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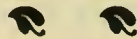
Agricultural Attractions


... OF ...

Leon County, Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, 1898.

Announcement.



**T**HE subscribed Board of Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, present the following pages to farmers, home-seekers, tourists, capitalists and all others interested in the industrial development of the Tallahassee Country.

The pamphlet is issued for the purpose of stimulating Immigration, and affords reliable information concerning the essential features and the agricultural attractions of the County.

Original illustrations, specially prepared for this work, give picturesque glimpses of our lakes, landscapes, live stock, money crops, public buildings and Gulf resorts.

The Board hereby extends an official Welcome to tourists and prospective settlers to COME AND SEE US, and to participate with us in the permanent fruits of the new era of progress now awakening hopeful echoes amid the verdure-covered hills of Leon County, Florida.

JOHN BRADFORD,

F. T. CHRISTIE,

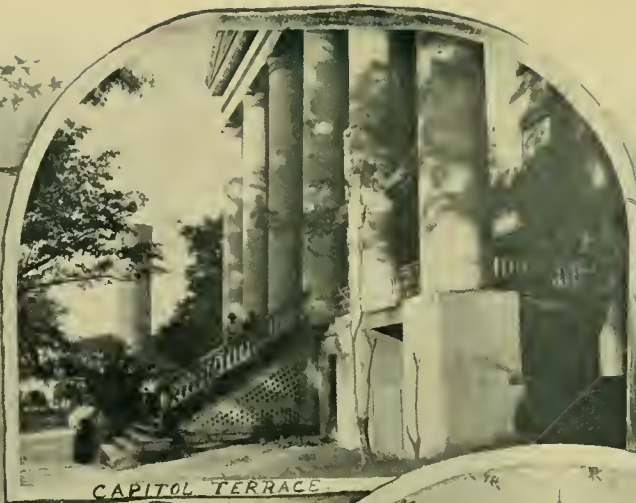
MILES H. JOHNSON,

HUGH BLACK,

JULIUS DIAMOND, Chairman.



COUNTY COURT HOUSE



CAPITOL TERRACE



STATE SEMINARY.



State of Florida.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TALLAHASSEE, January 1, 1898.

To the Board of County Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:

It affords me pleasure, in aiding the good work of Immigration for the Tallahassee Country, to add my word of welcome in the new descriptive pamphlet you are issuing. Could I speak to each new settler personally, I would quote to him words I delivered twenty years ago, after the war, words in which I emphasized the fact that no sectional feeling whatever should separate those who possessed so many interests in common. That we welcome every one, who, with honesty of purpose, strives to develop the agricultural and commercial interests of our county and state.

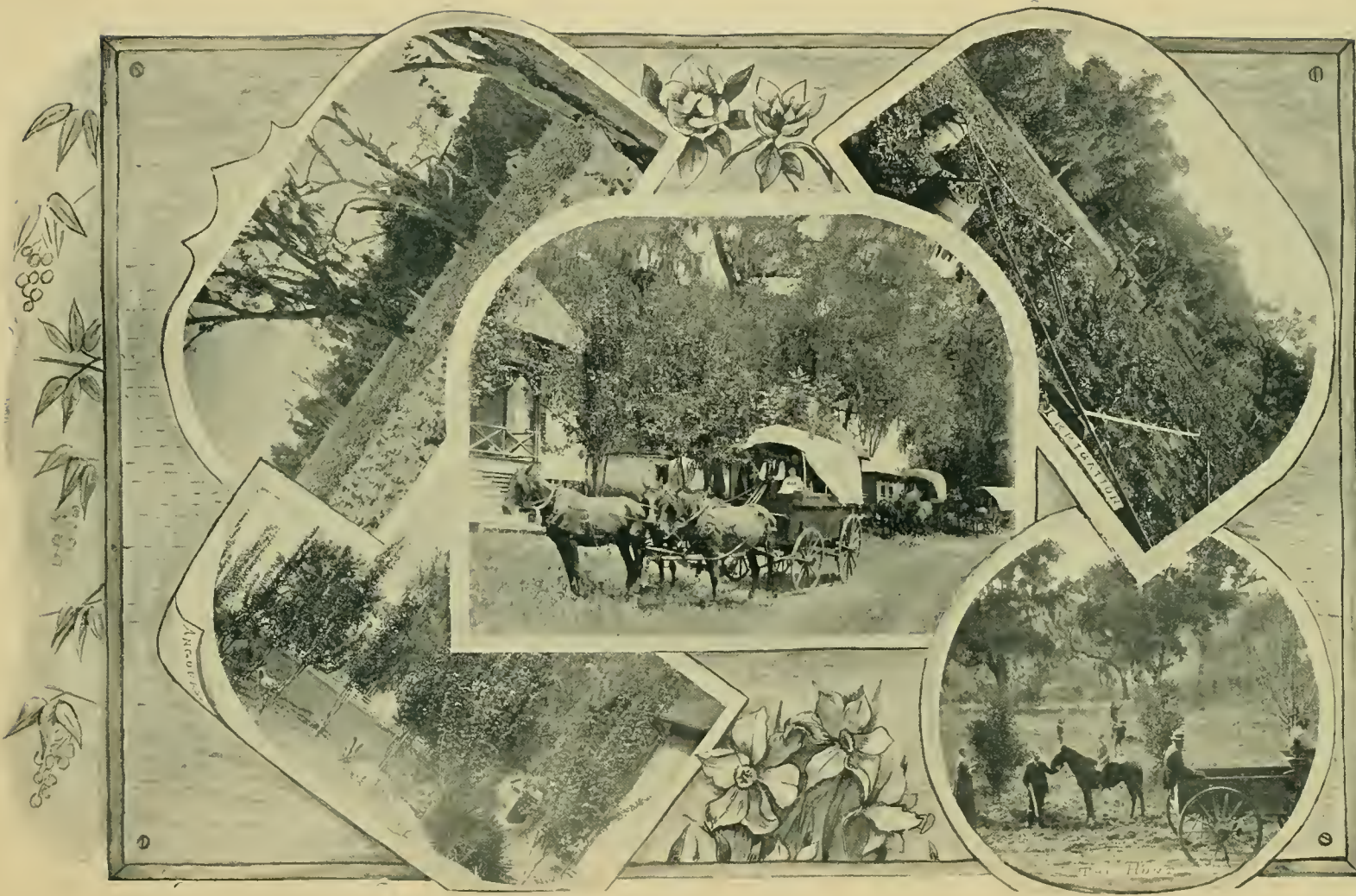
Personally and officially I bid God speed to all who come with good intent, and I may conscientiously assure them, that in no portion of the United States can they find better soil, better climate, better opportunities rewarding systematic labor, and a more cordial welcome than they will find in Florida. I was once a farmer myself, so that from experience I speak to farmers and say "Come South," and find here a new chance in a fertile country. In coming, too, you will find that neither creed nor politics interfere in the slightest degree with your becoming as wealthy and happy here as you are capable of becoming in any other community.

Very respectfully, W. D. BLOXHAM.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration means the influx of new life, a "better chance" to the new comer, and improved ideas and methods to the State. It is mutual in its advantages, the new settler bringing capital and pluck, joined with trained capacity for work, while the country chosen for the new home affords every opportunity and stimulus to make that home permanent and attractive.

History repeats itself, and every age has had its Promised Land. The impelling motive to immigration comes as often from behind as from before. Making bricks without straw drove the Israelites out of Egypt, as much as the promised milk and honey of Canaan served to attract them. Pilgrim fathers landing on rocky New England shores, were less drawn by inducements of climate, and hoped for freedom of conscience, than they were impelled by memories of bitter persecutions left behind. Both Israelite and pilgrim encountered difficulties, yet pioneer pluck prevailed, and the moral of all immigration is: Remember the ills LEFT BEHIND, and do not expect too much, at first, in any new country!



Albany

Albany

Albany

Florida

ALL FLORIDA—like all Gaul in the first lines of Cæsar—is divided into three parts. First, there is an Orange Grove Florida; secondly, a Tourist Hotel Florida; and thirdly, an actual Home-Seekers' Florida.

Orange Groves, previous to a recent freeze, were the fragrant and blooming oases in the midst of the widely extended sand-wastes of South Florida.

Tourist Hotel Florida finds its highest expression in Mr. Flagler's princely hostelries at St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Miami, on the East Coast, rivaled only by Mr. Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel on the West Coast, where wealth and art have lavished all that can contribute to beauty and comfort in a semi-tropical climate.

Two millionaires chiefly control the development of South Florida, holding the railway and hotel

systems in their hands. Still, they have successfully demonstrated what capital will do in opening up neglected areas of country, and their commendable efforts annually bring thousands of the wealthier class of tourists into the State.

The actual Home-Seekers' Florida is a Florida where money can be made as well as spent, and where new comers possessing less capital than millionaires, can accomplish results other than orange grove speculations and the creation of mammoth hotels. Such is the rolling hill country, to a description of which the pages of this pamphlet are devoted.

Napoleon once declared that what France most needed was "mothers," and in a similar sense, what Middle Florida needs most is more home-life—actual settlers, purchasing possibly small areas, and by modern methods of intensive farming making for themselves and their families comfortable, permanent homes.



Miccosuki-Lagoon.



Ockelocree - A Glimpse.



Washing on the Lake.

LEON COUNTY.

Coming westward from Jacksonville, or eastward from Pensacola, the traveler traverses the wide stretches of sand and pine barrens characterizing considerable area bordering the Gulf. Observing from the car window the absence of farms and crops, he is tempted to wonder what people live upon in this apparently unproductive region.

Suddenly, however, on approaching Florida's Capital City, the topography and general character of the landscape changes. The train plunges through deep clay-cuts, rolling hills outline the horizon, green fields and forests take the place of the pine barrens, cattle brouse on verdure-covered slopes, and the tourist realizes that he has reached a region almost resembling the green hills of Vermont. The appearance of the soil is also better, and chemical analysis shows that it contains all the nitrogenous elements necessary to support plant life. In few sections of the United States are the conditions of climate, soil and regularity of rain-fall equal to those found within the favored limits of Leon County.

TALLAHASSEE.

No more characteristic sketch of the approach to the quaint old capital can be afforded than that of Julian Ralph, published some time since in Harper's Magazine, viz. :

"The neighborhood of Tallahassee, as it came into view, riveted our attention. Plantations, inviting country-houses, dense banks of Cherokee roses in bloom, rolling land, a rich, chocolate soil, great trees whose foliage formed clouds of green—these were the objects that took the place of swamps, and the monotonous vista of slender pines straggling in sand.

"We stopped at Tallahassee, and in the main street of the picturesque old town, we met what attuned our souls for all that we were to enjoy in Florida. It was the regulation summer maiden of the North that we encountered. There she stood, in white kid shoes, with white sailor hat on her head, ribbouded with white satin. She was dressed in a blue sailor suit, trimmed with white, above which appeared a pert face, all sun-dyed, beneath a mass of wavy, nut-brown hair. She was so precisely like herself, as we all saw her the previous September at Narragansett Pier, that it was almost possible to believe she had been walking southward ever since, pursuing summer like a song bird, stopping perchance to linger at Ashville, Charleston, Thomasville, and finally resting at Tallahassee.

"Reaching our rooms in the cheerful hotel in the



ST. JAMES HOTEL



The Lee Hotel



St. James Hotel



heart of the town, we found awaiting us a great shallow dish of japonicas, roses and violet blossoms. Having seen an even larger tray of flowers at the office, we inquired whence they came, and found that they were sent by the ladies of the town to the ladies of the hotel.

“The time spent at Tallahassee we never shall regret. It is a typical southern capital, with many land-marks and mementoes of a proud past. It is scarcely like any other part of Florida, but possesses a picturesque landscape, high, wholesome, and quaintly old-fashioned. The climate is as warm as any except that of the southern end of the State, and yet the face of nature is more like what we in the north are accustomed to consider beautiful.”

The Indian name Tallahassee is said to signify “Beautiful Land.” The rolling highlands of this diversified lake region once made the red man’s happy hunting grounds. Mammoth mounds may be viewed to-day near Leon’s largest lake, where General Jackson fought his last battles with the Indians. Here also are seen live oak groves of centuries’ growth, with tree-trunks seven feet in diameter, and magnolia trees shedding their blooms forty feet in mid-air, attesting the inexhaustible fertility of these rich “hummock” lands and densely-shaded valleys.

Early settlers from the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and other Southern States, found their way into this attractive region in 1822, and subsequently Federal commissioners selected Tallahassee as the site of the State Capital.

In ante-bellum days, wealthy plantations, tilled by slave labor, were spread throughout the surrounding country, making the city the center of one of the richest agricultural regions of the South.

One of the first railways built in the United States, extended from Tallahassee to the port of St. Marks, 21 miles distant, on the Gulf. It conveyed thither quantities of cotton, grain, sugar, tobacco, lumber and other staples. During the civil war this port was blockaded, but Tallahassee itself was the only southern capital never captured.

A new invasion has come about, however, within the past decade. An invasion of new people, new ideas, new capital, new industrial and agricultural methods. New settlers from the west and north are slowly occupying the suburbs, and new buildings within the city itself, replace the sleepy-hollow style of architecture once in vogue.



EPISCOPAL



COLORED BAPTIST



METHODIST



Uncle Sam has also lent a hand in the work of public improvement, and the new Tallahassee Post-office is one of the handsomest public buildings in the State. Spacious additions will soon be made to the Court House, for an armory, public convention hall, and county offices. A new stand pipe, towering aloft, furnishes an improved water supply from deep artesian wells. The Leon and St. James' hotels are comfortable, and their cuisines are supplied in the winter season with game, and fish from the lakes and gulf. Several new churches have recently been built, the State Seminary for both sexes and the Normal College have been enlarged, the public schools remodeled, and religious and educational advantages compare favorably here with those of larger cities. New stores and houses on modern architectural lines have recently been built, a public library opened, parks improved, a brick market house constructed, artificial ice manufactured, and a cigar factory is in active operation. Social lines are not strictly drawn, and the town life is essentially democratic. New comers are welcomed for what they are, and not for their creed or station.

LAKE REGION.

Lake Jackson, Lake Lafayette, Lake Hall, Lake Iamonia, Lake Bradford and Lake Miccosukee, mark certain natural divisions of Leon county. Around the borders of these lakes are located the large plantations, private estates and hunting preserves. The rich bottom lands are cultivated in broad acres of corn and cane, the hills and uplands are white with cotton, while recently, choice areas are devoted to the careful cultivation of Sumatra and Cuban tobacco. Dairy farms are scattered throughout the county, utilizing the lake pastures, where hundreds of head of Jersey cattle thrive on natural grasses, and steam separators are used in extracting the cream. Butter and cheese making pay better than almost any other industry, and Middle Florida is naturally as great a stock and dairy country as Middle Tennessee.

Until recent times, however, it was not customary to divide up these large plantations, and the haphazard negro tenant system almost universally prevailed.



POST - OFFICE.



RESIDENCE.



MARKET



A new departure, inaugurated a few years ago on Lake Jackson, by northern purchasers of one of Leon's most beautiful plantations, led to similar subdivisions of land into "lots" and small farms. This method gives the new settlers, and purchasers with limited capital, a better chance than formerly. The old system is being slowly superseded by intensive farming of smaller acreage, white labor and western ideas are coming into vogue, while the colored brother, from his hitherto secluded cabin, sees improved machinery and scientific cultivation producing results of which he never dreamed.

MONEY CROPS.

The earth's soil is the true source of wealth, and he who best succeeds in wresting from nature's store-house that which contributes to his wants, is benefactor to himself and to the world in which he lives. But the sweat of the brow, comes before the reaping of the harvest, and in every clime the laborer eats his daily bread by the same law, and in varying degrees of toil.

Climate and fertility of soil, give the farmer advantages in Middle Florida, not possessed in more northern latitudes. Conditions prevail here rendering possible a range and rotation of crops surprising to one previously accustomed to short summers and severe winters. Something may be planted well-nigh every day of the year, and from the great variety of seed and product, we can but enumerate the staple crops.

CORN.

Plowing begins in January, and about the 15th of February corn is planted, usually in the "bottom-lands." The yield, under favorable conditions, averages 30 and 40 bushels to the acre. On thinner lands less. Fodder is stripped in August, and corn is allowed to harden until October. Southern dent corn has large, full ears, and when shelled readily sells for 30, 40 and 50 cents per bushel. The annual crop is about 500,000 bushels. One of our illustrations shows an experimental crop of Indiana corn, grown the past season by a new settler.



SUB-URBAN



THE TALLAHASSEE COUNTRY

HEDGE

LIVE OAK



COTTON.

While corn is coming up, land is broken on the uplands for cotton.

About the 20th of March cotton planting begins, followed by the first cultivation of the corn.

“Chopping-out” or thinning the cotton-rows, is followed by continuous cultivation during May (usually the driest month); the bolls open in July, and picking cotton follows from August 1st until frost. The yield is “a bale an acre” on the best lands, but averages very much less on lighter soil. Ginning commences in September. Cotton seed, formerly thrown away, is now enhanced in value to 12 and 15 cents per bushel, and is greatly in demand for the manufacture of cotton-seed oil, for food for stock; and in the form of cotton-seed meal, it makes the best fertilizer for tobacco and other crops. The annual production of cotton in Leon County varies from 6,000 to 8,000 bales, raised mainly by colored labor.

Our illustrations of “King Cotton,” present scenes taken last summer on one of the Lake Jackson plantations.

SUGAR CANE.

Sugar Cane is one of the most profitable products of Middle Florida, and the Sugar Beet is also successfully grown. Cane is planted from cuttings in February, and also reproduces itself from the roots. It requires a good soil, grows rapidly, and is harvested in November. The yield of syrup averages 300 gallons to the acre, and sells for 30 and 40 cents per gallon. About 5,000 barrels of Cane Syrup and 7,000 lbs. of Sugar comprise the usual crop, which could easily be quadrupled.

TOBACCO.

The culture of Tobacco is at once a new and old industry in Florida. Before the war it was a staple crop, but subsequently declined. Recently the Cuban war, and increased tariff duties, have stimulated its production. The large cigar factories of Ybor City, near Tampa, and northern buyers, create an increasing demand for the finer grades of fillers and wrappers. Middle Florida raises Cuban and Sumatra tobacco successfully, and



In The Field



King Cotton



In The Bale



At The Gin



Leon Co
crop 91

8,000
Bales

NEW DA.



Grain and Forage.

these varieties do not compete with the coarser grades of the Middle States, for the latter supply a totally different market.

Burning ground for seed beds begins in February, and the young plants are carefully watered in dry weather. Settings are made in April and May, according to season. Cotton-seed meal is the best and safest fertilizer. Cultivating, topping, suckering and worming occupy six weeks or more, and in July the first crop is primed or speared, and safely housed in the well-ventilated barn. A second or "sucker-crop" may be gathered some weeks later, the leaves of which, if perfect, make a fine grade of wrapper; 600 lbs to the acre is a fair yield. A genuine crop of Cuban leaf wrapper tobacco, successfully cured and sweated, is the most profitable product the farmer can raise. But to render his crops marketable at the highest price, a packing and curing house is a public necessity. Bids for his tobacco-leaf unsweated, range from 20 to 40 cents per pound; while the same crop, successfully cured, will readily find purchasers at \$1.00 and \$1.35 per pound. The necessity of a curing process is therefore apparent. Leon County's crop for 1897 was about 50,000 lbs.

COW-PEAS follow tobacco, or other early crops, on the

same land, and are ploughed in the last of August. They are prolific and valuable not only as food for stock, but as a renovator of worn land. Fifteen bushels an acre is a fair yield, selling in the spring for 50 cents per bushel.

RUTA-BAGAS or other turnips, are planted in August, grow to a large size, sell readily, and are used for dairy stock.

SWEET POTATOES are set out in cuttings, producing fifty to one hundred bushels to the acre, bringing 25 to 50 cents a bushel. Nearly 300,000 bushels are raised yearly in the county.

SORGHUM CANE and cat-tail millet, are sown in April, and continually cut as green forage all summer.

PEANUTS or grounds peas, together with chufas, are extensively used for fattening hogs in the fall. Over 40,000 bushels are produced.

GERMAN MILLET is harrowed in early July, yielding three tons to the acre, and is followed by a spontaneous growth of crab-grass, yielding two tons to the same acre.

LEON Co. - 1897 - CAP. 50,000 Lbs.



CUBAN LEAF.



SEPARING.



SUMATRA.



SEED-BED.



MODEL TOBACCO BARN



CUBAN LEAF.



FIRST CROP.

W.M.



RICE. Upland rice is successfully grown, but this staple has not yet received the attention its importance deserves, and the County scarcely produces over seven hundred bushels.

OATS. Rust-proof oats are planted from October until February, require good soil, and are harvested in the spring, yielding twenty-five bushels to the acre.

RYE. Southern rye is sown in November, serves as winter grazing for stock, grows rapidly in spring when on good land, is cut and threshed in May, yielding only twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre, but retails at \$2.00 a bushel and upwards. Less rye than oats are raised, the latter crop averaging about 70,000 bushels.

HAY. **DESMODIUM**, crab-grass, crow-foot, sedge, smut-grass, Bermuda, Japan clover and other varieties of native grasses grow spontaneously and abundantly, and there is no reason why "HAY" should not eventually lead in the list of Leon County's products, as it does in the statistical reports of Northern States. Even blue grass, timothy and red clover can be raised in sheltered and shady spots, while white clover runs wild over the clay hills. But what these

famous grasses are to Kentucky and Tennessee, **DESMODIUM**, or "beggar-weed," is capable of becoming to Middle Florida, whenever the farmers once learn to cultivate, cure and bale it.

DESMODIUM is a delicate, feathery plant, growing rank and tall, with small leaves having a decidedly sweetish taste. Its seed is always in the ground, especially in the rich loam of the bottom lands, and it springs up spontaneously in July, after the last plowing of corn. Cattle prefer it to the corn itself, and in the late summer fatten upon it rapidly. With care, it is cut and cured, baled up like hay, and sells readily at a good price. It might better be called a species of clover, to distinguish it from an undesirable namesake found in the Western States. "Beggar-weed" possesses a long tap-root, enabling it to become a most valuable renovator of the soil. Chemical analysis shows the plant to be richer in albuminoids and nitrogenous elements than red clover, and to possess considerable phosphoric acid and potash. Ploughed under at the proper season, it rivals the best commercial fertilizer. In the picture, young desmodium is shown in its early stage.



"YOUNG DESMODIUM" FOR TURNING UNDER.



"Sugar Cane
4th Year Ratoon"



"OATS"

MOSSENGER



"OPN" 40 bushels per acre without fertilising.

DAIRYING.

The lake region of Leon County, is now the recognized section of the most profitable stock and dairy farms of the State. The splendid pasturage, copious springs, running brooks, adaptability of soil to forage crops, abundance of shade trees, variety of nutritious grasses, and temperate climate, all combine to make this lake region what a recent conservative Scotch settler calls, "the paradise of stock raising!"

Natural advantages, added to increasing demand for dairy products through neighboring states, and the demand for new milch cows to supply milk and cream to winter hotels in South Florida, have contributed towards the rapid development of this industry during the past few years. The general introduction of centrifugal separators, proving that any quantity of milk may be expeditiously handled in a warm climate, has materially aided the result. Old methods of dairying have been superseded by processes at once more convenient, scientific and profitable.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. Shipments of butter have largely increased, and special brands are eagerly

sought by the trade. Monthly shipments now average 3,500 lbs., selling at 20 cents per lb., while home consumption brings the aggregate production to 5,000 lbs. per month. Cheese making is also successfully conducted at the large dairies. The product is of fine flavor, readily marketable, and this branch of the industry is capable of indefinite extension, being more profitable than butter.

STOCK RAISING

Jersey cattle are best adapted to Florida, but Durham also do well. Good herds are built up by grafting finer grades upon cheaper native stock. Short horns have been brought here from Tennessee, but require special care. Good beef cattle are raised however, and fattening steers for winter market is a sure source of profit. New milch cows bring a good price in the fall. Leon County is the recognized source of the best registered cattle and dairy stock in the State.

SHEEP. Sheep raising has languished of late years, but naturally the country is specially adapted to it. Merino and South Down varieties both do



ALBANY



LAKE JACKSON



EVINGTON



UOKE

well, and the Angora goat also thrives. Spring lamb and mutton are in demand, and the price of wool follows the tariff. With proper care the industry can be conducted with profit, provided depredatory dogs are exterminated and fence laws are respected.

HORSES. Thoroughbred horses are successfully raised, and breeding stables compare favorably with those of Middle Tennessee. "Brimstone," a stallion of the famous Wilkes-Hambletonian pedigree, is a recent acquisition to the county. A racing track for exercising and training valuable horses during the winter season, is now in course of completion.

MULES. Spanish Jacks and brood mares have been brought from the blue grass region, and the raising of mules has proved itself a financial success.

HOGS. Poland-China and Berkshire hogs grow to large size, and fatten rapidly on ground-peas, cane and corn, for fall killing. Good pork is always in demand and sells readily. Roving "razor-backs" are not as much in evidence as formerly, and Florida-cured hams may yet be made to rival the celebrated brands of "Old Virginie."

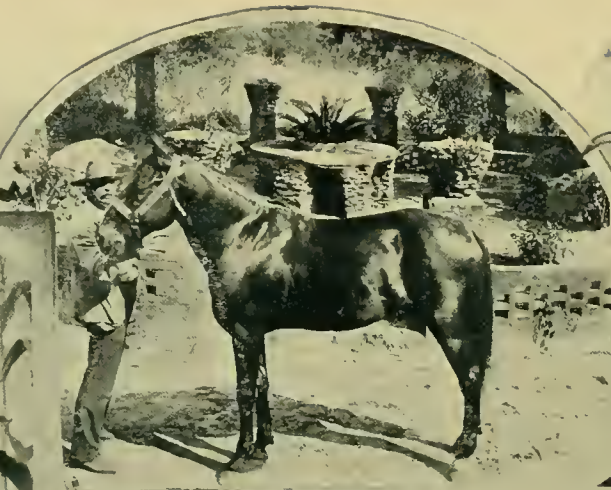
Fruits and Vineyards.

Fruit Culture is still in its experimental stage. The frost line has already changed its base, and orange groves only come to maturity in lower latitudes. Le Compte, Keifer and Sand Pears, bear prolifically and supply an early market. The peach, plum, and Japan persimmon do well; the latter grows luxuriously and has a rich, fine flavor. With peaches, careful nurture is necessary, and the varieties that do best are the Elberta, Thurber, Pallas, Pinto early and Florida Crawfords. Figs, palatably preserved, are the finest fruit in Middle Florida. The smaller varieties ripen early, and the large Smyrna fig in mid-summer. Canning factories are needed for this delicious product as well as for other fruits and vegetables. Pecan trees grow rapidly, bear prolifically, and the "paper-shell" variety is particularly profitable.

VINEYARDS. Wine-making has been demonstrated a success at the San Louis Vineyards, and Florida Sauterne, port, and claret, have already a national reputation. The Scuppernong grape grows to perfection, also the Concord and Catawba.



"PIGS IN CORNER"



"BRIMSTONE"



"THE MODERN MESSENGER"



"40 BU TO ACRE"



"HARVESTING MILLET"



"THE 'PEERLESS'"



Rotation of Crops.

A note-worthy feature of Florida farming, and the first lesson to be learned by a new-comer, is the succession and rotation of crops.

In the north, Spring is synonymous with sowing, Summer with growing, and Fall with harvesting, followed by the grim grip of winter, when the land and the laborer are at rest. In Florida, on the contrary, there is scarcely a month in the year in which the plow may not be started for some special crop adapted to the particular season. Potatoes and early truck, for example, may be planted before Christmas; staple crops in the spring; cow-peas, and other forage crops, in the summer; winter gardens in August, while the fall is the time to plant rye, oats and other grain.

A new comer, arriving in October and November, may begin plowing and planting at once, without waiting for spring thaw or the snow to melt. In short, if the farmer's energy in Florida were only commensurate with his opportunity, the earth would scarcely cease yielding its increase, and crop would follow crop in well-nigh endless succession.

Taxes and Land Tenure.

Taxes are comparatively light and are less in Leon than in other counties. Road taxes may be slightly increased as public sentiment on the necessity of good roads improves. Land is not as generally tied up in mortgages as in many sections of the west. The taxable property of Leon County for 1897, shows a valuation of \$2,166,165.00. City property is valued at \$856,000.00, and rates high, and suburban lots and lands vary from \$25.00 to \$50.00 an acre.

The price and rentals of land certainly form no barrier to intending settlers when compared with prices and rentals elsewhere. Good farming lands are purchased at \$10.00 an acre, and uncleared lands for considerably less. Within a radius of six or seven miles from Tallahassee, lands suitable for immediate cultivation can be rented for a dollar an acre or its equivalent.

Where else in the United States do such prices prevail on lands as fertile and as accessible to the markets as these?



(ROW FOOT AND BARN GRASS)



COW PEAS AND BEGGAR WEEDS



(CRAB GRASS.)





The Negro Problem.

The southern negro is not the bete noire some people imagine, after reading harrowing tales of recent lynchings. Human nature is the same in the South as elsewhere, and similar causes sometimes produce a noose in Florida as well as in Ohio. But the negro in general is not a vicious creature, and is usually as meek and docile as his mule. He may be ignorant and at times impulsive, but he is faithful to trust placed in his hands, as evidenced in the civil war, when "master" was away, and wife and daughters were temporarily at his mercy. Former slaves disciplined as they were by years of servitude, are still the most reliable and respectful. Modern instances of lawlessness spring from the unbridled "under-brush" (as a colored auntie calls these youths) who have grown up "since the surrender." Good servants are not lacking to relieve the house-wife of much drudgery, and competent farm laborers can be had at fifty cents a day. Country life is scarcely more exposed than city life, and wives, daughters and sisters, are as safe in Leon County, as in any other farming community.

CLIMATE.

The Gulf breeze is the great climatic attraction of Middle Florida. Morning and evening it springs up from the Mexican sea, passing over a whole county of resinous pines, gathering ozone and balsamic qualities in its course, and arriving at the foot-hills of Leon, laden with health-giving comfort to all. To the farmer in the field, to the merchant at his desk, and to the traveler on the hotel porch, it comes when most needed, rendering daily toil endurable, and the hours of sleep refreshing. "This CLIMATE is what surprises me," exclaimed a newcomer recently, "for although these mid-summer days are sometimes hot, yet the air is always stirring, and the evenings are always cool." The daily maximum range of the thermometer runs from 90 to 95 degrees for a few hours only, and the mercury in hot weather usually stays in the eighties. Although the warm season is continuous it is not excessive. During the winter an occasional "cold wave" from the north brings the thermometer down to 32 degrees or a little lower, but this only lasts a day or two, and the warm breezes soon re-assert themselves.



BERMUDA GRASS PASTURE



ANDROPAGAN PASTURE

OUR BABIES



CUD - (HEWING IN THE SHADE)

GULF RESORTS.

Proximity to the gulf is one of the essential features of Tallahassee's past and future prosperity. St. Mark's was formerly a shipping point for all of its staple products. Carrabelle is destined to become the chief port of Southern Georgia and Middle Florida. The recent completion of the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia R. R. has also rendered accessible several delightful resorts on the gulf. When this new road is completed northward to Thomasville, the long desired connecting-link will be established, and the Tallahassee Country will become a centre of tourist travel, and of industrial development exceeding the hopes and dreams of the "oldest inhabitant."

CARRABELLE. The harbor has been deepened by United States Government appropriation, and the town, which is a terminal of the C. T. & G. R. R., is now the natural port of Tallahassee. Connecting steamer lines run to Mobile and Appalachicola. Lumber and naval stores are shipped to European ports direct. Large saw mills are located here, and thousands of barrels of rosin and turpentine, fill the wharves and warehouses.

LANARK. A few miles east of Carrabelle the R. R. Company has erected a large hotel facing the gulf, and furnished with all modern improvements. The pine grove, fresh spring water, bathing houses and broad promenade pavilion, add to the attractiveness of this sea side resort, which together with the R. R. is owned and managed by the Clark Syndicate.

ST. TERESA. Situated on a ridge, still further eastward and facing directly on the open sea, is the old and familiar resort of Tallahasseeans—St. Teresa. A few cottages with a storm-beaten hotel are built on the bluff. The bathing beach is the best on the coast, and successful deep sea fishing is found in the channel.

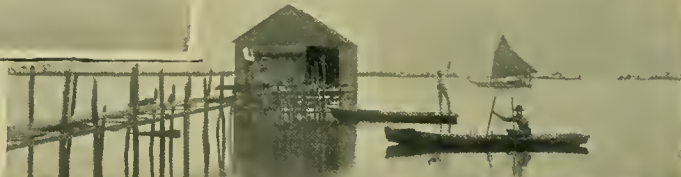
PANACEA SPRINGS. Located at the head of Dickinson Bay are mineral springs, long known as possessing valuable medicinal qualities in kidney and stomach disorders. The completion of the railroad and the recent purchase and improvement of the place by a northern capitalist, including the building of a comfortable hotel, have rendered this sanitary resort accessible and popular. The medicinal virtues of these waters make the place one of the chief and growing health resorts of Middle Florida.



PORT OF CARRABELLE



ON THE GULF



DICKINSON BAY.



STORES
NAVAL

TERRINS CT & C. RR



PANACEA MINERAL SPRING



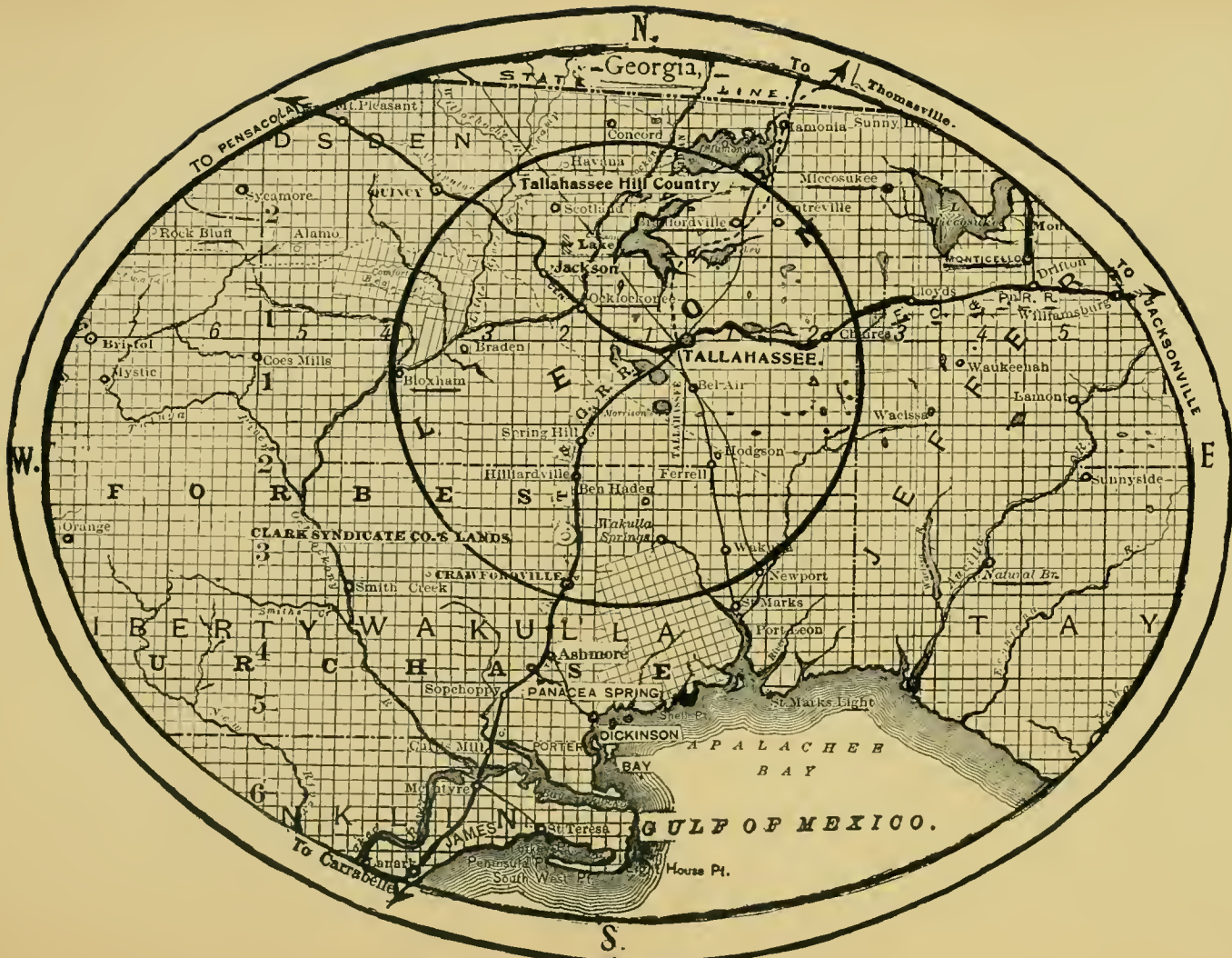
Tourist Travel.

Most of the winter tourist travel patronizes the mammoth hotels of the East Coast and of South Florida. Still an increasing class of tourists prefer the quiet restfulness of Leon County to the rush and gaiety of fashionable hotel-life elsewhere. Some visitors purchase plantations, or country seats, and settle down for permanent residence. Others return each season, to enjoy the hunting and fishing around Leon's lakes and on the neighboring Gulf coast. Health and recreation are sought and found amid the hills of the Tallahassee country, and at the resorts and mineral springs adjoining. On Dickinson Bay wild geese are plentiful, and the bayous abound in wild duck and Jack-snipe, while in the piney woods bordering the Gulf the hunter finds flocks of wild turkeys, abundance of quail and occasionally a deer or a black bear. Game preserves are among the essential features of Leon County, and the splendid hunting and fishing are strong attractions to lovers of the gun and rod. Sportsmen will find the winter season preferable both for game and for the Gulf fishing.

How To Get There.

Tourists and home-seekers coming from Chicago and the Northwest to Tallahassee, will find the **Evansville Route** most direct. Trains leaving Chicago in the evening arrive at Nashville early the next morning. Thence the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. via. Lookout Mountain, runs in one day to Atlanta. Close connection is made here with the Central of Georgia Ry. for Macon, and thence via. the Georgia Southern & Florida R. R. to Tifton, or Lake City, and the Plant System to Jacksonville. From either point, Lake City or Jacksonville, the Florida Central and Peninsular R. R. runs through to Tallahassee. At River Junction, also, this road connects with the entire L. & N. system. From New York and Washington the Southern Ry. connects with the F. C. & P. R. R. at Jacksonville.

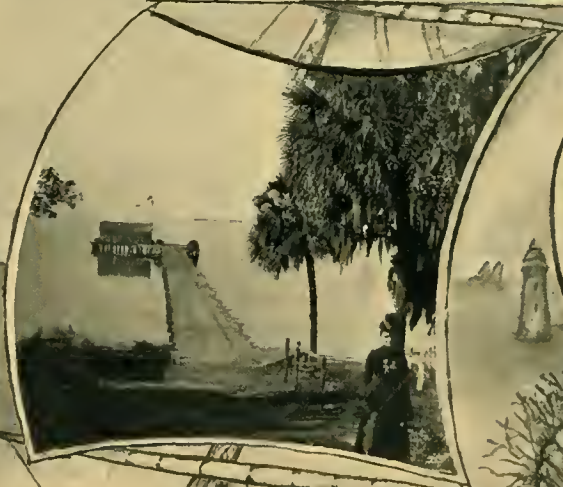
On the dates of "Home-Seekers' Excursions" (advertised by south-bound railroads) through tickets may be had at reduced rates from all principal points to Tallahassee.



MAP OF THE TALLAHASSEE HILL COUNTRY.



Lanark Inn.



On The Gulf.



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