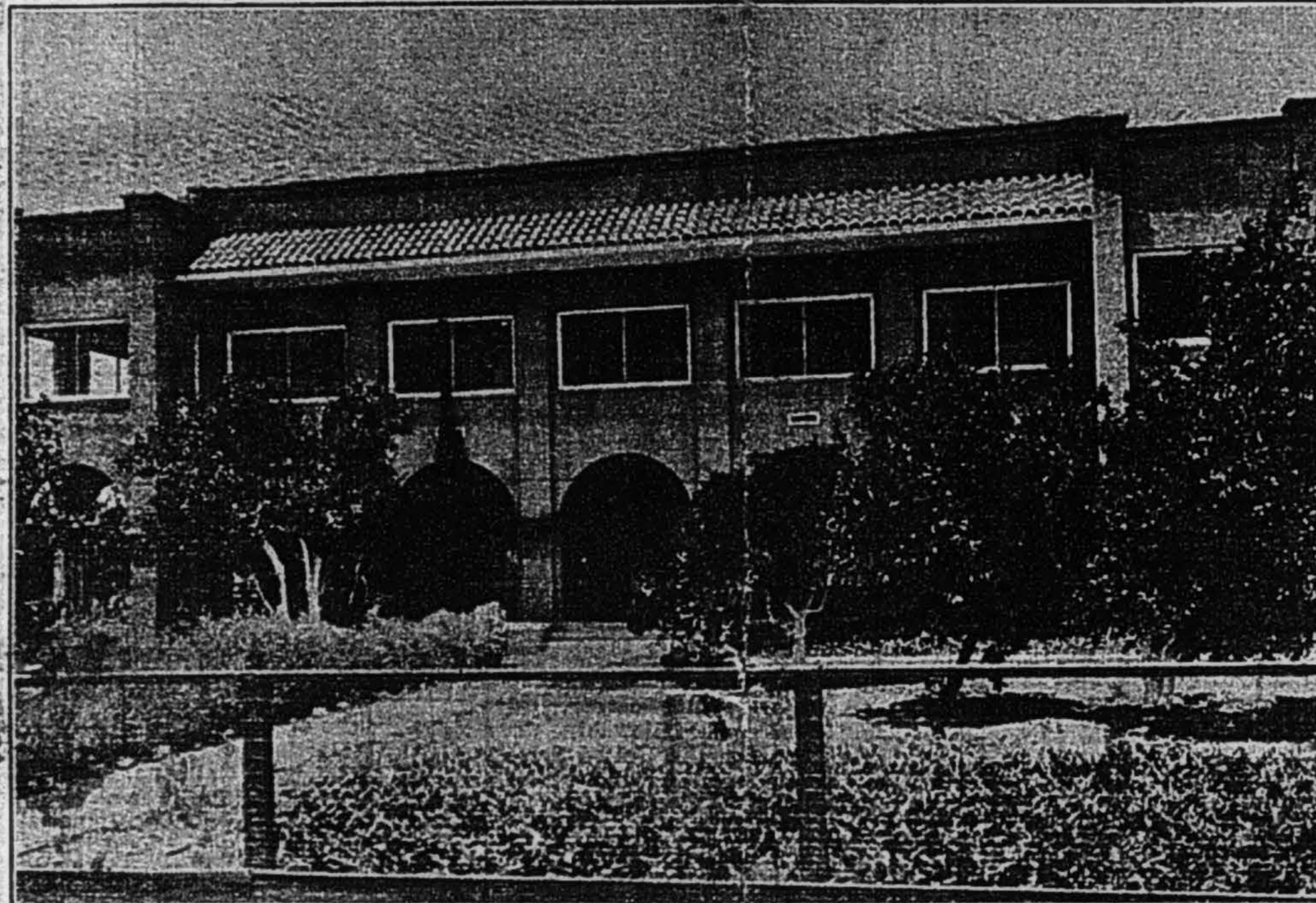
(By Col. B. F. Fly)

There are but few people in the United States who know anything about that vast stretch of country in the State of Sonora, Mexico, bounded on the north by Yuma County, Arizona, on the west by the Colorado River and on the south by the Gulf of California, the territory being practically as virgin today as when Columbus discovered America. Almost fifty years ago this great principality, embracing about 200,000 acres, was purchased outright from the Republic of Mexico by General William Andrade, since whose death many years ago, the property has been known as the "Andrade Estate." Recently the heirs of this estate have sold the entire acreage to

the growing of dates, figs, citrus fruits, winter and early vegetables, and particularly grapes.

The Delta of the Colorado

The richest part of the immense Colorado River Basin is the lower district, commonly known as "The Delta of the Colorado," which stretches from Yuma, Arizona, to the mouth of the Colorado River, at this point emptying its silt-laden waters into the Gulf of California. From Yuma to the boundary line, which separates Arizona from the State of Sonora, Mexico, is a little less than twenty-five miles and from the latter point to the Gulf of California is less than fifty miles. Every acre of the "delta" lands, from Yuma to the Gulf, is as rich as any lands on the American



Headquarters of Colorado River Delta Project on Yuma Mesa, Yuma, Arizona.

THE EMPIRE OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA

Seven Hundred Thousand American Families Use California Grapes—Vineyard Products Now Outclass Mines.

(Editorial in the Los Angeles Examiner, June 19, 1922.)

Persons at all familiar with gold mining would hold their breath at announcement of the discovery of a new gold field in a region several hundred or more miles wide in the whole extent of which the surface yielded at the rate of \$105 a ton.

Add to the announcement the fact that the new El Dorado was well watered, had a delightful climate and could be reached and traversed in all directions by automobiles, and the reader of such fabulous news would at once exclaim, "There isn't any such region or the stampede would be on and me right in front."

Yet the most unimaginative person should be able to view the length and breadth of California's vineyard lands as a "gold diggings" the like of which has never been found.

Highest Prices Ever.

The opening prices for the 1922 wine grape crop, agreed upon by the directors of the California Grape

Growers' Exchange, are the highest in the history of the wine grape industry in this State. In some instances the prices are nearly three times what they were in 1918, the first year of prohibition. In the case of black grapes the advance over last year's prices is about 10 per cent. White grapes fell about the same as the black advanced.

E. M. Sheehan, manager of the California Grape Growers' Exchange said the opening prices set probably will be the lowest of the year.

"The best grade of black grapes will open at \$100.00 a ton," he said "Last year the opening quotation was \$90. In 1918 these grapes sold for \$40 a ton.

"The reason for this advance is purely that of supply and demand. In 1918 we had as customers the 700 wineries of California. Today there is a demand for California grapes from 700,000 families from all over the United States.

"As the season advances and the supply grows smaller, I look for a further advance in prices."

MEXICAN LIONS AND TORTUAVAS

Colorado River Delta the Sportsman's Paradise.

(From the National Sportsman)

MULE DEER, WILD MEXICAN BARRIOS, COYOTES, WILDCATS, FOXES, COONS AND BADGERS, WITH GEESE, DUCKS, SNIPE AND OTHER WATER FOWL AND QUAIL BY THE THOUSANDS.

(By Colonel Ben Franklin Fly)

The recent bloodless but successful revolution in the Republic of Mexico has uncovered what is destined to be one of the most celebrated hunting and fishing spots on the North American continent. It has been known to the inhabitants of southwest Arizona for the past half century, but the outside world has known little of it. Now that peace has been established in Mexico, this favored spot is soon to be thrown open to the outside world.

It is that section of Sonora, Mexico, lying immediately south of the

In addition to these there are Mexican lions, wildcats, badgers, foxes, coons, coyotes and other wild animals, to say nothing of the black-tail deer and mule deer, with herds of antelope on the adjacent high lands, and the celebrated Mexican wild burro thrown in for good measure, making this one of the most favored hunting spots in the entire western country.

All this vast territory was formerly known as the "Andrade Hacienda." It has recently been purchased by two men, Henry C. Mount, the oil king of Tampico, and Arturo del Toro, formerly of New York and Mexico City.

They contemplate the colonization of these lands, also planning constructing a good automobile road from Yuma to the Gulf; they are also laying out town sites at the boundary line and at the gulf, and before the winter shall have passed ample accommodations will be ready to house several hundred people who may desire to visit that section for hunting and fishing, and by one year from now they will have established a regular summer and winter resort on the gulf. Later a railroad will be constructed from the boundary line to the Gulf, and this in turn will connect with a line of steamships connecting with the outside world.

HIGH RENTAL FOR GRAPE LAND

The Sky the Limit Where Conditions Are Right For Grape Culture.

BRAWLEY, Aug. 14.—A new land rental mark was set in Imperial Valley this week when W. S. Palmer leased his vineyard, four and one-half miles northwest of Brawley, to San Joaquin Valley vinticulturists for five years at a rental of \$250 for the first two years and \$300 for the succeeding three years.

In view of the fact that grape growers of Imperial Valley this year netted from \$700 to \$1000 per acre from their vineyards, some of them hold that Mr. Palmer made a bad bargain in leasing at such a low price. They cite the vineyards of Chris Westgard, pioneer vinticulturist and the Caldwell vineyard as examples of what can be done with grapes in Imperial Valley. Westgard made a profit of \$1000 per acre this year from his grapes and

LETTUCE SALES BREAK RECORDS

EL CENTRO, April 8.—All world's records for lettuce shipments from a given shipping point were broken today when ninety-three cars of the famous "Iceberg" variety of Imperial Valley crop rolled out of the local freight yards for markets in the East. The estimated value of the shipment was \$100,000. The shipment exceeds any previous one by twenty cars.

show a lettuce crop for Imperial Valley this season valued at \$6,300,000, and lettuce men assert that it is not far from the gross return on lettuce acreage here for the season 1922.

Fortunes have been made in the crop this season that read like high finance, romance and bonanza strikes during the gold rush days.

Typical of one of these is the story of a young plunger who came down with a lame flivver, a land lease and a little capital. He's still here today after a few months planting and picking of lettuce, but he has a \$4588 automobile, a suite at Barbara Worth Hotel and a bank roll running into six sizable figures. What

when Columbus discovered America. Almost fifty years ago this great principality, embracing about 200,000 acres, was purchased outright from the Republic of Mexico by General William Andrade, since whose death many years ago, the property has been known as the "Andrade Estate." Recently the heirs of this estate have sold the entire acreage to

emptying its silt-laden waters into the Gulf of California. From Yuma to the boundary line, which separates Arizona from the State of Sonora, Mexico, is a little less than twenty-five miles and from the latter point to the Gulf of California is less than fifty miles. Every acre of the "delta" lands, from Yuma to the Gulf, is as rich as any lands on the American

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It is that section of Sonora, Mexico, lying immediately south of the boundary line of Yuma County, Arizona, stretching from there on down to the mouth of the Colorado River where that mighty stream empties its silt-laden contents into the Gulf of California, a distance of about fifty miles on an air line. This stretch of country is from five to fifteen miles wide and covered with mesquite, willow, cottonwood and other timber common to this section of country. In the fall and winter months, the salt marshes at the mouth of the river and along the gulf coast are teeming with all manner of water fowl, so thick at times that they actually hide the sun when they are frightened from their feeding grounds. Mexican valley quail are found by thousands, in such quantities, as a matter of fact, that the writer actually killed many of them this past spring with rocks and sticks.

They contemplate the colonization of these lands, also planning constructing a good automobile road from Yuma to the Gulf; they are also laying out town sites at the boundary line and at the gulf, and before the winter shall have passed ample accommodations will be ready to house several hundred people who may desire to visit that section for hunting and fishing, and by one year from now they will have established a regular summer and winter resort on the gulf. Later a railroad will be constructed from the boundary line to the Gulf, and this in turn will connect with a line of steamships connecting with the outside world. At the boundary line the railroad will connect with the United States Reclamation Railroad running from Yuma down to the Mexican line. The automobile road is now in such shape that the trip can be made from Yuma to the Gulf in five hours, a distance of seventy-five miles, or fifty miles from the border.

When once at the Gulf you are in the finest fishing grounds in all the world, according to scientific reports for the Gulf of California is known as the spawning bed for all the fishes of the mighty Pacific. It has been stated by scientists that there are more kinds of edible fish in the waters of the Gulf of California than in any other known body of water in the civilized world. There is at least one fish there, known to the writer, that is found nowhere else

(Continued on page 3 column 5)

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Mr. Palmer is satisfied to "let the other fellow reap some of the profits," he says.

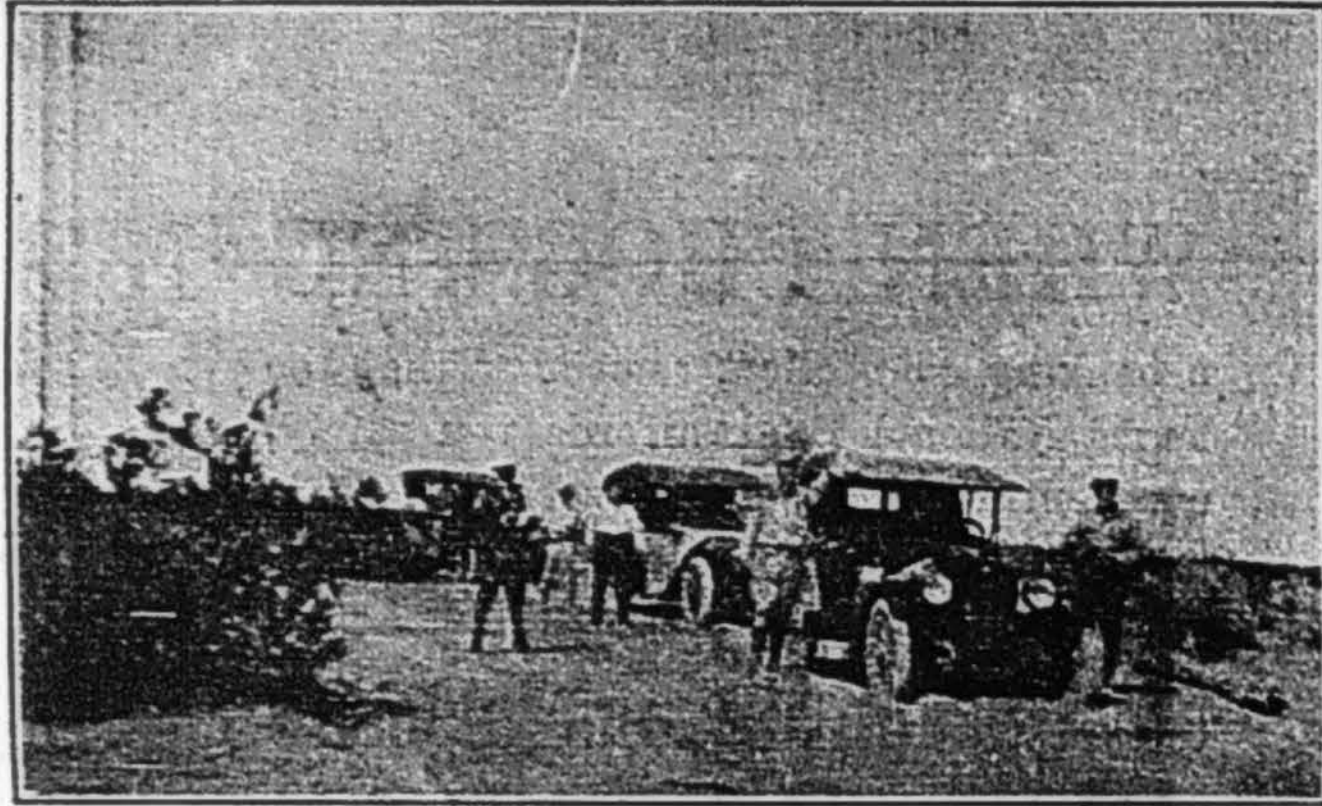
EIGHT ACRES SELL AT MORE THAN \$800 PER ACRE FOR CROP

Eight acres of lettuce owned by Frank Beal and Frank Lyons in No. 8 district, Imperial Valley, was sold for \$6,480 or more than \$800 net per acre for the crop.

This is one of the record price deals made in this season of record breakers. The eastern markets remain strong and local sales at \$5 are every day occurrences. This means about \$1,500 per car on the average.

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En route to Gulf of California on Colorado River Delta Project.

Henry C. Mount, a pioneer in the development of oil wells at Tampico, and Arturo del Toro who has been engaged for almost a quarter of a century in the development of agricultural lands in the Republic of Mexico. Over three years ago these gentlemen began the negotiations for the purchase of the Andrade holdings. They realized the unlimited possibilities for converting these lands into the garden spot of the world and secured the perfected title to them. Messrs. Mount and del Toro have been enthusiastically endorsed by President Obregon, of Mexico and the highest officials in his government, in their desire and intention to convert this vast, untouched wilderness into happy, prosperous homes for ambitious Mexican citizens and citizens of the United States.

These lands are but a continuation of the famous Yuma Irrigation Project, recognized throughout the United States as the American Valley of the Nile, upon which the United States Government, through the Reclamation Service, has expended upward of \$10,000,000 for the reclamation of the valley and mesa lands on the American side of the line. The Yuma Project lands are characterized in all Government reports as the richest lands in the United States and the Colorado River Delta Project lands are even richer being further down stream. The name "delta" would signify that all of these lands are "bottom lands" but such is not the case, for about one-third of them is mesa, or high lands, which are ideally adapted to

continent, becoming richer and richer further down stream, making the "Delta of the Colorado", on the Mexican side of the line, richer even than the famous lands of the Yuma Valley.

Topography of Mexican Mesa and Delta Lands.

The Mount and del Toro holdings, hereafter known as the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT, embracing about 200,000 acres, and extending from the Yuma County line to the Gulf of California, are composed of both delta and mesa, or high lands. The delta lands comprise about two-thirds of this acreage. These lands are virtually as level as a floor, identical in this respect to the Yuma Valley lands. In fact, these lands are but a continuation of the Yuma Project, being separated only by the imaginary line that forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

The Yuma Project.

Practically all of the lands on the Yuma (Arizona) side of the "Delta" are in a high state of cultivation. Irrigation water was first placed on these lands, through the United States Reclamation Service, in 1912. The Reclamation Service statistics show that these lands are the most highly productive per acre of any lands within the confines of the United States.

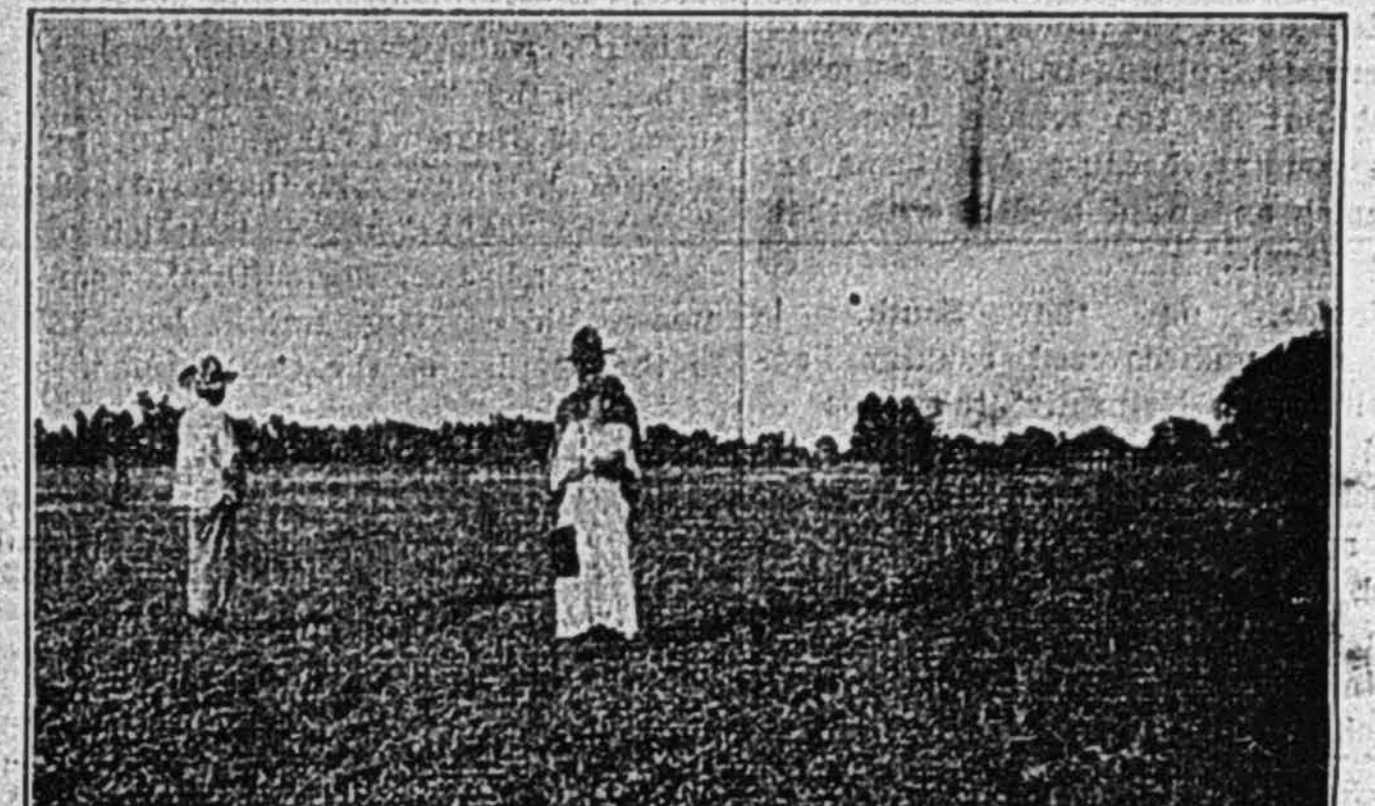
Products of the Yuma Project.

Cotton, corn, milo maize, wheat, barley and like crops are here produced to their greatest known per-

(Continued on Page 3 Column 1)



Hunting on Colorado River Delta Project.



Scene near San Luis, Colorado River Delta Project.

Although the season has been a record breaker both for quantity production and high prices, lettuce experts agreed today in predicting that the record for the season's shipments would show 4500 cars before the crop is all harvested and marketed.

According to the average valuation of a car of lettuce that would

his returns were perhaps only the income tax collector knows.

Men have produced lettuce crops worth thrice the real value of their land, and lettuce has so surrounded itself with possibilities toward the sure money-making goal that increased acreage above any other record is almost certain for next year.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE COLORADO RIVER DELTA

Weather Bureau Report United States Department of Agriculture at Yuma, Arizona.

The U. S. Weather Bureau Department of Agriculture of which Charles F. Marvin is the chief has made the following report of the climate of Yuma, Arizona, and the Colorado River basin. The weather bureau at Yuma has been established for forty-five years.

The climate of Yuma, Ariz., is representative of south-western Arizona and southeastern California. It shows four well marked features, hot summers, mild winters, little rainfall and more sunshine than any other portion of the United States.

The hot season is trying but, far from unbearable. It extends from approximately June 15 to Sept. 15 with afternoon temperatures averaging over 100 degrees. In a more humid region the temperature would be unendurable, here life goes on much as

usual. It is a time of wonderful plant development. Doctors pronounce it the healthiest part of the year. Sunstrokes and prostrations are practically unknown. It is a common saying that for suffers from throat and lung trouble "One summer is worth three winters."

During the rest of the year the climate compares favorably with that of any part of the world. Mild temperatures, abundance of sunshine and small amount of rainfall make the winters nearly ideal. Sleeping porches are universally used throughout the year. Fogs occur very rarely, averaging not more than one in three years.

Frost and Length of Growing Season
In one respect no one station can fully represent any considerable area in a section made up of valley and hill and mesa as this is,

The Morning Sun

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EMPIRE BUILDING

The barriers of our own frontiers have been thrown down and the great adventure of empire making in this country no longer invites American genius and capital. Individual and community enterprise are occupied in the prosaic and commonplace task of rounding out the work of the pioneers. The past half century has seen the trails of the ox team replaced by lines of steel penetrating the wilderness; the mighty streams of the West have been checked behind monoliths of stone; the pent up floods have been harnessed for power and distributed to millions of acres of thirsty desert to which homemakers have flocked in thousands to make fruitful the new country.

To the dynamic type of Americans this later development has no lure. It is work for the plodder. Our great developers and builders are seeking larger fields for their efforts and millions of American capital and thousands of our citizens are engaged today in South and Central America and many parts of the Old World in large public and private enterprises. For a quarter of a century these enterprises have been largely for the development of the mineral resources and water power. Americans as a class have not undertaken land colonization in a large way outside our own boundaries.

Successful developers of extensive land areas in this country are now seeking opportunities elsewhere for the reason that desirable lands are no longer obtainable in this country of sufficient size to warrant long time operations. Where can they find such lands? If the settlement of the lands is to be by Americans, obviously the selection must not be too remote from our own country, because Americans are clannish and want to deal with their own people.



Governors Campbell of Arizona and Lugo of Lower California with their staffs and the other guests after the International Breakfast at the Mount-del Toro residence

NOTABLES GATHER AT MESA BANQUET

Home of Mount and Del Toro Scene of Remarkable Meeting.

(From Morning Sun, April 18, 1922.)

ora has been held in one ownership and without development of any sort. After the death of the owner the estate was held in trust for the heirs.

Through the active and sympathetic co-operation of the Mexican Government Americans have become interested and plans are now being made for the subdivision and development of two hundred thousand acres in the near future. Tracts of from five thousand to ten thousand acres are being surveyed and will be placed in the hands of corporations for development and colonization along the most modern and up-to-date lines. The parent corporation in charge of the major operations will be engaged largely in the location and preparation of townsites, winter villas, hunting preserves, pleasure resorts etc.

This corporation will encourage the establishment of manufactories, canneries and other industries at the ports and in the townsites. The actual development of the land and colonization will be undertaken by American organizations abundantly financed and under the direction of practical and experienced experts. The temporary headquarters of these organizations, pending the completion of the Mexican highway, will be at Yuma, Arizona, where commodious quarters have already been established for surveyors, landscape experts, town planners and others.

The Colorado River Delta Project is backed by men not only of unquestioned financial standing but by men of "vision"—who have placed above the "dollar" the satisfaction of

One of the most delightful occasions of the Yuma Mesa celebration was the breakfast given Sunday morning in honor of Governor Thos E. Campbell of Arizona, and Governor Jose Inocente Lugo, of Baja California, the breakfast assuming an international air because of the speeches of good fellowship made by both the distinguished governors

Mr. Arturo del Toro, associated with Mr. Henry C. Mount in the development of the Colorado River Delta south of the Yuma boundary line in Sonora, was the host on this occasion. Their magnificent home on the Yuma Mesa, was converted into a place of beauty and elegance for the occasion. It was festive with cut flowers of the rarest

kind and artistically decorated with the American and Mexican flags showing that these gentlemen thoroughly appreciated the importance of having the two governors break bread at their hospitable table.

Gov. Campbell made one of the happiest speeches of his career, emphasizing the good fellowship that now exists between the United States and Mexico and making the prediction that within a very short time Mexico would be recognized by the United States and that Mexico would then take her place in the sisterhood of Nations as one of the proudest and wealthiest of all the nations of the world. He spoke in the most glowing terms of President Obregon whom he declared he had known and admired for many years, congratulating him on his statesmanship and predicting that as long as he remained at the head of affairs in Mexico that the country would not only be tranquil but that foreign capital would be encouraged and protected to the fullest extent. He also took occasion to congratulate Governor Lugo, of Baja California, on the magnificent record he is making as governor of that part of Mexico

In his response Governor Lugo took occasion to compliment Arizona on her able governor and expressed great pleasure in meeting him in Yuma in honor of such an auspicious occasion. He took particular pains to tell his hearers that he knows President Obregon has the kindest feelings towards the American people and that he has reason to know that his instructions, as well as the instructions to all other governors along the American frontier, are that they must exercise their very best efforts to maintain friendly relations with the people on the American side of the line. That is the feeling he declared, that prevails throughout Mexico.

In thanking Mr. del Toro for his hospitality he said he wanted to assure him that he should have

section that Mexico be recognized by the United States at once. He pledged his hearty support to Messrs Mount and del Toro and like Governor Lugo predicted that the opening of the vast tract of lands below Yuma would make this a city of no small dimensions at a very early date.

Among the other guests were: Consul A. V. Martinez of Yuma; Colonel Miguel Rodriguez Galleana, treasurer of Baja California; Sr. A. A. Martinez, large land owner of Imperial Valley; Mr. E. F. Sanguinetti, merchant and banker of Yuma; Adjutant General Walter Ingalls, of Arizona; Carl Jennings and Col. B. F. Fly. While the gentlemen were dining in the beautifully decorated dining room Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Sanguinetti were being feted in the smaller breakfast room by Mrs. Carl Jennings and Mrs. B. F. Fly. It was a most delightful affair.

After the Yuma Mesa ceremonies were concluded Sunday afternoon Governors Campbell and Lugo and all those who had participated in the breakfast were taken down to San Luis by Mr. del Toro that they might get a birdseye view of the immense holdings of Mount and del Toro and while there both governors again offered their hearty co-operation, especially in the matter of constructing a good road down to the Gulf which will be the very first important work that Mr. del Toro will undertake. Governor Lugo's famous military band which he had brought for this occasion, furnished music during the breakfast hour.

PROSPERITY IN VINEYARDS

(Leading Editorial in a Recent Issue of the Los Angeles Examiner.)

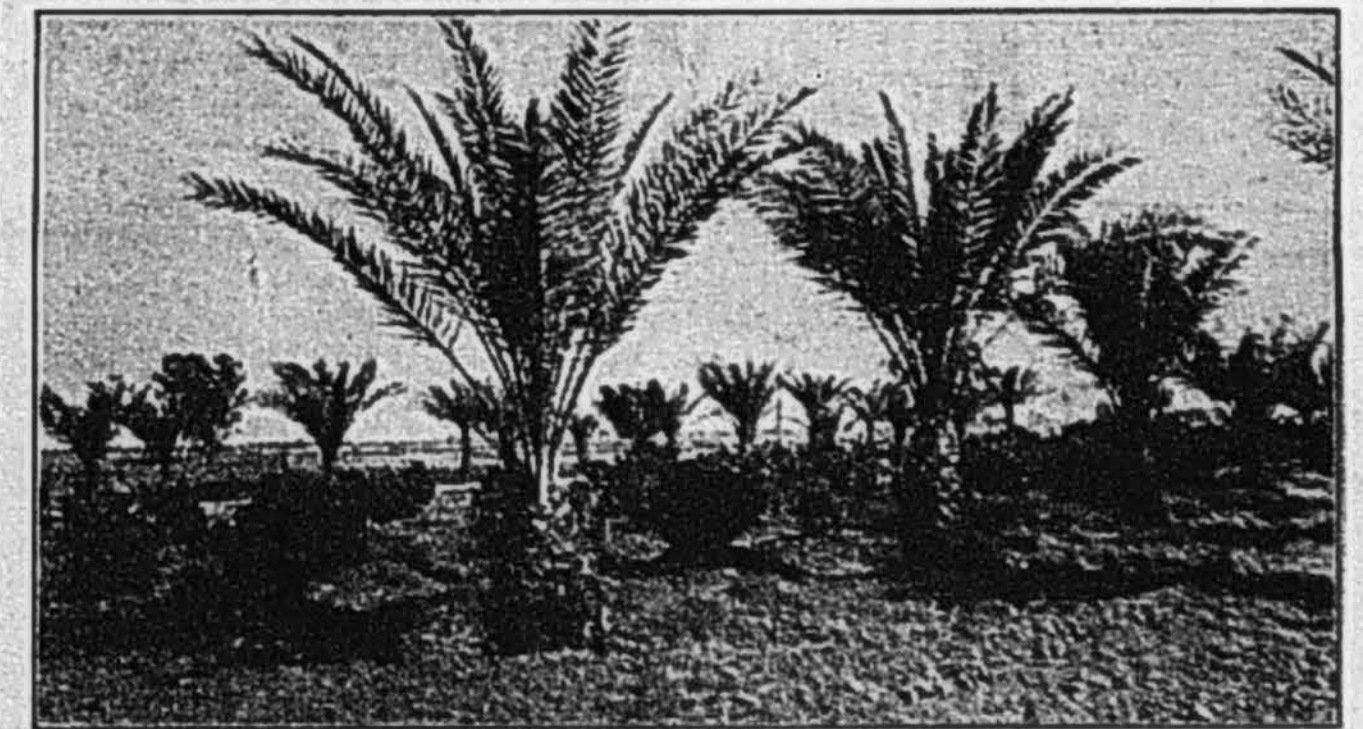
In the region within fifty miles of Los Angeles are something more than 25,000 acres of vineyards, and it is good news that the prospects are for an unusually large crop this summer at prices probably even higher than last year's record-breaking figures.

Because of the unusually large rainfall last winter, the unirrigated vineyards—and they comprise the greater part of the acreage—will yield probably two-thirds as much as the irrigated vineyards. Usually, a yield of half the tonnage without irrigation is considered normal.

Because of the greatly increased demand for raisins and for California table grapes, the buyers who were around at this time last year offering to contract crops at \$75 a ton are now suggesting \$90 per ton at an appropriate price. At this rate, an average of \$400 an acre, net above

States and the product of our vineyards is at last getting the general appreciation that its real merit deserves. The new vineyards represent an expansion more than conservative. Dealers say the market would stand a doubled production, while the proportion of the total acreage which has been planted in the last three years is less than one-fourth.

Returns of \$400 to \$900 per acre, net over packing and shipping costs have placed the grape in the same class as the orange, the walnut, the peach and the apricot—good enough for high-priced irrigated land. Less water is required than for the citrus fruits, but some irrigation late in the season is necessary for the best quality and most reliable crops. This means that quite a little land being prepared for oranges could profitably be devoted to grape-growing. The grape, on irrigated land in Southern California, has been proven by about seventy-five years' experience to be a very reliable crop. This means that vineyards can be divided into small holdings, so that a man with ten or even five acres of vines will have at least a home and a living. The more homes there are around Los Angeles, the more stable will local prosperity become, especially with the greater diversification of production.



Date orchard in Colorado River Delta intercropped with vineyard.

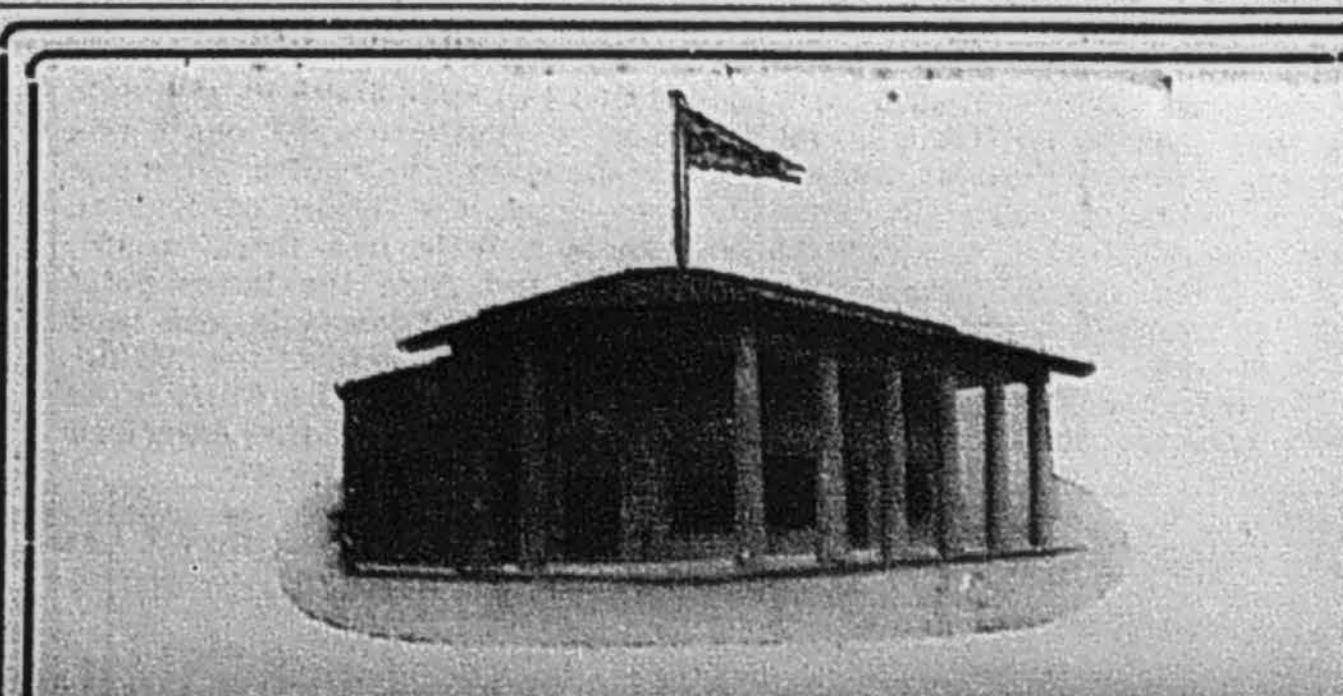
crates and picking and packing, may be considered conservative. That means some \$10,000,000 cash to be put into local circulation this fall—no mean supplement to the orange and walnut, the bean and vegetable and melon and berry returns.

This is no temporary condition. The California grape, after many vicissitudes, seems to have found itself in the markets of the United

ELEVEN ACRES PAYS DOUBLE ITS OWN VALUE

A few days ago, a ranch, which was bought in November for \$2,800 yielded lettuce which sold for \$6,000.

The 11 acres, which is one mile north of Brawley, was bought on the 15th of November by A. O. Knutson, one of the trained men. The land was rented out and the crop of lettuce grown on it, brought in \$6,000.



Successful developers of extensive land areas in this country are now seeking opportunities elsewhere for the reason that desirable lands are no longer obtainable in this country of sufficient size to warrant long time operations. Where can they find such lands? If the settlement of the lands is to be by Americans, obviously the selection must not be too remote from our own country, because Americans are clannish and want to deal with their own people.

Mexico, on the South, is yet an undiscovered country agriculturally. Naturally the eyes of land developers are turned to this region of unsurpassed climate, fertile soil, cheap labor and low priced land. Here is the opportunity for men of capital and vision to take up again a creative work similar to that which is now nearing completion in our own West.

There is one section of Mexico which makes a most powerful appeal to the promoter. It lies in the delta of the Colorado river and extends from our Southern boundary at Yuma along the East side of the river to the Gulf. North of it lies the Yuma reclamation project, America's "Valley of the Nile", the most productive and varied agricultural region of the United States. West of it, across the Colorado, is Imperial Valley, an amazing evidence of American enterprise in land development. The Mexican tract occupies a long front on the gulf affording water transportation for its tropical and semi-tropical products via Panama to the Winter markets of New York and other Atlantic coast points. On the North the tract is served by the United States Government railway, which connects at Yuma with the Southern Pacific. An excellent auto highway will be constructed by Mexico to La Bolsa, on the Gulf of California. Soon it will be possible to make a trip from the United States to the gulf port of La Bolsa in three hours by motor. At this point may be located a great Winter resort. The hunting and fishing here are unsurpassed. The climate is temperate and salubrious the year around. The calm waters of the gulf offer splendid opportunities for regattas and other aquatic sports.

For more than a half of a century this enormous body of land in Son-

American organizations financing and under the direction of practical and experienced experts. The temporary headquarters of these organizations, pending the completion of the Mexican highway, will be at Yuma, Arizona, where commodious quarters have already been established for surveyors, landscape experts, town planners and others.

The Colorado River Delta Project is backed by men not only of unquestioned financial standing but by men of "vision"—who have placed above the "dollar" the satisfaction of creating another agricultural commonwealth carrying untold benefits to the peoples of the two nations.

NEW ELDORADO AT YUMA'S DOOR

The opening of the Colorado River Delta Project, beginning at the Yuma County line and extending down to the Gulf of California, means the opening of a New Eldorado for Yuma and vicinity, the importance of which can not be computed in dollars and cents.



Tom C. Campbell
Governor of Arizona

Yuma in honor of such an auspicious occasion. He took particular pains to tell his hearers that he knows President Obregon has the kindest feelings towards the American people and that he has reason to know that his instructions, as well as the instructions to all other governors along the American frontier, are that they must exercise their very best efforts to maintain friendly relations with the people on the American side of the line. That is the feeling he declared, that prevails throughout Mexico.

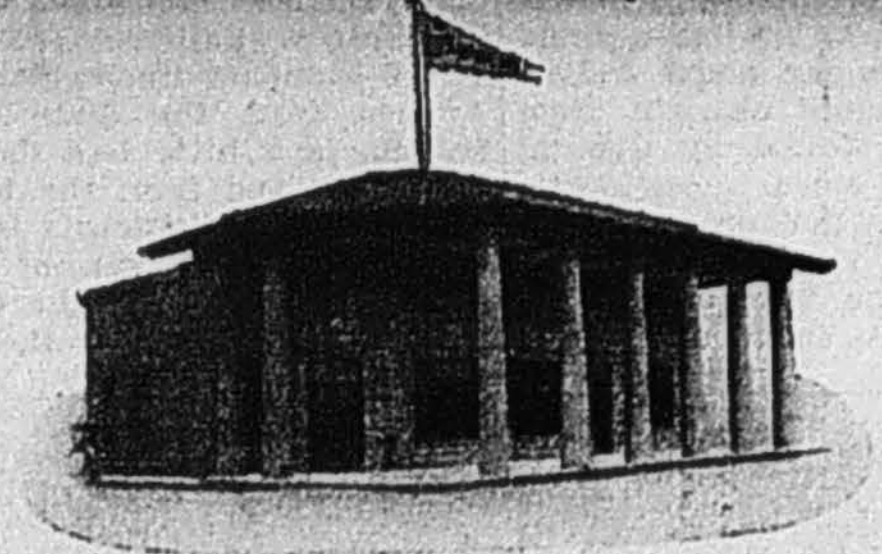
In thanking Mr. del Toro for his hospitality he said he wanted to assure him that he should have the most hearty co-operation from all Mexican officials in the vast undertaking he and Mr. Mount have just engaged in. He said he personally knew President Obregon felt the same way towards this big enterprise and he predicted that it would in the very near future make Yuma one of the most important cities of the west.

Judge J. H. Westover, editor of the Morning Sun and president of the Chamber of Commerce, made one of his delightful characteristic speeches in which he assured Governor Lugo that, so far as he knew, it is the unanimous wish of the people of this

which will be the very first important work that Mr. del Toro will undertake. Governor Lugo's famous military band which he had brought for this occasion, furnished music during the breakfast hour.



Judge J. H. Westover
Pres. Yuma Chamber of Commerce
Editor The Morning Sun



WHEN CHOOSING

a banking connection, remember that the Yuma National Bank affords you safety, excellent facilities, and a service that is ample to meet your every requirement.

4% Paid on Savings Deposits

Yuma National Bank

Member of Federal Reserve System



Governors Campbell and Lugo with their parties standing on the International Boundary dividing the two States of Arizona and Sonora. Taken at San Luis (gateway to the Colorado River Delta) now to be opened to modern development and colonization.

First National Bank of Yuma

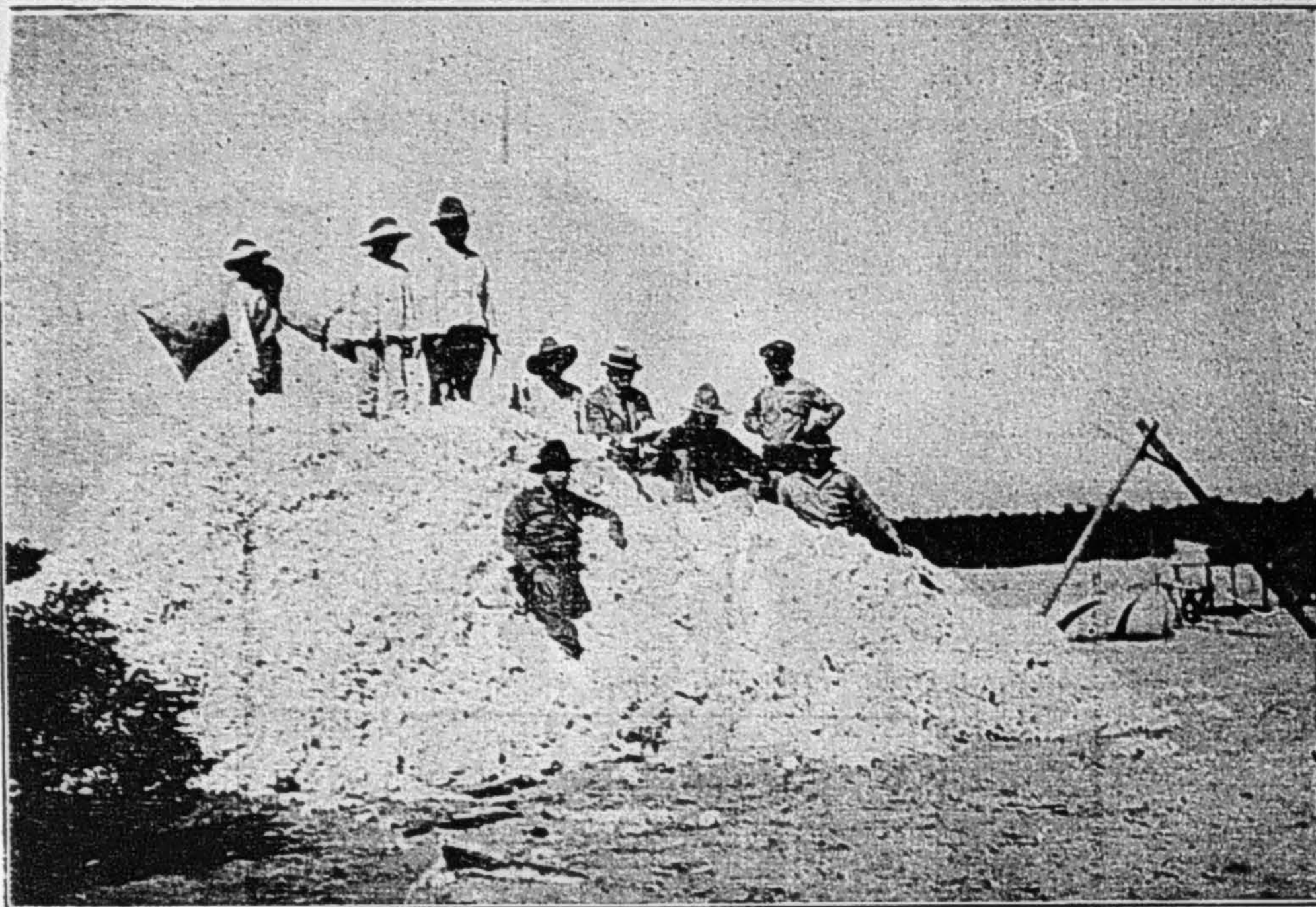
Oldest and Strongest Bank in Yuma County.

For seventeen years an important factor in the growth and development of the community, and growing steadily with the community.

WE INVITE YOUR BANKING BUSINESS

First National Bank

Yuma County's Oldest and Strongest Bank.



Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez showing first cotton grown on the Colorado River Delta Project.

OPENING OF A NEW AGRICULTURAL WONDERLAND

The Delta of the Colorado Holds Great Promise To Men of Vision Who Wish to Develop Its Wonderful Resources.

(Continued from page 1)

fection. Alfalfa, when converted in to hay, produces as high as ten cuttings per year with an average of one ton and a half per acre per cutting. If cultivated to a seed crop, it is not uncommon to harvest over 1,000 pounds of seed per acre, besides four cuttings of hay per year. Cotton will produce as much as two bales per acre, milo maize as much as three tons per acre twice a year, while wheat and barley yield from forty to eighty bushels per acre with an additional crop of milo maize on the same ground the same year. These Yuma Valley lands sell at from \$250 to \$500 per acre and several farms sold for over \$600 per acre during the last three years. These phenomenal yields of the world's staples are made possible only because of the climatic conditions that prevail in this section of the country.

Sugar Cane.

Experiments have been made in the growing of ribbon sugar cane on the Yuma Project to such an extent as to prove beyond doubt that the "Delta" lands are perfectly adapted to the culture of this staple crop. Mr. Joe Ruby has about twenty acres of cane planted near Yuma. He has been growing it for the past seven years without replanting and it produces as high as seventy tons of raw cane per acre. According to Government analysis the sugar contents run to 15% which

to cotton on the Mexican side of the line. The land was cultivated and harvested by a Mexican who had never before seen cotton grown. The seed was obtained from Mr. E. F. Sanguinetti, of Yuma, Arizona, who selected it from one of his numerous cotton farms. It was what is known as the big boll Rowden. Sixty-six bales of 500 pounds of lint each were ginned from this small acreage. The cotton was purchased by Mr. Sanguinetti at an average of approximately fifty cents per pound, or about ten cents per pound more than the average price paid for cotton of that variety anywhere in the United States that year. It was shipped to Galveston, Texas, where experts there pronounced it the finest short staple cotton they had ever examined.

Fruits and Grapes

Practically all kinds of fruits grow to great perfection throughout the Yuma Valley. They will do equally as well, or better, on the "delta" lands of Mexico. Yuma has become famous for its oranges and grapefruit grown on the Yuma Mesa. No better fruit of this character is grown anywhere in all the world. The same thing is true with regard to its grapes. It has been successfully demonstrated that grapes ripen earlier in the Yuma section than in the most favored sections of California. Table grapes and wine grapes are known to produce from four to eight tons per acre in the best grape-growing sections of California. The

ley, California, planted to grapes can be purchased at less than from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per acre. None of these lands, either in Imperial Valley or the San Joaquin Valley, are better adapted to grape culture than the lands on the Mesa below the boundary line.

Raisins.

In a recent publication on raisin-growing there appeared the following item: "Twenty-five thousand tons of raisins per year will be the demand of the British Isles, if the plans of the California Associated Raisin Growers are carried out as they have established an office in London."

All this immense tonnage can be produced on the Mexican Mesa lands and shipped direct by steamship at greatly reduced transportation costs. Prof. Frederic T. Bioletti, one of the world's renowned viticulturists and professor of viticulture at the University of California, after completing a thorough examination of the Yuma Mesa lands pronounced them to be as good as the best grape lands in the world and declared that a grape cutting in the Yuma section at the end of one year will show as much growth as the average three year-old cutting in colder sections of the United States.

Dates, Figs and Pecans.

The Mesa lands of the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT are particularly well adapted to the culture of dates and figs, both of which have been successfully and profitably grown on identically the same kind of lands on the Yuma Mesa. The Yuma grown figs are the earliest on the American market and always command fancy prices. The Delta lands of the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT are as well adapted to pecan culture as any lands in Texas, Louisiana or Georgia. Pecan trees bear prolifically and on account of the mild climate in this section a crop failure is unknown.

Early Vegetables

On account of unusually favorable climatic conditions the lands of the Yuma Project and the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT are perfectly adapted to the growing of winter and early vegetables. To

LETTUCE GROWERS IN MELLOLAND

Net One Thousand Dollars Per Acre for 1922 Crop and Are Happy.

EL CENTRO, Feb. 14.—With lettuce holding around \$3.25 and \$3.75 a crate f. o. b. shipping point, lettuce growers of Imperial Valley are experiencing an unusual wave of prosperity, according to general reports being discussed throughout the county today.

Lettuce growers coming into El Centro over the week-end brought stories of the golden harvest they and their neighbors are reaping in and around El Centro, Heber, Brawley and especially Melloland, where the lettuce crop has been particularly profitable.

One grower in Melloland, who produced a particularly heavy crop was told by a buyer that if lettuce continued at the present price, the grower's crop would net him \$1,000 an acre. Another grower south of El Centro, with twenty-five acres in lettuce, expects to clear nearly \$10,000. He is so optimistic about lettuce crops in Imperial Valley that he intends to invest this season's profits in another forty-acre tract to be planted to lettuce next season.—Los Angeles Times.

es and the market is ever ready to absorb Yuma's surplus product.

Live Stock and Poultry.

All kinds of live stock and poultry are big money makers here. Thousands of head of cattle are shipped into Yuma Valley every winter to fatten on the kaiffir, milo maize, fetterita and higerita stubble after the grain has been harvested, this being one of the best methods of pasturing that has yet been devised. Many of the succulent alfalfa fields are also used for pasturing during the three winter months. Some of the finest dairy cattle in the state are raised on Yuma Project, while the products from the creamery commands top notch prices in the markets of Los Angeles and other out-of-state cities.

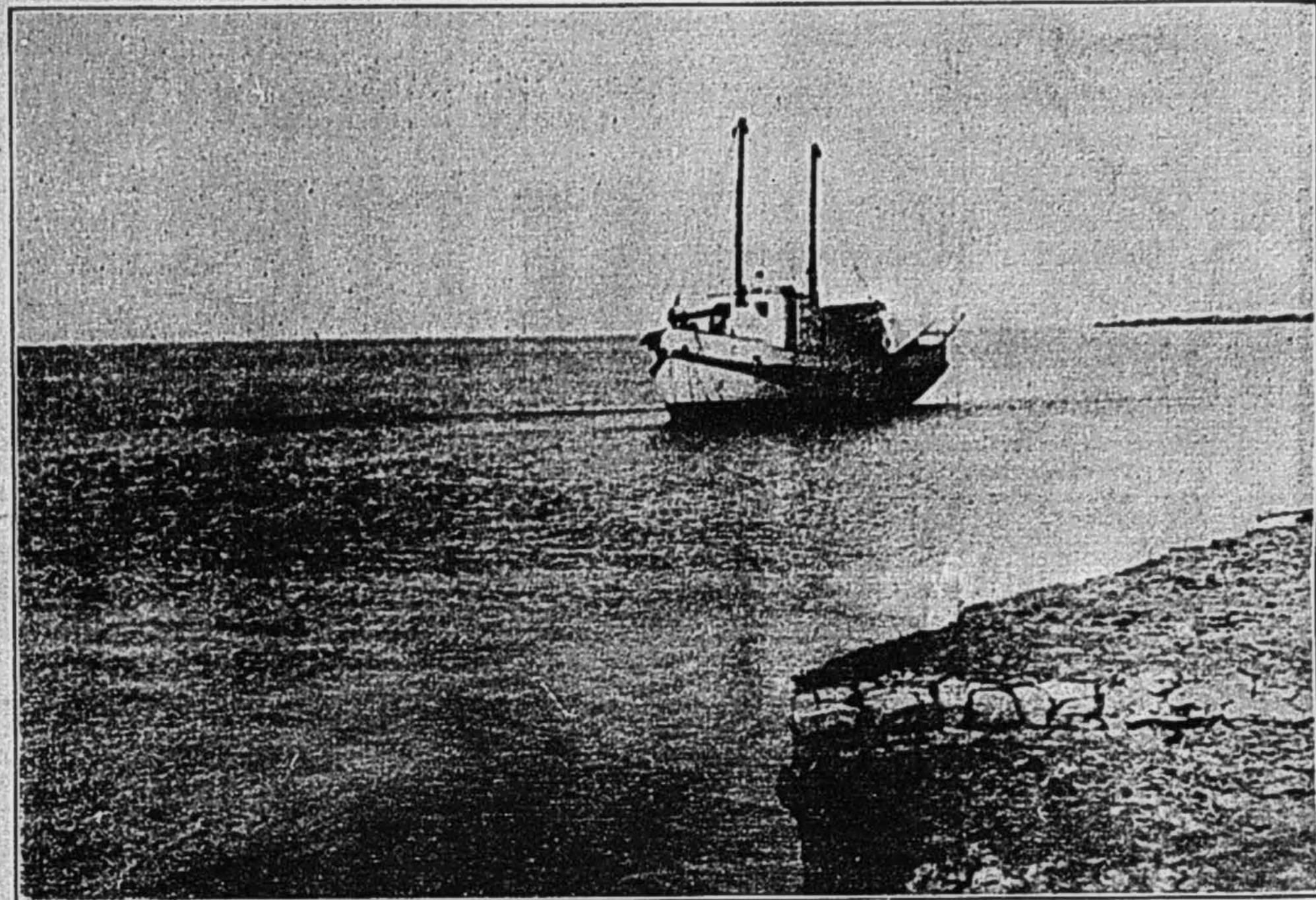
Yuma has one large and thoroughly equipped creamery. All of the milk and butter fat produced on the Yuma Project is brought to Yuma and made into butter and ice cream. The dairy industry is a growing industry and there is a good market for the produce of several thousand more good cows. Farmers are more and more turning to dairy industry and it is predicted that Yuma will become the center of a very great business along this line.

Turkeys, chickens, geese and ducks do remarkably well, and more than one of the Yuma Project farmers has made a fortune by dividing his time between his fields and his poultry.

It is well known that Mexico is practically depleted of its live stock. Thousands of thoroughbred cattle and hogs will be required annually in Mexico for many years and can be raised on the lands of the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT.

Irrigation Waters.

An abundance of water can be obtained to irrigate all of the lands of the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT either from the Colorado River or by wells. It has been demonstrated that the lower basin is underlaid with a water gravel bed that will furnish an inexhaustible supply of irrigation water at a lift by pump of from twenty-five to fifty feet, in



Yacht at anchor at La Bolsa (mouth of the Colorado River) one of the ports of the Colorado River Delta Project

to all parts of the world, while this railroad connecting at Yuma with the great Southern Pacific System trunk line already affords railroad facilities to all points in the United States. The entire state of Arizona is intensely interested in the construction of this railroad to the Gulf and the establishing of a line of steamships from there to the outside world because of the short haul this would give the great copper mining interests, livestock industries and cotton growers of the state to handle their products at a minimum cost as compared with the present

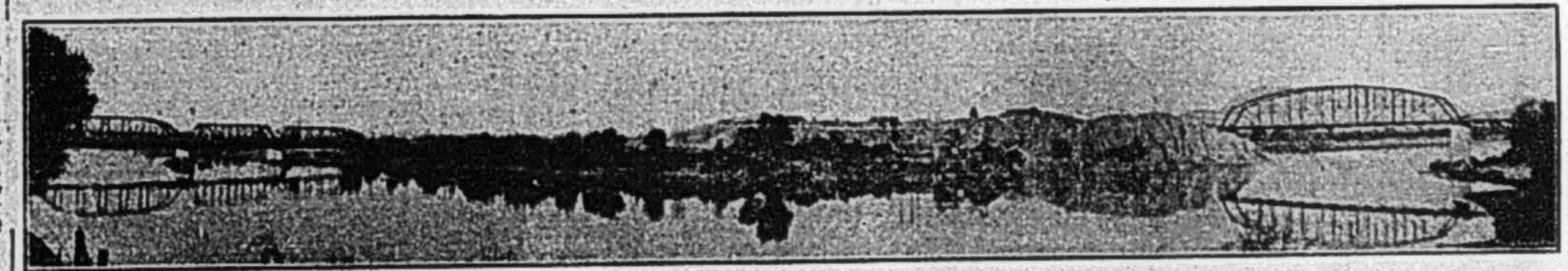
long haul and consequent high freight rates.

In connection with this subject, the New York Times, Sunday, February 1, 1920, in a full page illustrated article, begins its story with this paragraph:

"Arizona, which to the prosaic reader of maps is irrevocably locked in from the sea, wistfully measures the short distance across Sonora between her and the Gulf of California and wonders whether she may not have the advantage of a sea port some day.

PROHIBITION BRINGS PROSPERITY TO GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA GRAPES

The grape growing industry of California is prosperous, largely because of prohibition, declared Edward Sheehan, president of the California Grape Growers' Exchange, in an address here yesterday before the California Development Association. He declared the profits of the growers has trebled with prohibition and said where three years ago the average price for grapes was \$10 to \$20 per ton, it is now around \$75 and \$100 per ton.



THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BRIDGE AND THE "OCEAN TO OCEAN" HIGHWAY BRIDGE AT YUMA. When Yuma County's present road program is completed the county will have expended \$2,000,000 on permanent highways. The National from coast to coast highways converge at Yuma and cross the Colorado on the Highway Bridge shown in the picture.

MEXICAN LIONS AND TORTUAVAS

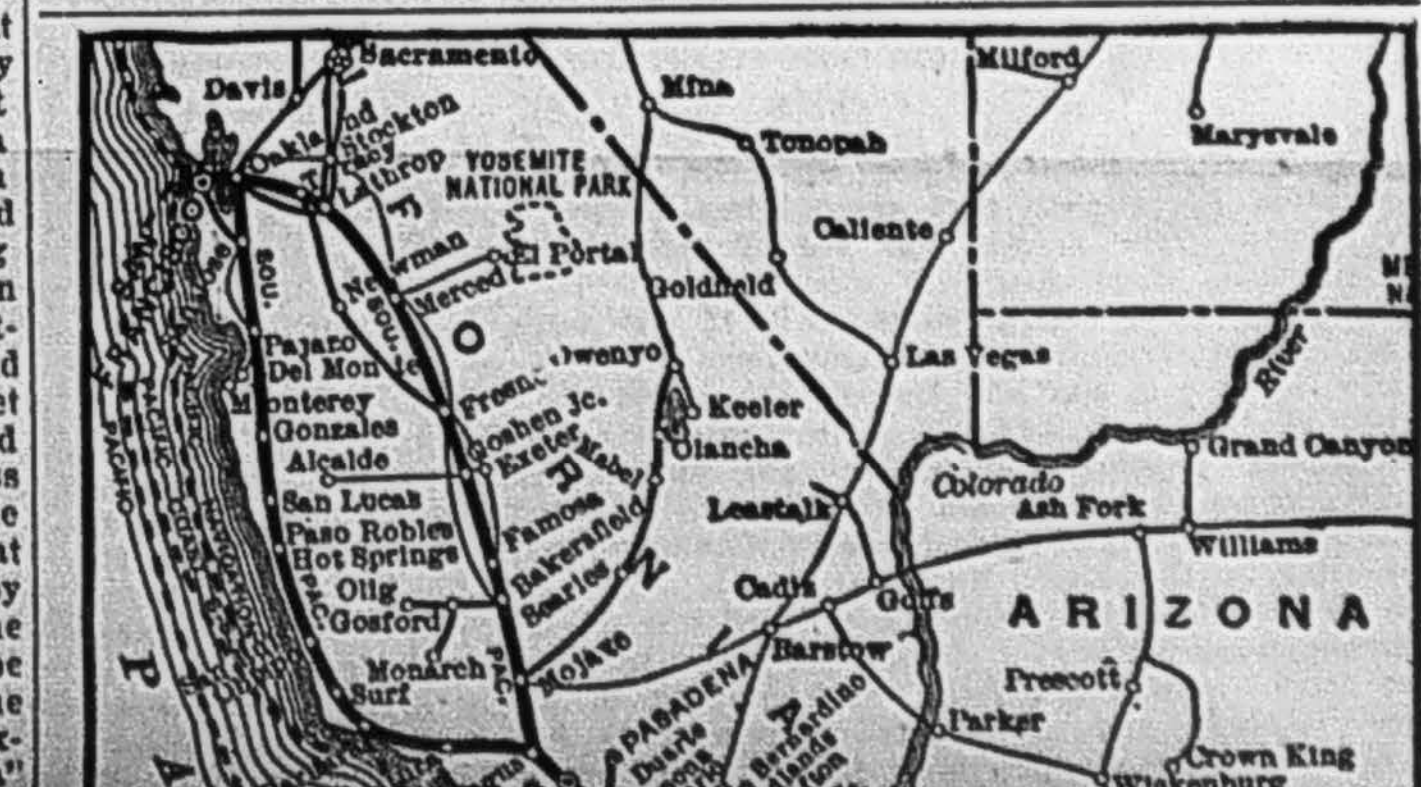
(Continued from page 1)

in the world. It is what the Mexicans call a "tortuava," whatever that may be. It is as symmetrically shaped as the famous rainbow trout and just as game. It is not the tunny nor the tarpon, nor the Jew-fish though as game as any of these, and will bite at anything from an old rag cut-bait, minnow, raw beef, spoon or the lowly angle worm. It attains a weight of two hundred and fifty pounds, and a length of six feet or better. The flesh is as fine and delicately flavored as the boneless smelt or the mountain trout. In the years to come the writer predicts that the "tortuava" will be regarded by real sportsmen as the jewel of the sea, to catch one of which will be worth traveling from one end of the continent to the other. It is no exaggeration to say that the "tortuava"

Del Toro has taken up his permanent residence in Yuma, Arizona, just across the line from their immense holdings, and will personally gladly greet everyone who desires to visit this country.—National Sportsman Boston, Mass.

There are \$270,000 worth of internal combustion engines for irrigation pumping in the Casa Grande Valley according to Prof. G. E. P. Smith irrigation engineer of the University of Arizona.

Keep the plow points sharp, and put the harrow discs on the grindstone frequently.



only because of the climatic conditions that prevail in this section of the country.

Sugar Cane.

Experiments have been made in the growing of ribbon sugar cane on the Yuma Project to such an extent as to prove beyond doubt that the "Delta" lands are perfectly adapted to the culture of this staple crop. Mr. Joe Ruby has about twenty acres of cane planted near Yuma. He has been growing it for the past seven years without replanting and it produces as high as seventy tons of raw cane per acre. According to Government analysis the sugar contents run to 15% which is as high as the best grown anywhere. This record can, without doubt, be duplicated, if not exceeded, on the lands of the "COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT."

Climatic Conditions

The United States Weather Bureau

Practically all kinds of fruits grow to great perfection throughout the Yuma Valley. They will do equally as well, or better, on the "delta" lands of Mexico. Yuma has become famous for its oranges and grapefruit grown on the Yuma Mesa. No better fruit of this character is grown anywhere in all the world. The same thing is true with regard to its grapes. It has been successfully demonstrated that grapes ripen earlier in the Yuma section than in the most favored sections of California. Table grapes and wine grapes are known to produce from four to eight tons per acre in the best grape-growing sections of California. The Yuma section will produce from eight to ten tons per acre. Maturing earlier than those in California, the Yuma grapes are marketed before the California grapes reach the market. The same, or better, conditions prevail on the Mexican Mesa lands.

The Yuma grown figs are the earliest on the American market and always command fancy prices. The Delta lands of the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT are as well adapted to pecan culture as any lands in Texas, Louisiana or Georgia. Pecan trees bear prolifically and on account of the mild climate in this section a crop failure is unknown.

Early Vegetables

On account of unusually favorable climatic conditions the lands of the Yuma Project and the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT are perfectly adapted to the growing of winter and early vegetables. Tomatoes, lettuce, beets, early potatoes, asparagus, spinach, peas and such other vegetables as command the highest market price are grown successfully during the winter months and are marketed in the east at great profit.

Thousands of thoroughbred cattle and hogs will be required annually in Mexico for many years and can be raised on the lands of the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT.

Irrigation Waters.

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Seashore and Pleasure Resort.

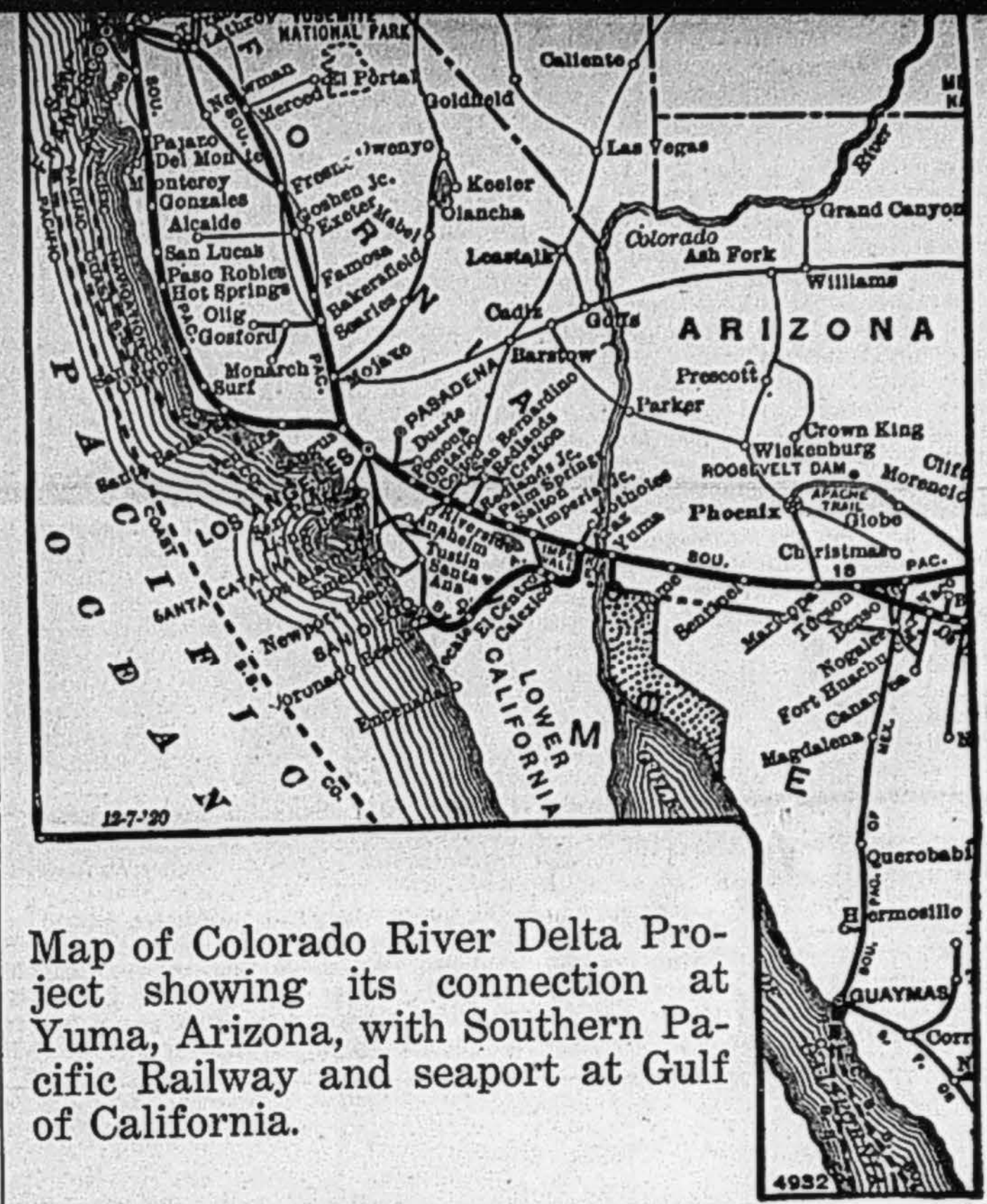
An ideal summer and winter pleasure and health resort, established on the Gulf of California, is looked forward to with great anticipation by the people of the Southwest, it being a recognized fact that climatic conditions at that point are even more equable than probably anywhere along the California coast. The fine beach, the immense beds of oysters and clams and game of almost every kind in abundance, will make this one of the most popular pleasure resorts on the North American continent. It is easily reached by steamship by way of the Gulf of California and by railroad or automobile from Yuma, Arizona.

Transportation.

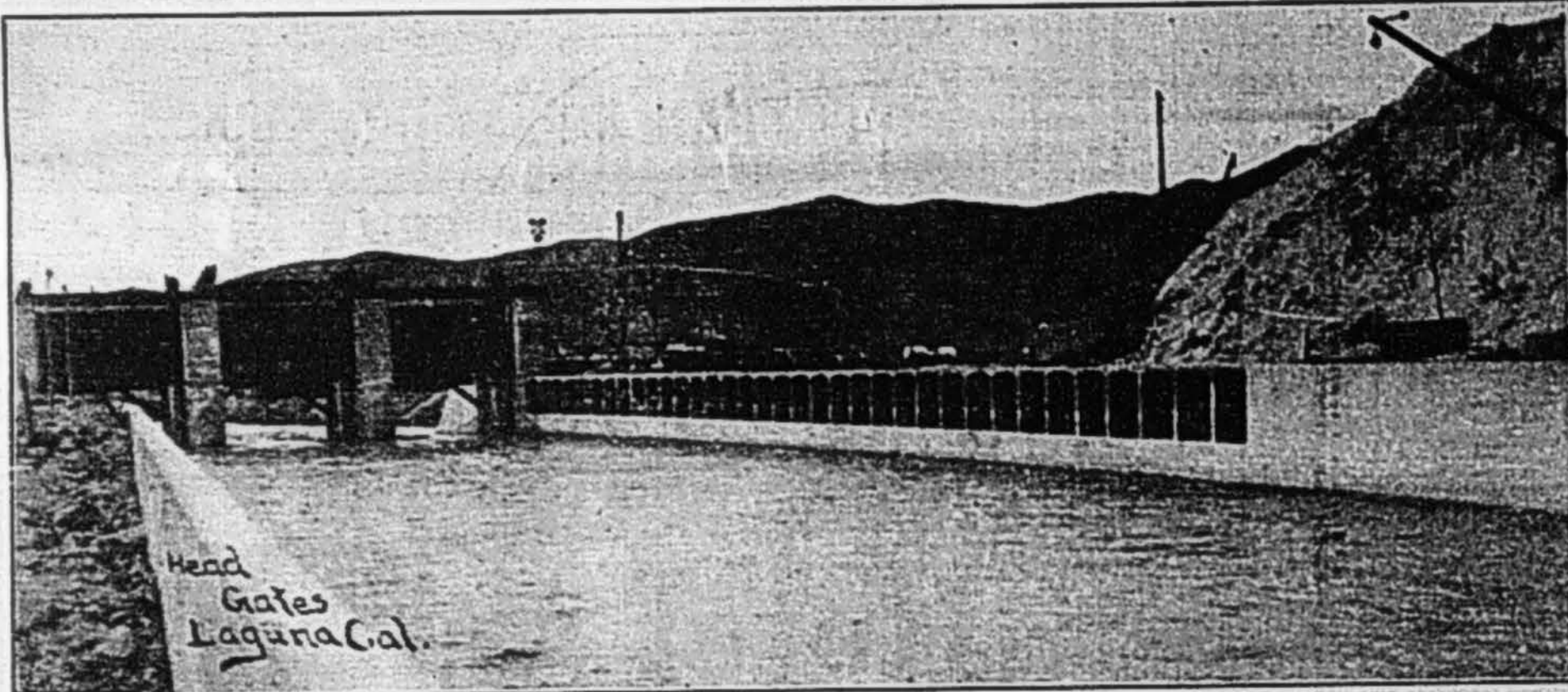
The COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT lands are reached by the United States Reclamation Railroad that runs both passenger and freight trains daily from Yuma to the boundary line and by a Warrenite paved road that is completed to within ten miles of the boundary. Ample funds are now in the treasury of Yuma County to complete this paved road to the border, thus affording at the present time every facility for transporting to and from these lands. A continuation of the U. S. Reclamation railroad from its present terminus down to the Gulf of California would at once afford water transportation

nor the tarpon, nor the Jew-fish though as game as any of these, and will bite at anything from an old rag cut-bait, minnow, raw beef, spoon or the lowly angle worm. It attains a weight of two hundred and fifty pounds, and a length of six feet or better. The flesh is as fine and delicately flavored as the boneless smelt or the mountain trout. In the years to come the writer predicts that the "tortuava" will be regarded by real sportsmen as the jewel of the sea, to catch one of which will be worth traveling from one end of the continent to the other. It is no exaggeration to say that the "tortuava" can be counted by the hundreds of thousands when they are "running." At all other seasons they are caught with hook and line by deep fishing. They never leave the Gulf of California, though frequently are caught as far south as below Guaymas, but never in any other waters. Just why no one has ever yet discovered when one can reach this favored spot in from three to five days from any part of the United States it is little wonder that the writer concludes that this is to be the wonderland of sportsmen in the years to come. And no prohibition to hinder you from taking a glass of wine or a bottle of beer whenever you like.

Hunting and fishing quarters are now being prepared for those who may want to visit this new Eldorado the coming winter and spring. Yuma, Arizona, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is the gateway to this immense property where practically everything that the huntsman or the fisherman may desire can be obtained. A large tract of the wildest and most rugged portion of their holdings will be maintained as a hunting preserve by Messrs. Mount and del Toro. All the balance of this immense tract will soon be colonized and converted into plantations. The writer is confident that at no distant date the old "Andrade Hacienda" is destined to be the most talked-of-section of the North American continent. Mr



Map of Colorado River Delta Project showing its connection at Yuma, Arizona, with Southern Pacific Railway and seaport at Gulf of California.



THE GREAT LAGUNA DAM 4,700 FEET LONG; CONSTRUCTION COST \$2,225,000.00
The picture shows the desilting basin and the water flowing into the Main canal on its way to Yuma and the Yuma Valley and the Lower Colorado Delta. Irrigating experts from many parts of the world come to Yuma to inspect this great work of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

has maintained a regular station at Yuma for forty-five years, during which time the records show that there was an average of 293 absolutely clear days, 56 partly cloudy days, 16 cloudy days and 15 rainy days. The Weather Bureau report, in a pamphlet covering the period from 1876 to 1921, inclusive, says:

"The length of the growing season, from the last temperature of 32 degrees in spring to the first in fall, averages 335 days at the Yuma Weather Bureau Station."

No other section of the United States can lay claim to such an extended growing season. On the "mesa" lands, during all this long period, no killing frosts were recorded, as attested by the late Franklin K. Lane, in his report to congress.

Delta Cotton Experiment.

Three years ago a tract of forty-two acres was cleared and planted

Wine Industry

Mexico imports practically all her wines from Europe, amounting to many millions of dollars annually, and on these wines there is a heavy import duty. A ready market, therefore, awaits the millions of gallons of wine that can be produced from grapes grown on this Mexican Mesa. With water transportation, via the Gulf of California, to the west coast of Mexico and Central and South America, the Mexican Mesa with its cheap transportation facilities will enjoy important advantages over the European production and there is every reason to believe that this industry will prove to be one of the most profitable in the Republic of Mexico.

Fully matured vineyards in Imperial Valley, California, have been known to bring a rental price of from \$300 to \$500 per acre. No lands in the great San Joaquin Val-

Livestock.

Feeding cattle for the market as they come off of the ranges nearby, breeding horses and mules for domestic use and for market, raising sheep for their mutton and wool live stock production in all of its branches, will bring a splendid return to the rancher in the Colorado River Delta. The mild climate, abundance of water, sunshine and feed combine to bring stock to an early maturity. They run in the open and are fed in the open.

Farmers on Yuma Project lands who have devoted their energies to stock raising have done even better than those who have farmed for crops only. Hogs have been especially profitable. They come to maturity early and grow all of the time in the open. An abundance of alfalfa, barley and maize gives them bone and weight. There are no loss-



Blooded cattle in the Delta.

Yuma Beckons

The Stag Cafe

Welcomes You

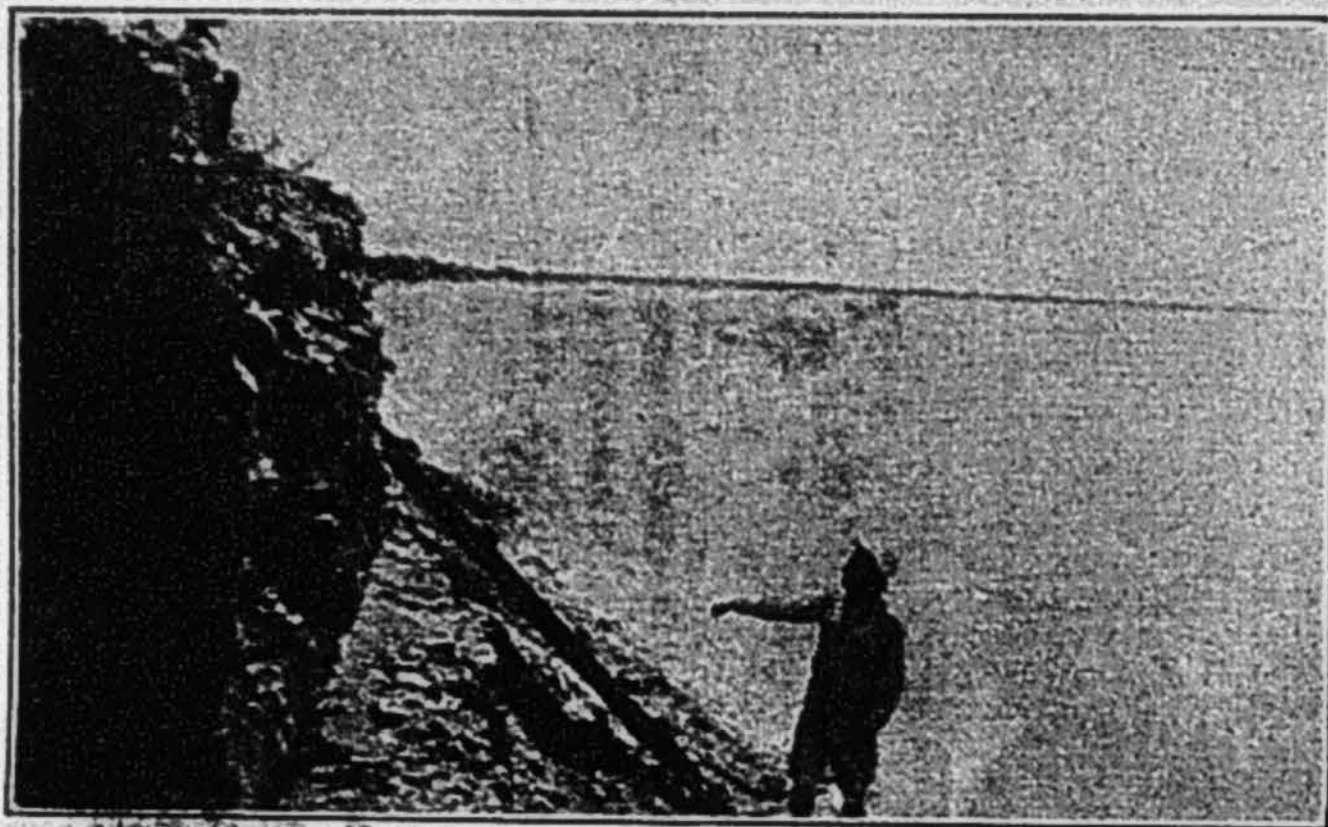


A record of 25 Years of continuous Satisfied Patronage.

Located in the center of Yuma's Business District. 100% Cuisine and Service.

The Stag Cafe

CHARLIE SAM, Prop.



Boat landing on Colorado River Delta Project, ten miles above mouth of river where it is two miles wide.

What Prohibition Did For the Wine Growers

(From Los Angeles Examiner)

Many New Uses Found For Grapes and the Price of Grapes Increased Three Hundred Percent.

Wine may be taboo in official circles, but the luscious grape from which it is made is still produced in bountiful quantities, and the popularity of this product of the vine has increased since the advent of prohibition.

Before the dry law went into effect, California wineries were fast

sweetness, flavor, "n everything," even if all the water had been dried out. It was the water that was apparently most objected to, anyhow.

Last season and the season before every grape grower in California, and elsewhere, for that matter, made, or could have made, big profits from the season's crops, whether the

emantic advertising, and advertising as everybody knows, is some teller

The production of this improved "pancake veneer" in the several California plants making it in 1920 was oversold before the makers were aware of what was happening. One of the largest plants devoted exclusively to the manufacture of grape syrup and located in the heart of San Joaquin vineyard district, is now doubling its capacity, and the company plans to add other wineries to its manufacturing equipment to meet the demand. All of which redounds to the interest of the grape grower for thousands of tons of fresh grapes will be demanded this year to keep the syrup factories going, and with spirited demands for fresh grape raisins, and other products of the vine. The syrup manufacturer will have to pay a pretty good price, in view of competition.

In the old days both the Federal government and the State agricultural college maintained corps of experts whose business it was to devise ways for growing more grapes for wine making and for producing more and better wines. Now these same experts are turning their thoughts toward creating new uses for wine grapes, and they have already suggested several new products that can be made from surplus grapes, including vinegar, denatured alcohol, cream tartar, stock feed from refuse, etc.

Taking it by and large, the grape growers seem to trim their sails to whatever wind that blows. If prohibition is here to stay, grapes will find a market in the free state, as raisins, grape syrup or other manufactured product. In addition, the market for ordinary grape juice has scarcely been invaded by the California grape producer, as this potential field has been left almost entirely to the concord grape growers of the East. That wine grapes can be made into a very palatable grape juice was shown at the Panama Pacific Exposition, when a California concern won first prize for a grape juice made from the local vines, in competition with that product from all the established grape juice centers of the East.

A vineyard in the foothills of the

O. T. McCOON SECURES FIRST UNIT IN COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT

Yuma Real Estate Operator Gets First Five Thousand Acres Sold Out of del Tero and Mount Empire at the Mouth of the Colorado.

While the formal "opening of the gates" to the Colorado River Delta Project will not occur until later in the year we are informed that our fellow-townsmen, Mr. O. T. McCoon has closed a contract of purchase for the first unit of 5,000 acres acting for himself and such other associates as may be invited to join him. Not only has he obtained the first right of selection of this but he will enjoy unusually favorable terms such as probably cannot again be duplicated.

Mr. McCoon has had years of practical and successful experience in the subdivision of large ranches in California, particularly in Fresno county, where he has been instrumental in bringing under cultivation extensive areas of grape and fig lands. He was one of the four well-known realty men of that section who formed the Fresno Realty Syndicate of which he was manager and later sole owner. Lands that this organization subdivided at from \$200 to

\$300 per acre now command from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre improved with vines and other fruits.

Since transferring his activities to Yuma he has sold to California investors over 200,000 acres of land in the valleys adjacent hereto.

Recognizing the unusually favorable conditions for grape culture offered in the "New Eldorado" of the California Gulf, Mr. McCoon proposes to devote his exclusive attention henceforth to the development of lands in this project. His experience in fruit culture in California and his intimate connection with the grape growing districts of that state assure the placing of this first unit in the hands of experienced and successful grape growers.

Mr. McCoon enjoys a reputation for reliability and square dealing in this as in the other communities in which he has lived and we bespeak for him success in the virgin field he now enters.

COLORADO BASIN NEW EMPIRE

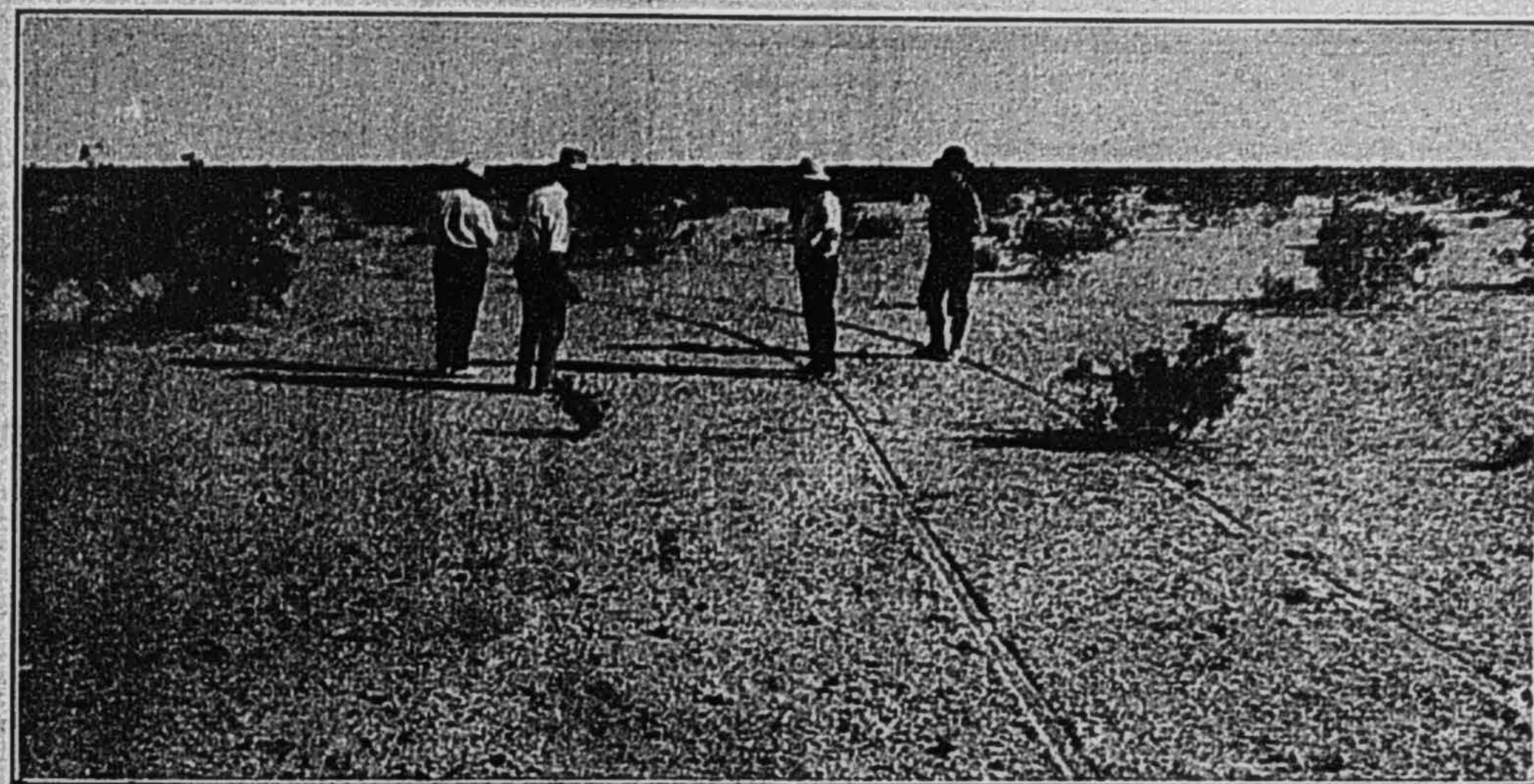
Larger Than Germany and Almost as Large as Texas, Rich Beyond Belief.

(From New York Times Editorial)

The Colorado Basin proper is greater in area than Germany and Italy combined, and the arable lands in this area would swallow up Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut and a greater part of New Jersey and leave room to spare. The climate ranges from a tropical heat in the South, where frost is unknown in the subsea-level lands, to the wind-swept heights of Wyoming, where the frost bites shrewdly every night of the year. Down in Arizona they are so certain of the daily appearance of the sun that a hotel keeper on the Mexican border for thirty years has offered to serve meals free to all comers on the day the sun is not seen. He was obliged to make good his offer for the first time during the last year.

The agricultural miracle lands of the world are located in the lower third of the Basin. Yuma valley in Arizona and the Colorado River Delta in Mexico are in this basin which, despite its heat, has indubitably been the theatre of the rise and fall of great civilizations—like Egypt—and apparently is on the threshold of another act of the great human drama. The rest of the Basin above Arizona is from 3,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level and exacts a more rugged stamina from its conquerors.

The development of this empire was originally proposed by Arthur P. Davis, then a member of the Panama Canal Commission, and now Director of the United States Reclamation Service. After the usual setbacks of the pioneer Davis managed to enlist the support of Franklin K. Lane, then Secretary of the Interior. The late Secretary Lane publicly stated that the Colorado River Delta in its soil, climate and irrigation facilities, enjoyed the most favorable



View of grape lands on Mesa of Colorado River Delta Project.

conditions for industrial agricultural development in southwestern America. Through the efforts of Lane Sir William Willcocks, the world's greatest hydraulic engineer, reclamation conqueror of Mesopotamia, Egypt and the Sudan, personally visited the Colorado Basin, and threw the influence of his professional prestige in favor of the project by vouching for the feasibility of Davis' plans.

The Colorado River, 1,800 miles long, rising in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming and on the Continental Divide in Colorado, flowing for 1,200 miles through a series of all but inaccessible chasms, reaching a climax in the Grand Canyon where the stream has bored its channel more than a mile and a half beneath the surface of the surrounding country, is the third longest river on the American continent.

The harnessing of this stream is the greatest engineering feat ever undertaken by the American people. Aside from the diversion of water for the irrigation of the vast acreage the dams will generate millions upon millions of horsepower of electrical energy urgently needed to conserve the fast-disappearing stores of fuel. Modern inventions have made it possible to transmit this energy to great distances.

The area below Boulder Canyon embraces one-third of the Colorado Basin. It is the most productive soil in the world. Alfalfa hay is cut twelve times a year, with a yield of one ton per acre per cutting. Average in garden truck raises crops valued at from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre. Vegetables, berries, melons, wheat, tropical fruit, practically every agricultural product of the soil is grown in record-breaking quantities. And the crops are highly profitable because they may be placed on the markets in all parts of the American Continent from six to eight weeks ahead of crops from any other section.

The annual agricultural yield of the 1,000,000 acres under cultivation is approximately \$200,000,000. This supports a population of less than 200,000. In the light of these figures it is easy to comprehend why people gathered from every State in the Union at an auction recently held in this region, (Yuma Mesa of which this mesa of the Colorado River Delta is a continuation), by the Government and within less than a day purchased 5,000 acres of raw desert land with prospective water facilities at prices starting not lower than \$225 per acre, and representing over a million dollars of investment. There is in the developed area land that cannot be bought for \$5,000 per acre.

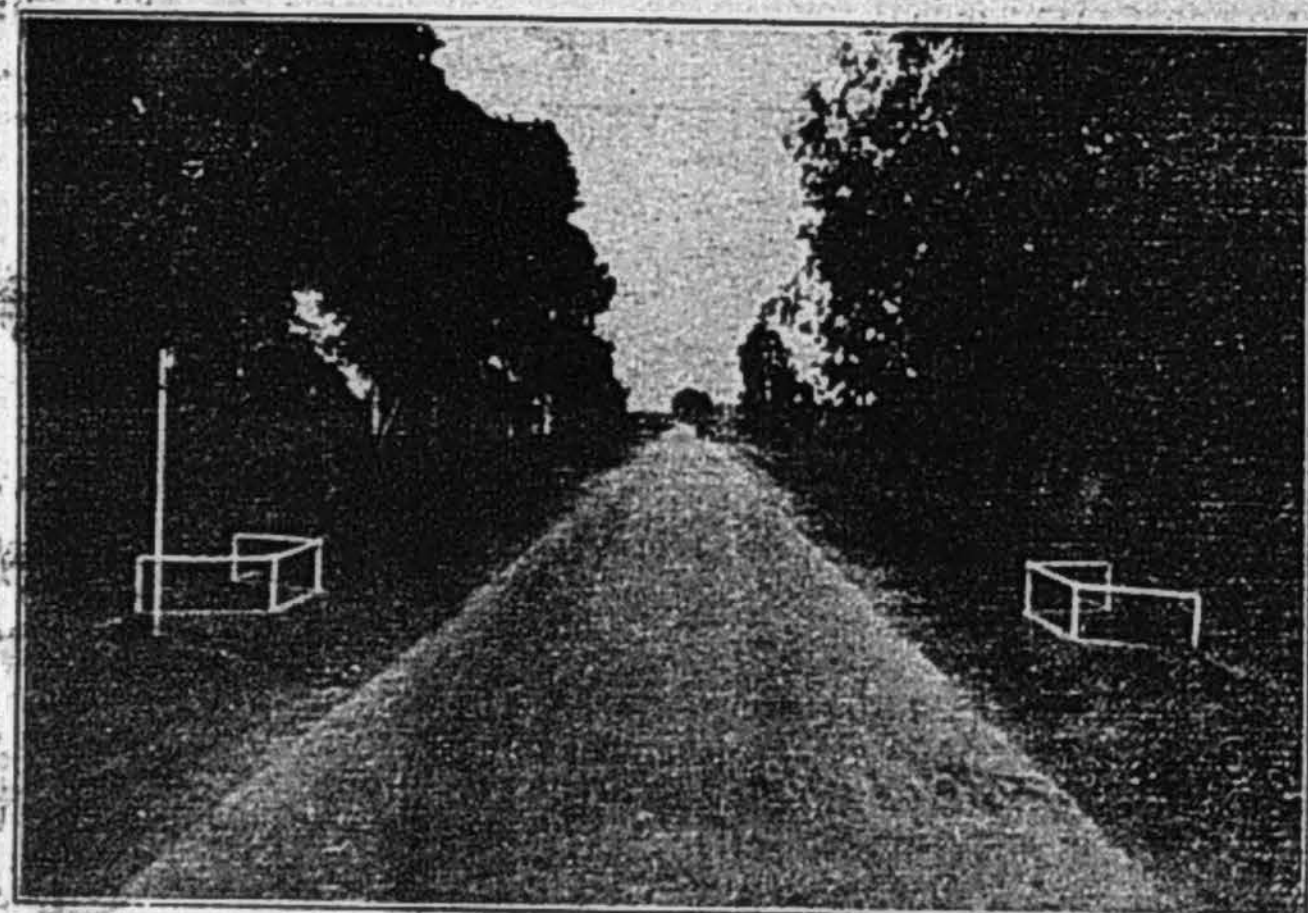
The Colorado River

By Franklin K. Lane

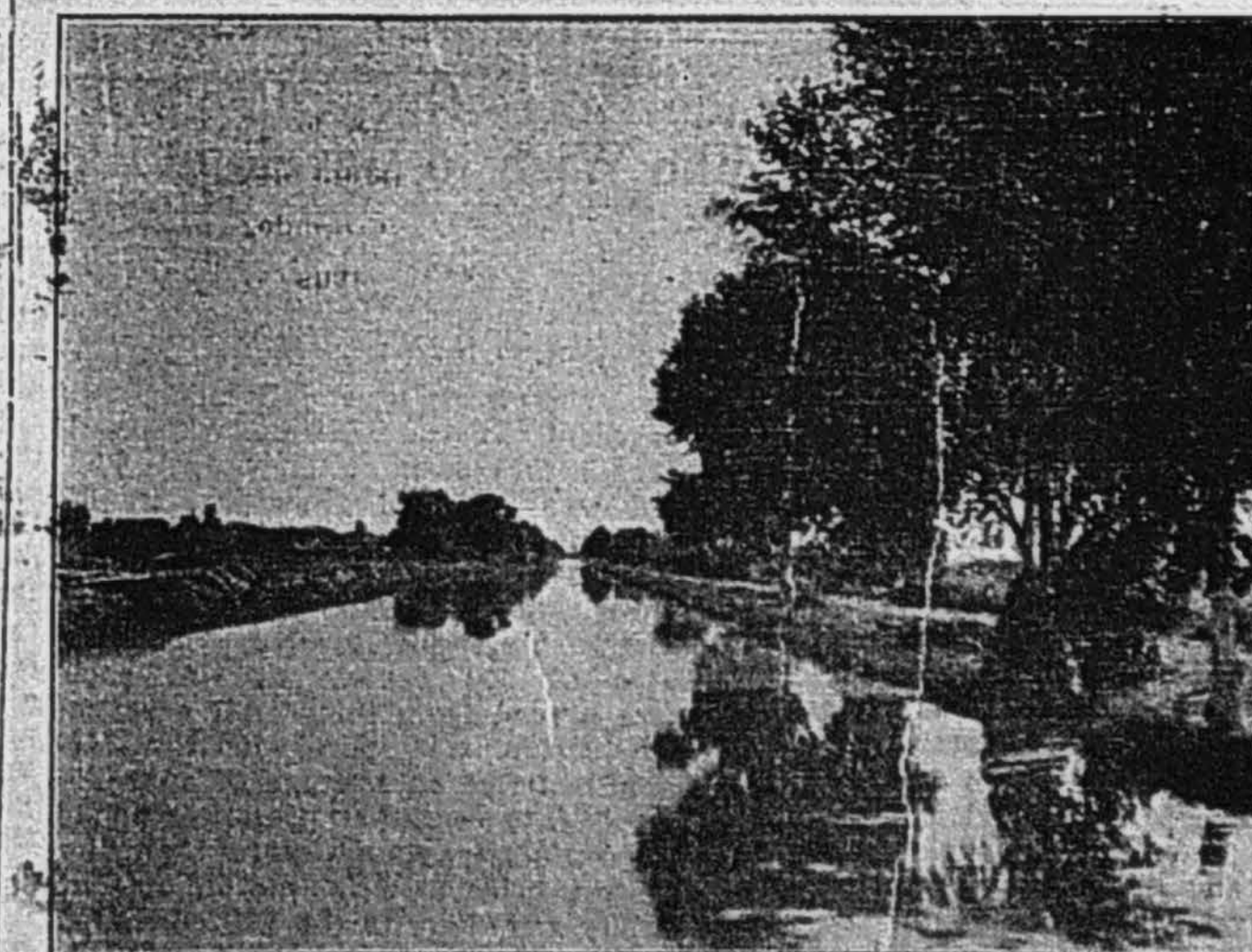
A river that has never been, and can never be the highway of the people or of their commerce, but a mighty stream destined to give life to millions of unborn acres, to furnish light and power to the towns, farms, mines, railroads and industries near by, and to draw from all the world those who love beauty and are impressed by grandeur in nature—this is the Colorado River, a unique national asset. We have not yet begun to use it nor to see the things it can do. A hundred years

from now it will be a series of long lakes, tumbling cataracts and high dams. It will lift its own waters and spread them over lands that will produce whatever man needs for life or industry.

I look to see \$100,000,000 expended on and along the Colorado in the next ten or twenty years and most of that expenditure will be in evidence 500 years hence in the permanent works that supply water to this American Nile.



The paved highway from Yuma southward. Soon to be extended to San Luis (gateway to Colorado River Delta Project).



Yuma Valley Irrigation Canal now emptying its surplus water onto the Colorado River Delta Project.

E. F. SANGUINETTI

YUMA, ARIZONA

the pioneer merchant of the Yuma Valley

Established in 1888

BUYER AND SHIPPER OF ALL YUMA VALLEY PRODUCTS

Alfalfa Seed, Hay, Barley, Wheat, Milo

the Golden State were building up a reputation for quality that meant much to the grape growers of the wine districts. Prohibition, it was feared, would wipe out of existence the entire industry dependent upon the wineries for a market. But the unexpected happened, and the wine grape growers received greater prices for their crops than they did in the old days, an amazingly large number of persons in the East, North and South developing a keen appetite for California wine grapes.

The market absorbed all the fresh grapes offered, and thousands of tons of them were shipped long distances, in big boxes, crates and barrels, in spite of the fact that a very large proportion of the fresh fruit would not be in fit condition for table use. A slightly fermenting grape seemed to have a certain appeal to purchasers, and practically no shipments of fresh grapes were refused for lack of freshness at destination.

Dried grapes, too, came in for a veritable wave of popularity, and whereas in former years only the choicest raisin grapes were thought to be suitable for drying, now all varieties looked alike to the public. Dried grapes, it seemed, had acquired a peculiar "medicinal" virtue, particularly the ones that had always been known strictly as "wine grapes." These juicy grapes, it was found would dry excellently in the sun, or in dehydrators, keeping, all the

lawn of the coming grape harvest time is just as rosy with promise of profits as any that has gone before.

If one buys a vineyard today he pays the kind of price demanded for "war babies" several years ago, and there is a surprisingly large number of buyers ready to pay the price with a surprisingly small number of vineyardists who are anxious to sell.

Some of the closed wineries are being reopened and devoted to the making of grape syrup. Some one it appears, had been amusing himself by figuring out how many plates of hotcakes, waffles and other breakfasts were consumed every day, and he arrived at a total so staggering as to come to the conclusion that the American people were yet "honing" for a new table syrup to make batter cakes better. And what fruit had the most sugar content and flavor most suitable for this new syrup? The grape, of course. The U. S. Department of Agriculture said so. The syrup of the grape, too, could be converted into a most excellent soft drink. Then some one careless enough to leave the cork out of a bottle of the syrup mixture made the truly horrifying discovery that the product thus neglected would lose its sweet disposition and develop qualities like those that made Maudslowiak famous. There seemed to be a tremendous market for grape syrup all at once, even in advance of any sys-

tem. Raisins, grape syrup or other manufactured product. In addition, the market for ordinary grape juice has scarcely been invaded by the California grape producer, as this potential field has been left almost entirely to the concord grape growers of the East. That wine grapes can be made into a very palatable grape juice was shown at the Panama Pacific Exposition, when a California concern won first prize for a grape juice made from the local vines, in competition with that product from all the established grape juice centers of the East.

A vineyard in the foothills of the Golden State, or in the sunny, somewhat hot, valleys of the interior is a mighty pretty possession and it will now, and from all signs in sight at least, continue to pay big dividends. The grape has always occupied too important and too intimate a place with man since the dawn of history to be put out by such a little thing as prohibition. The juice of the grape is not intoxicating per se and there are too many legitimate and perfectly lawful uses to which grapes can be put to bring about a serious impairment of the viticulture industry.—By A. L. D.

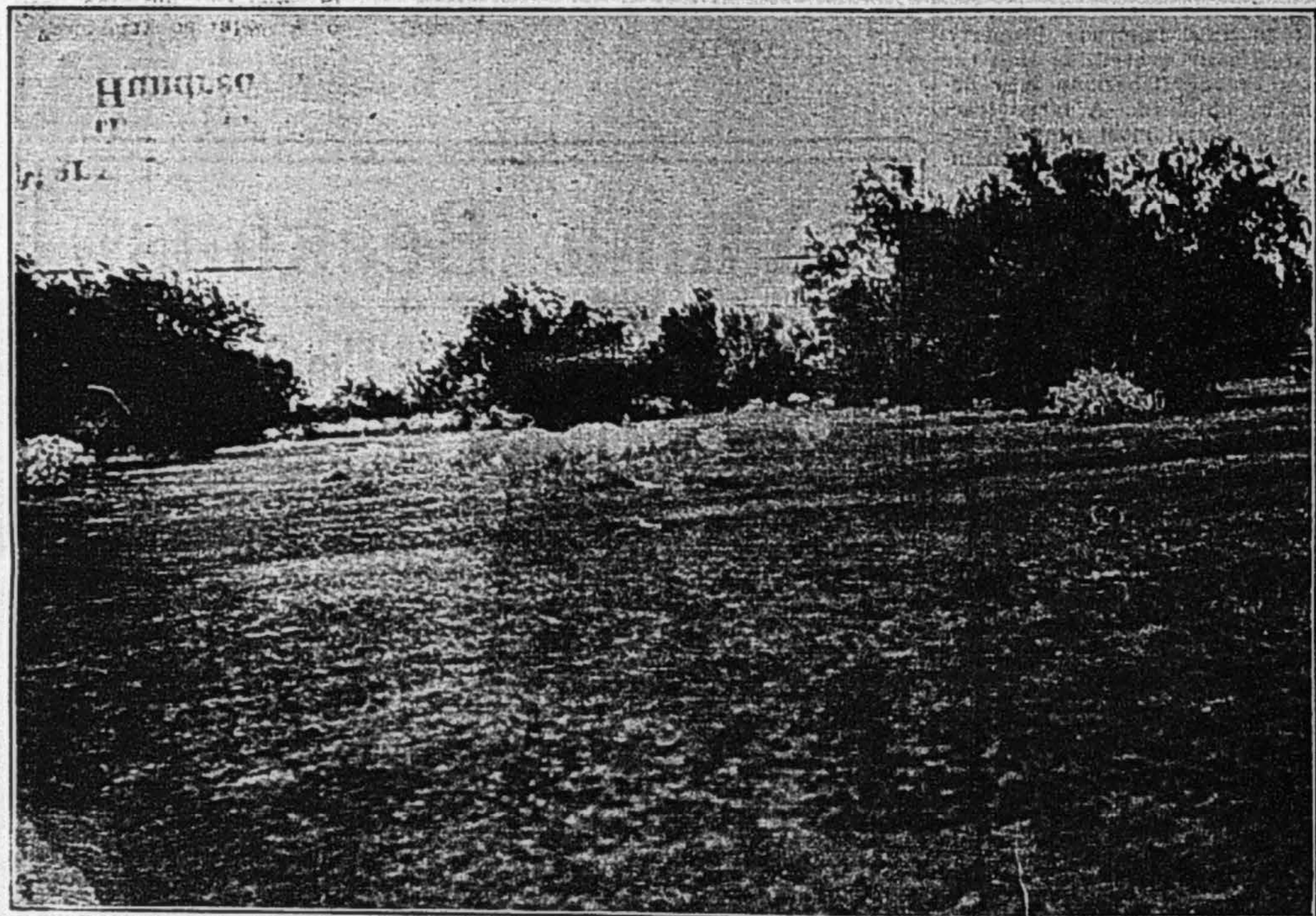
The mesa lands in the Colorado River Delta, because of their proximity to the warm waters of the Gulf of California, will ripen their fruits and vegetables earlier than any district in the United States.

above sea level and exacts a more rugged stamina from its conquerors. The development of this empire was originally proposed by Arthur P. Davis, then a member of the Panama Canal Commission, and now Director of the United States Reclamation Service. After the usual setbacks of the pioneer Davis managed to enlist the support of Franklin K. Lane, then Secretary of the Interior. The late Secretary Lane publicly stated that the Colorado River Delta in its soil, climate and irrigation facilities, enjoyed the most favorable

200,000. In the light of these figures it is easy to comprehend why people gathered from every State in the Union at an auction recently held in this region. (Yuma Mesa of which this mesa of the Colorado River Delta is a continuation), by the Government and within less than a day purchased 5,000 acres of raw desert land with prospective water facilities at prices starting not lower than \$225 per acre, and representing over a million dollars of investment. There is in the developed area land that cannot be bought for \$5,000 per acre.



PREPARING MESA LAND FOR VINEYARD.



Scene in the Colorado River Delta Project.

Announcement

I have been accorded the privilege of selecting, and have contracted to purchase, the first unit of five thousand acres in the COLORADO RIVER DELTA PROJECT under unusually favorable conditions as to price and terms.

This acreage is about evenly divided between "delta", or low land for alfalfa, cotton, corn, cereals, etc., and "mesa", or high land, identical with the celebrated Yuma Mesa.

The highest expert authorities in grape culture in California pronounce these "mesa" lands as the equal, if not the superior, to the most favored grape districts of California. Practically frostless, as these lands are, with a growing season of not less than eleven months in the year should land the fruits and early vegetables from this district in the eastern markets earlier than those of any other known section. There are other important advantages surrounding these lands which place them in a class by themselves.

All inquiries about this new agricultural wonderland will be cheerfully answered.

O. T. McCOON, Yuma, Arizona.

E. F. SANGUINETTI

YUMA, ARIZONA

the pioneer merchant of the Yuma Valley

Established in 1888

BUYER AND SHIPPER OF ALL YUMA VALLEY PRODUCTS

Alfalfa Seed, Hay, Barley, Wheat, Milo, Maize, Cotton, Honey, Etc.

With its intimate knowledge of the community; its close relationship with the Yuma Valley people, gained by 34 years of faithful dealing; its share in the development of this section; and its excellent reputation and experience in the world's markets, the house of Sanguinetti is able to render its patrons a skilled, efficient service of which it has every right to be proud.

Wholesale and retail dealers in General Merchandise

Stores at Yuma, Somerton and Gadsden, Arizona and Bard, Calif.

Hotel Arizona

and the HOTEL GANDOLFO

the guest room of the City of Yuma

COOL, AIRY ROOMS AND AN EXCELLENT SERVICE THAT IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

Free Bus Meets All Trains

Sample Rooms

Stop at the Hotel Arizona or the Gandolfo When You Visit Yuma.

From the papers of Ed Fletcher, the following letters have been removed to the alphabetized correspondence files:

"YUMA GRAPEFRUIT SYNDICATE"

HILL, George M.:

Hill to Franklin, November 3, 1922
Fletcher to Hill, December 28, 1922
Hill to Fletcher, December 30, 1922

KING, T. H.:

Fletcher to King, November 29, 1922
King to Fletcher, November 29, 1922

Also removed:

COMPLETE 1922 CORRESPONDENCE FILES OF
PONTIUS, D. W. AND FRANKLIN, J. E.

Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 69 Folder: 20

**Business Records - Other Fletcher Activities - Yuma
Mesa Arizona Grapefruit Syndicate - Blueprints
- Small blueprint and water distribution system**



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