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GEORGIA

THE EMPIRE
STATE
of the SOUTH

AMERICA'S
GARDEN
SPOT



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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
STATE of GEORGIA

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GEORGIA



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FOREWORD

The "New" South—The Great South

Fone will give free rein to the imagination and picture the future of a section that contains one-half the iron ore of the United States, nearly three times as much coal as Great Britain, Germany and Pennsylvania combined, which dominates the phosphate and sulphur trade of the world, which has much of the richest oil territory known, which has one-half the standing timber of the country, which produces all of the rice, most of the tobacco and adds to these eight hundred million bushels of grain per annum.

Then remember that it holds a world monopoly on cotton production and is rapidly becoming a great textile spinning section—every dollar of gold annually mined on earth is not sufficient to liquidate the South's bills against Europe for cotton—then think of the vast water powers, the splendid rivers, the great seacoast with magnificent harbors and expanding commerce, and you will gain but a faint conception of the future of the "New" South—the Great South. "New" in the sense that its vast possibilities and undeveloped resources have but recently begun to be exploited to the world.

It is a region where many crops can be grown the year round, if



Grapes in a Georgia Vineyard

desired; where the climate makes it possible to harvest "roasting ears" for the Christmas dinner, and ripe tomatoes, lettuce, beets and other vegetable delicacies in midwinter.

It is a land where it is a delight to live and breathe; a land where the climate partakes of the healthful qualities of the salt-laden sea air and the dry mountain breezes, where the sportsman may delight his heart, where millions of wild fowl flock along the water courses



Where the Black Bass Lurk and Thousands of Horse Power go to Waste

during winter months; where deer, wild turkeys and other game may be found in abundance; and where the black bass, a prince among game fishes, furnishes the most exciting sport to be found with a hook and line.



Georgia Sugar Cane is Richer in Saccharine Matter than any other Sugar Producing Plant

It is a land where the stock raiser needs little or no shelter for his cattle—and where nutritious grasses feed them with almost no thought to the owner, many months in the year.

It is a land ripe with prom-

ise for the future, a land wherein thousands of new homes will be made within the next few years and where wealth untold will be taken from the fertile soil.

It is to tell the reader something of one locality in such a section—perhaps the most favored by nature and by man, the great commonwealth of Georgia—that these pages are written. If you are interested in a locality, the best of the section above briefly described, you will find it worth while to peruse the pages which follow. They are intended to describe what has already been accomplished in Georgia, the conditions that exist, what is needed to make a home, and what may reasonably be expected in the future.

As to Georgia in General

The record of progress and advancement made by Georgia has perhaps done more to advertise and exploit the South to the world than any other cause. The great State of Georgia, the "Empire State of the South," is the largest state east of the Mississippi River as well as the most important commonwealth of the south-eastern group of states. The cotton merchant and manufacturer, the world over, know it as the second state in the production of the South's fleecy staple. Georgia also contributes a large quota annually to the harvest of food



Georgia's Paper Shell Pecans bring One Dollar per Pound

crops, particularly corn, which cereal is cultivated in Georgia with less labor and marketed with a greater margin of profit than in the states devoted entirely to its culture.

Georgia presents such a variety of resources, openings and opportunities for the wide-awake, progressive manufacturer, investor, agriculturist, merchant, mechanic, professional man—in fact, men of every class who are willing to work for success—that it is impossible to more than refer to a few of the important ones in a “handy” volume publication of this character.

Banks and Banking

A remarkable indication of the substantial growth of any community or section is indicated by the growth of its banking and financial institutions. Every Georgia town, city and community now has its bank and many have two or more. During the year just passed, seventy new state banks were chartered, together with thirty-four local insurance companies.

Land Values

Farm lands of course vary in value and price, ranging from \$5.00 to \$25.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00 per acre, according to location, transportation facilities, improvements, proximity to towns and cities, etc. Good lands,—lands that will produce in abundance every crop that can be grown in the temperate zone; corn thirty-five to sixty bushels per acre; wheat, rye, oats, hay and forage crops, including alfalfa, five to eight cuttings per annum—a ton per acre to the cutting—and tobacco as good as can be grown in Cuba, can be purchased at from \$8.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

Georgia's Timbers

Of the fifty-nine thousand and odd square miles in Georgia, over forty thousand square miles have been covered with forest. It is therefore a mistake to assume that the forests of the state have been exhausted.



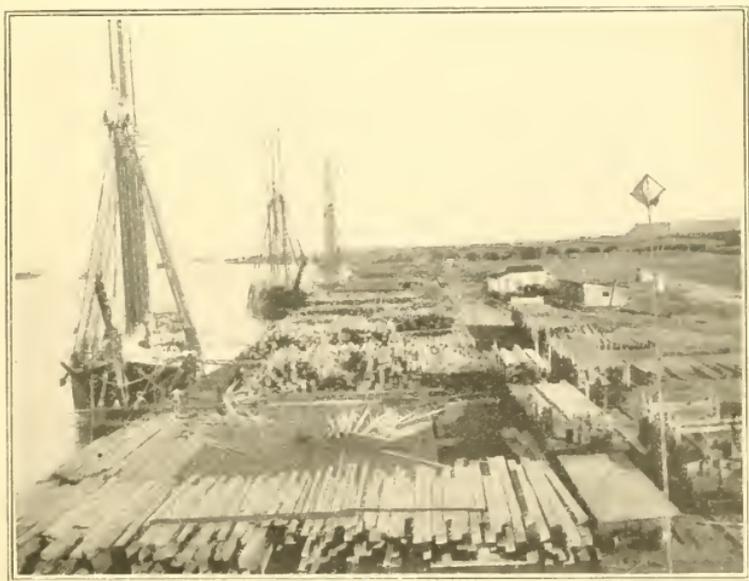
Distillery, Georgia Turpentine Farm

In 1905, fifteen millions of capital was invested in timber development in Georgia, and the output of lumber exceeded in value \$25,000,000.

The timbers of the state are many and valuable, embracing the "long" leaf or "Georgia" pine, the short leaf pine, the several varieties of oak, poplar, ash, beech, gum, cherry, walnut, maple and other hardwoods.

Georgia timber lands are now worth money. The high price and steady demand for lumber have about driven the speculator from the field, and placed the timber lands in the hands of legitimate developers. A recent transaction involving six thousand acres of "long" leaf, yellow pine lands was consummated on basis of \$30.00 per acre. The timber was exceptionally fine; the tract had never been turpented and many of the great forest giants measured from sixty to eighty feet in the clear. Such timber is in steady demand, and is used extensively in the ship yards of Europe and America. A single stick of such heart pine is worth from \$300 to \$1000.

The Georgia lumberman has unusually good facilities for marketing his product. The state is ramified by approximately six thousand five hundred miles of steam railways, which penetrate every section, and in addition thereto, there are about two thousand miles of navigable rivers in the state upon which the busy steamboat daily plies. The



Lumber Docks, Savannah, Ga.

annual lumber exports through Georgia's two sea ports, Savannah and Brunswick, exceed three billion feet.

In addition to the six thousand five hundred miles of steam railways already in operation thirty-five new lines, aggregating two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five miles in the total mileage, were chartered during 1906.

The Water Powers of Georgia

There is no power so cheap as water power, and no state offers more favorable terms for using water power than Georgia. The Geodetic Survey recently published a bulletin, available to inquirers,



U. S. Fish Hatchery, Warm Springs, Ga.

showing that literally tens of thousands of available horse power is going to waste through the many rapids and falls capable of economic development throughout middle and north Georgia.

New England once claimed cotton manufacturing su-

premacy because of her water powers, but they are frozen or impotent at least two months of the twelve. In Georgia ice is never a factor. The streams run freely the entire year, and the wheels of our mills hum merrily from year's beginning to year's end.

Cotton Spinning

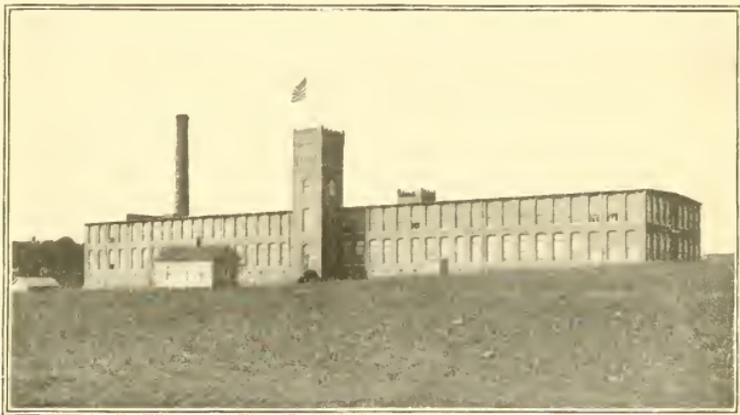
By taking advantage of the abundant water power, capable of economic development and utilization, and the nearness of the cotton-fields, cotton manufacturing in Georgia has made phenomenal strides. The number of spindles increased from 815,545 in 1900, to 1,316,573 in 1905, and the number of looms from 19,393 to 31,210.

In 1870 the capital employed in the cotton mills of Georgia was but \$3,433,205; to-day it is \$42,349,618.

The increase during the past five years has been seventy-four per cent.

The increase in wage earners in cotton mills has been seventy-eight per cent.; in wages paid, forty-eight per cent., and in value of products ninety per cent.

The products of the Georgia mills include not only the coarser grades of cotton cloths manufactured for export, but many notably fine weaves. The factories are filled with the latest economical devices



With Raw Material Right at the Mill Door

and improved machinery, and because of the cheap power and the immense supply of raw material at the mill door, thus saving transportation charges, the Georgia mills can and do sell staple goods at ruling prices with a much larger margin of profit than the mills of the North and East.

The result is, the cotton industry, including cotton seed products—oil and fertilizers made from the seed—represents a considerable percentage of the manufactories of the state, at present amounting to more than \$150,000,000 annually.

Mines and Quarries

Marble

Georgia's possibilities in mines and quarries, of which so little is known to the outside world, have barely been touched. Georgia today produces more marble for various purposes than any other state in the Union, except Vermont. The marbles of Georgia occur in a narrow belt about sixty miles long, in the northern portion of the state, and here can be seen the crude implements and vessels fashioned by

the Indians early in the last century. Only within the past twenty years, however, have the immense deposits of the valuable material been opened and developed systematically, and the annual output is now valued at considerably more than \$1,000,000.

Georgia marble is of such quality and texture, and is found in such variety of colors, that this particular branch of industrial development will assume far greater proportions in the immediate future than at present, notwithstanding the fact that the output is now about thirty-five per cent. of the famous Vermont quarries, from which the bulk of this material used at present in the United States is secured.

Some of the Georgia marble beds have been pierced to a depth of over two hundred feet, and as yet there is no sign to indicate that the stratum has been worked through. Very few of the Green Mountain deposits exceed this depth. The texture of this stone is said to be the finest in the world; it does not possess the element of disintegration so noticeable in the Italian varieties, and acids or stains of any character can be readily wiped off its surface with cold water and a sponge. This one resource has already given Georgia a national reputation; her marbles have been used in many of the country's most notable structures, including a number of state capitol buildings and the famous Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington.

Granite, Gneiss and Limestone

It is claimed, and justly, that the granite, gneiss and limestone of Georgia are of quality and extent sufficient to pave the streets of every city in the United States, and then leave a surplus amply sufficient to meet the requirements of ordinary building operations for many years to come. Stone Mountain, an immense deposit of high-grade granite, said to be the largest single rock in America, seven miles in circumference and nine hundred feet high, rears its majestic head within sight from the windows of Atlanta's business district. Extensive quarrying operations have been carried on here for many years. Another belt of high-grade blue granite traverses middle Georgia.

Near Lithonia immense quantities of contorted gneiss is quarried for curbing and paving, while limestones and sandstones in abundant quantity are scattered throughout the state.

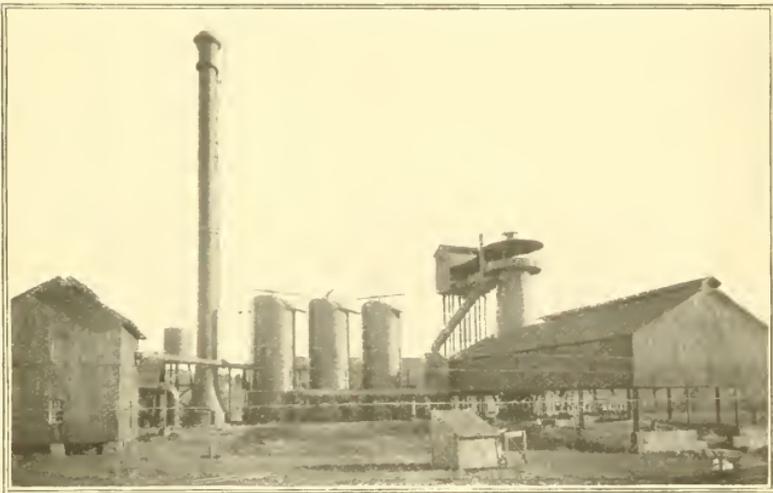
Bauxite

Bauxite is the hydrate of the metal aluminum, and is the principal source of the aluminum of commerce. Georgia now leads in the production of this mineral, which branch of mining is susceptible of further development on a large scale on account of the rapidly increasing consumption of aluminum.

Coal and Iron

The coal fields of Georgia are contracted to the area of Dade and Walker counties, and are an extension of the celebrated Warrior fields of Alabama. The annual output at present is in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand tons valued at approximately a quarter of a million dollars. A large per cent. of the coal mined in Georgia is converted into coke.

The iron deposits of the state furnishes one of the most valuable of its varied mineral products, and includes not only hematite, but magnetite and limonite of such extent that ore mining presents a promising field for the capitalist and trained worker. The few furnaces now



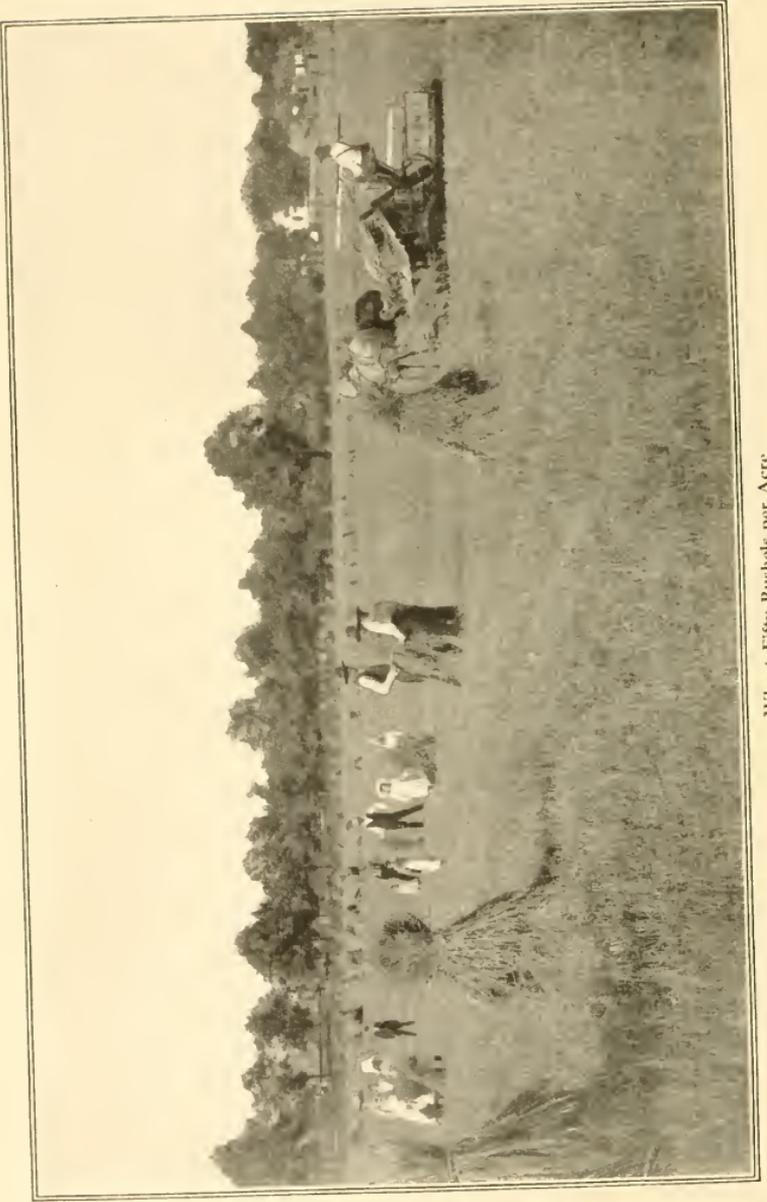
A Charcoal Iron Furnace

located in Georgia are already celebrated for the high-grade pig iron they produce, due principally to the high quality of the abundant supply of raw material.

Careful investigation also develops extensive unopened deposits of copper, mica, asbestos, corundum, talc, graphite, barite and pyrite, well worth exploiting to the world, while three Georgia counties now supply one-fourth of all the manganese consumed in the United States.

The Clays of Georgia

No greater wealth creating agency than the ceramic industry can be found. And while the demand for the product is stable, localities



Wheat, Fifty Bushels per Acre



Ninety-nine per cent. Pure Kaolin, Dry Sheds

avored with the necessary raw materials are limited, and transportation tolls, particularly on low grade goods, so high as to practically eliminate competition of distant points. In the manufacture of clays the cost of conversion is practically the entire expense, the value of the crude material being so infinitesimal as to cut little figure.

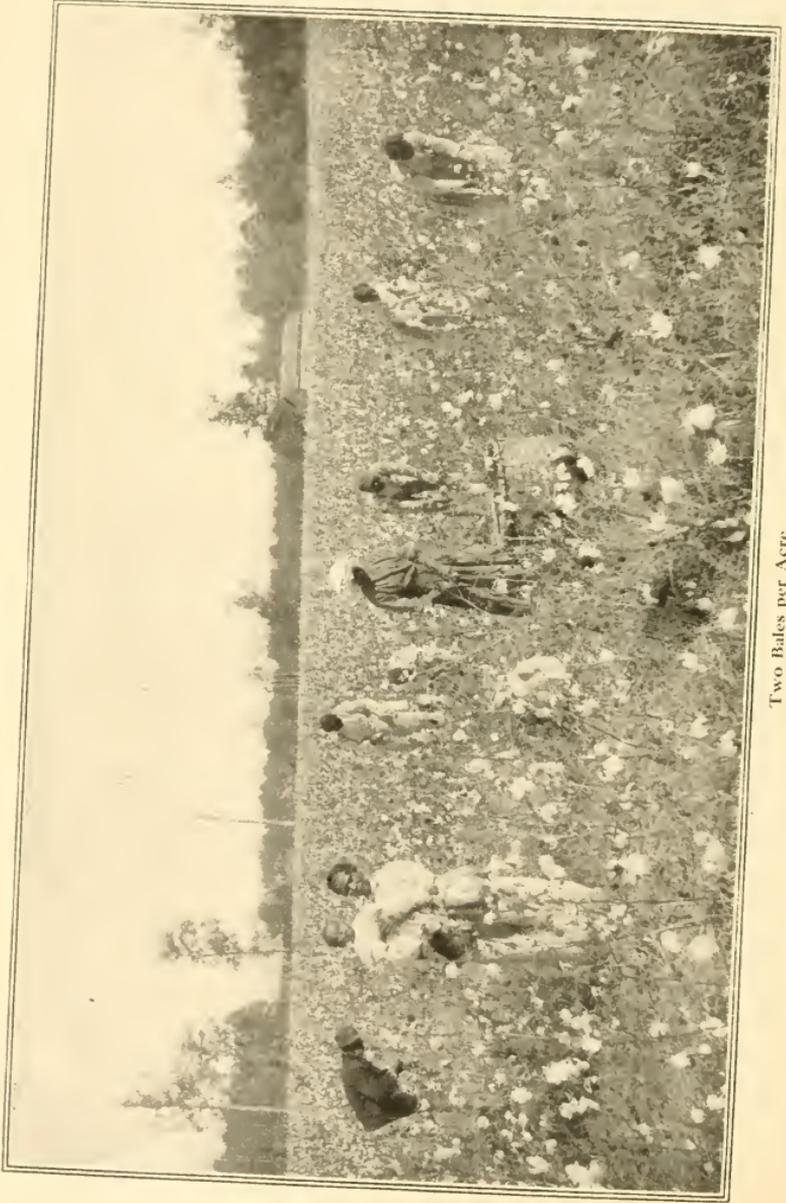
Extending entirely across the state is a belt of clay deposits. These clays are suitable for the manufacture of everything in the jug and stoneware line. The "fire clays" are said to be the finest in the world and capable of standing a higher degree of heat than any clay yet found. At numerous points along this belt extensive plants for the manufacture of porcelain, enameled brick, sewer pipe, china wares, terra cotta and roofing tile have been established, while immense quantities of pure white kaolin, used extensively in the manufacture of wall paper, is mined and exported from the state.

Marls and Phosphates

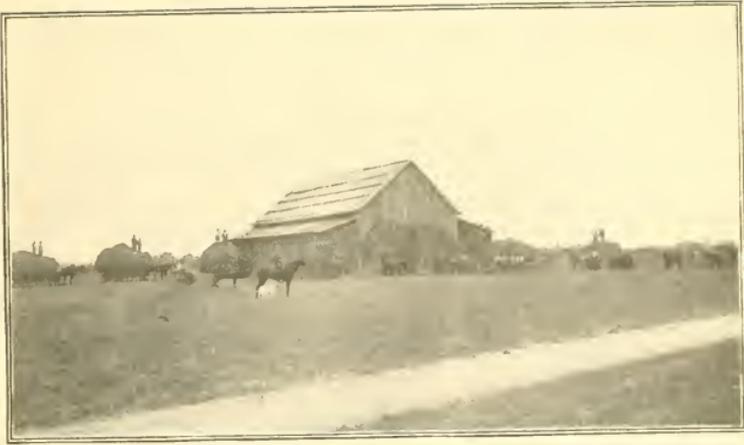
In the counties forming the lower boundary of the state, numerous beds of marl occur that are said to be equal in plant food to those of New Jersey. Deposits of phosphate in greater or less quantities, but of very high quality are also found in the southern section of the state.

Climate and Agricultural Products

From a geographic and climatic standpoint, Georgia favors the



Two Bales per Acre



Thousands of Tons of Succulent Hays are Produced annually in Georgia

immigrant agriculturist from every section of the world—the South as well as the North, East or West.

Of the nine climate belts in the United States eight are represented in Georgia; the lowest with a mean annual temperature of about forty degrees; the highest of between seventy and eighty degrees.

Owing to the variety of climate and soil and the varying altitudes of the different sections, due to its nearly four and one-half degrees of latitude, the state produces the greatest variety of crops of any state in the Union. The crops and fruits of every section of the United States, together with many indigenous to foreign lands, are found within the borders of Georgia, therefore, the commercial reputation of the state has rested largely on an agricultural basis in the past.

- In order of precedence, the products of Georgia are classed as follows: Cotton, corn, hay and grain, live stock, trucking, dairying and horticulture. Cotton of necessity looms largest in the statement and forms the principal money crop of the state. However, in this connection, two significant factors are in evidence—growth of diversification and intensive methods of farming—their influence meaning that the Georgia agriculturist will, in the near future, produce his own food stuffs at great saving, and while reducing excessive cotton production will market that staple at such reduced cost as to leave him a larger margin of profit than he now enjoys.

Cotton

Cotton, as before stated, is the staple crop and it does exceedingly well in every section of the state. It is exceptionally poor land, in



Falls of the Chattahoochee, at Columbus, w

fact, that will not produce a bale to the acre with intelligent cultivation, and in many sections of the state, by use of special hybrid seed, the yield has been increased to three and sometimes four bales per acre. This refers almost entirely to "short staple" cotton.

Of the sea island or "long staple" cotton the average yield is about three-quarters of a bale—say 375 to 400 pounds per acre. This



Eighty Bushels per Acre



Water Power is Converted into Electric Energy

cotton, however, varies in value from twenty cents to thirty-five cents per pound and is always in steady demand in the manufacture of high-grade mercerized cotton goods and in silks. A distinctive Georgia product is what is known as "Floradora" cotton, a hybrid derived by crossing the "long" and "short" staple. "Floradora" can be produced, a bale to two bales to the acre, as far north in the state as the foot hills, and always commands a price of from three to five cents per pound over "short" staple varieties.

Corn

Another Georgia staple is corn. Georgia is one of the greatest corn producing states in the Union. Corn will make anywhere from thirty-five to seventy bushels per acre, and in some localities—especially the rich river bottom lands in the extreme southern section of the state—two crops are easily grown each year. How does that strike the Iowa farmer, whose corn is sometimes caught by early frosts before it is thoroughly matured? What would the Illinois or Indiana farmer think of getting two big crops of corn off his land each year, instead of one? In South Georgia the ears are setting on the stalks when the Iowa farmer is planting his crop. "Roasting ears" can be gathered in the early spring, the late fall and sometimes even up to Christmastide.

Alfalfa, Hays and Small Grain

Alfalfa is practically a new crop in Georgia though it has been grown here for years in a limited way under the name of "Lucerne." In the West it is praised as a money-producer, but after experimenting in Georgia the Kansas or Nebraska farmer, who is satisfied with his two or three cuttings per year from his alfalfa field, will with difficulty believe even the conservative facts about alfalfa growing in Georgia.

The Kansas or Nebraska farmer will work industriously the first year to secure a good stand. Often he fails, and has to replant the second year. The Georgia farmer will at least get three to four

cuttings from his alfalfa the first year, and it is not unusual to get two to three cuttings within six months after the seed is in the ground. The Georgia farmer will harvest from five to eight cuttings per annum—a ton to a ton and half per acre per cutting—after he gets his stand.

Georgia growers estimate the total cost of producing a ton at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 which includes the cost of baling. Alfalfa finds a ready market at from \$12.00 to \$18.00 per ton leaving a profit of from \$9.50 to \$15.50, and with a yield of from five to twelve tons per acre per annum the profit is easily calculated.

Georgia is a natural grass state. Bermuda and the vetches grow wild, while paspalum dilitatum or "Dallis" grass, pea-vines, sorghum, Japan clover, Johnson grass, German millet and many other varieties of grasses and clovers do especially well for hays.



Georgia Oats—Forty Bushels per Acre Harvested

In regard to grains, wheat, oats, rye and barley all do exceptionally well in the state. The writer recently visited a Canadian dairy farmer now residing in middle Georgia where he operates a forty acre dairy. We saw two acres from which had been threshed forty bushels of wheat per acre and a second crop of five tons per acre of pea-vine and sorghum hay cut. His return was \$1.25 per bushel for his wheat, \$100.00; four and one-half tons of straw, at \$5.00 per ton, \$22.50; ten tons of hay at \$15.00 per ton, \$150.00. Total, \$272.50. Not so bad, eh!

Rice

Another staple of prolific yield that has been sadly neglected in Georgia is rice. This crop has been raised with signal success for many years, and the quality of the product is superior to that of Texas and Louisiana.

An average yield is about twelve barrels per acre, and in favorable seasons a second crop of eight to ten barrels is gotten. This product sells for approximately \$3.50 per barrel.

Tobacco

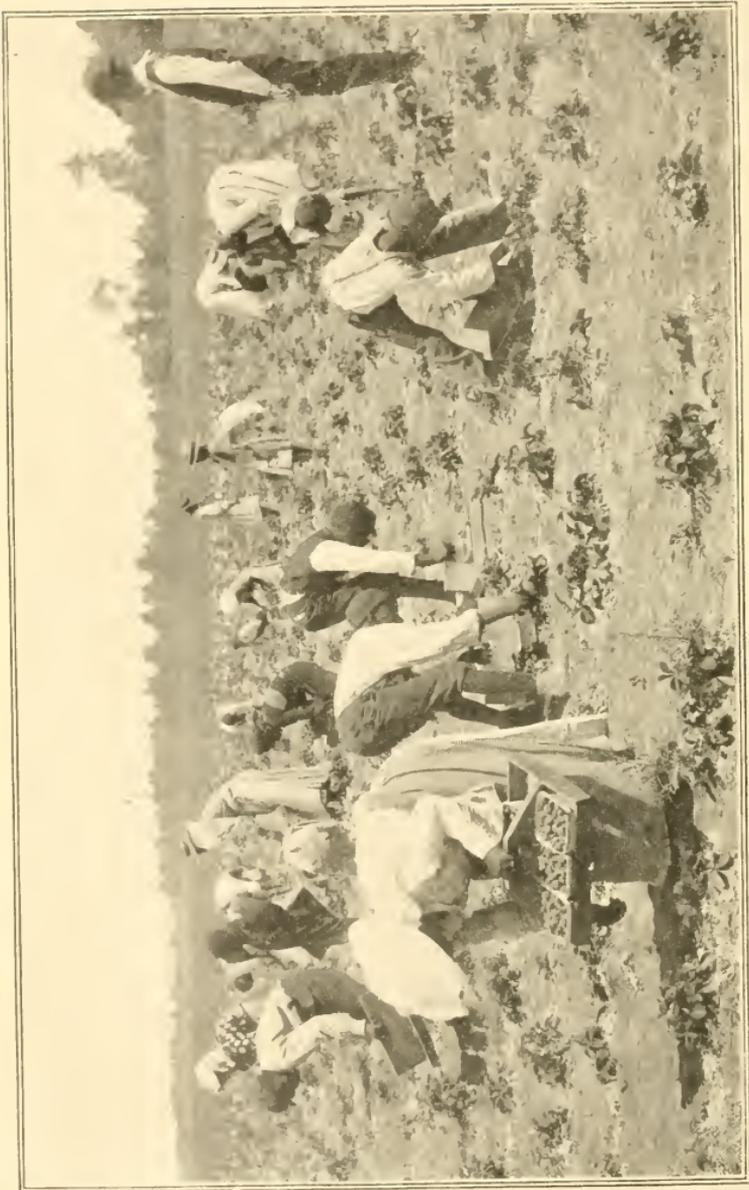
Georgia has the largest tobacco plantation in the world, embracing twenty-five thousand acres and employing three thousand five hundred persons. These twenty-five thousand acres are of greater value than any gold mine on the continent. In the recent hearing before the Senate Committee on the Philippine Tariff Bill, the general superintendent of the plantation testified that this Georgia farm produced two-thirds of all the Sumatra tobacco used for wrapper purposes in the United States!

About one thousand acres are under shade and they produce annually one million pounds of tobacco, and the profit derived therefrom is one million dollars. The owners of this farm also buy besides,



Sumatra Tobacco

The Owner of the above Crop made Five Thousand Dollars from Fourteen Acres of Tobacco



One Hundred Acres in Strawberries

all that the farmers outside can produce, perhaps two million pounds additional.

The value of the tobacco product ranges from seventy-five cents for the varieties grown in the open to \$4.20 per pound for the high-grade, shade grown Sumatra. The average yield is about one thousand pounds per acre; the returns are, therefore, quickly calculated for yourself. It is a quick crop, too; planted in April, it is sold in August.

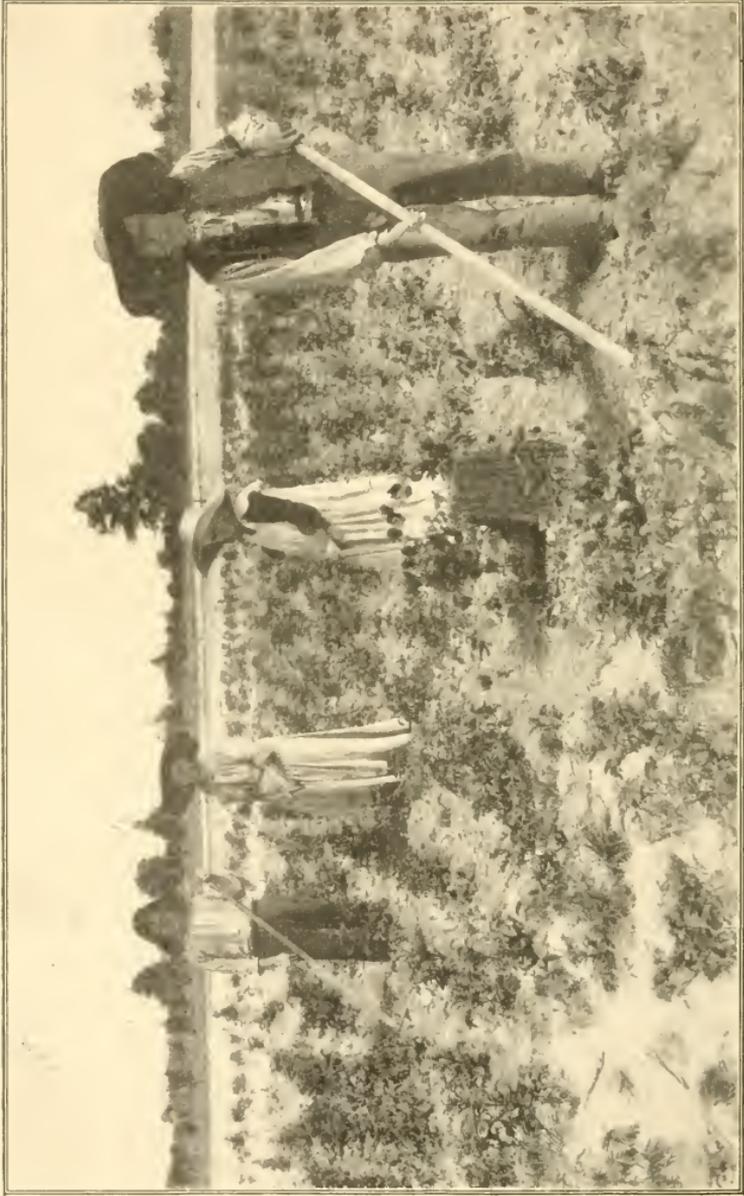
Truck and Vegetable Crops

The truck and market garden crops must not be lost sight of in calculating the possible agricultural wealth of Georgia. On account of the superior quality of the Georgia grown garden produce, and the convenient methods of transportation, the trucking industry is receiving attention from both native and newcomer, until now the early products of the Georgia truck farm are supplanting the Florida varieties in the markets of the East and West.

However, the experienced trucker in Georgia does not find it necessary to grow his crops for a distant market. Georgia contains thirty-one towns and cities with populations in excess of 2,500; they are all thriving and growing and developing at a rapid rate. Official returns for one of these towns indicate an increase in population of seventy-four per cent. for the current year, and they all furnish exceptional opportunities and advantages for the experienced truck gardener.



A Truck Farm with Peaches in the Distance
This Farm netted One Hundred Dollars per Acre for the Truck obtained this Spring



Irish Potatoes in Middle Georgia, Five Weeks after Planting—Five Acres will make 1500 Bushels

To cite an example: a few years ago a Chinaman visited one of the larger of these cities to investigate with a view to opening a laundry; he found that branch of industry well filled, and finally rented two average sized city lots and went into market gardening. Most of his ready money was laid out in rents and seed, so he hired a man who owned the necessary implements to break up and harrow the land; the seed was planted and cultivated by the Chinaman with a hoe. This man recently disposed of his lease on the property to a fellow countryman, and with several thousand good American dollars dug out of these two lots in the short space of a few years, returned to his native land to dream out the remainder of his days in opulence.

There is no month in the year that some truck crop cannot be grown and marketed profitably in every section of the state, and another beauty about the situation is, that you can work anywhere in the state in the open air 365 days in every year—barring rain, of which the average is small but sufficient to produce abundantly the crops of this section of the South.

Onions

The onion is a very popular truck crop, and returns from it are phenomenal. One Georgia grower of spring onions cleared \$200 from three-quarters of an acre this spring. The Bermuda variety is also prolific. The yield averages about ten thousand pounds per acre, and the price, dependent largely on the time of the year and the handling of the crop, ranges from two and one-half cents per pound early in the season to one cent per pound later on, which is a safe average price.

Potatoes

The potato is such a common crop all over the country that it may be thought an unprofitable one here in Georgia where other and rarer crops can be produced to such great advantage. The reverse, however, is true.

The "new" Irish potato of South Georgia quickly follows the Florida product to market, and the quality of the Georgia vegetable is so superior that the demand for it quickly forces the Florida grower from the field. The first shipments usually reach the market late in March and the average price is around \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel.

The sweet potato is another staple truck crop, and the Georgia product has a quality that is all its own—there is nothing grown anywhere in the potato line that can approach the Georgia "yellow" or "pumpkin" yam in deliciousness of flavor. The sweet potato yield is

about three hundred and fifty bushels per acre and the prices range from seventy-five cents to two dollars per bushel, according to the time of year and the handling of the crop. A fair average price is about one dollar per bushel.

Tomatoes

Midwinter tomatoes in Georgia are another delicacy. They can be produced not only for the holiday market, but can be shipped during January and February. Not as much attention has been given this crop as might have been done profitably. Growers realize from \$200 to \$400 per acre from the crop, and they are easily grown.



Georgia Tomatoes, Two Hundred Dollars to Four Hundred Dollars per Acre

Cucumbers

One of the most prolific crops is cucumbers, and large shipments from the trucking districts are made all during the spring and they bring good prices. The yield per acre is two hundred to two hundred and fifty bushels, and from \$150 to \$200 per acre is realized from this crop.

Other Vegetables

Not only the vegetables enumerated above, but practically every other variety can be produced in abundance in every section of

Georgia. String beans come into the market early in the spring and are marketed at good prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per crate. A net profit of \$200 per acre from carrots is a common thing. Beets yield prolifically and bring high prices when shipped with the tops on in the early spring. One gardener realized over \$500 from one quarter acre of spinach. Another marketed \$300 worth of kale from one and one-half acres, and \$150 worth of lettuce from one-third of an acre. Cabbage will easily return \$400 to \$500 per acre and cauliflower from \$200 to \$250 per acre.

“Roasting” ears, in the extreme South, can be grown for the Christmas market, while radishes and other vegetables can be kept on the market most of the winter. Asparagus, celery, peas, turnips—in fact every vegetable crop—can be grown in abundance. It is doubtful if there is another locality in the United States that will profitably produce in proximity to such splendid home markets, such a wide variety of truck and garden crops as Georgia.

Horticulture

In horticulture the production of the celebrated Georgia peach forms a substantial source of present and future income. This is one of



In a Georgia Peach Orchard



The Packing House

the most unique developments in Georgia or any other section of the United States. Only within the past few years did it become known that Georgia soil, climate and other conditions favored commercial peach culture, but such has been the rapidity with which this industry has expanded that it is questionable if any other section can exceed it.

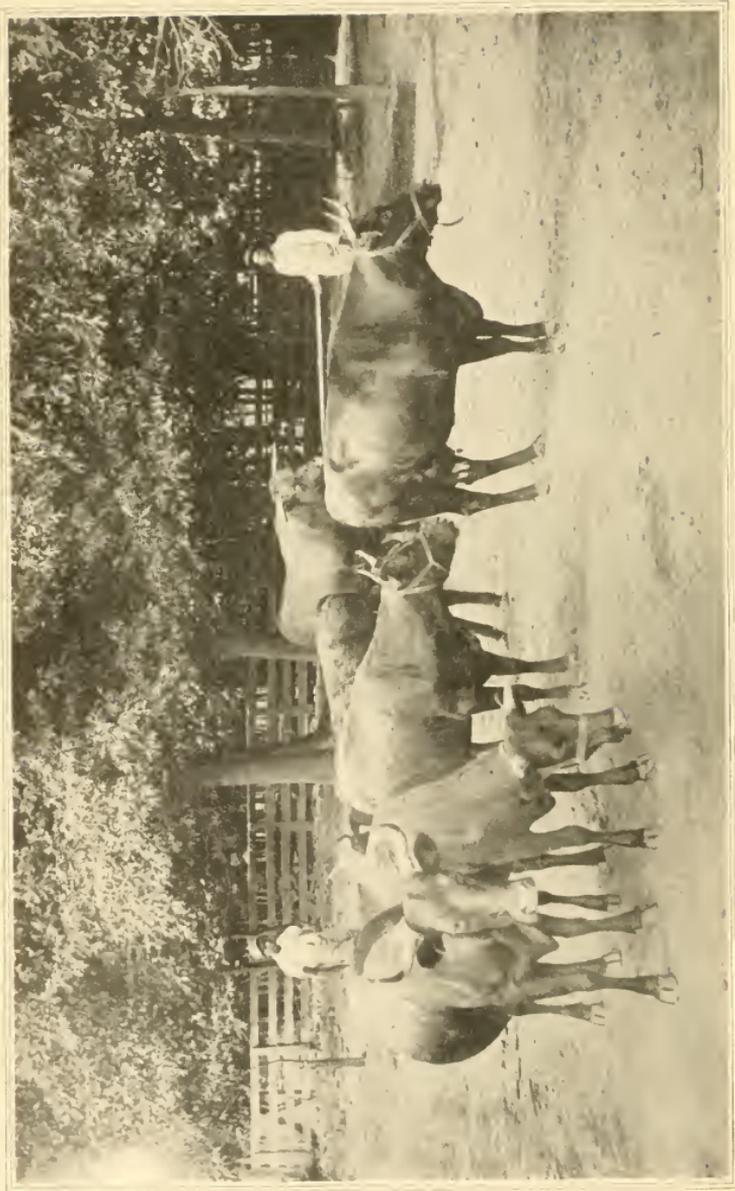
Forty years ago the only commercial peach orchard in the state embraced some forty acres only; it was owned by Mr. J. D. Cunningham, and situated within fifty miles of Atlanta. The success of this grower was such as to encourage him to enlarge his operations until finally he had sixty thousand trees in bearing. A son of this pioneer grower now has two hundred and fifty thousand in bearing, and the immense orchards of Judge Gober, the Hale-Georgia Orchard Company, and J. H. Rumpf, who originated the famous "Elberta," that thrives in Georgia as nowhere else, have made the state celebrated at home and abroad.

The only complete peach crop failures in Georgia were during the early period of experimentation some ten years ago. In the past ten years there has been one failure, four partial failures and five highly successful crops. The state contains about eighteen million trees, of which about twelve million are in bearing. The yield of a normal season is approximately ten million bushels of luscious fruit valued at about \$5,000,000.

Commercial fruit culture in Georgia is at present practically limited to the peach; but plums, apples, pears, and all the berries of the United States, except the red currants and gooseberries, may be raised profitably



The Georgia Cantaloupe is a Profitable Crop



Red Polls, A Dual Purpose Breed that thrives well

everywhere in the state. The home markets consume practically all of these products now produced, though occasionally Georgia figs and strawberries are found on the stalls of the Eastern and Western markets and they always command prices in advance of the ruling prices of similar fruits from other sections.

Melons

The celebrated Rocky Ford cantaloupe thrives in Georgia as in no other section of the South-east. The soil and climatic conditions appear to be ideal for the production of this and kindred varieties of the very popular melon. The yields are abundant and the profits large.

The Georgia water-melon is famed all over the United States, and approximately ten thousand carloads are now profitably marketed each season.

Dairying and Live Stock

Georgia has the second best dairy in the United States—so conceded by Prof. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Now think of that, an officer of the Agricultural Department of the Government, who is familiar with all the dairy districts in this country, concedes the second best dairy farm in the United States to Georgia!

The land upon which the farm is located is the typical red clay soil of northern Georgia which usually sells at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre; the farm contains 400 acres of which 135 are under cultivation feeding a herd of 145 head of cattle. About seventy-five of the cattle are milk cows; the sweet milk is sold locally at fifteen cents per gallon,



A Beef Type Herd, Pastures available Ten Months of the Year

and from a town of 2500, \$150 from this source is realized each month. Eighty pounds of butter is the daily output, or 25,000 per annum all of which is contracted for by a firm in one of the larger cities at twenty-five cents per pound.

The gross income from this farm is about \$8000 per annum, or \$50.00 per acre of which \$30.00 to \$35.00 is net.

As we have before stated, Georgia contains thirty-one towns and cities of more than 2500 inhabitants, and they are growing and expanding by leaps and bounds. There are advantageous locations near every one of them for from three to half a dozen experienced dairymen, truck gardeners or poultry "ranchers." Your output can be disposed of at one hundred per cent. profit to dealers in the large centers, and if a dairyman, your milk will pay the expenses of operation.

Georgia is destined to become one of the greatest live stock producing sections of the United States. Soil, climate and other conditions are all favorable, and at various times for many years, attention has been directed to the possibilities of cattle ranching in this state.

First: Georgia is a natural grass country. There are no better or finer pastures in the world than flourish throughout the state, and tens of thousands of tons of succulent hays are cured every season on Georgia farms that rivals in every respect the product of the so-called Western hay states.

Second: in Georgia the rancher or cattleman is 800 to 1000 miles



This Georgia Herd Produces Butter at less than Twelve Cents per Pound
The Product Sells Readily at Wholesale for Thirty Cents

nearer the Eastern markets, and he can put his cattle into New York, where they are as good as gold in the United States Mint, as cheaply as the Western producer can put his stock into Omaha.

Third: the climate is such that you can ship all of the year; your cattle will not freeze, or starve or die on the road. Cattle shipped from any point in Georgia to-day are in New York to-morrow!

The Red Poll, the Hereford and grades of these breeds, crossed on native stock are the popular beef type cattle. Sheep, and Angora and Merino goats thrive well here. However, stock breeding here as elsewhere, is a matter of development, not only of the cattle and of the pastures and hay bottoms, but also of the farm owners and of the labor employed.

Educational Facilities

An essential consideration in the selection of a place of residence is its school facilities, and in this respect Georgia is splendidly equipped. The public school system of the state embraces 7736 school houses, 10,360 teachers and half a million scholars, with a fund of approximately \$2,500,000. The curriculum provided extends over a period of five months of the year, except where, in many instances local taxation extends the time to seven and nine months.

In the higher university branches, particularly in agricultural education, Georgia is leading the country. The agricultural educational facilities include an agricultural normal school in each Congressional District, eleven in number, with curriculum modeled largely after the agricultural schools of Denmark, where this system of education has been most highly developed. In addition to the agricultural schools, there is an Agricultural College, a part of the University system, at Athens, Ga., with a full four years' course, for those who desire full scientific knowledge of the subject.

Conclusion

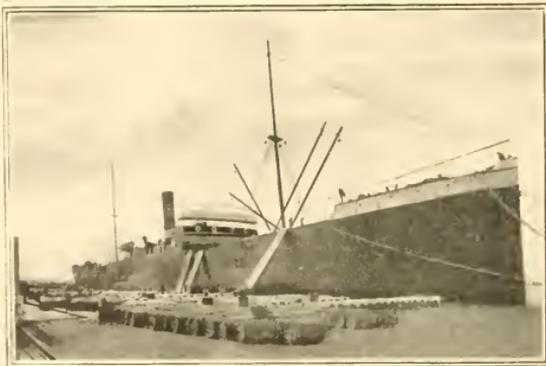
In concluding this publication we only desire to add that Georgia is not only a good state in which to invest your money, and thereby make money, but it is also a good place to make your home. The Northerners, Westerners—in fact, those from every section—that have come to the state are satisfied and doing well—they are making money.

A trip of investigation—a "show me trip," if you please—Georgia would be advisable. There is nothing like getting information first hand and seeing the country for yourself—is the best way—the sure way—you ought to meet and question some of the land owners and successful farmers of the state.



A Typical School Structure

Any part of Georgia is readily accessible from every part of the United States, and the transportation companies sell, periodically, round trip homeseekers' excursion tickets to various Georgia points to enable you to investigate the openings and opportunities for yourself. Remember the old trite saying: "first come, first served," and come NOW.



Loading Naval Stores, Brunswick, Ga.



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Opportunities in

GEORGIA

The State That Produces Millions!

Especially Attractive Openings for Following

Furniture Factories
Tanneries, Shoe Factories
Prepared Foods
Jams, Marmalades, etc.
Carriages, Wagons, Automobiles
Paper Mills
Novelty Works
Ship Building
Toy Factories
Electrical Machinery
Electric R. R. Car Factories
Malleable Iron Casting Foundries
Steel Casting Foundries
Brass Casting Foundries
Cotton Oil Mills
Cotton Spinning Mills

If you believe that foresight is an essential to success, stop and realize that commerce and business are rapidly pushing SOUTH.

This is the inevitable result of strategic location as regards the world's markets.

GEORGIA commands the West Indies, Central and South America with two hundred million consumers, a greater market than Europe and America combined, or the Orient with its population of three to one. Likewise the growing trade of Mexico can be reached economically.

This vast market, practically virgin territory, is hungry for American goods.

GEORGIA—a mere youngster in manufacturing—already excels every state in the South-eastern group in value of manufactures. \$150,000,000—enough to buy each year the whole states of Arizona, Nevada and Delaware at their assessed valuation.

The opportunity for manufacturing goods to be sold within GEORGIA'S own territory is equally attractive, especially to the man of limited capital.

The manufacturer has cheap and unlimited supplies of raw materials available and the best possible railroad and shipping facilities.

These points should set you thinking—figuring.

As the richest and best of the Southern States, GEORGIA offers you the biggest returns for capital, brains and labor.

The State is growing more rapidly than ever. The prosperity is not temporary, but comes from the actual production of wealth. GEORGIA is supplying things that the world is compelled to buy.

Suppose you face the matter squarely. Is it better to work against adverse obstacles and conditions in the North, East and West or put your efforts into a newer field where a thousand different and varied opportunities await you?

GEORGIA belongs to you—a part of your own country—a region where you will be welcome. People are coming to GEORGIA from every state, from almost every town.

If you could see the state, if you could but taste the Southern life and compare your strenuous existence with the happy life of GEORGIA people, you would not hesitate a moment. It would be GEORGIA FOR YOU.

Specific information is supplied by this Department of the State Government. The statistics are accurate and in no way exaggerate the true conditions. If you desire further details regarding any industry or section of GEORGIA, write us and your communication will receive prompt and courteous attention.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
THE CAPITOL - - ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A.