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# Points of Industry

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1911  
No. 1000



# F RUI TS OF INDUSTRY.

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POINTS AND PICTURES  
ALONG THE CENTRAL RAILROAD  
OF GEORGIA.

THROUGH TWO STATES,  
GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

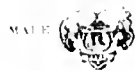
TEXT BY PLEASANT A. STOVALL. PHOTOGRAPHS BY O. PIERRE HAVENS.

ISSUED BY THE  
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA SYSTEM

W. F. SHELLMAN,  
TRAFFIC MANAGER

J. C. HAILE,  
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

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THE COMPLETE ART PRINTING WORKS  
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1896

# CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

## GENERAL OFFICES, SAVANNAH, GA.

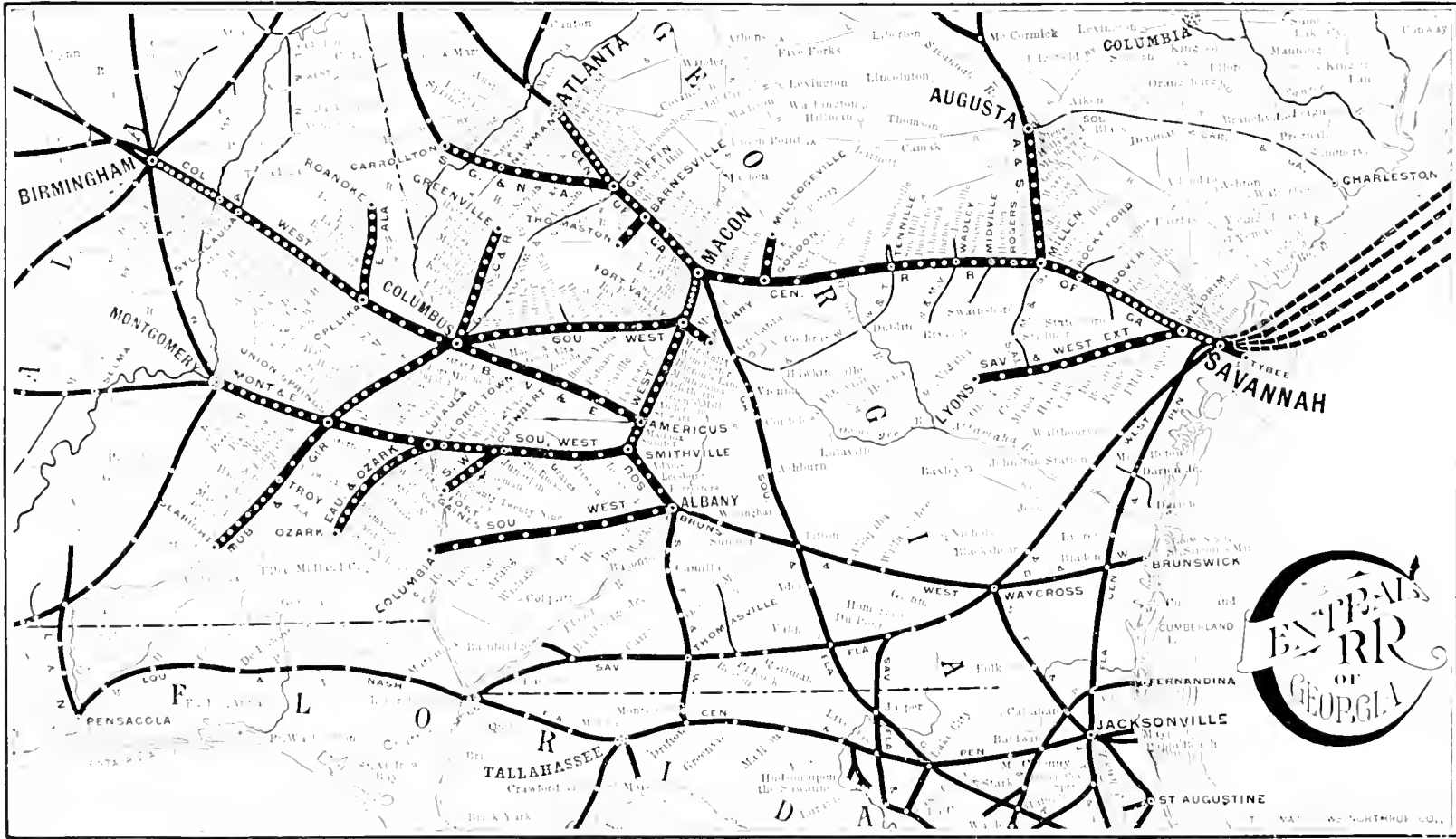
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## IN A FEW WORDS.

**I**N THE FOLLOWING PAGES are described some of the fruits of industry along the lines of the Central Railroad of Georgia System.

By "fruits of industry" are meant the products of the fields and factories, the mills and orchards, the mines and farms and gardens, and many points of interest which have been built up since the civil war. It is not to be expected, of course, that all of the material interests have been written up or even mentioned. In a system comprising nearly 1,500 miles of railroad it would be impossible, in the limits of a book, to treat of every industry in every place. A few of the principal or typical scenes, with appropriate facts and figures, have been selected, so that the reader may have some idea of the fertility of the soil, of the progress made in fruit growing and manufacturing, and of the diversity of occupation in this favored section of the South.

It is conceded that in point of material development the States of Georgia and Alabama have led the whole South. Perhaps we might say, and with entire truth, that the sections of these States traversed by the Central Railroad of Georgia show more advancement than any other. The country developed and served by the lines of this System has greater diversity of products than any similar territory in the United States.

The System within the limits of the Central Railroad of Georgia takes in the cities of Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Macon and Columbus. The System is 1,424 miles in length. It includes Americus, Albany, Milledgeville, Eufula, Opelika, Troy, Union Springs, Cuthbert, Griffin, Barnesville, Fort Gaines, Temille, Fort Valley, and many other important towns in Georgia and Alabama. It handles every variety of resource, from coal and iron to cotton and wool, peaches, grapes, truck, grain and rice. It gridrons a country where there is every kind of soil and

climate, and yet where "rainless summers and frozen winters" are unknown. It taps a mountain range where the largest mineral deposits in the world are found, and it indurates a belt where the greatest peach orchards in the world throw their blossoms to the ground. It reaches a cotton growing country where the richest agricultural lands yield up their tons of "southern snow," and it spans liberal streams where hundreds of thousands in water power run riot to the sea. This richness of field and factory and furnace, this wealth of growing towns and great cities, have made it the artery of an empire. Two million people live along its line and contribute to its greatness, while the country through which it runs is growing richer every year because of a perfect system of transportation.

### *FIRST CLASS EQUIPMENT*

Of the physical character of this Railway System it is only necessary to say that its equipment is the best. It has every facility for handling the heaviest freight and passenger traffic. It can move people and products at short notice and with perfect method. Its motive-power and car service are complete. It has the best wharf and terminal advantages, and its rail lines empty their freight into the holds of ten large iron Steamships, which ply between Savannah, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It handles cotton, pig iron, peaches and people with equal expedition.

Its fast freight dispatch lines are provided with every means of ventilation and refrigeration for truck and fruit, and its principal passenger schedules are made attractive by speed and sleeping-car comforts. The road-bed everywhere in the System is in first class order. No rail line in the country is in better condition.

### *HISTORY OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.*

The history of the Central Railroad is the history of steam transportation in Georgia. Chartered in this State early in the century, when the growing commerce with demanded greater communication among the people, its original incorporators were undecided whether to dig a series of canals between the navigable rivers, or whether to venture upon the novel and hazardous undertaking of building a railway. The Governor of Georgia about this time, actuated by a spirit of enterprise, tempered with conservatism, advocated the construction of canals by the State and the citizen. It is not then surprising that the charter of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia conferred the power either to dig canals or to make a railway. Finally, the latter policy prevailed. The original survey of a rail line between Savannah and Macon was made in 1837. This road, 190 miles in length, was finished October 13, 1844, ten years after the work was projected. It must have been at that time the longest railroad in the United States. In 1845 we note the progress of companies for the construction of the South western, the Macon & Western, and the Augusta & Savannah railroads, the beginnings of the great system of the Central Railroad of Georgia.

### *MAKING FARM LANDS PAY.*

The masses of people along the line of the Central Railroad are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the finest farm lands in the South are located here, and nearly 1,000,000 bales of cotton are raised in this section. One of the best farms in the two States is that of Mr. M. C. Scott of Montgomery, Ala. He came from Michigan just after the war, and took charge of an old worn out plantation near Montgomery. He has brought it up to such a high standard of cultivation that it produces now 100 bushels of corn and from one to two bales of cotton to the acre. He cultivates 2,000 acres of land and fertilizes them well. His experience is that there has never been a year when the place has not made money, besides paying for the improvements placed upon it. Mr. Scott employs colored hands entirely. His conviction is that this labor, when well managed and well guarded, is most satisfactory. He plants a large tract in garden truck, and has a herd of 140 Jerseys. He regards the sile as the salvation of farm cattle. He plants plentifully of cow peas,

which he believes is the "clover of the South." Mr. Scott purchased this land for a mere song. It is now worth \$100,000. This is a good type of Western energy which has made a fortune upon Southern soil. His motto is "Diversify, Intensify, Multiply." There are many fine farms along the Central Railroad of Georgia which can be brought out in the same way. Energy, personal attention, and business method are all that are needed to make farming pay in the South.

### *FRUIT LANDS OF THE WORLD.*

The fruit paradise of the country is along the lines of the Central Railroad, running through sections of Georgia which claim the unique distinction of having the largest peach, pear, and plum orchards in the world. The rare sight of 1,000,000 peach trees, 30,000 pear trees, with plums and grapes in proportion, gives but a faint idea of the possibilities of this great State.

The finest fruit farm in Georgia is that of Mr. S. H. Rumph, near Marshallville, Houston County. He is the pioneer fruit grower in that section. His neighbors ridiculed him when he announced the intention of making a living out of peach growing, just after the war, but he has kept at his work. His place is now one of the most prosperous in America. It is estimated that the net yield of his peach trees and nurseries for the season of 1895 is considerably more than \$100,000.

Fruit growers from Ohio and Connecticut have planted orchards of peach, plum, and pear trees and vineyards in the fruit belt along the Central Railroad of Georgia. There have been 1,000 car loads shipped over this line from Houston County alone during this season.

The facilities enjoyed by the Central Railroad of Georgia for shipping fruit promptly to every point East and West have developed the orchards and truck farms in Georgia and Alabama to a wonderful extent. It is conceded that the Georgia peach has dethroned the California and Delaware fruit very largely in the markets of the United States.

### *LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES.*

The lumber and naval stores interests of the country served by the Central Railroad of Georgia are enormous. Some of the largest mills in the South



are operated along these lines. The city of Savannah each year receives 1,000,000 packages of naval stores.

### *HEALTH OF THIS SECTION*

The health of this section has been secured for all time by the boring of artesian wells. In most places in this System there is a clear and constant flow of artesian water. This has been a great blessing to Southwest Georgia, for the richest and most fertile part of the South is likewise the most habitable. Wheat, corn, hay, oats, potatoes and vegetables of every kind, fruits, rice, and sugar cane are among the products of this land. The soil is productive, and readily responsive to cultivation.

### *PLENTY OF AVAILABLE LAND LEFT*

There are hundreds of thousands of acres now available for fruit growing and market gardening. Not a tittle of the land so well adapted to this work is under cultivation. Labor is abundant, climate is equable, hours of work are long, and transportation facilities ample. The Ocean Steamship Company and the New England & Savannah Steamship Company, operating ten large fast steamships, from Savannah to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, offer cheap and convenient water routes to the North and East.

### *NO LONGER A LAND OF EXPERIMENT*

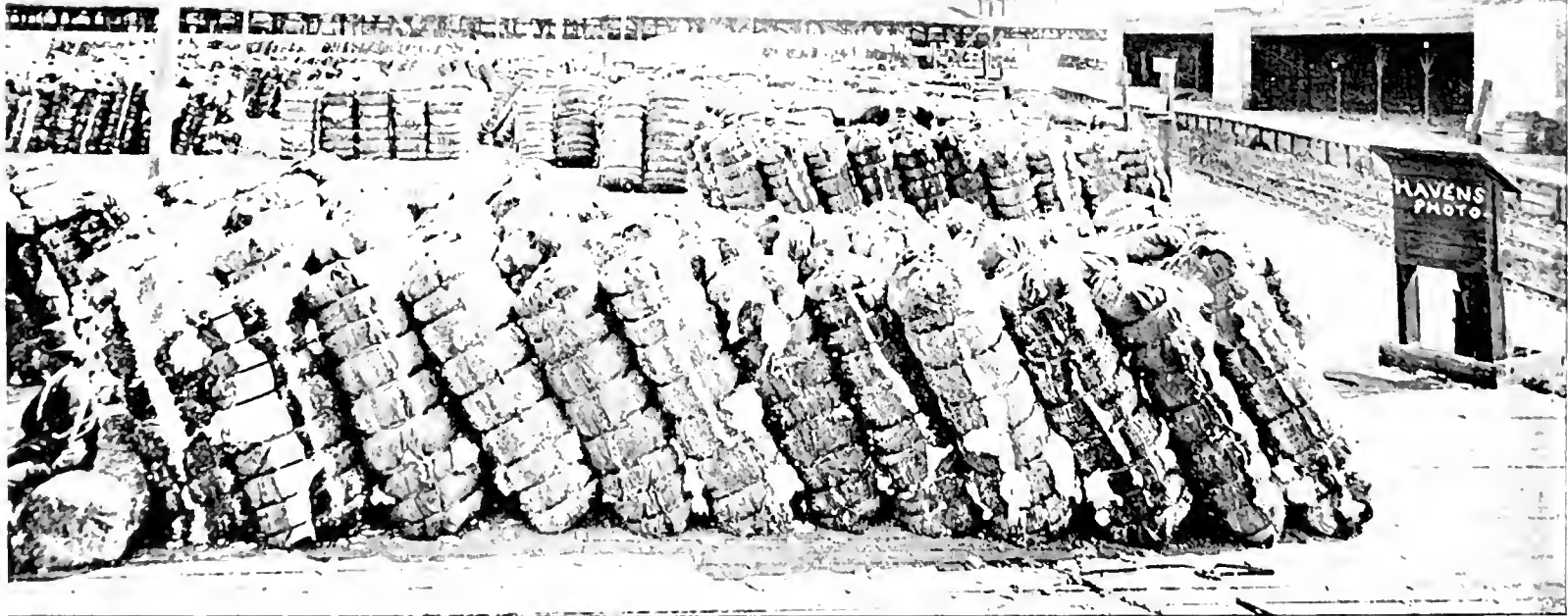
The manufacturing plants of the South have passed the age of experiment. They are now making finer numbers of cotton threads, and are working up

improved mineral ores. The mills of Columbus, Ga., are selling high grade colored goods, and are turning out crash towels equal to the best French make, while the furnaces of Birmingham, Ala., not content with setting the pace to the world in producing pig iron, are turning their attention to making steel. Fuel in this section is exhaustless, and water powers are uncounted. Farmers or mill men, North and East, who come South will find along the lines of the Central Railroad of Georgia the garden spot of America.

### *CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.*

But no treatise would be complete or satisfactory which did not mention the people who live in this section, who drive these industries, who cultivate these fields. It may be inferred from what has already been said that the men and women of Georgia and Alabama are thrifty and industrious. More than this, they are conservative, virtuous, educated and religious. Respect for law and order is inherent and universal. Turbulence is foreign to the character of these people. They are honest and hospitable, orderly and peace-loving. Everywhere their schools and churches are fostered with special care. In these pages are sketches of some of the oldest and best graded institutions of learning in the land. The public school system is firmly established in their affection. The people give readily for the education of white and colored children. From the organization of the colony and its tutelage by the Wesleys, Georgia has been a State of deep moral and religious tone, and its sister State, Alabama, had its origin with the same people, and preserves the same instincts. The people are tolerant in all matters of politics and religion, and the stranger finds ready welcome and congenial association.





SCENE AT CENTRAL RAILROAD COTTON WHARF, SAVANNAH

To give some idea of how many bales of cotton the Central Railroad of Georgia handles, we may say that in one day, November 7, 1894, there were 64,791 bales on hand in Savannah. Last year the company shipped from Savannah about 750,000 bales. The cotton is compressed and is quickly taken from the wharves, as shown in the picture, and loaded on board the ships of the

Ocean Steamship Company, and forwarded to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. These ships will carry over 5,000 bales at a trip. Over the sheds of the wharves can be seen the masts and funnels of three of the company's ships, while the spars of a sailing vessel are shown to the right of the picture, loading with cotton and naval stores for a foreign port.



EAGLE AND PHENIX MILLS, COLUMBUS, GA.

These are the largest cotton and woolen mills in the South. The plant consists properly of three mills. No. 1 Mill was built in 1868; No. 2 Mill in 1871; No. 3 Mill in 1878. The woolen mill was put up in 1870. There are in this immense plant 50,000 spindles and 1,500 looms. The mills consume 50 bales of cotton and 1,000 pounds of wool a day, and turn out 200 varieties of

goods. Among these are jeans, satinets, kerseys, cottonades, plaids, gingham, ticking, towels, diaper and a great assortment of plain and colored cotton goods. There is 4,000 horse-power available at the Eagle and Phenix dam across the Chattahoochee River, and about 2,000 horse power is in use. The mill employs 2,000 hands and represents an investment of \$2,225,000.



A SQUARE MILE OF PEACH TREES FORT VALLEY GA

Edgewood Farm, the property of the Hale Georgia Orchard Company at Fort Valley, consists of 1,000 acres of the finest fruit and nursery lands in the South. It is situated on an elevated ridge 600 feet above the sea. There are 100,000 trees in the orchard in full bearing from May to August, and there are 30 wagons belonging to the company busily hauling peaches to the railroad

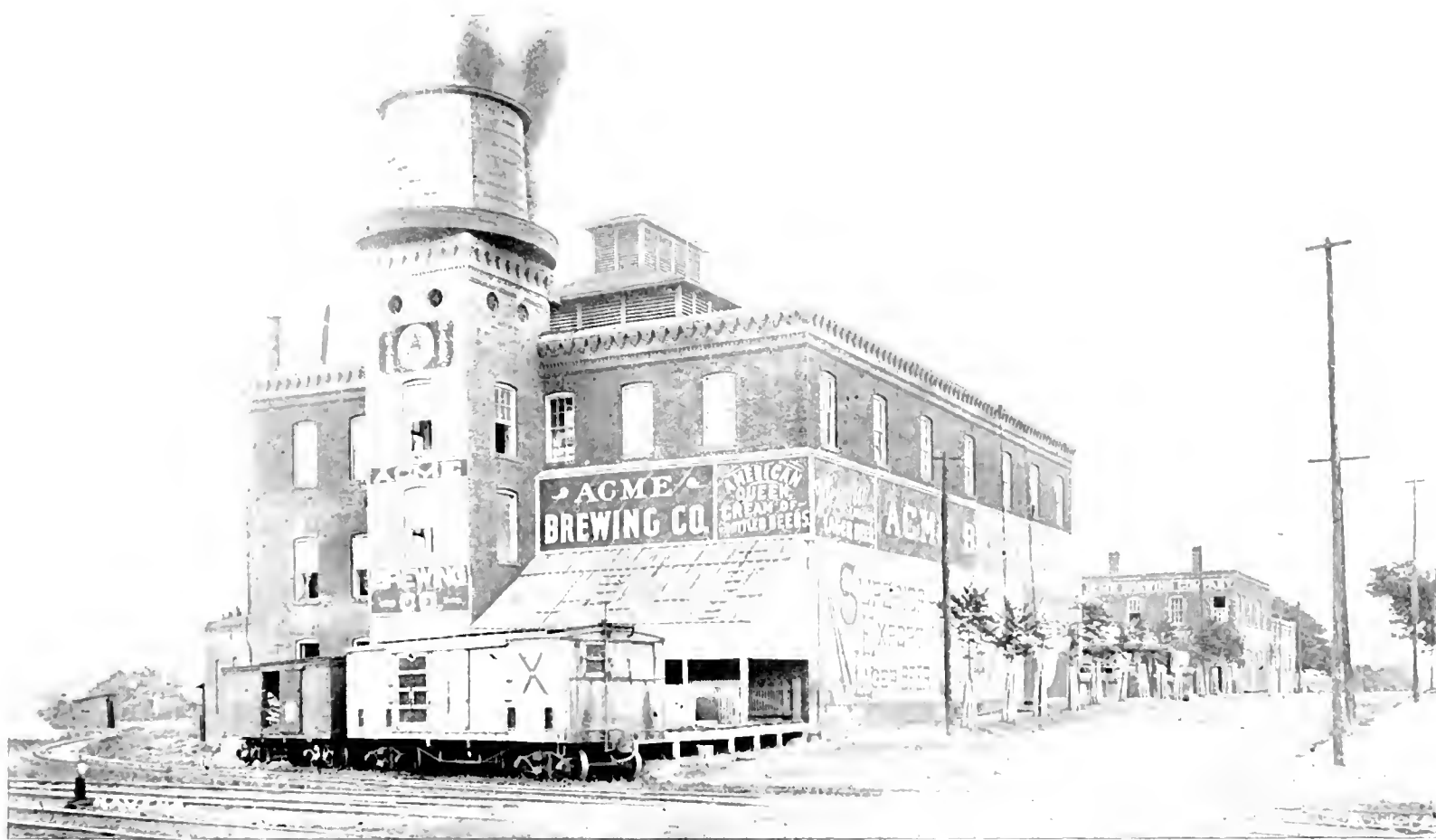
station. The scene in the picture is photographed from the packing house of the company near Fort Valley. As far as the eye can reach there is a vista of peach trees, and the fruit this year battles the efforts of the most skillful and rapid pickers and packers. This farm sends out fancy peaches of the highest flavor. Four hundred hands are employed in these orchards.



THE NEW CAPITOL, ATLANTA, GA

The new State capitol of Georgia is almost a reproduction, on a smaller scale, of the splendid capitol at Washington. This edifice, the handsomest in Georgia, and one of the most imposing in the United States, is built of oolitic limestone and Georgia granite and marble. Following are the dimensions: Length, 325 feet; width, 172 feet; height of dome, 337 feet; diameter

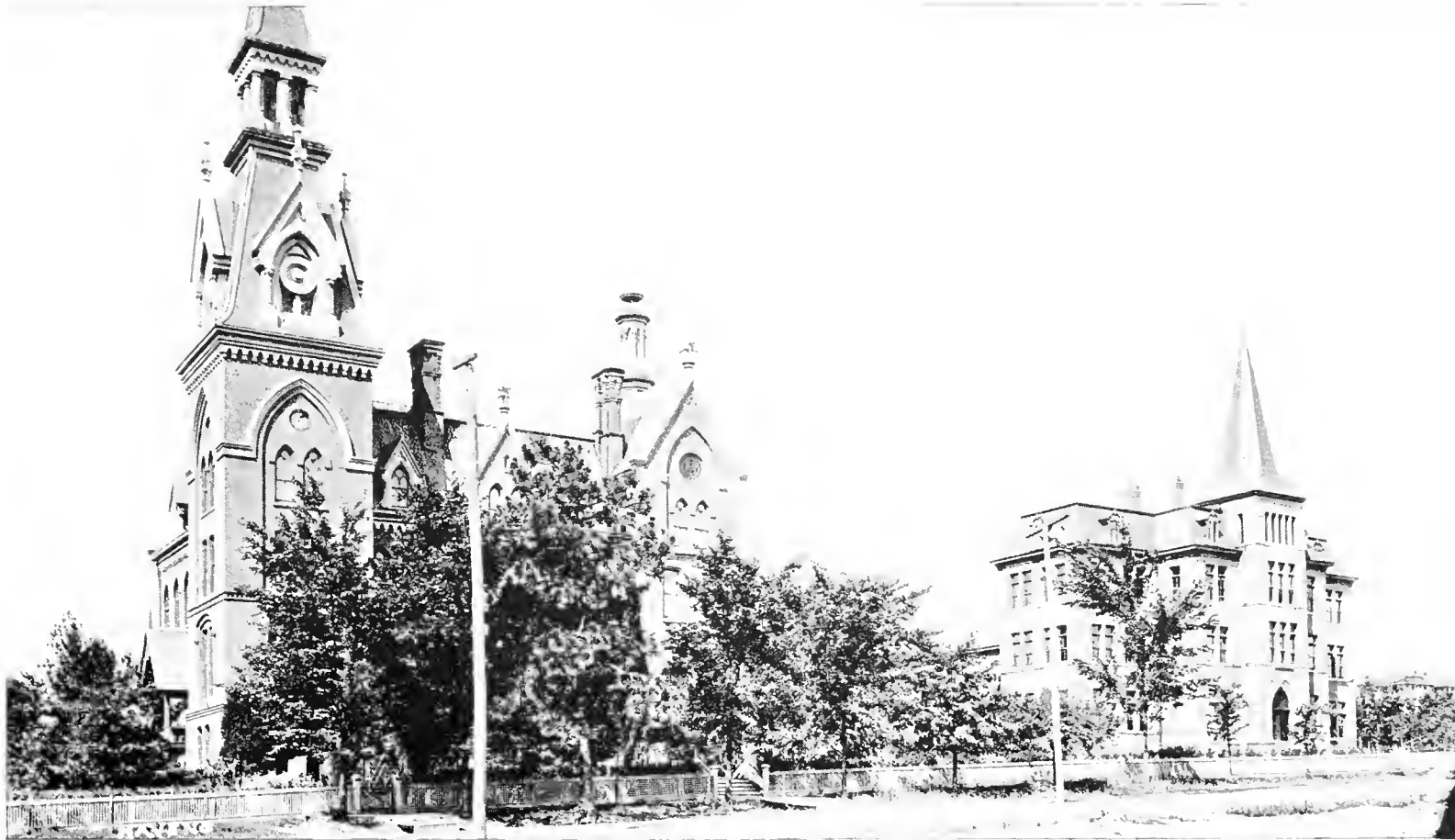
of dome at base, 75 feet. It is a fact remarkable in the history of public buildings, and worthy of record, that this magnificent building was built within the appropriation. The State appropriated \$1,000,000 for its construction, and it was finished, complete in every respect, for \$999,881.57. It was started in 1884 and completed in 1889.



ACME BREWING CO. - MACON, GA.

This company, a cut of whose works is shown above, has one of the best equipped plants in the South. It was established in 1891. The building is of brick, four stories high, 125 by 250 feet, and has thorough equipment of bottling works and ice plants. The brewery has a capacity of 70,000 barrels yearly, and ships its products through five Southern States. The "American

Queen" and "Victoria" are brands of bottled and draught beer which have largely taken the place of old favorites formerly doing business in the South. The water used for making beer and ice is from wells on the property. It is remarkably pure. There is all the latest improved machinery and brewing apparatus. The Acme enjoys the advantages of the larger breweries.



MERCER UNIVERSITY, MACON, GA

This college, under control of the Baptists of Georgia, was chartered in 1837, and named in honor of Jesse Mercer, one of the ablest divines in the Baptist Church of Georgia. The college steadily prospered. In 1860 the equipment and endowment were valued at \$163,357. In 1871 the college was formally opened in Macon, Dr. H. H. Tucker being president. In 1873 a law

department was added to the classical, scientific and theological departments. Mercer University now has ten buildings. The main building, shown in the picture, has 34 rooms, and is one of the finest of its class in the State. In 1890 the chapel with recitation halls and library was added. The library has several thousand volumes. It has graduated 800 men.

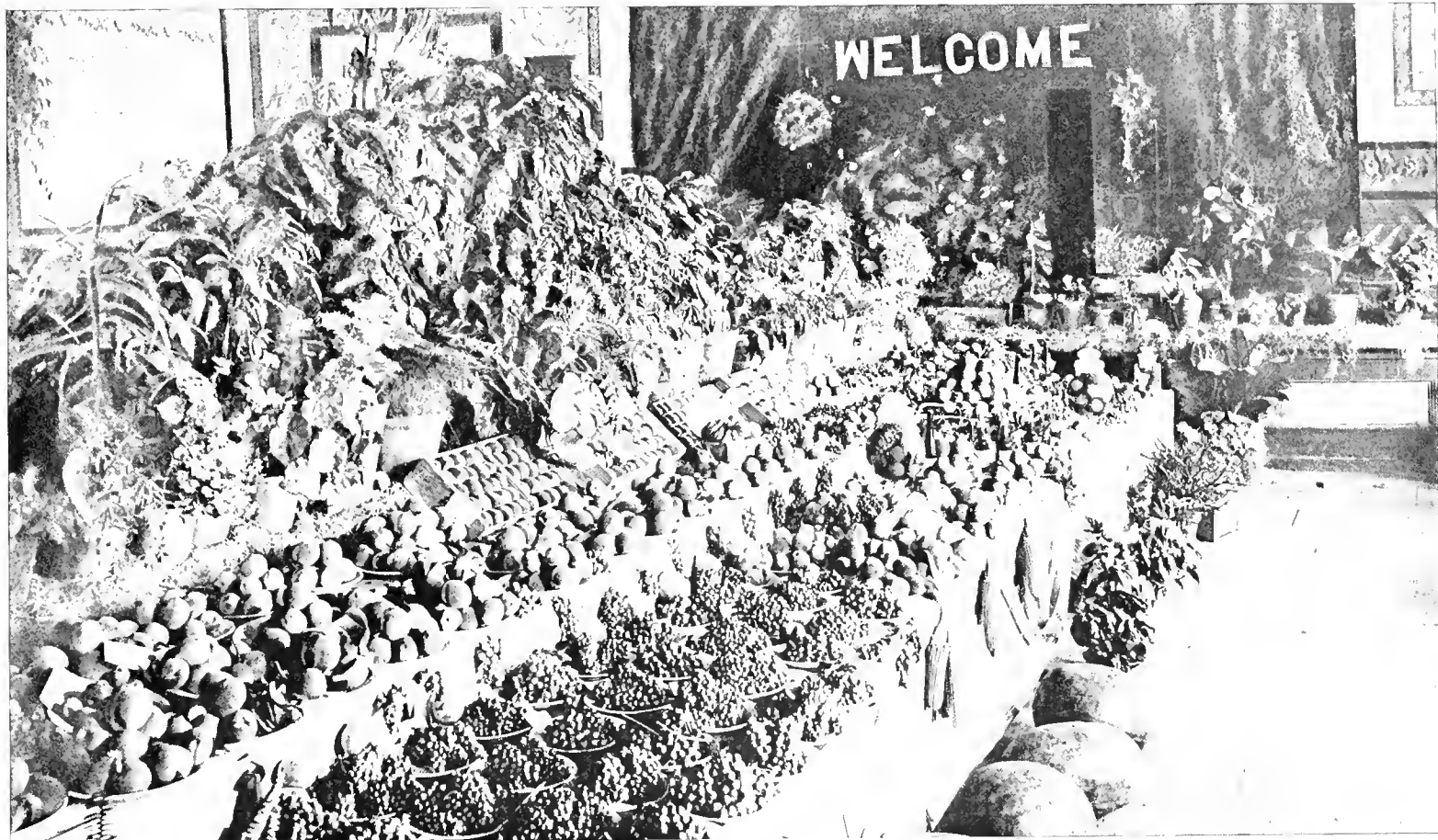


#### ALBANY FERTILIZER CO. ALBANY GA.

The Albany Fertilizer and Farm Improvement Company built its plant in 1889. The original cost was \$50,000. The company has a five-story general building, which is used as a mill and manipulating warehouse. There is also a storeroom, capable of holding 5,000 tons of goods, and an acid tank of 85,000 cubic feet capacity. The annual output is 8,000 tons of

fertilizers, 4,000 to 5,000 tons of acid phosphate, and 3,000 to 4,000 tons of ammoniated goods. The works turn out some of the most effective acid phosphates made in the State. They are located on the Central Railroad. The officers are F. F. Putney, president; B. F. Brimberry, secretary and treasurer; John Short, superintendent. The capital stock is \$161,700.





#### FINE FRUITS CUTHBERT FAIR

The display of fruits at the horticultural fair at Cuthbert, Ga., was finer than usual. Grapes, peaches, apples, plums, pears and melons were never produced more luxuriantly nor satisfactorily. The president of the Georgia State Horticultural Society is Mr. Prosper J. Berekmans, of Augusta, a man of national reputation in this line. It is largely through the efforts of

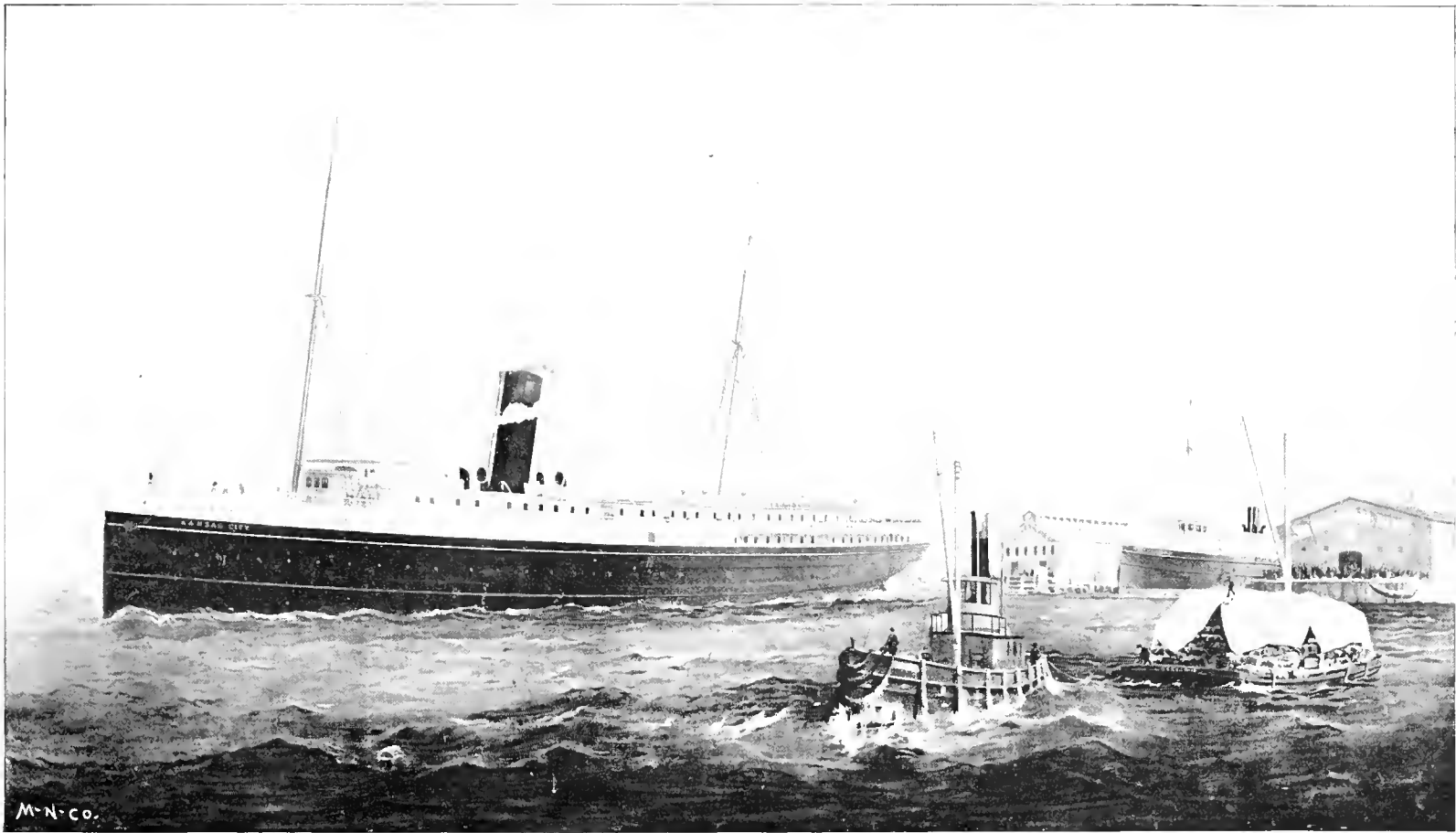
this society that fruit growing has received such an impetus in Georgia, and has been placed upon a business-like basis. Wide areas in the State are adapted to fruit culture, and this display is only a glimpse of the possibility of the future. The thrift of the producers around Fort Valley, Cuthbert and Griffin is only a suggestion of what may be done.



COTTON MILL, BIBB MANUFACTURING CO., MACON, GA.

This well known, successful cotton manufacturing company owns and operates two large factories in the city of Macon. This company, of which Mr. H. M. Carter is President and Mr. J. T. Hanson is agent, runs 25,000 spindles and has a capacity of ten tons of thread, yarn and twine a day. There are complete dye houses, and the mills manufacture hosiery, yarns

in all colors, carpet warps, wrapping twine, hammock twine, etc. The offices of this company are in Macon. These mills are regarded as among the best managed and most remunerative in the South. The men at the head of the enterprise are large capitalists and know their business. The goods are sold over a large portion of the continent.



#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'S PIER, NEW YORK

Pier 35, North River, New York City, is a very busy place every day in the week. Six fine iron steamships run between New York and Savannah. These ships are staunch and commodious. The hulls and decks are of iron and steel. The compartments are water-tight. The saloons are beautifully finished and upholstered. Each ship is arranged for a large number of first

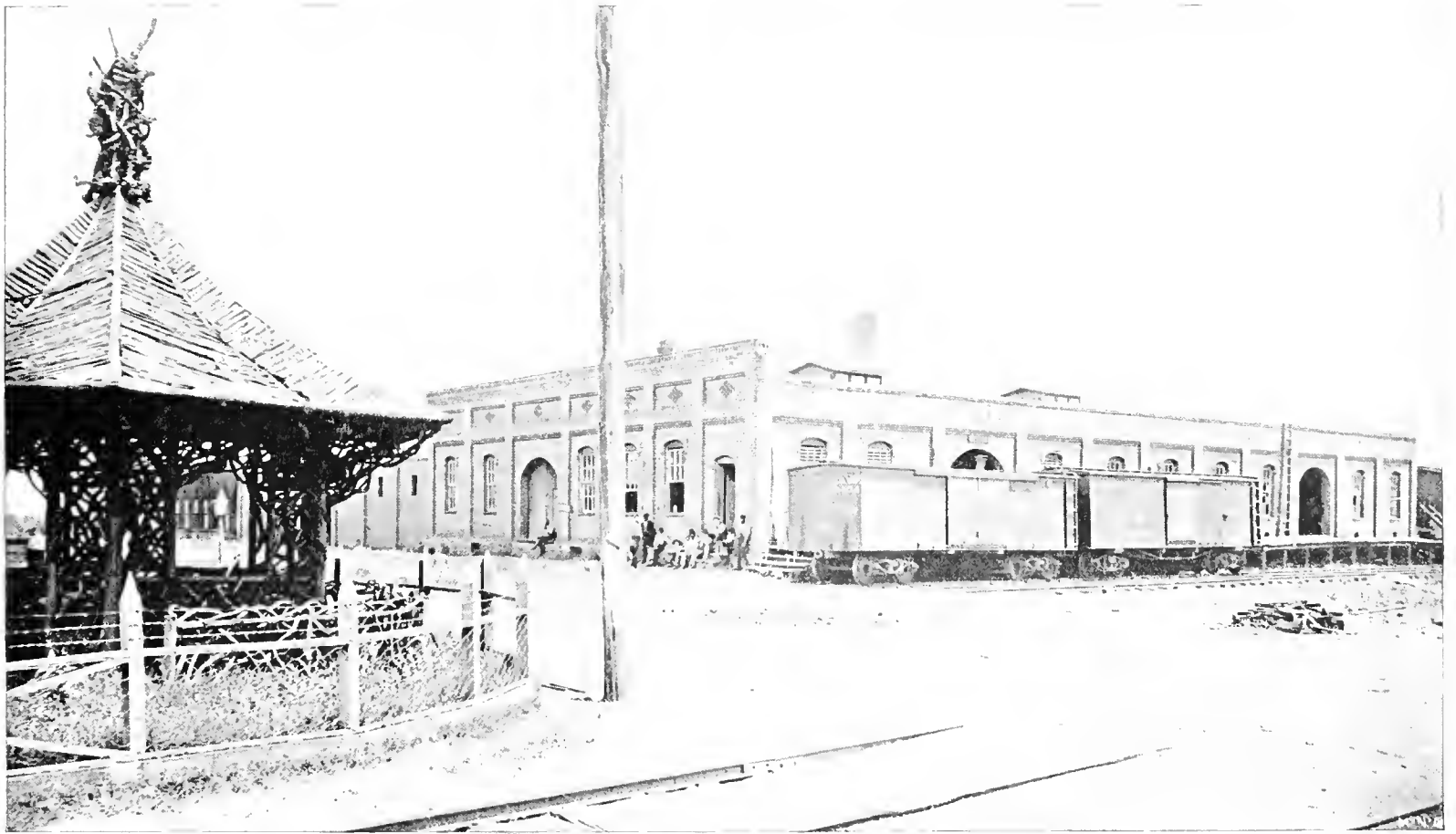
class, second class and steerage passengers, and is lighted throughout by electricity. The tables are supplied from the best Northern and Southern markets. The vessels are manned by carefully selected officers and crews, and perfect discipline is always maintained. A ship sails every other day. The time from New York to Savannah is about 50 hours.



#### CORN AND COTTON GROWING NEAR MARSHALLVILLE, GA.

This strip of clean field of corn and cotton growing side by side upon the place of O. T. Messer in Houston County, Ga., is a familiar one. These crops show careful cultivation and fertile soil. The corn will probably produce 50 bushels to the acre and the cotton a bale to the acre. Experience proves that where farms are thoroughly cultivated and every part of the place

is closely looked after as in other kinds of business, the outcome is certain and satisfactory. Energy and business methods on a plantation will bear returns quicker than in almost any other calling. The result shows that the land around Marshallville is not only the best fruit land in Georgia, but ranks with the richest in growing field crops as well.



WHITE HICKORY WAGON WORKS, ATLANTA, GA.

These works are located on the Central Railroad, just before the entrance into Atlanta. It is a flourishing and interesting plant. The timber for turning out these well-known vehicles is secured in different parts of Georgia and Alabama, and the wagons are sold in many places in the South. The White Hickory Wagon Co. was first operated by Mr. B. M. Blount in 1878. The

business grew, the company was enlarged to respond to growing demands, and the present works, as shown in the picture, were erected in 1885. The capital is \$70,000. The capacity of the works is 8,000 wagons a year—more than 20 miles of wagons, if placed end to end. The officers are B. M. Blount, president, and E. R. Du Bose, secretary and treasurer.



COOSA TUNNEL, COLUMBUS & WESTERN RAILROAD

There is some heavy work on the Columbus & Western Railroad. The approaches and tunnel at Coosa Mountain are well brought out in the picture. The rock cutting at the entrance to the tunnel has been very heavy, but the chief work on the line is the tunnel which bores the mountain at this point. It is situated between Vandiver and Dumavant stations. It is 2,438 feet long

or nearly half a mile. This tunnel was cut in 1887, and 1,850 feet of it were lined with brick in 1892. The size of the tunnel may be judged from the figure of the man who stands at the opening. This is one of the points of interest on the road between Columbus, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., which is a part of the Savannah & Western System.

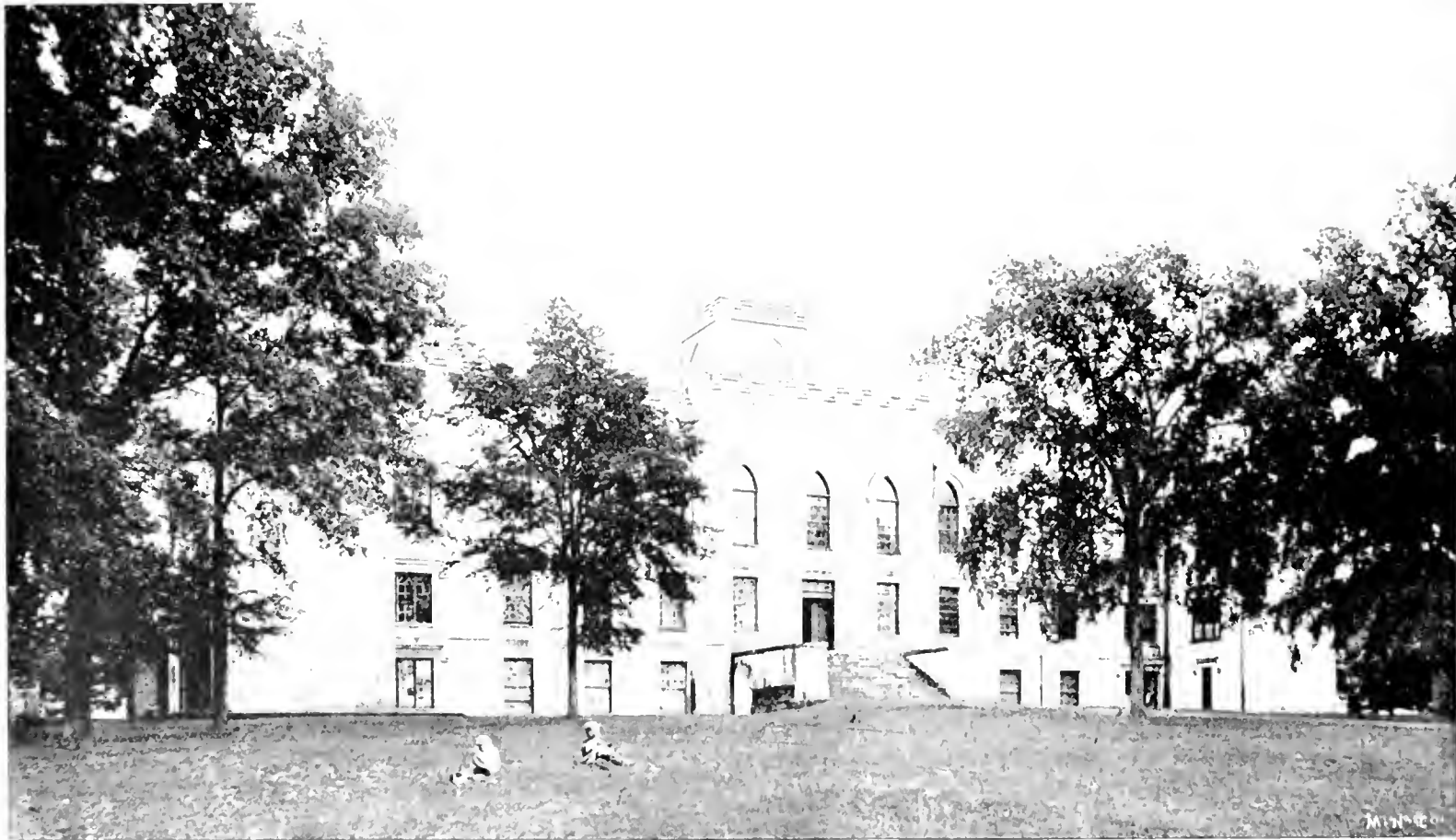


TROY SPOKE AND HANDLE FACTORY, TROY, ALA

This industry was erected in January, 1895, with a capital of \$20,000. Its capacity is 1,000 handles and 3,500 spokes per day. The proprietors are Joseph Minchener & Sons. Their facilities for obtaining white oak and hickory timber are unsurpassed, and they are conveniently located to the tracks of the Central Railroad of Georgia for shipping by rail. The claim that

their goods are among the best, both in quality and workmanship, has been sustained. Their superintendent has had 20 years' experience in manufacturing goods for home and export trade. They work the most improved machinery, and their spokes turned out for wheel manufacturers have been pronounced most satisfactory. Agricultural spokes of all sizes are made to order.





THE OLD CAPITOL, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

This historic building was commenced in 1803 and finished in 1807. The building was made of brick and cost \$115,000. It looked like an old English castle situated by a noble grove. The place was named after John Milledge, one of the early governors of Georgia. Representative Hall has echoed with the eloquence of such men as Forsyth, Richard Henry Wilde, Crawford,

Lumpkin, Cobb, Johnson, Jenkins, Law, Toombs and Stephens. It was here that the ordinance of secession was passed in January, 1861. In 1867 the seat of government was moved to Atlanta, and in 1880 the State here established the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College. It now has 400 students and is a flourishing institution.





STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

This is one of the most extensive and one of the best managed institutions in Georgia. It was built in 1842. The buildings now represent an expenditure of more than one million dollars. It may be said to the credit of the State of Georgia that no policy of narrow economy has ever been enforced in providing for the afflicted or unfortunate. The main building of the Lunatic Asylum

is now separate from the quarters for the incurables and from the building for females. The Asylum is situated upon a commanding hill, two miles distant from the town of Milledgeville. There are, at present, 1,900 patients in the Asylum, and these, with a corps of skilled physicians and trained attendants, make fully 2,500 people quartered at this institution.



BACON AND SON'S LUMBER MILL, SAVANNAH

The mill turns out every description of woodwork and cabinet work. Messrs. A. S. Bacon & Son are manufacturers of lumber, sash, doors and blinds, interior finish and office fixtures, using kiln-dried yellow pine. These mills are very large and employ 100 hands. The capital represented by the works is about \$60,000. The mill was started nearly nine years ago. The

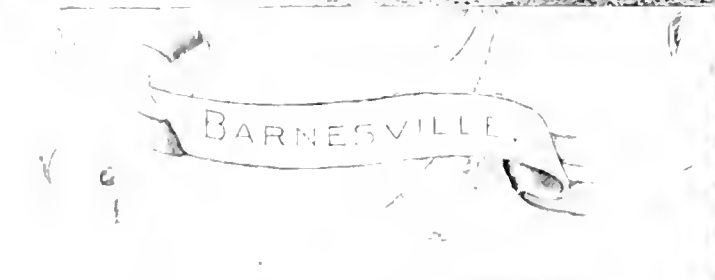
members of the firm are Mr. A. S. Bacon and Mr. H. H. Bacon. There are a number of large sash, door and blind manufactories in this vicinity, but this is one of the largest and most successful. The track of the Central Railroad of Georgia goes by the works, and affords direct facilities for bringing in lumber and shipping out the finished product.



EXPERIMENT STATION, NEAR GRIFFIN, GA

The office and headquarters of the Georgia Experiment Farm are shown in this picture. This station was established in 1888 under national appropriation. Mr. R. J. Redding is director of the farm. The officers of this institution investigate in an accurate and scientific manner problems connected with agriculture. They also distribute free among the people the

results of their researches. The Georgia station has been inquiring into fertilizer experiments upon cotton, corn, potatoes and grasses, and also into suitable food for stock and cattle. Matters connected with the dairy also demand and receive close study. A portion of the farm has been set aside for the experimental culture of fruits.



BARNESVILLE BUGGY COMPANY, BARNESVILLE, GA

The well known plant was built in 1896. Its capital was \$75,000, and the factory has an output of 125,000 buggies per annum. It is running at full capacity all the time. The factory employs 75 skilled men. The Barnesville Buggy Co. is now preparing to double its capacity and it is probable that this will be done in the next three months. Its trade extends over all the Southern States, and it is not a rare thing for the company to ship vehicles to Arizona, New Mexico, and the other Western States. Jackson G. Smith is the proprietor and maker of the celebrated Barnesville buggies.

BARNESVILLE UNDERWEAR MILLS, BARNESVILLE, GA

These mills manufacture cotton ribbed underwear. This is a stock company, and the mills were built in 1894. The capital is \$50,000 and the product is 300 dozen ladies knit underwear per day. The mills are running at full capacity day and night. The goods made are of cotton and silk. The mills employ 100 hands and the company earned a dividend of 14 per cent the first year of its operation. This year the showing will probably be better. The officers of the company are: J. W. Hanson, president; vice president, M. L. Hirsch; secretary and treasurer, B. W. Elder; superintendent, Wm. Gee.



#### GEORGIA CHEMICAL WORKS, AUGUSTA, GA.

This is one of the oldest companies in the business of manufacturing commercial fertilizers. It is located in Augusta, directly on the Central Railroad of Georgia. The factory was built in 1876, but has been several times enlarged. Its capital stock is \$400,000. The capacity is fully 40,000 tons per annum. The officers of the works are Geo. W. Grafflin of Baltimore, president, and

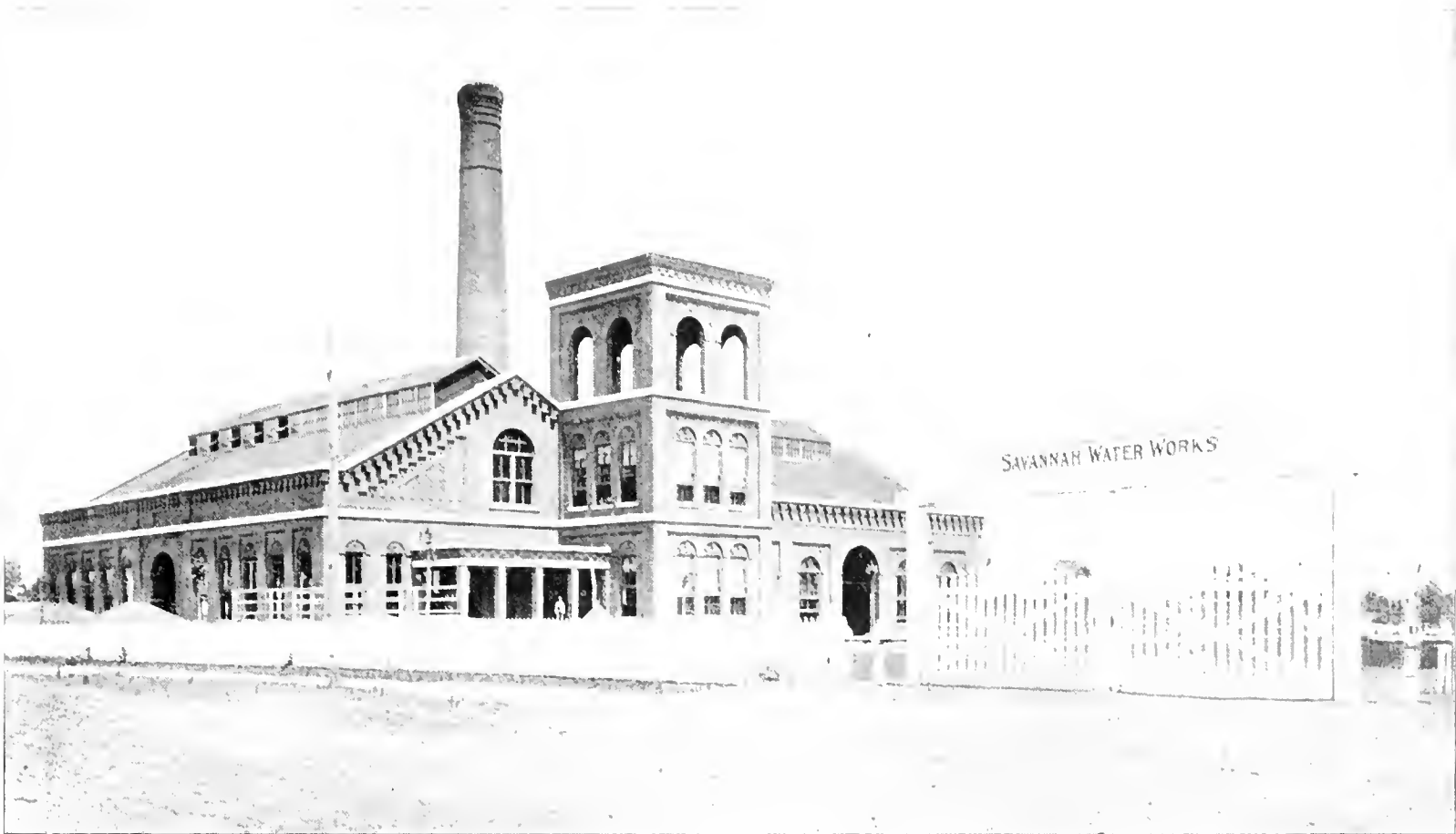
J. Rice Smith of Augusta, general manager. This company sells its product all over Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. The popularity of its brands has been attested by the fact that from the date of the establishment of these works to the present time its sales have steadily grown. It prepares brands of especial make for the cotton and grain lands of the South.



PLUM ORCHARD AT VINEYARD, GA

Plum culture in the sections of the States of Georgia and Alabama where it is carried on are much more prosperous than those places where it is still carried on in the old way to the exclusion of everything else. In this year of abundant fruit yield a glimpse of a model plum orchard will occupy some place in this work. The varieties of Japan plums

have become very popular in Georgia, and the different nurseries are giving plum trees more attention than ever. The fruit country around Griffin is full of peaches and grapes, and this plum orchard of James Beatty of Spalding County gives one of the prettiest and most satisfactory views of the fruit lands in Georgia.



### SAVANNAH WATER WORKS

The new water-works plant for the city of Savannah was completed in December, 1892. The large pumping station, built of brick and stone, is equipped with two Gaskill compound engines. The water is supplied from twelve artesian wells, bored 500 feet deep. The wells furnish 10,000,000 gallons a day. The city consumes 7,000,000 a day. The wells are located along

a brick conduit, into which the water flows. From a well at the pump house, into which all this water empties, it is forced into the city. The artesian water is of excellent quality, and is clear and sparkling, free from odor, and is used for all domestic purposes. The new water works cost, when completed, \$425,000.



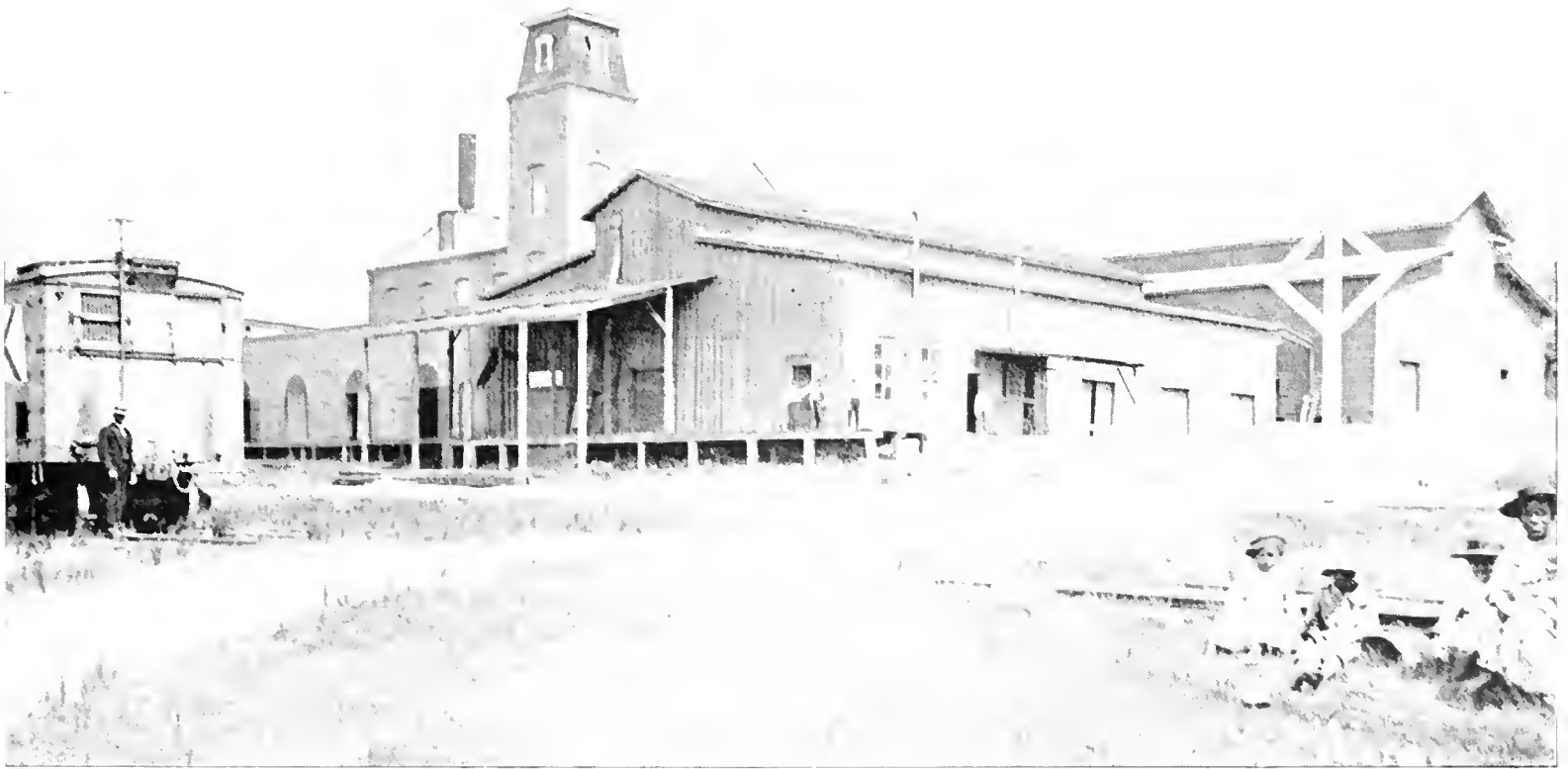


SCENE ON TRUCK FARM NEAR SAVANNAH, GA.

Some of the finest truck lands in the South are spread out in the neighborhood of Savannah. They are level and rich, easily cultivated, and yield most abundantly under good management. This picture represents a force of hands gathering potatoes on the truck farm of Maj. Garland M. Ryals, near Savannah. The crop of Irish potatoes seems to have been particularly rich.

Maj. Ryals is a fine type of the successful farmer, who moved to Chatham County, from Virginia, after the war. He has cultivated his land upon improved methods, and his career shows what may be done by good business management. He enjoys all the advantages of low ocean freights to New York.





EUFULA OIL AND FERTILIZER CO. EUFAULA, ALA.

This company was organized in the spring of 1889. The plant was speedily put up, and machinery with capacity for crushing 30 tons of seed per day was put in. The enterprise was a success from the start. In the summer of 1892 the increased business of the company forced it to double its capacity, and the plant became accordingly a 60-ton mill. The capital stock was

placed at \$30,000 at the organization and has never been increased. The profits of the mill have made the improvements. These mills make cotton-seed oil, cotton-seed meal, cotton linters and commercial fertilizers, and have an oil refinery of a capacity of 75 barrels a day. It is one of the most satisfactory of the smaller industries in the State of Alabama.



MONTGOMERY BREWING CO., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The brewery represented in the picture above was built in 1888 and has been in every way a success in the seven years of its existence. Its capacity is 25,000 barrels a year, and its product finds ready sale at home and abroad. Its brand "Artesia" is especially popular, and the "Hoperweiss" has a large custom. Nothing but the best Canadian malt and Bohemian hops is used.

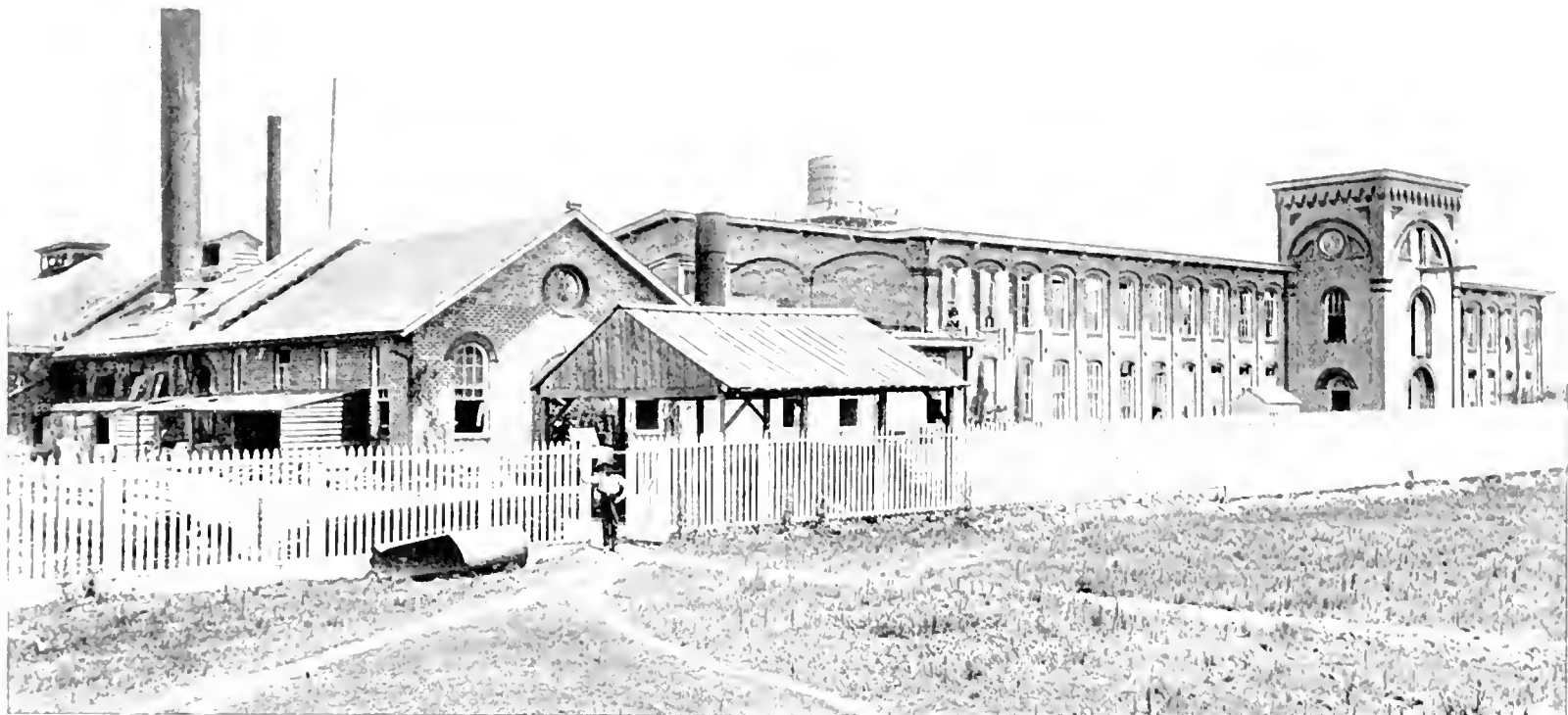
Mr. George Schaffer is the brew master. There is also a cold storage and ice plant in connection with the brewery. The capacity of this plant is 30 tons a day. The Montgomery brewery represents a capital stock of \$100,000. This enterprise has always paid well, and the tracks of the Central Railroad of Georgia are laid directly in front of the building.



HERD OF SCOTT'S JERSEYS NEAR MONTGOMERY, ALA

This is one of the largest herds of Jerseys in Alabama—a State noted for fine cattle. There are altogether 140 in the herd. These are pure Jerseys and graded cattle. The former are from the celebrated Ida Stoke Pogue variety, and the immediate head of the herd is "Judge Gray." Mr. M. C. Scott, the owner of this herd, is proprietor of the well-known Riverside

dairy, famous for its cream and butter. Mr. Scott's place of 1,700 acres extends along the rich bottoms of the Alabama River. These fields yield immense crops of hay and afford fine grazing. Mr. Scott's silo yields 400 tons of ensilage food for his horses and cows. He considers cow peas "the clover of the South," and his silos contain cow-peas and oats judiciously mixed.



#### SAVANNAH COTTON MILLS

These mills were built at Savannah, Ga., in 1891. The company had a paid-up capital of \$100,000. The plant is a substantial and roomy brick structure, with 7,500 spindles for the manufacture of colored hosiery and yarn for dyeing. The machinery of the mill is of patterns the latest and most improved. As a result, the yarns turned out rank with the best in the country.

The product of the mill averages 18,000 pounds per week of the various colors and numbers suitable for the knitting trade. The mill is well conducted and its operation is in expert hands and is attended by satisfactory results. Mr. L. M. Warfield is treasurer of the company. It is one of the best of Savannah's line of diversified industries.



PEELING PEACHES. GRAY'S CANNING FACTORY FORT VALLEY GA.

No more interesting scene can be grouped than the large force of hands peeling peaches for a canning factory. Crowds of colored people, old and young are at work, most of them using ordinary case knives, many of them with patent machines, and all preparing the fruit for the steaming and packing cans. There are two of these factories in Fort Valley. The Gray

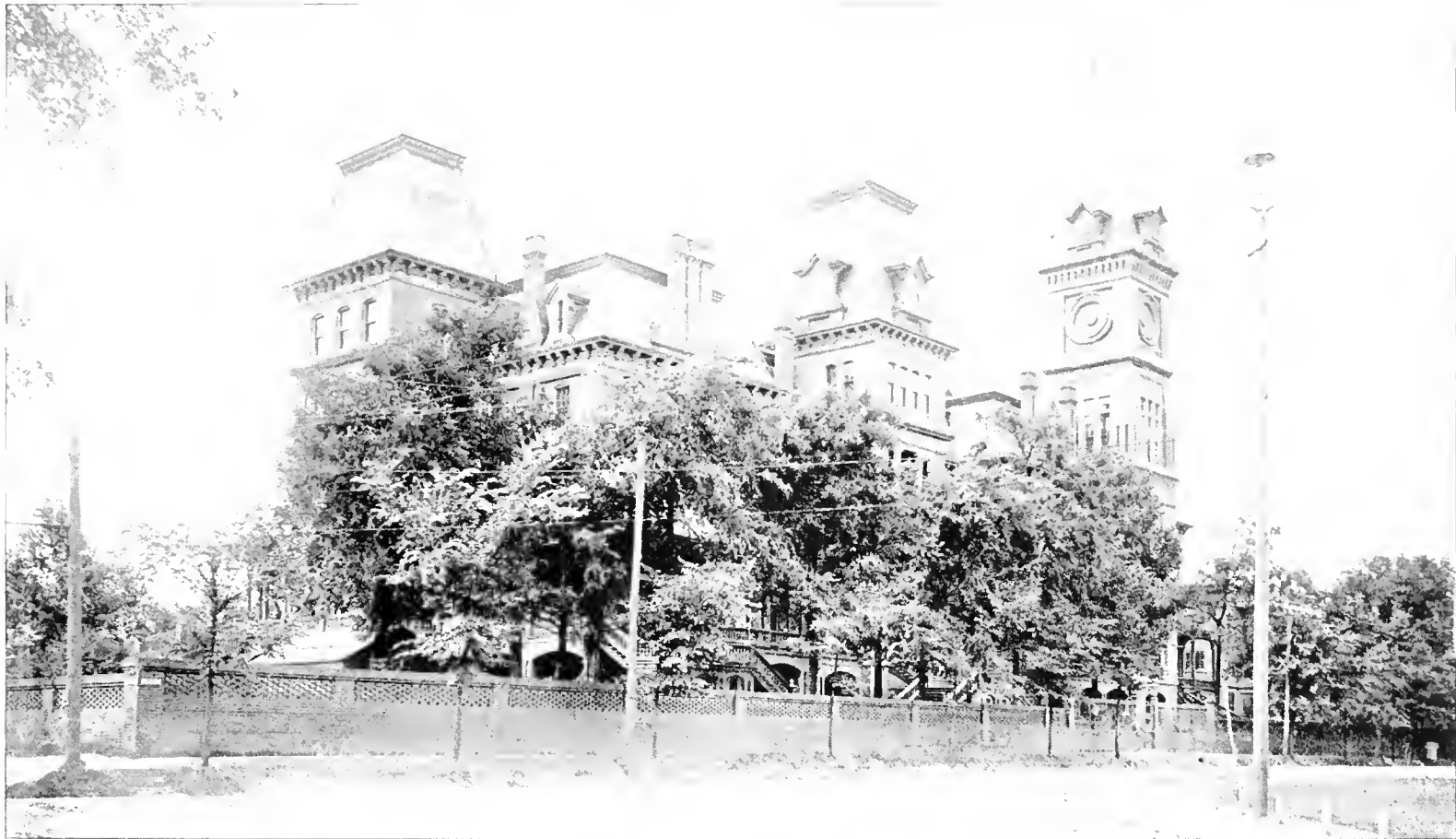
canning factory has put up this season 40,000 cans of fruit. Labor is very cheap and fruit abundant, and the canning industry promises to be a very large one in Georgia and Alabama. The price for peeling peaches is 15 cents a bushel. The fruit canned at this point is shipped to the large markets of the North and East.



CHEWALLA COTTON MILLS EUPAULA ALA

These mills were built in 1894, operations beginning in December of that year. The company was organized in February, 1893, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The class of goods made is known to the trade as "convertible." First class of goods is sold East, then bleached and sold for white domestics. The mill has 3,328 ring spindles and 81 looms, and runs day and night. All

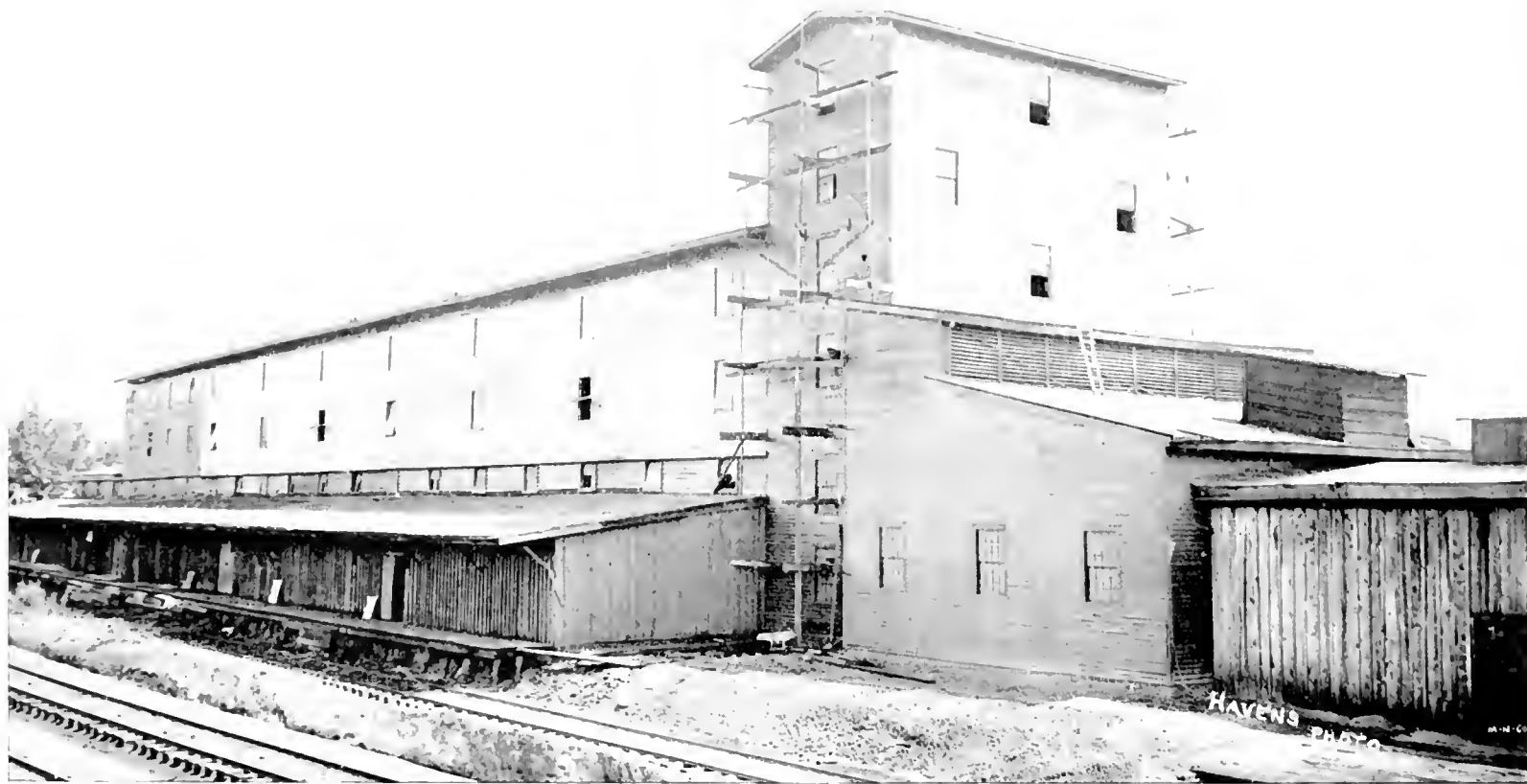
the stock is owned at home, and the shares were paid in installments of \$2.50 per month. Shares of \$100 each require 40 monthly payments. Managers of the mill expect to increase the capital stock and double the capacity of the factory. The mill is far behind in filling orders. J. P. Foy is president and C. P. Roberts, secretary. E. B. Young, vice president.



#### WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

This famous college was chartered by the Legislature of Georgia in the year 1836, under the name of the Georgia Female College, and was opened to the public in January, 1839, since which time it has been in successful operation. It is certainly the oldest institution in the United States, perhaps in the world, established upon the plan of a regular female college. Its alumnae are found

in every Southern State, and rank among the most intelligent ladies of the land. The building shown in the picture was completed through the munificence of the late Geo. T. Seney, of New York. It is 255 feet long and 85 feet deep. It is five stories high, and is surrounded on three sides by ample colonnades. This college is largely attended by pupils from every Southern State.



#### FURMAN FARM IMPROVEMENT CO. ATLANTA

This is one of the diversified industries of manufacturing Atlanta. These works, to wit, the plant here, were built in 1881, with a capacity of 10,000 tons. In 1889 the fertilizers had become so popular that the works were enlarged to 14,000 tons. The company has a capital of \$130,000. A. D. Adams is president and G. W. McCarty is secretary, treasurer and super-

intendent. The name is derived from the late Hon. Furman, who was a statesman and practical man and one of the earliest advocates of intensive farming in Georgia. The progress of this company has been steady, and its success unbroken. It does a large business in Georgia and all through the Southern States.

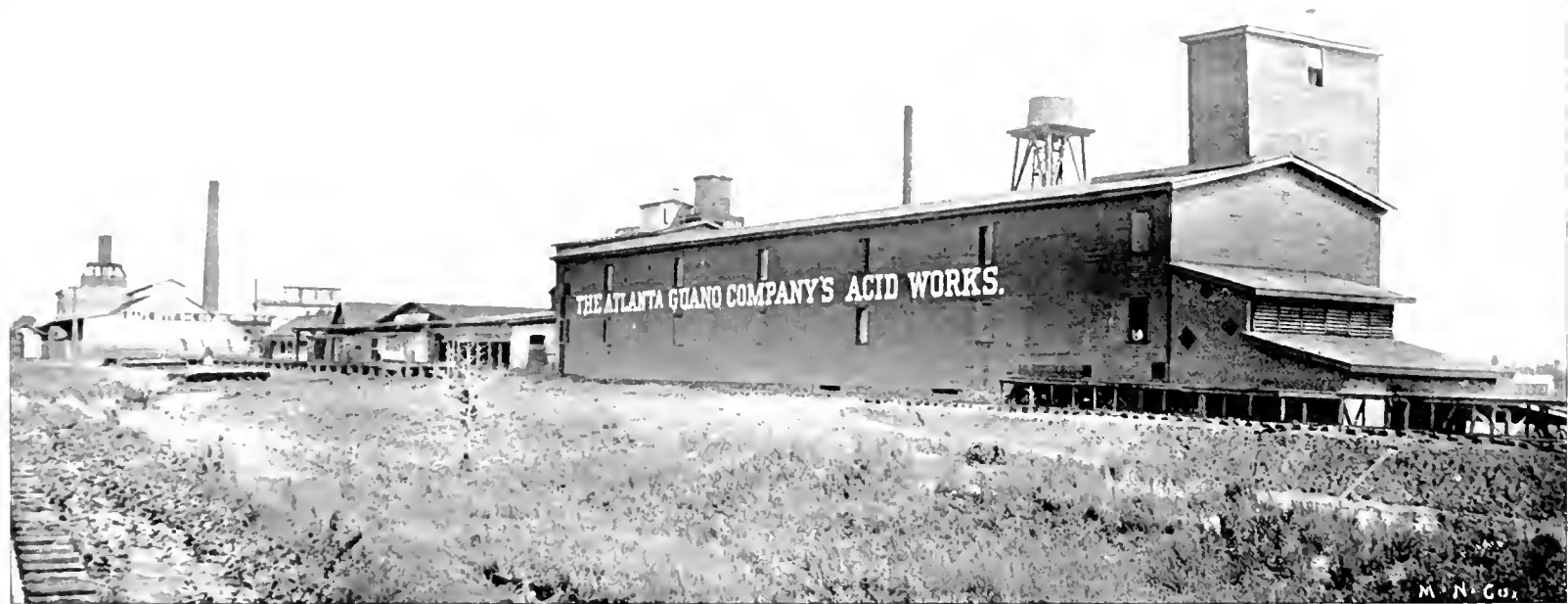




MAJ. RYALS' PLANTATION, SAVANNAH, GA

This picture represents a busy scene on the truck farm of Maj. Garland M. Ryals, near Savannah, Ga. In the foreground the large growth of cabbages shows the size of garden product. A heavy force is employed gathering vegetables, breaking up the ground for new planting, packing, crating and shipping the products. This is one of the busiest spots in Chatham County

during the farming season. A large number of hands is employed and the shipping time justifies the predictions of the year. Careful cultivation and good management bring about satisfactory returns every season. This is the second picture taken on Maj. Ryals' farm, one of the largest and best managed places in South Georgia.



#### ATLANTA GUANO CO., ATLANTA, GA.

This is a type of the varied and successful industries of the progressive Capital City of Georgia. It was built in 1876 and has a capacity of 10,000 tons. So well worked up is the business of the company, that the output is now, and has always been, the full capacity of the factory. The plant is capitalized at \$100,000. Mr. John M. Green is president and Mr. P. Romare sec-

retary and treasurer. These are among the best business men in Atlanta, and this connection guarantees the best financial management that is possible. The product of this mill is well adapted to home crops on home soil. Only the best goods are sold, and the company has made a complete success of its business from the time of organization.



FERTILIZER WORKS, COMER, HULL & CO.

The Southern Fertilizer Company has a capacity of 60,000 tons a year, with a capital of \$850,000. It has plants in Savannah, Atlanta and Rome. Its central offices are in Atlanta. The above cut represents the Savannah plant, 14 miles above the city, on Savannah River, modernly built, with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons manufactured fertilizers. It is connected with

all railroads and water transportation leading from Savannah, Ga. The Southern Fertilizer Company is the consolidation of the fertilizer business heretofore carried on by the George W. Scott Manufacturing Company of Atlanta, Ga., and Comer, Hull & Co. at Savannah, Ga., and Rome, Ga. It is one of the largest companies conducting this business in the South.



### COOSA RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

This substantial railroad bridge is built between Childersburg and Cross well stations on the Columbus & Western Railroad, which is one of the components of the Central Railroad of Georgia. The bridge consists of four spans of Through Pratt Truss. Three of these spans are 150 feet long and the last one is 200 feet. The bridge was built in 1887 by the Phoenix

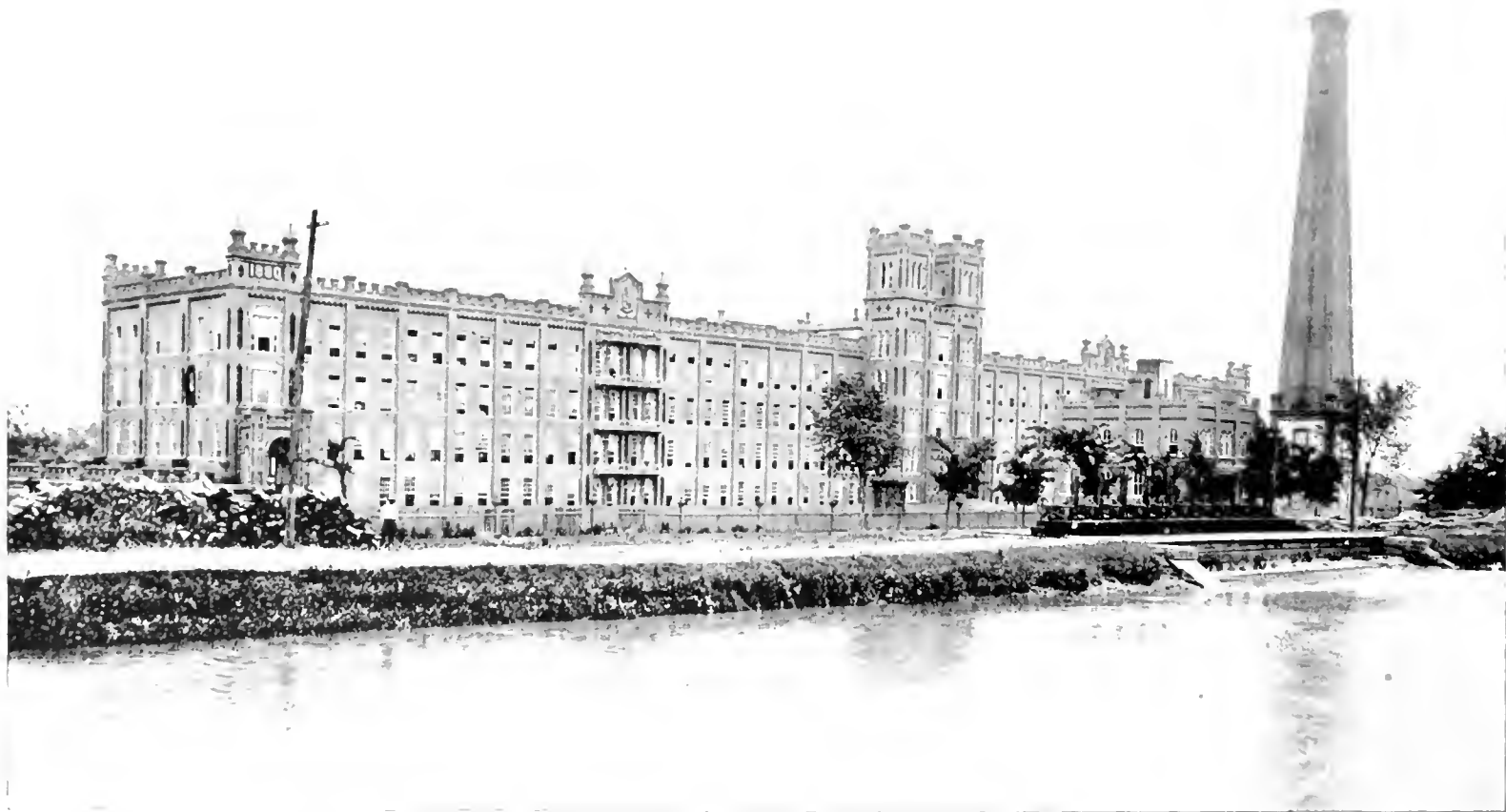
Bridge Co., of Phoenixville, Pa. It is a long, substantial and symmetrical structure, and is an invaluable link in one of the most important parts of the Central Railroad System. It spans the Coosa River in the State of Alabama. The bridge is of iron, with stone piers and represents an outlay of a large amount of money.



NAVAL STORES WHARF OF CENTRAL RAILROAD AT SAVANNAH

Savannah is the largest naval stores market in the world. The scene at the wharf, represented in this picture, shows the packages of turpentine and rosin at the height of the season. This business is a very large one. During the past year the Central Railroad of Georgia has handled at Savannah 478,670 barrels of rosin and 128,921 barrels of spirits. On August 1, 1895, the

road had a stock of 44,804 packages of rosin and 8,972 barrels of spirits. On January 22, 1895, the Central Railroad had on hand, as shown by its books, 95,645 packages of rosin and 7,876 barrels of spirits, making a total number of packages in the yard of 103,521. The movement of naval stores over the rail and ocean lines of the Central Railroad is something prodigious.



#### CONFEDERATE OBELISK ON THE AUGUSTA CANAL

One of the most striking figures on the Augusta Canal is the tall brick chimney which towers above the Westminster turrets of the Sibley Mill. This figure is the old smoke stack of the Confederate Powder Mills which stood upon this spot during the civil war. When the canal was enlarged in 1872 and all vestige of the powder works removed, the chimney was left

standing, and in 1880, when the Sibley Mill was built, the tower was, at the request of the Confederate Survivors' Association, allowed to remain in its place. A stone tablet, framed in the massive sides of this obelisk recites the circumstance and explains the survival of this grim sentinel of the Confederacy. No ominous smoke issues from the chimney top to day.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, TROY, ALA.

The view of College Avenue, in Troy, Ala., is a very pretty one. The First Baptist is a new brick church, modern and tasty. Troy has 5,000 people. The church was erected in 1888. The city is high and healthy. The various industries in Troy are the Henderson Knitting Mills, the Troy Fertilizer Co., the Troy Carriage and Buggy Factory, the Troy Machine Shops, the ice factory

and the spoke and handle factory. Besides these there are two large saw and planing mills. Troy is the county seat of Pike County, and is surrounded by some of the best farm lands in Alabama. This is a handsome and progressive little town and combines rare farming facilities with exceptional manufacturing advantages.



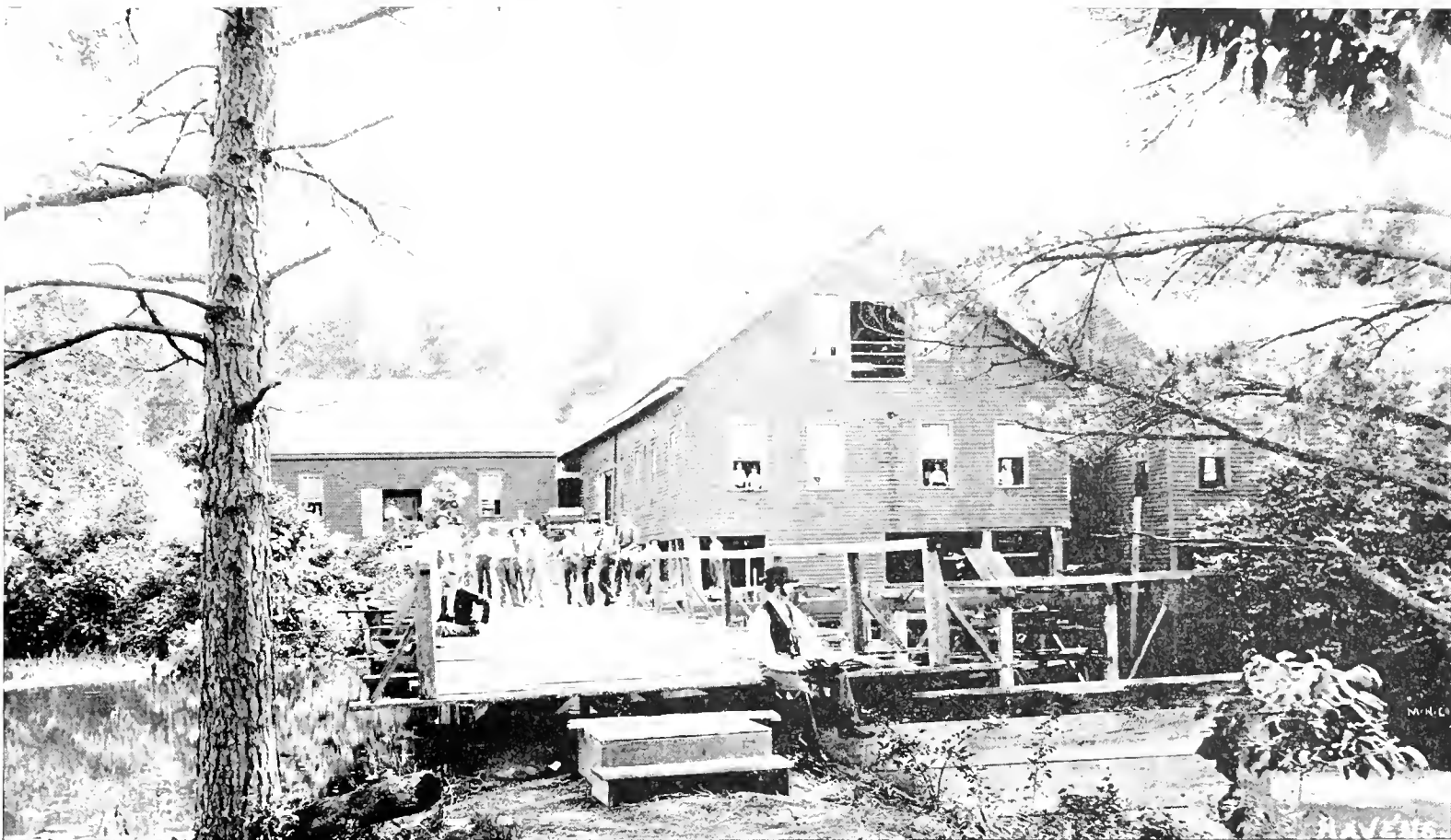


#### SHIPPING MELONS AT DIETZEN'S CROSSING, GA.

The provision of melons shows a familiar scene on the Southwestern Railroad, being of the Central Railroad of Georgia during the fruit season. Dietzen's Crossing is at the 25 mile post on the Southwestern Railroad and 19 car-loads of melons have been shipped from that point this season. The Central Railroad of Georgia has handled this summer (1895) 3,100 car-

loads of melons. Of this number 800 car loads have been shipped from the main line, 1,000 car loads from the Southwestern Railroad, and the others have been received from the different branches and connecting roads. The bright picture at Dietzen's Crossing may have been viewed at many points along the Central Railroad during the past two months.





LUMMUS COTTON GIN WORKS, JUNIPER, GA.

These works were erected in 1871. They are located between Macon and Columbus, Ga., on the Central Railroad. The product consists of cotton gins and ginning machinery, and the mill does a very large repair business. The works have recently been enlarged. The amount of capital invested is \$10,000 and the factories have never been operated to the fullest extent.

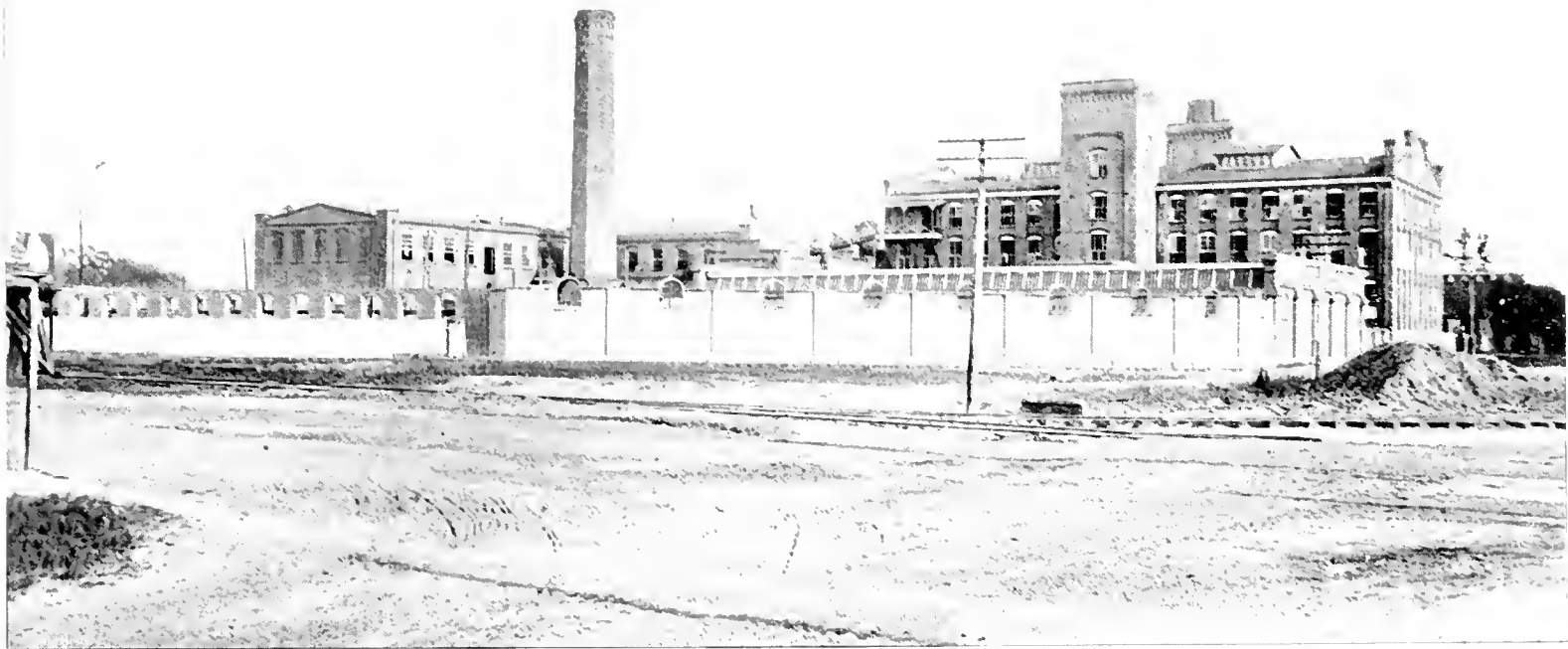
There is good machinery and an abundance of choice timber near by. The site is finely adapted for a good cotton mill, and there is plenty of water power — probably 300 horse power — drawn from a lake covering 500 acres and fed by a large creek. This power never fails in drouth or any other time. The present business has always been prosperous.



#### OLD EXECUTIVE MANSION MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

This building was erected in 1838 and is an interesting relic of the old capital of Georgia. It was the home of men like Towns, Schley, McDonald, Howe, Cobb, Herschel, A. Johnson, Joseph D. Brown and Charles J. Jenkins. It is as sound now from basement to cupolas when erected 57 years ago. Besides its impressive appearance it is an object of interest to

Georgians because of noble associations. It holds memories of many social and political events of ante bellum days, when Milledgeville was the seat of the State Government. The building has been remodeled and is now used as the dormitory of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School for girls. Surrounding the mansion is a yard two acres in extent.



SWIFT MANUFACTURING CO., COLUMBUS, GA.

These well-known cotton mills were erected in 1883. The company has a paid up capital of \$200,000. Its officers are G. M. Williams, president and general manager; Sam'l Salisbury, secretary and treasurer; Jno. T. Abney, superintendent. The mills have 12,000 spindles, 500 looms, and manufacture colored cotton goods, checks, plaids, chevriots, denims and ticking. The cele-

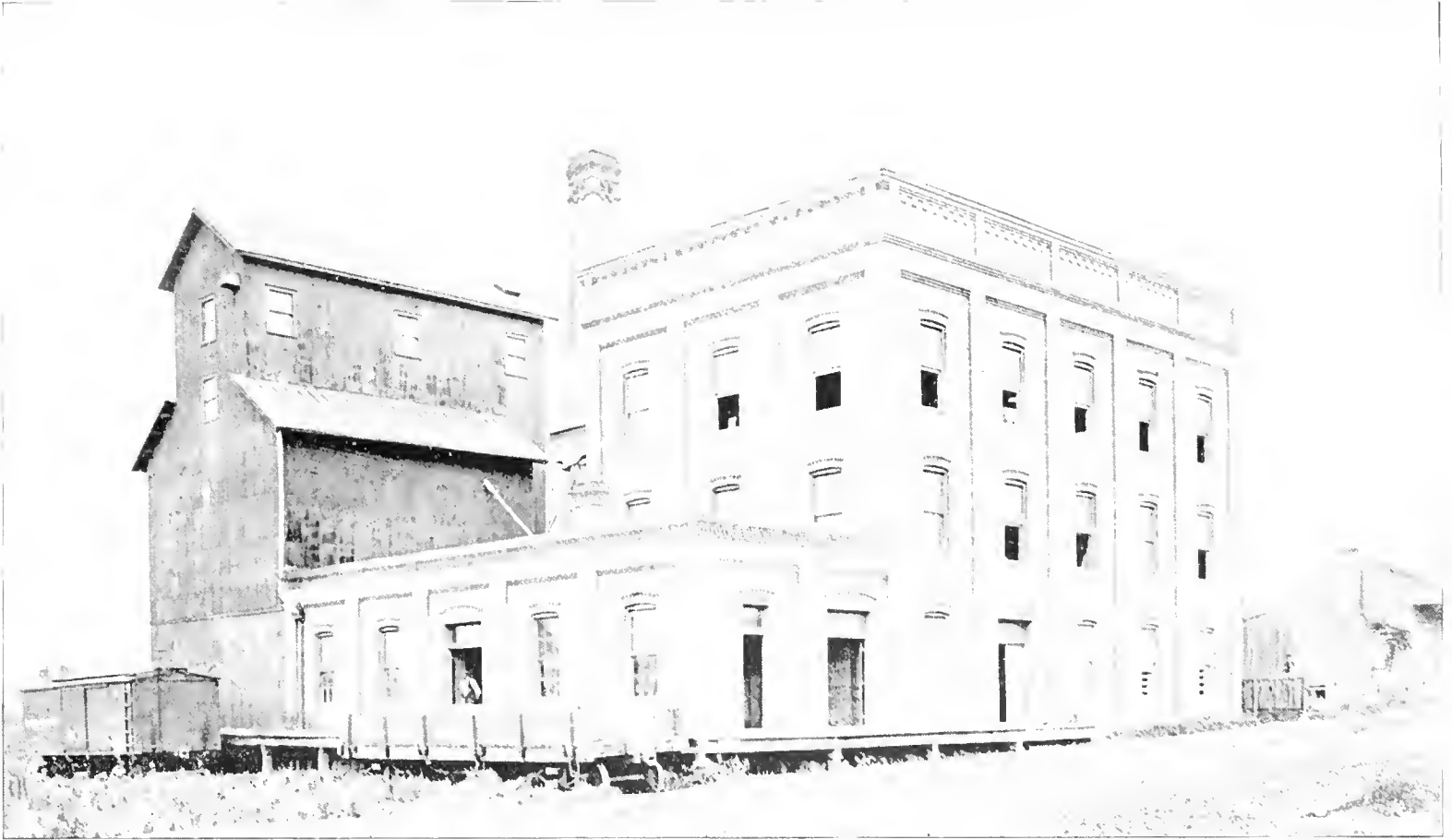
brated "Mitcheline Bed Spreads" are also made by these mills. An English weaver employed in this factory perfected the system of weaving this particular kind of spread, and the sale of these goods has been very large. The output of the Swift Manufacturing Company is \$350,000 worth of goods per annum. Four hundred hands require a pay roll of \$8,000 per month.



SCOTT'S PLANTATION, NEAR MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Mention has already been made of this place in the introduction to this book. The picture represents the farm force gathering tomatoes. The vines are large and the yield very heavy. This model tract grows fruits and vegetables, besides giving big yields of corn and cotton. It is good bottom land, carefully fertilized and cultivated, and black labor is satisfactorily engaged.

Mr. Scott thinks there is more money in fruits than in truck in the South. He fertilizes his land by stable manure and by turning under cow peas. In one year Mr. Scott, who came from the North and settled here just after the war, raised on 300 acres of this land 13,000 bushels of oats, and as a second crop 400 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre.



OPELIKA MILLING CO., OPELIKA, ALA

This substantial brick building was erected in the year 1891 at a cost of \$40,000. It has a capacity of 175 barrels of flour and 600 bushels of meal a day. It manufactures flour, meal, bran and feed of all kinds. The company has a capital of \$25,000, and the plant is supplied with the very latest and most improved machinery. Opelika is one of the most thriving little towns

in the Central Railroad System, and the success of these mills shows that the smaller industries, when well managed, pay well. Of course, these mills have every advantage for coal and for shipment of their output to Southern markets. The growth of new industries in this section of Alabama has been very gratifying during the past ten years.



GEORGIA COTTON OIL CO., MACON, GA.

These works are situated in South Macon, on the tracks of the Central Railroad of Georgia. The plant consists of a well equipped cotton seed oil mill, with a capacity for crushing 100 tons of cotton seed per day. The season for this work commences in September and continues six months. This mill crushes from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of seed each season. The output of oil

is shipped East and West. The meal, hulls and linters are sold principally in the State of Georgia. The company has a well equipped plant for mixing fertilizers, which business it carries on for outside parties. Mr. R. S. Pattillo, manager of the mill, resides in Macon. T. R. Chaney is president, M. Frank, vice president, W. J. Montgomery, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.



ROSSDALE JERSEY FARM, OPELIKA ALA

This is one of the prettiest pictures in the collection. The farm is owned by Mr. Isaac Ross, of Opelika. It was started in 1878. It contains 960 acres, with fine barns and two silos of 100 tons capacity each. The Jersey herd numbers 73, and combines some of the best strains of cattle. Fifty of these are registered cattle, and the rest are of high-grade stock. The herd ranks

with the best in the South. This farm is located  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the town. The barn is 40 x 100 feet, and the dairy building is two stories high, well located and thoroughly equipped. The separator, churns, and all the machinery of the Rossdale Farm are run by steam. The butter is gilt edged, and this is one of the most interesting places in Eastern Alabama.





UNION SPRINGS COTTON MILLS, UNION SPRINGS, ALA.

This enterprise has a paid-up capital stock of \$46,400. It turns out hosiery, yarns in cops, cones, and skeins, sewing thread and wrapping twine, also bottle caps of all sizes. The mills have 4,000 spindles, 3,000 of which are mule spindles, and the remaining 1,000 being frame spindles. The production is from 10,000 to 14,000 pounds of yarn per week. The undivided profits of

the company are \$10,000. Bonds \$32,400, making, with the paid-up capital, a total investment of \$88,500. C. H. Franklin is president and J. H. Rainier, Jr., is secretary and treasurer. The amount of capital stock authorized is \$80,000. Union Springs is an important railroad junction on the Central Railroad of Georgia System.





#### SAMPLE LUMBER CO., HOLLINS, ALA

This enterprise, upon the line of the Columbus & Western Railroad, is one of the largest lumber plants in the South. It is in the heart of the lumber belt of Alabama, and was established in 1888. It turns out the best products of yellow pine, dried and dressed, and makes quantities of lathes and shingles. This company ships immense amounts of its output in all directions. It has

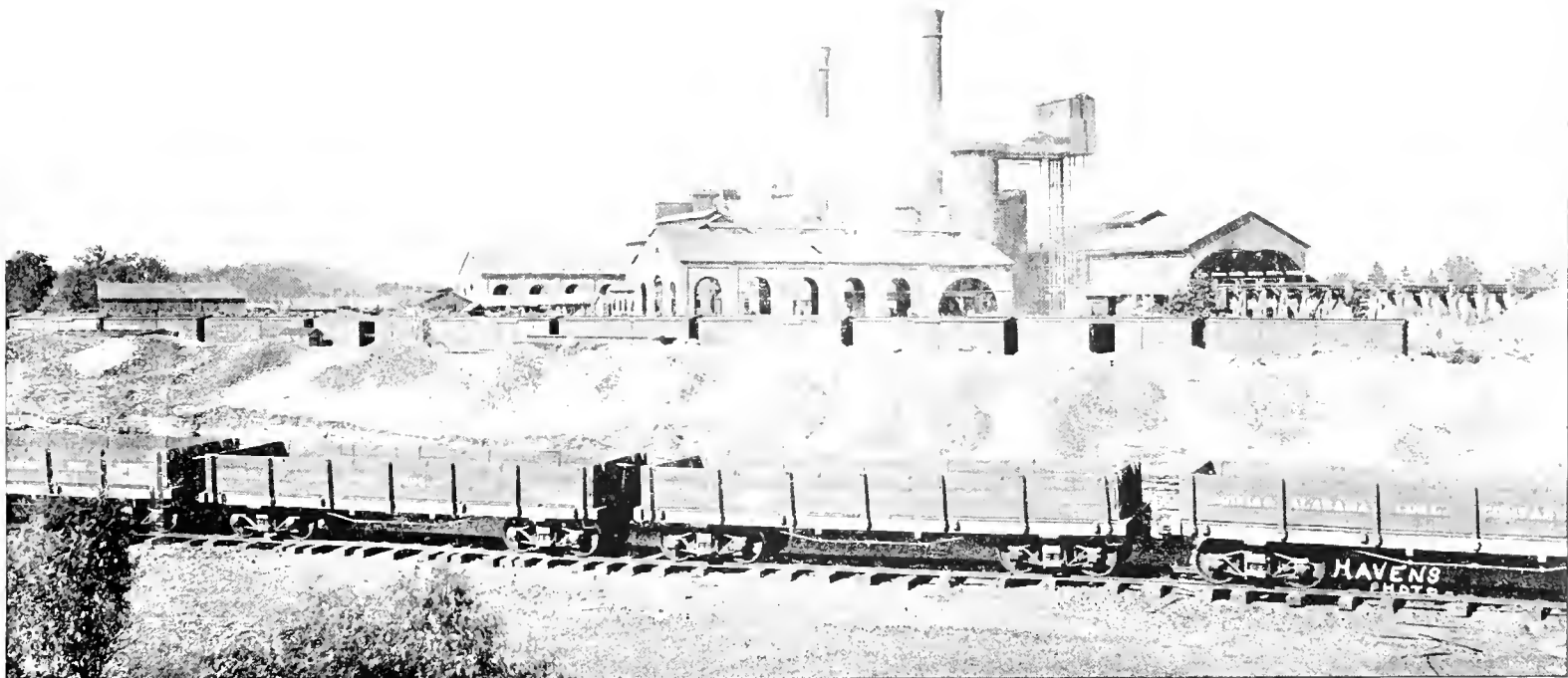
a capacity of 100,000 feet per day and has a paid up capital of \$100,000. The yards of this lumber company on this important line of the Central Railroad of Georgia System are very extensive, and give at a glance an idea of the business carried on. Their mills are always at work and the materials used as well as the work turned out are first class in every respect.



RESIDENCE OF MR. FOX HENDERSON, TROY, ALA.

This is one of the prettiest and most interesting places in a progressive little city. The house is a fine two-story brick structure, situated on the east side of the street, and is one of the most attractive spots in Troy. There is a beautiful lawn in front, and the flower garden shows care and taste. Mr. Henderson is a native of Troy. He is about 40 years of age, and is one of the

most influential and one of the wealthiest men in the city. Mr. Henderson is president of the Merchants and Farmers' Bank of Troy, which has a large capital, and is regarded as one of the strongest institutions in Eastern Alabama. This is a pretty picture of a pretty home. There are many choice spots in that part of the country.



TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO., NEAR BIRMINGHAM, ALA

This picture represents two furnaces of this company. These are two of the seven owned by the company, and situated within short distances of each other. The two were built in 1887 and have a capacity of 400 tons of pig iron a day. They employ 1,000 hands and represent an investment of \$1,000,000. The Tennessee Company owns in all 17 furnaces. It turns out

800,000 tons of pig iron a year and 300,000 tons of coal a month. It has 3,000 coke ovens and owns and operates 90 miles of railroad. The company has 6,000 employes. It owns 400,000 acres of mineral land. Even now the company has ten furnaces in blast and turns out 55,000 tons of pig iron a month. It is the largest coal and iron company in the United States.



### GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

This practical training school for girls, located at Milledgeville, Ga., is the most in the South. It is a monument to Gov. Atkinson, who introduced the law which called it into being. Nearly 400 young women attend its exercises. The college opened September 30, 1891. Its faculty has been composed of high-class preceptors from the first and its success has been uninterrupted.

The corner stone of the main building shown in this picture was laid November 27, 1890. It is situated in the center of a 20 acre lot donated by the State. The building is four stories, arranged in the best style of modern school architecture, with admirably designed assembly rooms, music halls, etc. The building cost \$50,000. It is used exclusively for class-room purposes.



VISSCHER'S VINEYARD, FORT VALLEY, GA.

This pretty little plot of grape vines is a sunny and fertile spot in Houston County, just a short distance from Fort Valley. Large quantities of grapes are shipped each year from the prolific vineyards of this neighborhood. The yield is enormous, as will be seen by the vines in the foreground. The industrious laborers working in the rows are prominent railroad and professional

men who have been drawn from their desks by the rich fruitage of the vines. The raising, boxing and shipment of grapes promise to be as remunerative as peach growing in Southwest Georgia. Mr. Visscher's vineyards are very choice specimens of careful cultivation and good fruit this year. All the well known varieties are here produced.



HOWARD HARRISON IRON CO., NEAR BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

This company manufactures cast iron pipe from three inches to 72 inches diameter. They also turn out special patterns of flange pipe, railway culverts and heavy castings of all kinds. The annual output of the works is valued at \$1,500,000. The works have a capacity of 30,000 tons of pipe and 36,500 tons of coke. The plant commenced operations in March,

1891. Its business extends all over the United States, Cuba, Mexico, South America, Central America, and in competition with the entire world in Japan this company was the lowest bidder on contracts aggregating 30,000 tons. Its capital stock is \$750,000. The plant covers six acres, although the company owns a tract of 87 acres, and its own locomotives and cars.



AMERICUS GUANO CO., AMERICUS, GA

These works were built in 1887, and have a daily capacity of 35 tons. The annual output reaches 10,000 tons. The company manufactures commercial fertilizers and sulphuric acid. It has a capital of \$70,000. Americus is situated in the heart of the rich cotton belt of Georgia, and the fertilizer business has always been a flourishing one. Americus is at the junction of

the Southwestern division of the Central Railroad and the Savannah & Western. During the last two years of the civil war this section produced all the supplies for both the Virginia and Tennessee armies of the Confederacy, and thus won the title of "Egypt." The variety of agricultural and horticultural products is as great here as in any other part of the South.





#### TURPENTINE FARM IN GEORGIA

The picture shows the turpentine workers of 2,000 trees to 3. From November to March, they are busy cutting boxes. The hands are chipped with a box, and the boxes are cut twelve inches wide, seven inches deep and three inches apart. As soon as boxes are cut the crude gum is collected in a bucket for tapping. The gum is placed in buckets, then

emptied into barrels and hauled to the still, where turpentine is distilled and resin made from the residuum. When the boxes on the trees have been cut and "cornered" the hands are put to work "chipping" or cutting away the bark above the box. Fresh cuts are necessary to keep up the flow of sap, and this is done with a hack, as is shown in the central figure of the picture.





#### CITY MILLS COMPANY, COLUMBUS, GA

This company was organized in 1890 with a capital of \$100,000. The plant consists of a six-story mill with a capacity of 500 barrels of flour and 2,500 bushels of meal a day. The company has a grain elevator of 75,000 bushels capacity. Central Railroad tracks run into its grounds. There is an abundance of water power, as the City Mills own across to the high-water

mark on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River. The company has extended its rock dam to develop part of its immense water privileges, and has leased power to the Columbus R. R. Co. A large plant has been put in for generating electricity, which drives street cars, besides furnishing power for lighting, heating and moving various small industries in Columbus.



OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'S WHARF, SAVANNAH, GA.

The picture here represents one of the large ships of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah loading at the wharf. This line has ten fine, fast ships which ply between Savannah, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. This gives practically one ship a day out of this harbor. The photograph represents one of the New York steamships loading up with fruits and naval

stores for Northern markets. In the winter time large quantities of cotton and pig iron are shipped over this line, and besides this, the ships carry each trip a large number of passengers. The stern of a foreign steamship is seen at the left hand of the picture. The river channel has been deepened to 20 feet, at mean low water.



COWETA FERTILIZER CO., NEWNAN, GA.

These works were established in 1885. The acid chambers were built in 1891, and the storage and shipping sheds in 1894. The capital stock is \$100,000—all paid in. The works make 8,000 tons of acid phosphate, and 12,000 tons of ammoniated goods per annum. The company is composed largely of farmers in that section of the State. H. C. Small is president.

J. A. Hunter, vice-president; H. C. Fisher, general manager; W. J. Driskill, superintendent. The company makes the Coweta High Grade Acid Phosphate, Coweta Dissolved Bone and Potash, Aurora Ammoniated Phosphate, Coweta High Grade Fertilizer, Coweta Animal Bone, besides a pure blood guano. From 5,000 to 8,000 tons per year are turned out.



#### ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE, CUTBERT, GA.

This college was established in 1854, and has done a great work among the women of Georgia. After the burning of the old buildings in 1892 the work of rebuilding commenced on a handsome scale. The departments are all under one roof four and a half stories high. The structure is modern in architectural design, with more than 60 rooms. The dining hall

will seat 100. The chapel is a thing of beauty. It accommodates 500. The acoustic properties are perfect, and the ornamentation very tasty. The 30 dormitory rooms are well ventilated and comfortable. The premises of the college occupy eight acres of land. The college curriculum includes nine departments of study.



#### GRIFFIN MANUFACTURING CO., GRIFFIN, GA.

This company was chartered in 1883 as a stock company for spinning cotton goods. The capital is \$218,000. The mills operate 10,000 spindles and 400 looms, and employ 300 people. They turn out plaids, chevots, ticking, cottonades and hickory stripes. There is a large dye plant connected with the mills. The officers are W. J. Kincaid, president; Seaton Grantland,

vice president and general manager; and J. W. Brawner, secretary and treasurer. This same company also operates the Kincaid Manufacturing Company, in Griffin. Griffin is one of the most thriving towns on the Central Railroad between Savannah and Atlanta. These are large and prosperous cotton plants, and are making money.



#### SIBLEY MANUFACTURING CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

This is the handsomest cotton mill in the world. It was built in 1880 and enlarged in 1895. It has 40,256 spindles and 1,109 looms. It consumes annually 16,000 bales of cotton, and has an output of 24,000,000 yards of cloth per annum. The class of goods turned out is sheeting, shirting, drills, plaids and stripes. The Sibley Mill represents an investment of considerably more

than \$1,000,000. In architecture and design, in fine finish, in striking appearance, in the diversity of output the Sibley Mill is probably ahead of any cotton factory in the South. It was named for the late Josiah Sibley, an honored cotton merchant of Augusta. Its president is Wm. C. Sibley, who is an experienced and successful cotton manufacturer.



CHATTAHOOCHIEE RIVER BRIDGE NEAR EUFAULA, ALA.

This is a covered wooden bridge for wagon travel, and spans the Chattahoochee River near Eufaula, Ala. It connects the Georgia and Alabama shores. The river at this point is 330 feet wide, and is navigable for small steamboats all the year round. The town of Eufaula has a population of 6,000, and is a good cotton market. The bottom lands along the river, as shown in the pic-

ture, are rich and level, and produce immense yields of corn, cotton and truck. Eufaula is one of the growing towns along the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the engraving gives a picturesque glimpse of the stream and lowlands in two States. Eufaula is an important junction point of the Central Railroad System.



#### NEW ENGLAND AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP CO'S WHARF, BOSTON.

Once a week one of the fine iron steamships of the New England and Savannah Steamship Company leaves the port of Savannah for Boston and the port of Boston for Savannah. This line furnishes cheap and expeditious transportation of passengers and freight from New England to all points in Georgia, Alabama and the South. The service on these ships is complete.

The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. None but most capable officers and sailors are employed. The pier of the New England and Savannah Steamship Company, in Boston, is at Lewis' Wharf. The entry into the broad harbor of Boston is beautiful and a trip by this route enables the passenger to enjoy all the comforts of a first class hotel.





#### HORTICULTURAL FAIR, CUTHBERT, GA

The richness and taste displayed in collecting and arranging the fruit and flowers for the horticultural fair held in Cuthbert, Ga., in August, 1895, were especially noticeable. It was appropriate to hold the convention where fruits and flowers were cultivated to such perfection. Nowhere has greater skill in cultivation nor more perfect development been shown. The specimen

plants, the varieties of begonias, palms and ferns were unusually fine. People who raise delicious fruits and vegetables, and are accustomed to homes made beautiful and attractive by flowers, are naturally more refined than those who are not blessed with such choice influences. The engraving gives a good idea of the variety of the exhibit.



GORDON INSTITUTE, BARNESVILLE, GA.

This is one of the most popular and thorough high schools in Georgia. It was established in 1812, and inspection of its rolls shows a total of 461 students. These students come to the institute from 50 counties. This fact entitles it to the claim of being the largest preparatory school in Georgia. Barnesville is 60 miles from Atlanta and 49 miles north of Macon.

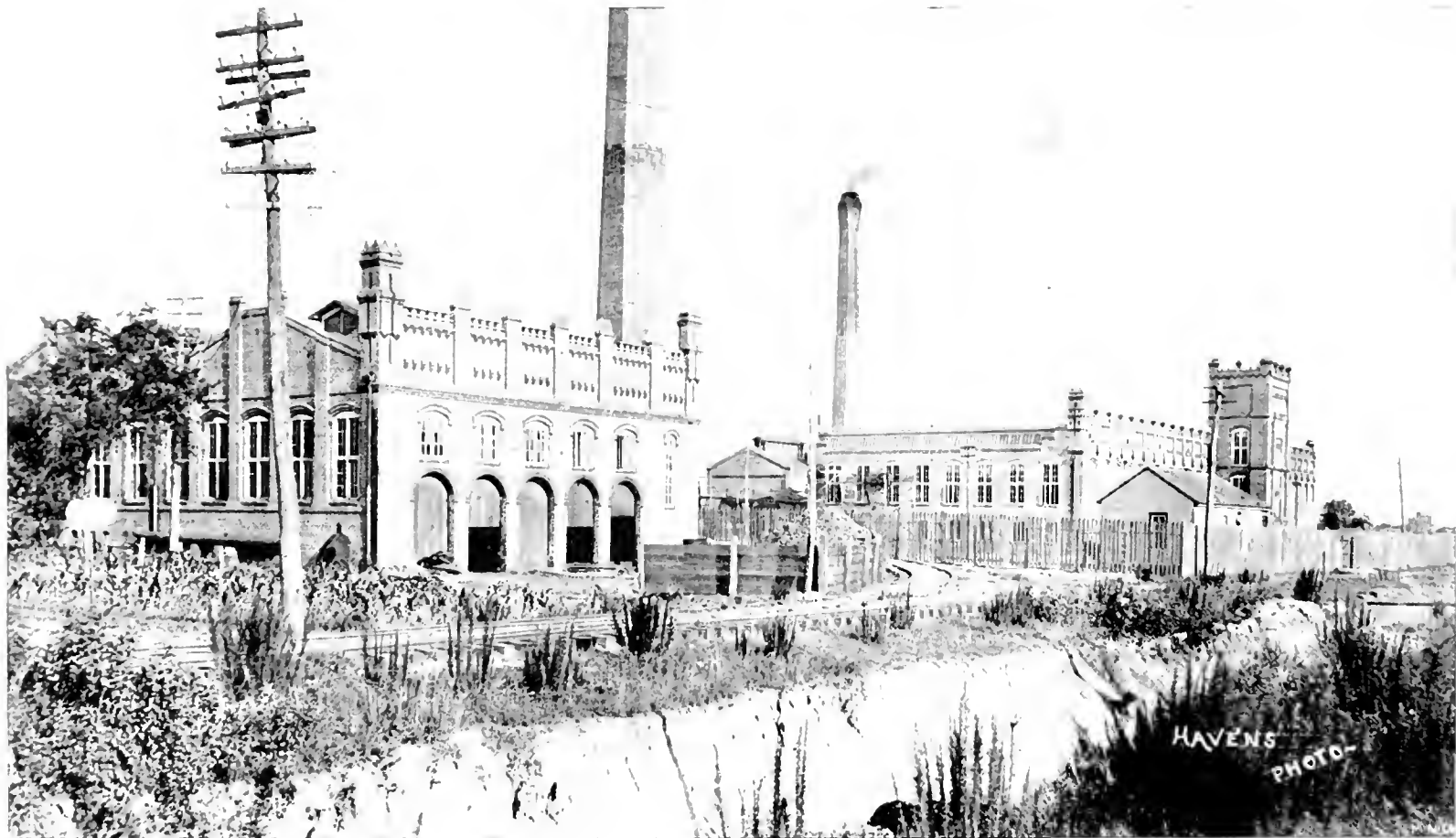
It is a healthy place. Jere M. Pound, a graduate of the State University, is president of Gordon Institute. The school has an officer from West Point Military Institute as commandant, and the corps of cadets is large, well drilled and disciplined. The graduates of Gordon Institute stand well in their classes in the higher colleges, and take front rank in every calling in life.



SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO., ATLANTA, GA.

This company was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$3,000,000. It is one of the largest and most extensive enterprises of the kind in the South. Its capacity is 250 tons of seed a day. The works employ 250 hands, and the product, as in all industries of this kind, includes cotton-seed meal, oil, hulls, linters and cake. Mr. L. W. Haskell is the manager. The picture

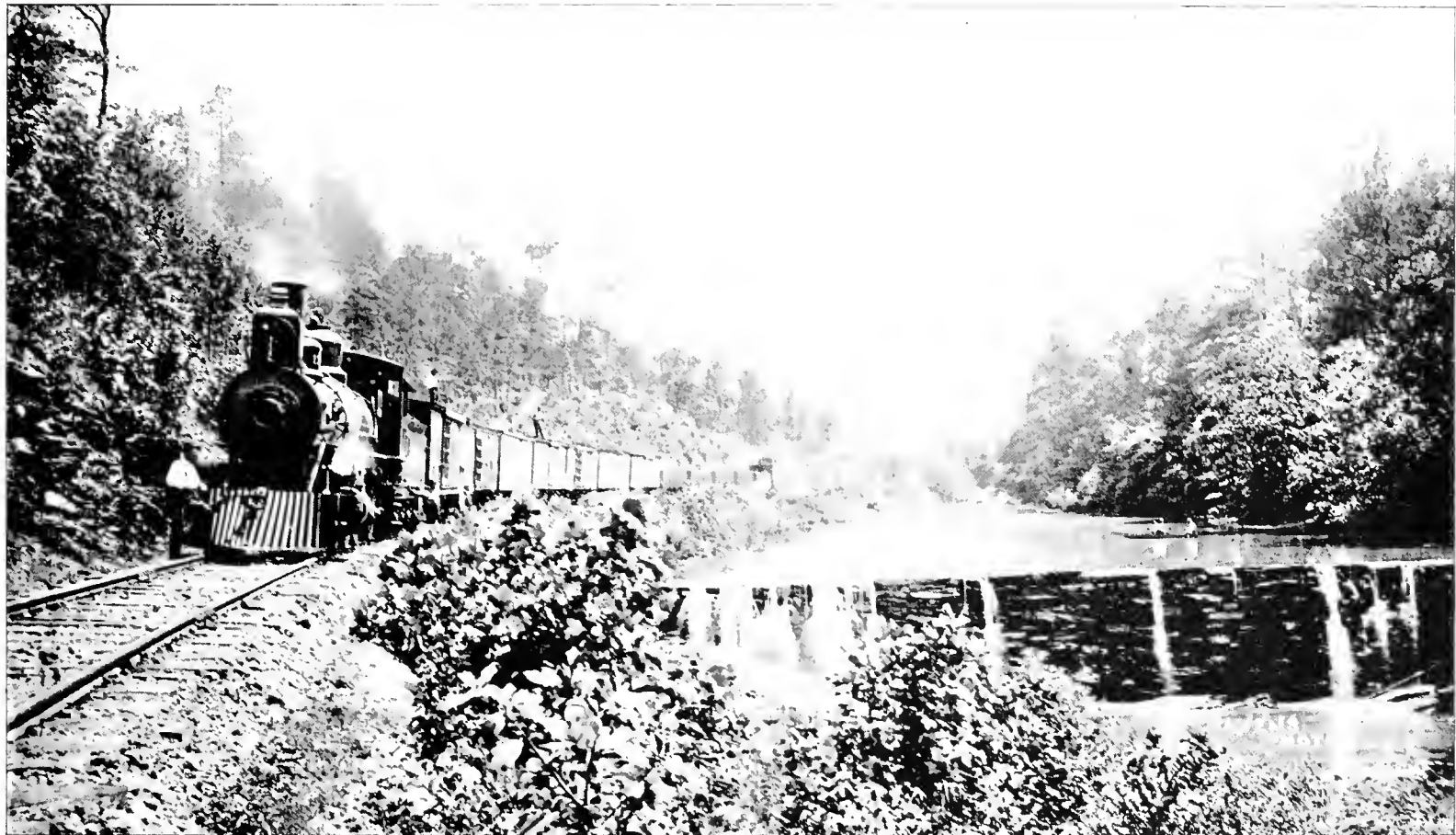
shows that the works cover a great deal of ground and occupy several buildings. The men in charge of the works are experienced manufacturers, and the success of the mills has been marked. This enterprise consumes a large amount of raw material during the year, and the product is among the choicest sent out from a Southern plant.



HAMBERGER MILLS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, COLUMBUS.

The Hamberger Cotton Mills in Columbus, Ga., were built in 1888. They have a capacity of 1,500 bales of cotton per year. The mills have 191 looms and 3,936 spindles, which are soon to be increased to 6,000. The company is capitalized at \$100,000. These mills turn out plaids, cottonades, bed spreads and towels of very superior pattern and finish. This is one of the smaller

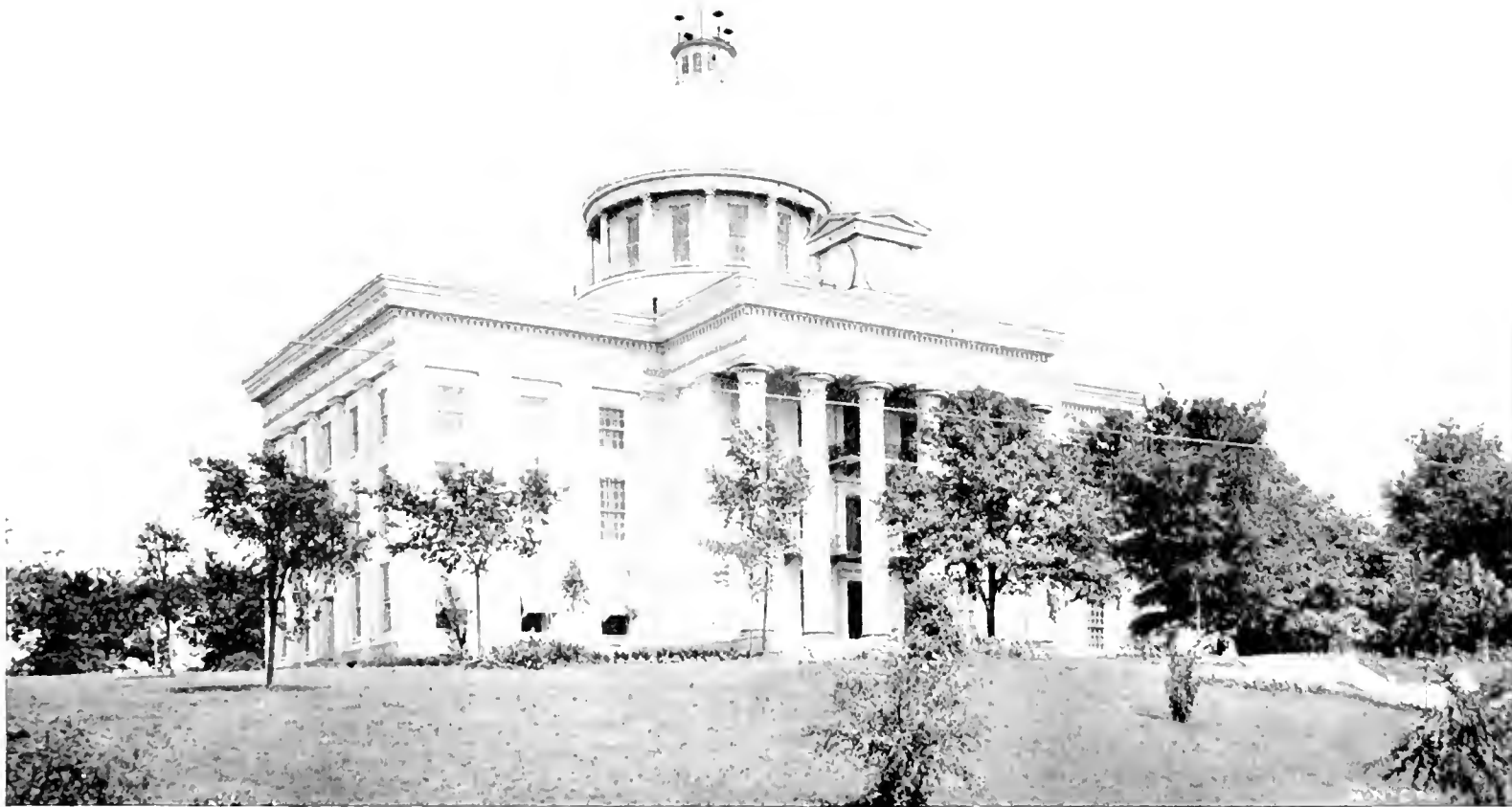
but most flourishing of the cotton mills of Columbus. The city is lighted by electricity, and the building on the left of the picture gives a good representation of the electric light plant. The city is illuminated in every part. Columbus has doubled its population in the last decade. The place receives 150,000 bales of cotton a year. It does a large wholesale business.



ODEN'S MILLS, ALA

This is a striking scene on the Columbus & Western Railroad, in Alabama. The creek has been dammed up at this point to furnish power for a large lumber mill. The railroad winds around a rocky ledge on the banks of this water-course. The country is rough and mountainous and the track shows a fine section of rock-ballasted roadway. The freight train heading towards Bir-

ingham is a sample of the heavy traffic over this line, which, however, is strongly built with steel rail and iron bridges. This is a fine timber section of Alabama, and a number of large saw mills are located along this route. It is also a fine agricultural and mineral country. The picture is a typical one along the Columbus and Western branch of the Central Railroad of Georgia.



STATE CAPITOL AT MONTGOMERY, ALA

This is one of the most beautiful and interesting capitols in the South. It was erected in 1851 at a cost of \$1,000,000, but since that time there have been extensive additions made to the building. It sits upon the crest of Capitol Hill and commands Dexter Avenue almost as the capitol in Washington commands Pennsylvania Avenue. This capitol building is historic. It was

the place where the first Secession Congress met in 1861 and framed a new Constitution for the Confederate States of America. It was in this famous building that Jefferson Davis of Mississippi and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia were elected and inaugurated President and Vice-President of the Confederacy.



THE JOHN P. KING COTTON MILL, AUGUSTA, GA.

This mammoth cotton factory represents an investment of \$1,000,000. It is situated upon the first level of the Augusta Canal, was built in 1881 and enlarged in 1888. It has 40,288 spindles and 1,200 looms. It uses annually 14,000 bales of cotton, and has an output of 21,000,000 yards of cloth, turning out sheeting, shirting and drills. This mill is one of the most compact

and business like in the State of Georgia. It was built by Hon. Chas. Estes, who has always been president of the company. He was mayor of the city of Augusta during the enlargement of the canal, and knows as much about cotton manufacturing as any man in the United States. The mill has never failed to pay a dividend. It is named for the late Jno. P. King.





A VINEYARD NEAR VINEYARD, GA.

This represents a familiar scene along the line of the Central Railroad of Georgia near Griffin. This place, of 20 acres, is about 40 miles from Atlanta, and is properly the beginning of the great fruit belt of Georgia—a tract of fertile and layered land extending from Griffin to Marshallville. The variety of grape is Ives scouling and the production is 300 pounds per acre from vines

five years old. Evidences of skillful growing, of carefully trained vines and improved fruit remind one of the best vineyards of the old country, while model little farm houses sit upon their sunny and vine-clad hills, and show up from the groves like the historic chateaux of France. Grape culture has become very successful in Georgia, and this part of the country blossoms like the rose





VIEW OF AUGUSTA CANAL, NEAR AUGUSTA, GA.

The view of the Augusta Canal in front of the King and Sibley cotton mills furnishes a very striking glimpse of that valuable stream. The canal brings water from the Savannah River, seven miles, to the city of Augusta. The canal was cut in 1845 and enlarged in 1872. It now furnishes 13,000 horse power and cost the city one and a half million dollars. The outlay was well

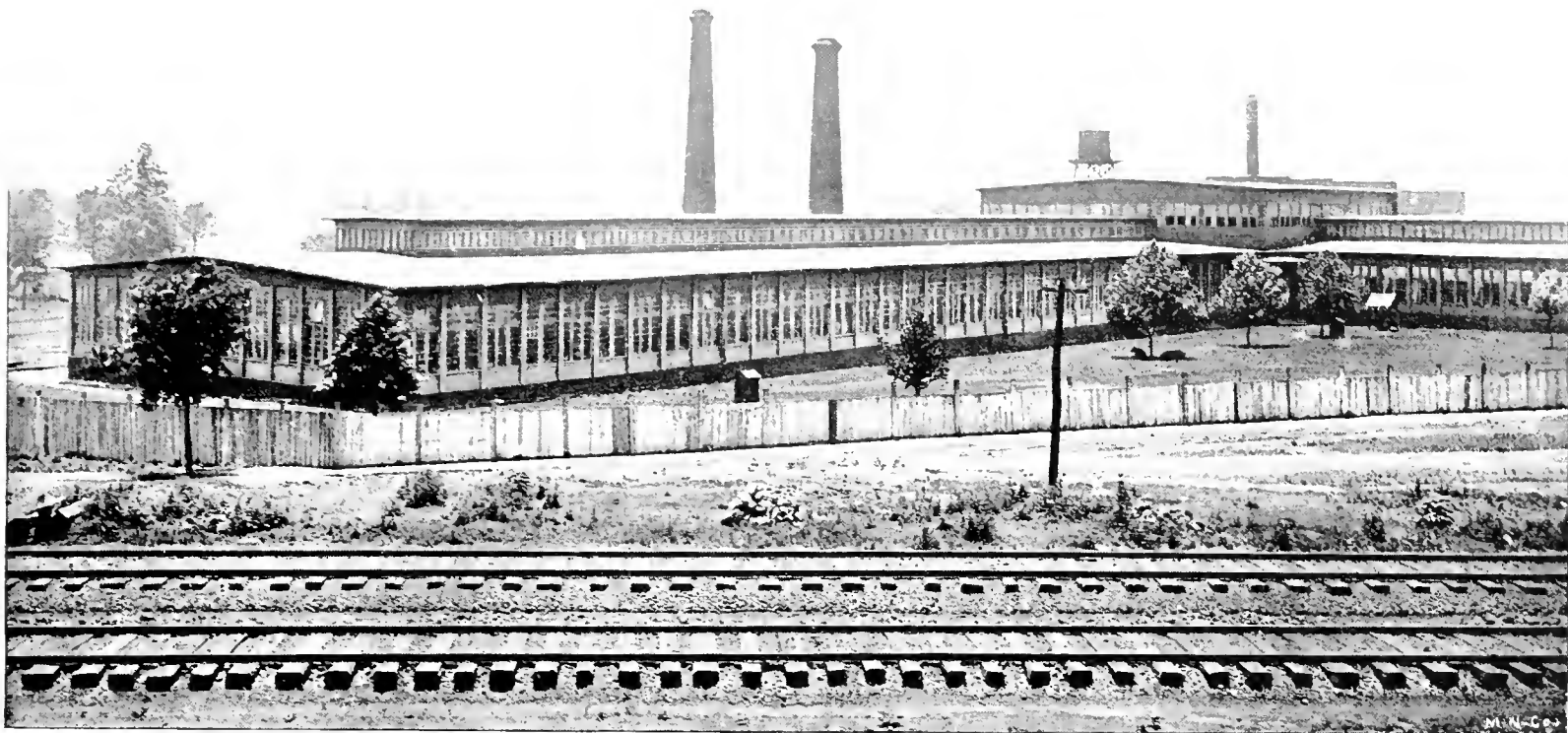
made. There are several fine factories drawing power from the canal. The number of spindles turned is 160,000 and 3,320 operatives are employed in these mills. The cotton consumed amounts to 60,390 bales per year. The stream is navigable for small boats, and the scenery along the banks is very attractive.



#### RESIDENCE OF THE PEACH KING NEAR MARSHALLVILLE, GA.

The home of Mr. Samuel H. Rumph, near Marshallville, is a model. The house is a general one, shaded by Spanish oaks. The front yard is a bower of health and flower and shows that this is the residence of a man of culture, and a successful man with, who has an eye to his home as well as to his business. The dwelling itself is supplied with the conveniences and appointments of a

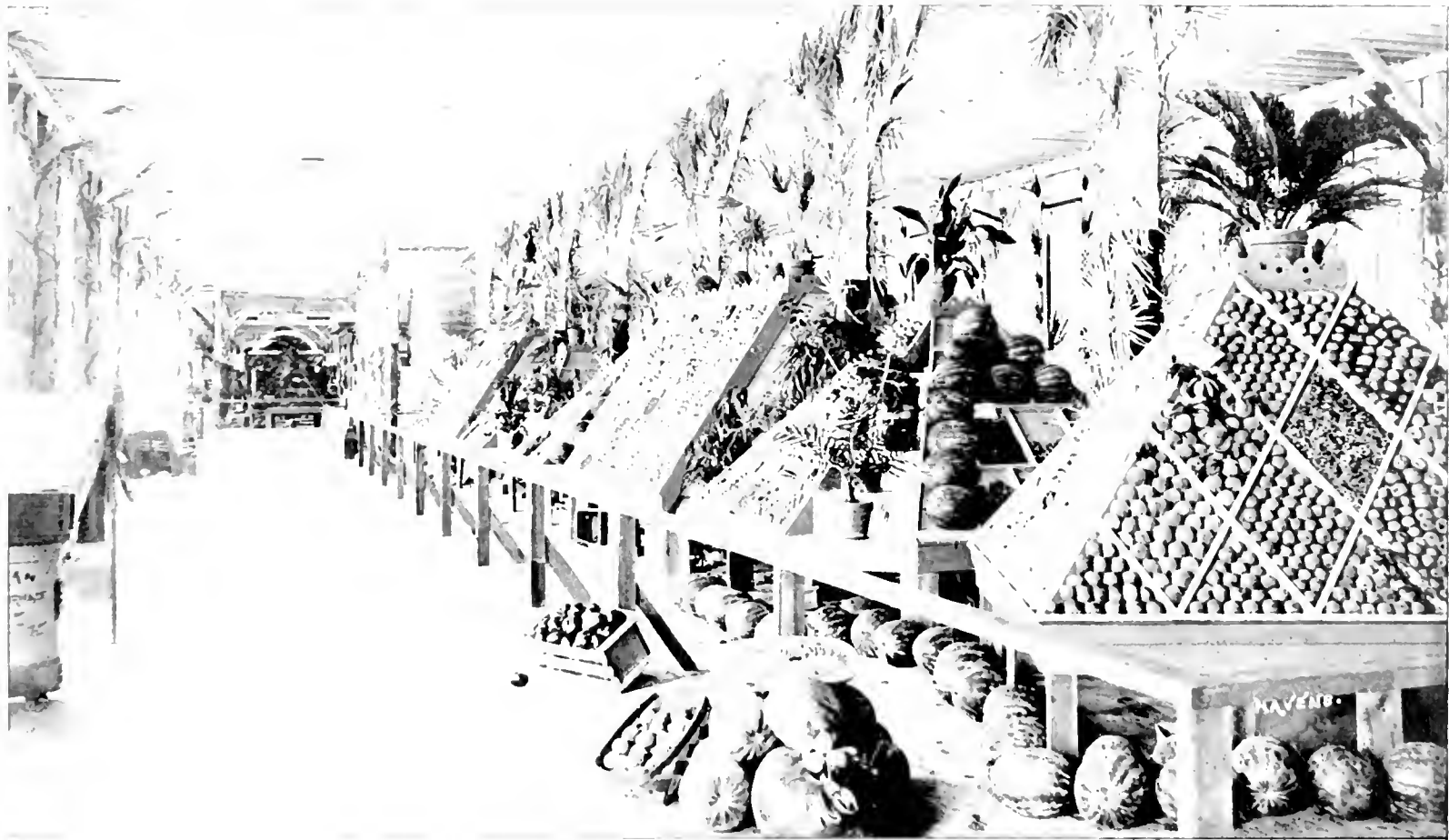
city home, while just in easy sight of the shady veranda there are 80,000 peach trees, flanked by picturesque fields of other growth. Mr. Rumph is regarded as the pioneer and foremost grower of peaches in Georgia. He has made a success of his work, and his place shows that every principle and detail of a model fruit farm have been looked after very carefully.



EXPOSITION COTTON MILLS, ATLANTA, GA.

This is the residuum of the first Cotton Exposition held in Atlanta, in 1881. Mr. Edward Atkinson, the New England writer and authority, predicted at that time that cotton manufacturing would not succeed in the South. As if to refute this idea, the Exposition building was sold to the Exposition Cotton Mill Co. The mill was capitalized at \$350,000 and commenced work with

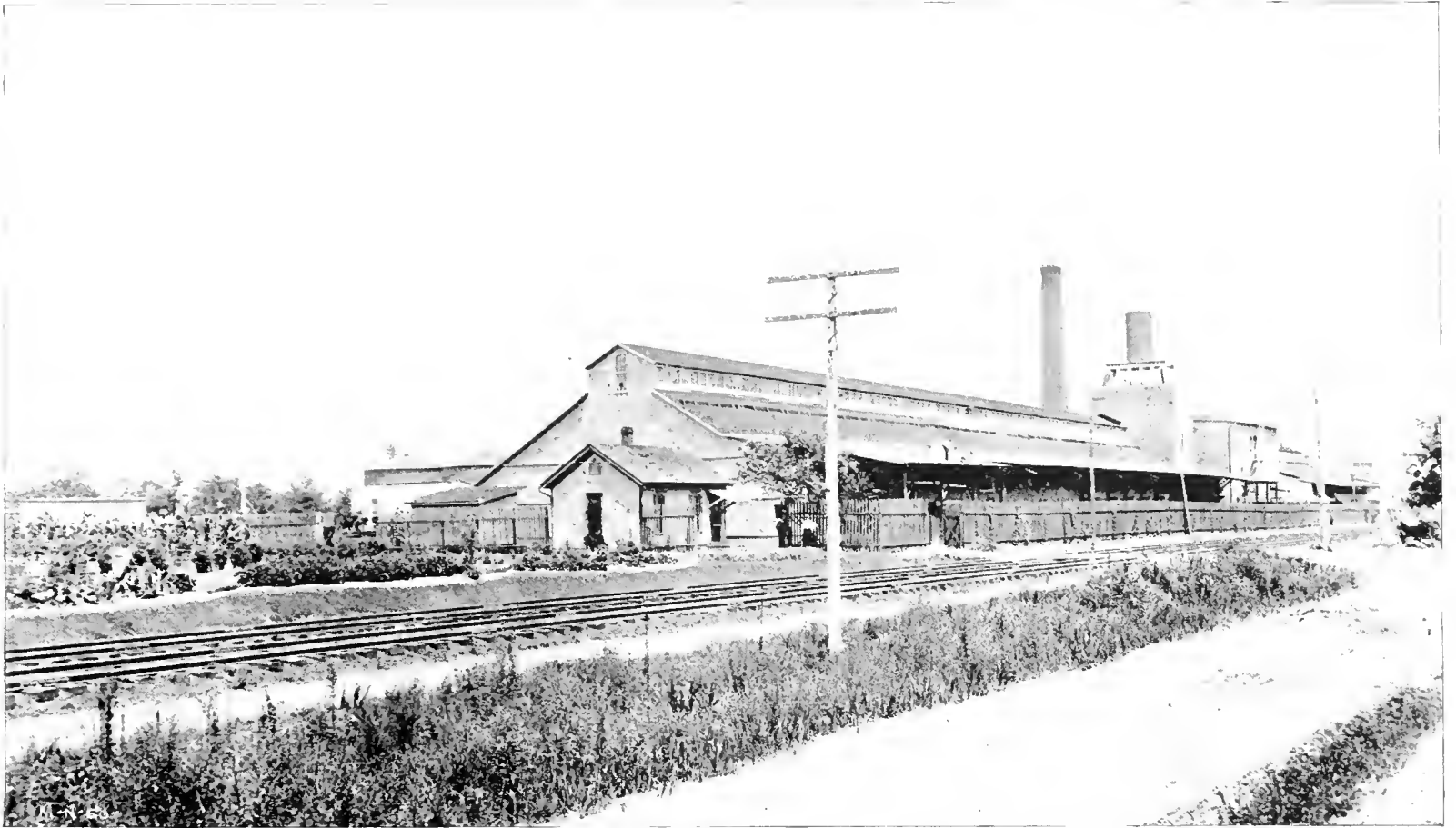
480 looms. This year the capital has been increased to \$500,000, and a new mill of 20,000 spindles and 680 looms is the result. The output of the old mill has been 25,000 bales of goods a year. The new mill will start up in the fall. Dr. J. D. Turner is president and Chas. D. Tuller is secretary. Like nearly all cotton mills in the South, this enterprise is a perfect success.



PEACH CARNIVAL IN MACON, GA.

The fruit season of 1895 has been a magnificent one in Georgia. The yield of peaches and nectarines has been particularly fine. The nearness to Macon of the great orchards of Southwest Georgia first suggested the idea of a peach carnival, which came off in that city in July. The exhibit was large and creditable, and the different varieties, as seen in this picture, were brought

out in a very attractive way. The finest and most vigorous specimen of peach produced in Georgia is the Elberta. It is large, luscious, rich in color and yet firm in body, and will bear long shipment. It is probable that the peach carnival is a permanent institution in Georgia. Its annual recurrence may be looked for with certainty hereafter.



GATE CITY OIL CO., ATLANTA, GA

These works were erected in 1889 with a capital of \$200,000. The capacity of these mills is 35,000 tons of seed annually. The product is cotton-seed oil, cotton-seed meal, hulls and linters. The business of this company has been large and is steadily growing. The officers are John Oliver, president, Henry Oliver, general manager; J. M. Shelly, secretary. This branch of

industry has sprung up in the South under the new order of things. Formerly thousands of tons of cotton seed went to waste, and these rich products were lost. Under the impetus of manufacturing in the South the cotton seed has been reclaimed from the waste basket and made a valuable product in itself. No portion of it is thrown away.



#### CENTRAL PARK CUTHBERT GA

This is a pretty spot in the town of Cuthbert, Randolph Co., Ga. The town was incorporated in 1834. It has a population of 4,000. It is the educational center of Southwest Georgia. The schools and literary organizations are quite a feature in the life of the place. The court house was finished in May, 1886. The Randolph Hotel was built in 1891. It is a handsome structure. Cuth-

bert has a cotton mill, a bank, water works and electric light plant, and is reaching out for various smaller industries. The soil is fertile, the climate equable and the pursuit of the people is largely agricultural. There is no more delightful spot in Georgia. The social atmosphere is refined, and is marked by highly intellectual and religious sentiment.





#### ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

This is one of the largest cotton mills in the South. It was built in 1878, with the old Granite Flour Mill, shown in the foreground, as a nucleus. The mills were enlarged in 1882 and again in 1888. The number of spindles is 33,000; number of looms, 928. The mills annually consume about 9,000 bales of cotton, and their output is 12,000 bales of domestics a year. The

class of goods turned out is sheeting, shirting and drills. The capital of the Enterprise Mill is \$500,000, and the factory will almost double its capacity in a short time. Mr. James P. Verdery, one of the most sagacious and enterprising business men in Augusta, is president of the company. Its success is assured. It is a very large cotton mill plant.



VINEYARD NEAR TENNILLE, GA

The grape yield this year in Middle Georgia has been very large. The vineyard scene near Tennille, in Washington County, on the Central Railroad, shows a large acreage of well fruited vines, flanked by an orchard of Le Conte pears. It is a flourishing town of 1,400 inhabitants. The people in that section give themselves up to agricultural pursuit, to fruit growing,

lumber cutting, and to getting out naval stores. Tennille ships 6,000 bales of cotton a year, 2,500 cars of lumber, and this season 50 cars of peaches have gone out from this station. Tennille has a bank and ample school facilities. There are several churches. Tennille is something of a railroad center, and Washington is one of the largest and richest agricultural counties in Georgia.





### CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT MONTGOMERY

This is one of the handsomest and most commanding shafts dedicated to the soldiers of the Southern Army. It stands in the capitol grounds and is seen from many parts of the city. The erection of this monument was begun in 1885, and in 1886 the corner-stone was laid by Hon. Jefferson Davis, near the very spot where, in 1861, he delivered his inaugural address as president

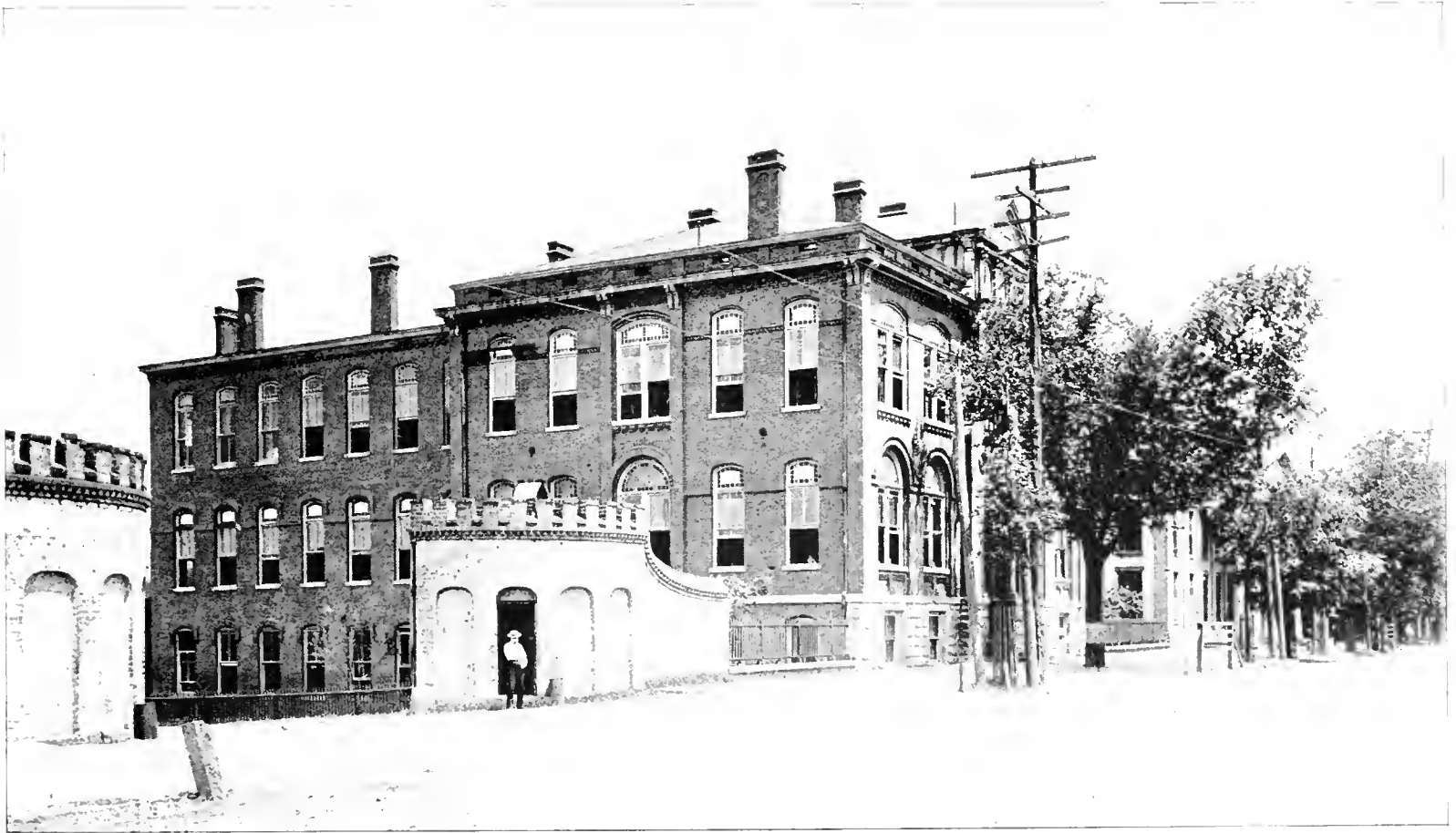
of the Confederate States of America. The monument was completed only a short time ago. The cost of this memorial was about \$40,000. It shows out well by the handsome capitol itself. Montgomery was the cradle where secession was first rocked. The visit of Mr. Davis to that city in 1886 was the first step in a series of welcomes which commenced at Mobile.



#### FORT VALLEY CRATE FACTORY FORT VALLEY GA

The growth of the peach industry in Fort Valley and Marshallville, in fact, in every part of Houston County, has led to the establishment of the Fort Valley Crate Factory. The factory was built in 1891, at a cost of only \$1,200. It has a capacity of 3,000 crates every working day of ten hours. It employs from 75 to 100 hands. Lumber is obtained from the neighborhood in abun-

dance, and with improved machinery and by skillful manipulation is readily turned into suitable crates. The development of the peach crop has given birth in its wake to the collateral industries of canning factories and crate factories. The pay roll of the peach farms and kindred branches in one week in Fort Valley amounted to \$12,000.



OFFICES OF CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, SAVANNAH.

This view of West Broad Street, immediately north of the Union depot, shows the new offices of the Central Railroad at Savannah. The old office building is just beyond, and can also be seen in the engraving. The old building was put up in 1856 and the new offices in 1887. The first office was erected during the superintendency of Mr. Wm. M. Wadley, a man whose great

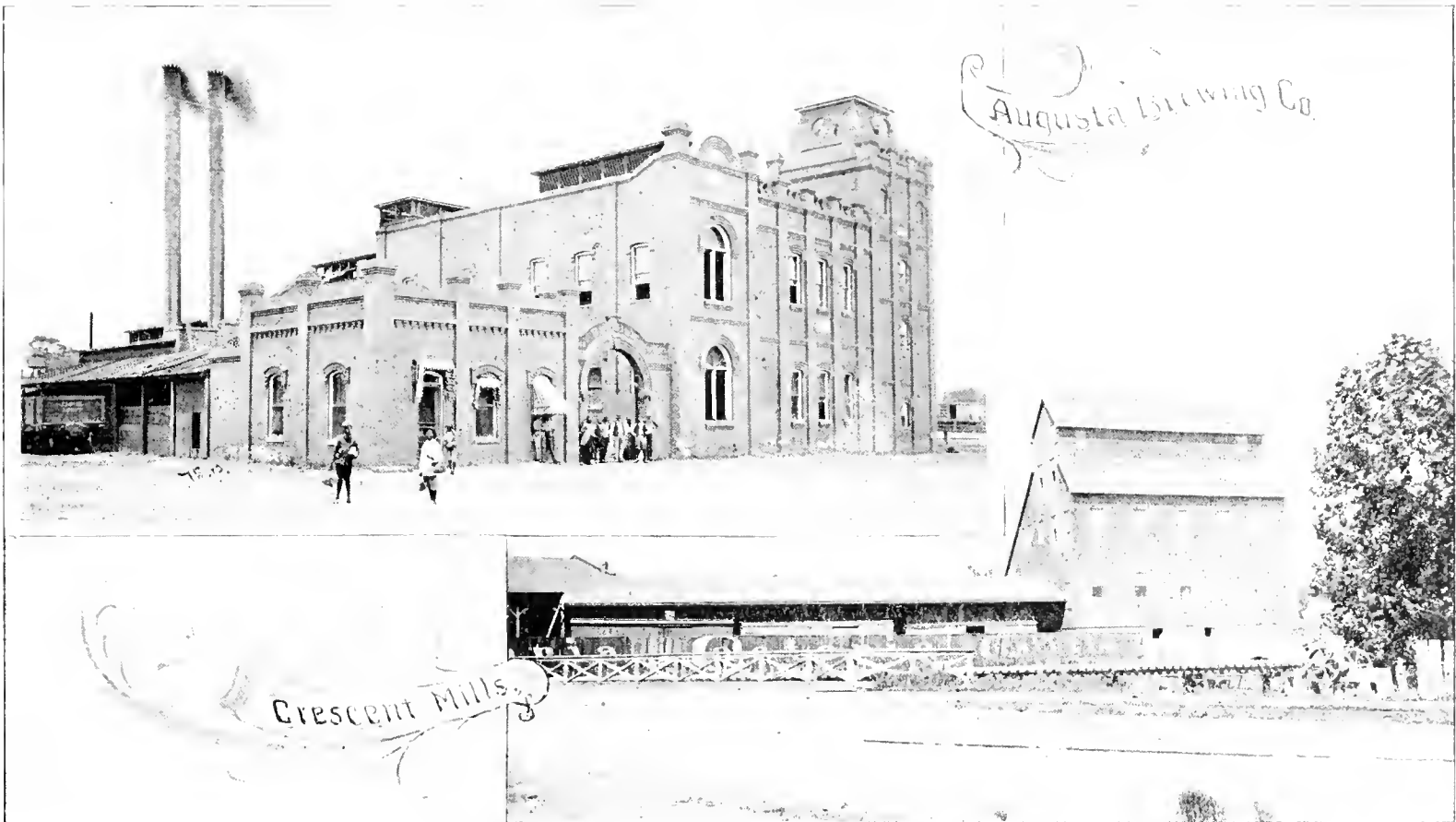
name and splendid services are bound up in the history of the Central Railroad of Georgia. It was his master mind which built up these great properties, and which made Savannah what it is. He was elected president of the company in 1865, and continued uninterruptedly until his death in 1882. His admirers allude to him as "the architect of this imperial system."



PEACH ORCHARD AND COTTON FIELD TOGETHER.

This is a scene taken from a field near Marshallville, Ga., and shows that two crops are raised from the same ground practically at the same time. The cultivation which the cotton receives helps the trees and the trees are not near enough to shade or stunt the cotton. Peaches are gathered at a time when the cotton crops are practically laid by, and a good yield of fruit and staple is

secured without interfering with either crop. The cotton and corn crops in the neighborhood are very fine. Mr. Samuel Rumph, early in the season, submitted an estimate that the fruit district covered by Fort Valley and Marshallville would this year send out 1,200 car loads of peaches. The yield has been enormous and the facts show that Mr. Rumph was not far out of the way.



AUGUSTA BREWING CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

This is one of the largest and most successful plants in the South. It is noted for the fine quality of the various brands of beer, put up in kegs and bottles. The brewery was built in 1888, and has an annual capacity of 30,000 barrels. The capital stock is \$75,000. Its beer is sold not only all over Augusta, but its customers are scattered over Georgia and South Carolina. The brewery is just below the basin of the first level of the Augusta Canal and is connected by tracks with the Central Railroad of Georgia. The brewery originally represented Western capital and skill transplanted to Augusta. The plant is first class in every respect, and the product is of the best brew in the Southern market.

CRESCENT MILLS, AUGUSTA, GA.

The Crescent Flour Mills of Augusta are situated on the third level of the canal, and are reached also by the tracks of the Central Railroad. Miller & Co. are proprietors. The capacity of the mill is very large. The output is flour, meal and grist. This is an old enterprise, and the plant is not far from the Augusta freight depot of the Central Railroad of Georgia. The grade of flour turned out is very popular and a large amount of breadstuffs is used each year. The growing city of Augusta has diversified industries. The immense water power of the city has made the place an attractive and remunerative site for the mills, and nearly every class of milling and manufacturing interest is represented.



PEACH PACKING HOUSE, NEAR FORT VALLEY, GA.

The scene at the packing house of the Hale Georgia Orchard Company during the fruit season is inspiring. The manner of packing peaches in baskets and crates for shipment requires care and skill, and the most prominent and popular young people in Houston County engage in it. The pay is \$1 a day and the work is light and congenial. The company is eager to

employ this kind of help, as the work bears the impress of an eminently respectable class of people. The result is that the Hale peaches are not only the most artistically packed but the most honestly put up fruit in the market. The young ladies and sturdy yeomanry of Houston make a picnic of the peach season. It is profitable to them as well.



WASHINGTON STREET, ALBANY, GA

Albany lays claim to the title of the metropolis of Southwest Georgia. It is 200 miles from Savannah and 75 miles from the Florida line. It has 7,000 people, and is situated on the Central Railroad of Georgia. The Flint River is also navigable to the Gulf. Albany has four banks, an electric light and artesian water-works plant. It has two large brick-yards, and receives through

its warehouses 35,000 bales of cotton a year. It has two cotton compresses, two fertilizer factories and the largest wholesale grocery house in Southwest Georgia. Albany is remarkably well laid out, with wide, well-kept streets, and its buildings are handsome and symmetrical. Albany has two good hotels. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural and fruit section.





A MILE OF PEAR TREES, MARSHALLVILLE, GA.

This vista opens up not only a pleasing view, but a profitable suggestion. Pear trees flank the cotton fields and fruit and cotton are ripening side by side. Every experiment shows that fruit raising is profitable in Georgia and Alabama, and neatly every planter is diversifying his crop to conform to the great and growing demand from the West. It is estimated that Ohio

companies already own 10,000 pear trees in Houston Co. They possess over 8,000 acres in fruit farms in this county alone. There are numbers of small orchards of from 1,000 to 5,000 trees. These net their owners anywhere from \$500 to \$10,000 a year. There is said to be a stretch of land near Marshallville where the fruit crop never fails.





EAGLE AND PHENIX MILLS, AND WATER POWER, COLUMBUS, GA

This picture gives another view of these famous cotton mills, the largest in the South. The photograph was taken from the Chattahoochee River. This stream affords almost unlimited water power. It is estimated that there are 36,000 horse power available at Columbus alone. There are seven mills now operated by water at this point. There are two falls in the river within the

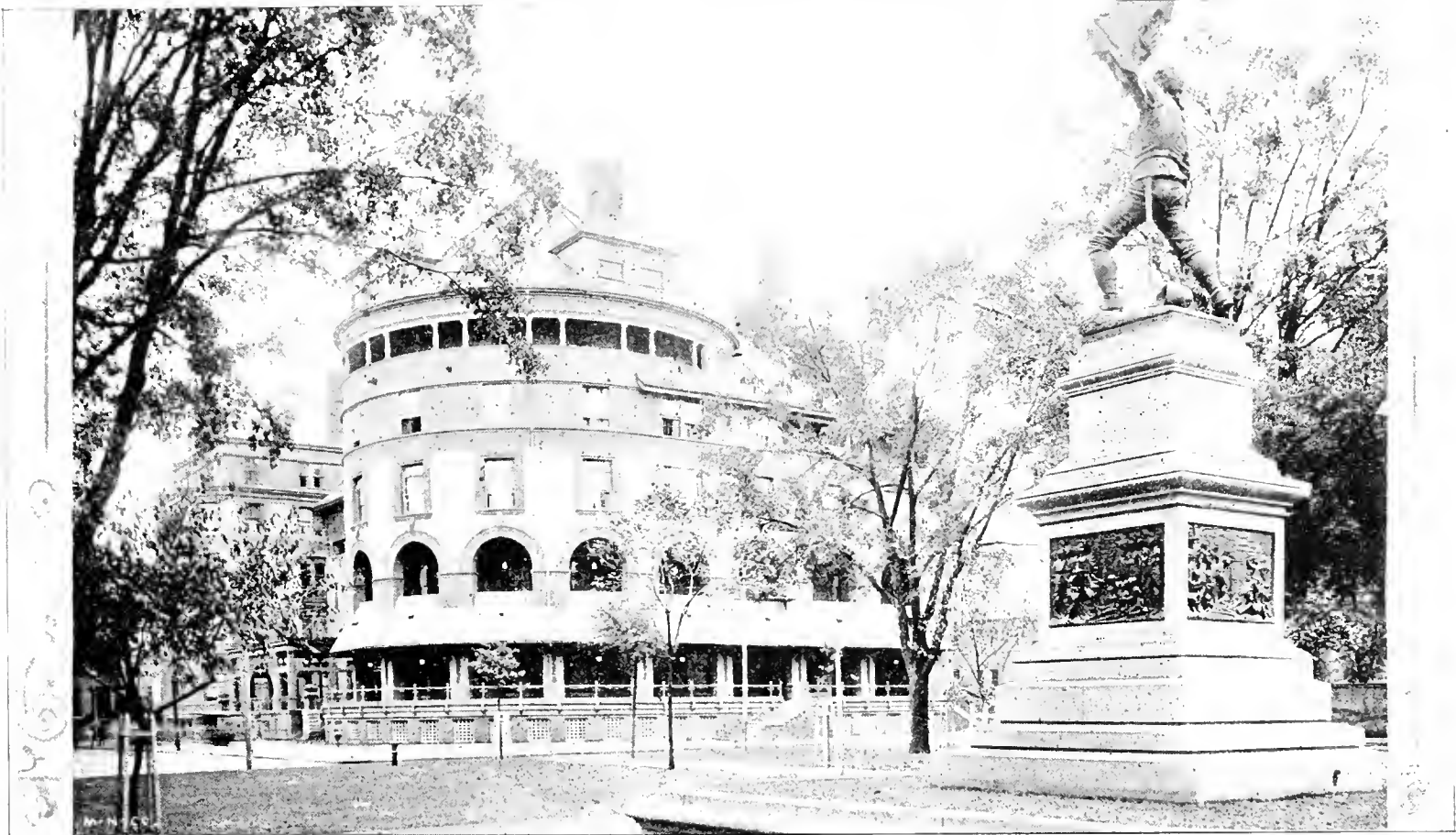
corporate limits of the city. The Columbus Street Railway uses electricity generated by water power and is the only company in Georgia which does this. There is also a surplus of power, which will be rented at a low rate. Columbus has been a point for the making up of cotton and wool for forty years, and there is an abundance of skilled labor and cheap mill sites.



#### LOADING PEACHES AND MELONS IN GEORGIA

Here is a picture taken on the Southwestern Railroad, below Macon. This is in the heart of the fruit country and the yield of peaches and melons is enormous. The peaches are carefully packed in baskets and these are shipped in crates containing six baskets. Peaches are forwarded in refrigerated cars and melons are packed away one at a time. Each car holds

1,000 melons, and these are worth from \$60 to \$75 per car load as they stand on the track. The melons average 20 pounds each. It is estimated that Georgia and Alabama this year shipped 5,000 car loads, or about 5,000,000 melons North and West. This product shows what the lands in the South are doing to supply a succulent summer fruit.



#### JASPER MONUMENT AND HOTEL DE SOTO, SAVANNAH

Savannah is famous for its memorials, and this picture gives a handsome reproduction of the Jasper monument in Madison Square, just opposite the Hotel De Soto. Sergeant William Jasper distinguished himself at the siege of Fort Moultrie, in June, 1776, by lifting up the flag which had been shot from the turret. He held it until a new staff had been arranged. General Rut-

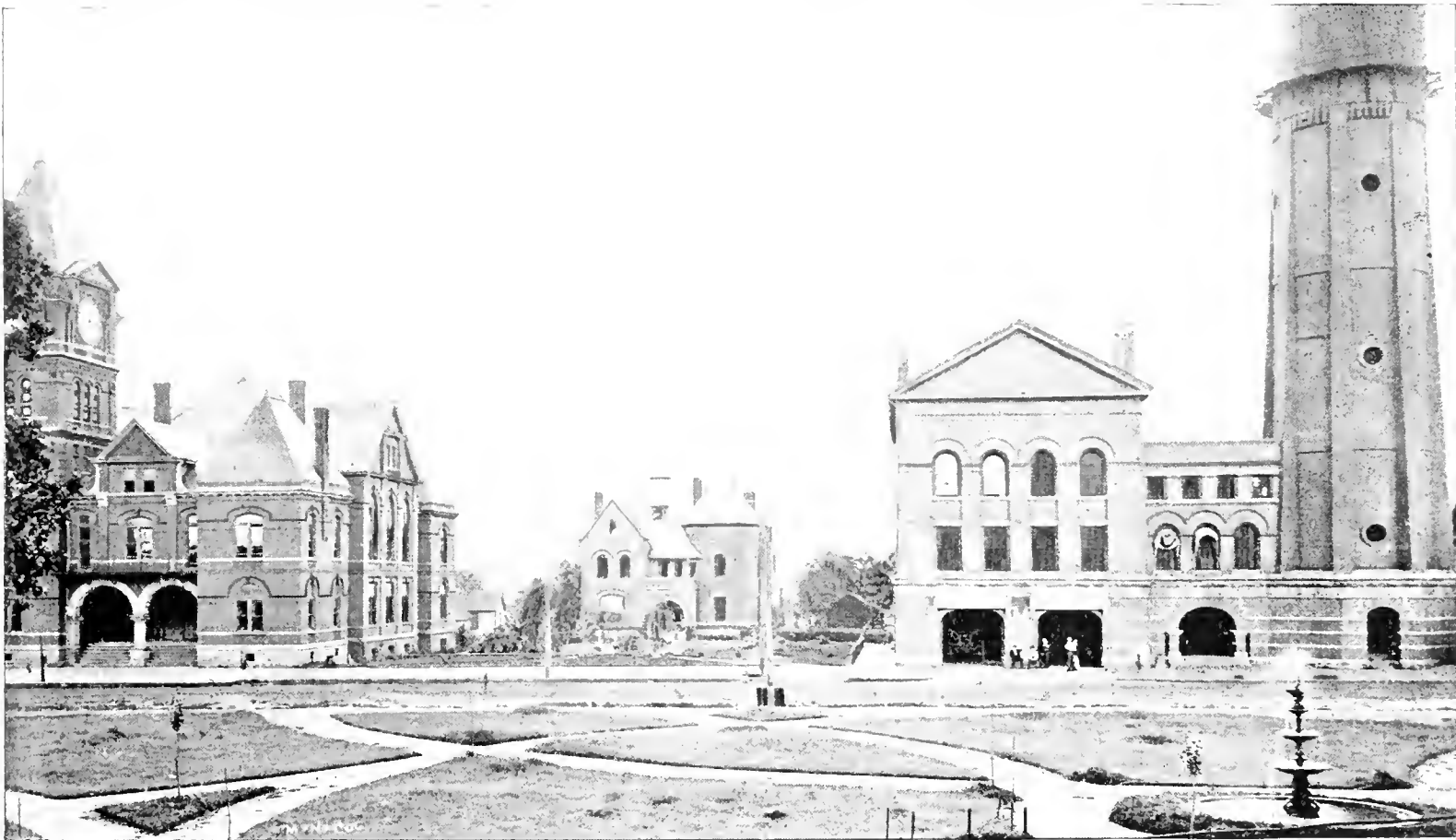
ledge was so much impressed with his gallantry, that he gave the sergeant his own sword. Jasper refused promotion, and fell mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779. The Hotel De Soto was built in 1890, and cost \$100,000. It was erected entirely by Savannah capital. It is one of the finest hotel buildings in the South, and is open summer and winter.



PACKING PEACHES NEAR CUTHBERT, GA.

Mr. S. T. Jenkins, who owns the Harvest Home Farm near Cuthbert, is looked upon as the pioneer fruit grower of Randolph County. He carried on his business before the war, and more than 20 years ago demonstrated that peaches, superior in color and flavor, could be grown in that section. The Harvest Home Farm is 2½ miles from Cuthbert, and has 10,000 very choice

peach trees, besides other varieties of fruit. Mr. Jenkins is first in the market with his peaches, and their unusual size, color, and variety generally give him the blue ribbon. His peaches have become famous. In 1890 Mr. Jenkins netted over \$3,000 on five acres of five-year-old trees. He has shown that no fruit from any other section in Georgia or elsewhere can excel the Cuthbert peaches.



WINDSOR PARK AMERICUS, GA.

Americus is the largest city in Southwest Georgia, and is appropriately called "the Commercial Capital" of that section. It has a population of over 8,000, the increase in six years having been over 100 per cent. The city is situated upon high, rolling hills. The new court house and jail are among the finest and strongest in the State; the city hall, as shown in the picture,

is a model, and the Windsor Hotel block cost \$150,000. The new post office is a three-story structure, built of Georgia marble. The business blocks are all substantial and handsome brick structures. There is a complete system of water works supplying artesian water in abundance. The annual cotton receipts are 60,000 bales.

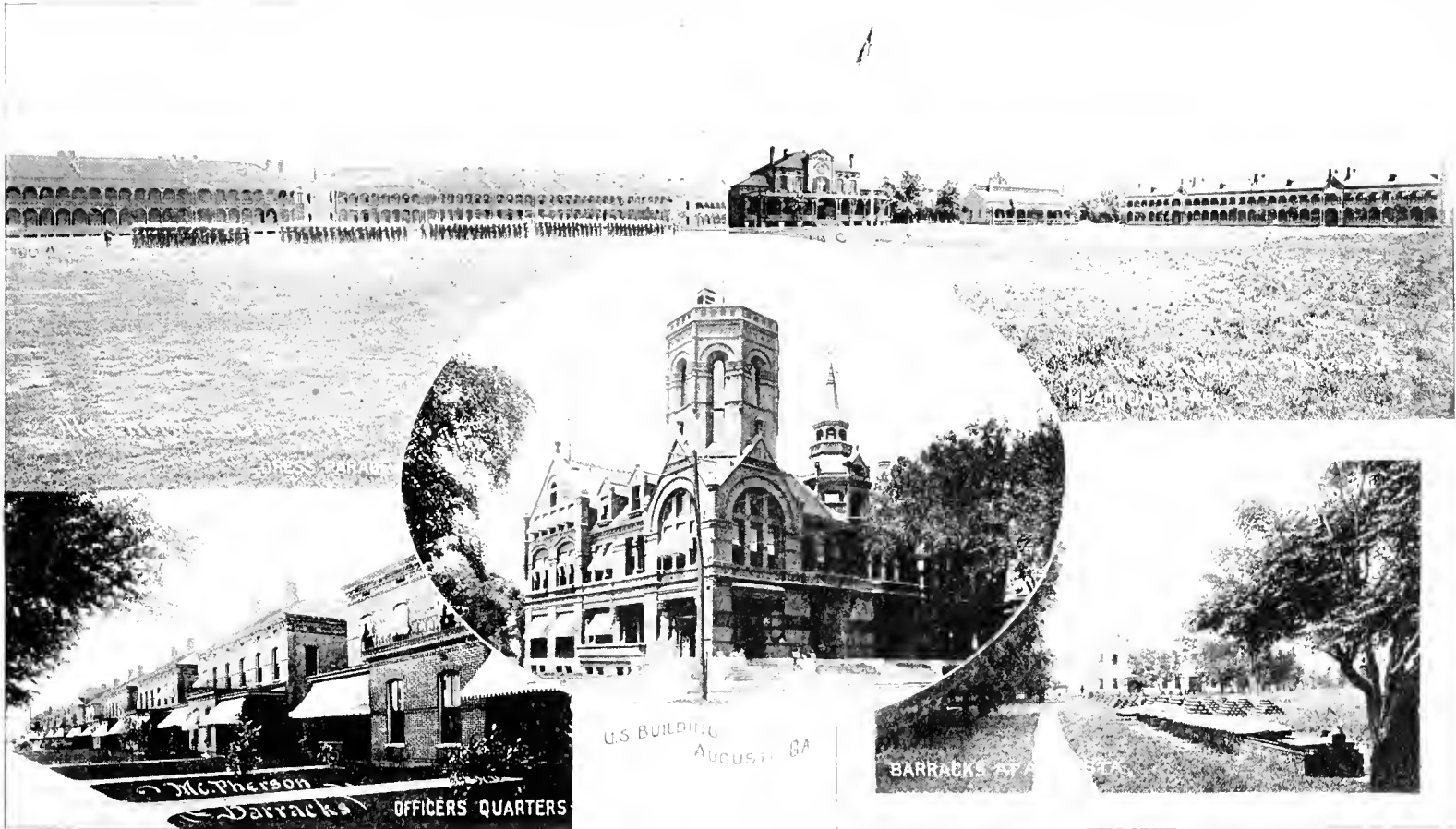


#### WATERMELON PARTY AT FORT GAINES, GA.

This pretty scene on the bank of the Chattahoochee River is a glimpse of a little picnic just above Fort Gaines. It is claimed, by the way, that the melons at Fort Gaines are the finest in Georgia, and bring better prices than the "Koch Gem" or than the famous "Rattlesnake." Peaches and pears also abound in this section. Fort Gaines is the oldest town in that part of

Georgia and one of the most prosperous. It has a population of 2,000 people. The town receives 10,000 bales of cotton a year and draws trade from Clay County, Ga., and Henry County, Ala. The place is splendidly supplied with artesian water. There are oil mills, a guano factory and steam gin. Some of the finest peaches in Georgia are now sent out from this neighborhood.





### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GOVERNMENT POSTS, AUGUSTA AND ATLANTA, GA

The views of McPherson Post near Atlanta show the arsenal, parade ground and officers' quarters. The reservation contains 260 acres. Thirty-five handsome buildings make this the second finest United States military post. The site was selected by Gen. Hancock.

The Augusta Arsenal is one of the oldest and handsomest ordnance stations in the Union. The high and dry climate of the Sand Hills makes it particu-

larly suitable for the storage of guns and ammunition. It is situated three miles from Augusta.

The new Government Building at Augusta was erected in 1889. The cost was \$200,000. The lower story is the post office; the second is the United States court room and the offices of the Judge, District Attorney and Marshal. The tower is the headquarters for the weather bureau.



GATHERING LE CONTE PEARS, SMITHVILLE, GA.

The "Le Conte Nursery" at Smithville is an interesting spot. Mr. W. W. Thompson is proprietor. There are 25 acres of Le Conte pear trees, from which 2,000 barrels of fruit are shipped each year to the North and East. The orchards are 15 years old. Mr. Thompson has also 25 acres devoted to nursery stock. The Le Conte pear is a great favorite for canning and pre-

serving. These pear trees are of thrifty growth and handsome shape. Here, also, are large quantities of Japan plums and fine Elberta peaches. The plums are principally Botan and Kelsey varieties. Smithville is on the southwestern division of the Central Railroad, 83 miles from Macon and 140 from Montgomery. This is a favored section, and the fruit crop seldom fails.





HOTEL TYBEE, TYBEE ISLAND, GA

This splendid hostelry was erected in 1891. The cost of the property was \$80,000, and the hotel was put up by a company of Savannah capitalists. It contains an artesian water-works plant, and is in plain view of the breakers rolling in from the Atlantic. The piazzas, which stretch the entire length and breadth of the house, catch every passing breeze, and guests of the hotel,

who come by the hundreds from Georgia, Alabama and other parts of the South, are regaled by all the comforts of the seashore. Tybee is Georgia's greatest seaside resort, is 18 miles from Savannah, and connected with it by a perfect train service of the Savannah & Atlantic Railroad, a part of the Central Railroad System. The beach is eight miles long, of pure white sand



PICKING COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

No compendium of the South's resources, and no collection of Southern pictures would be complete, without the familiar scene in the cotton fields. From September to December the full force of the farm is concentrated in the cotton patch. Hands may gather from 100 to 150 pounds of seed cotton a day. For this work the pay runs from 30 cents to 40 cents a hundred. The

cotton is placed in sacks tied around the neck of the picker and at the end of the row is emptied into baskets. Many attempts have been made to pick cotton by machinery, but as yet the cotton picker has not been perfected which extracts the lint and rejects the leaves and bolls. The human fingers are so far the best mechanism for gathering the locks in the field.



































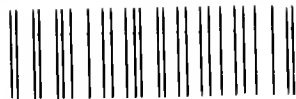








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