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UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

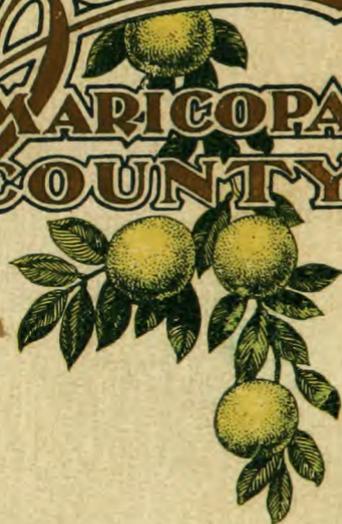


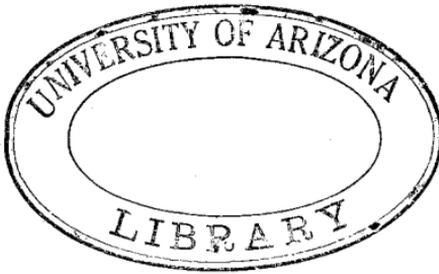
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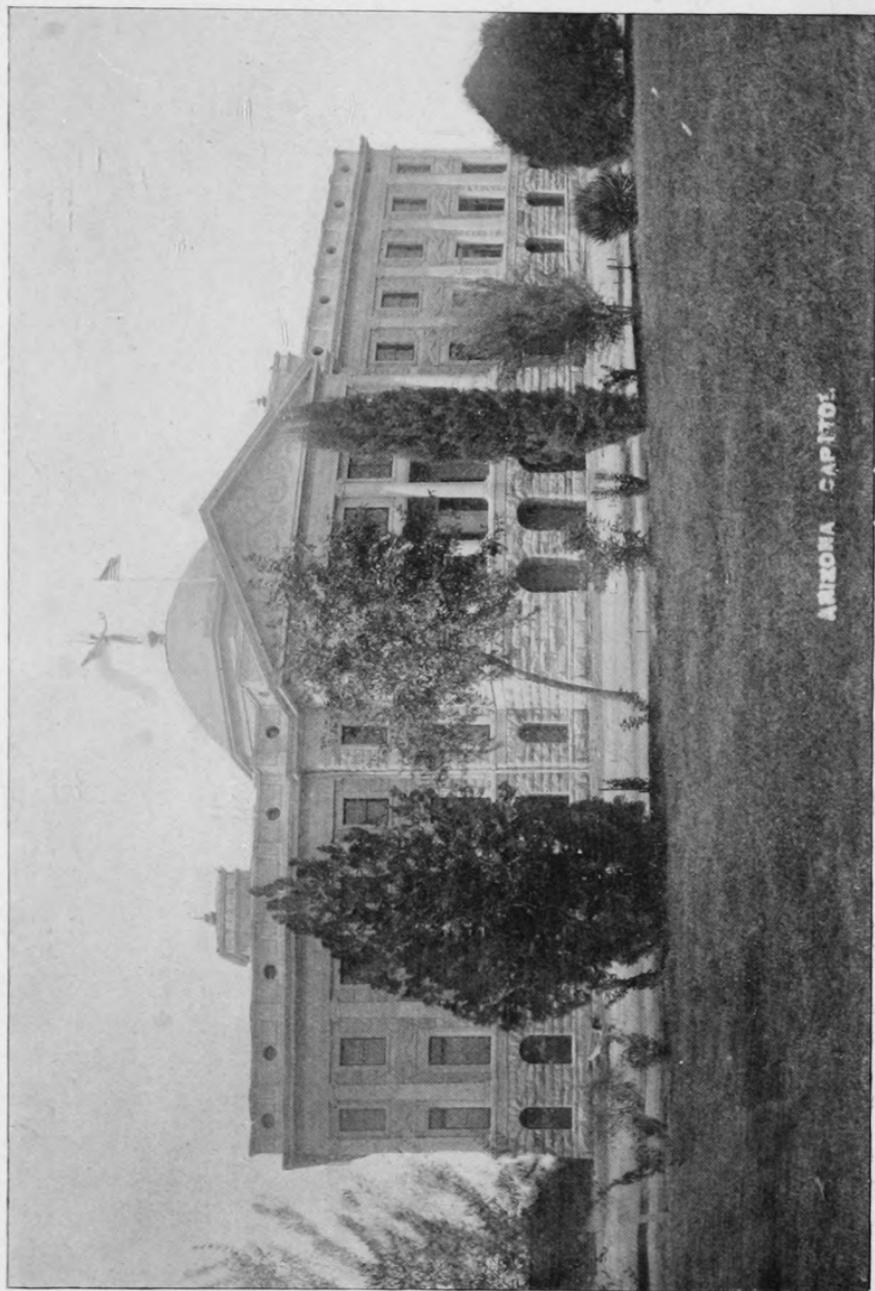


Arizona

MARICOPA
COUNTY







ARIZONA CAPITOL

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ARIZONA

WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION
TO ITS IMPERIAL COUNTY OF

MARICOPA



A LAND OF PLENTY, UNDER SMILING SKIES

WRITTEN BY

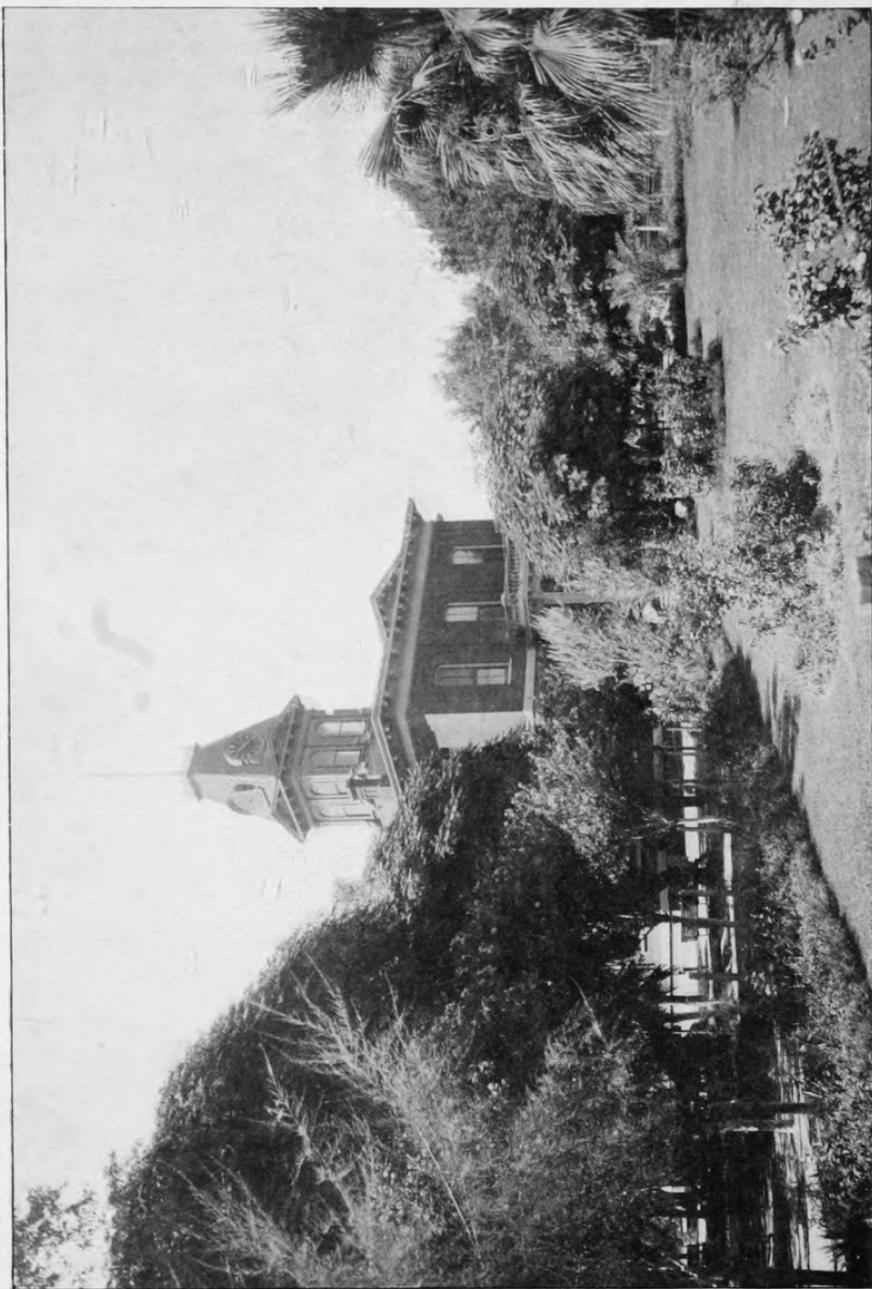
JAMES H. McCLINTOCK

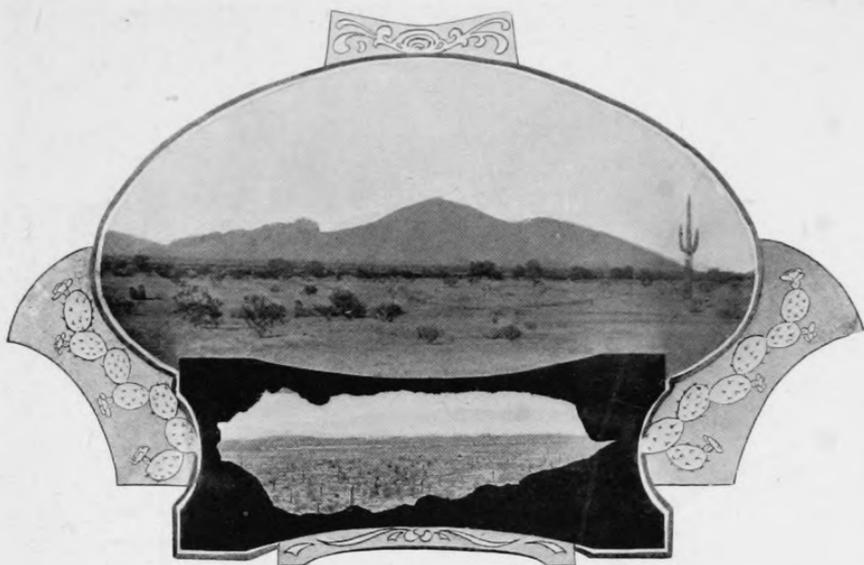
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The Board of Supervisors of Maricopa County

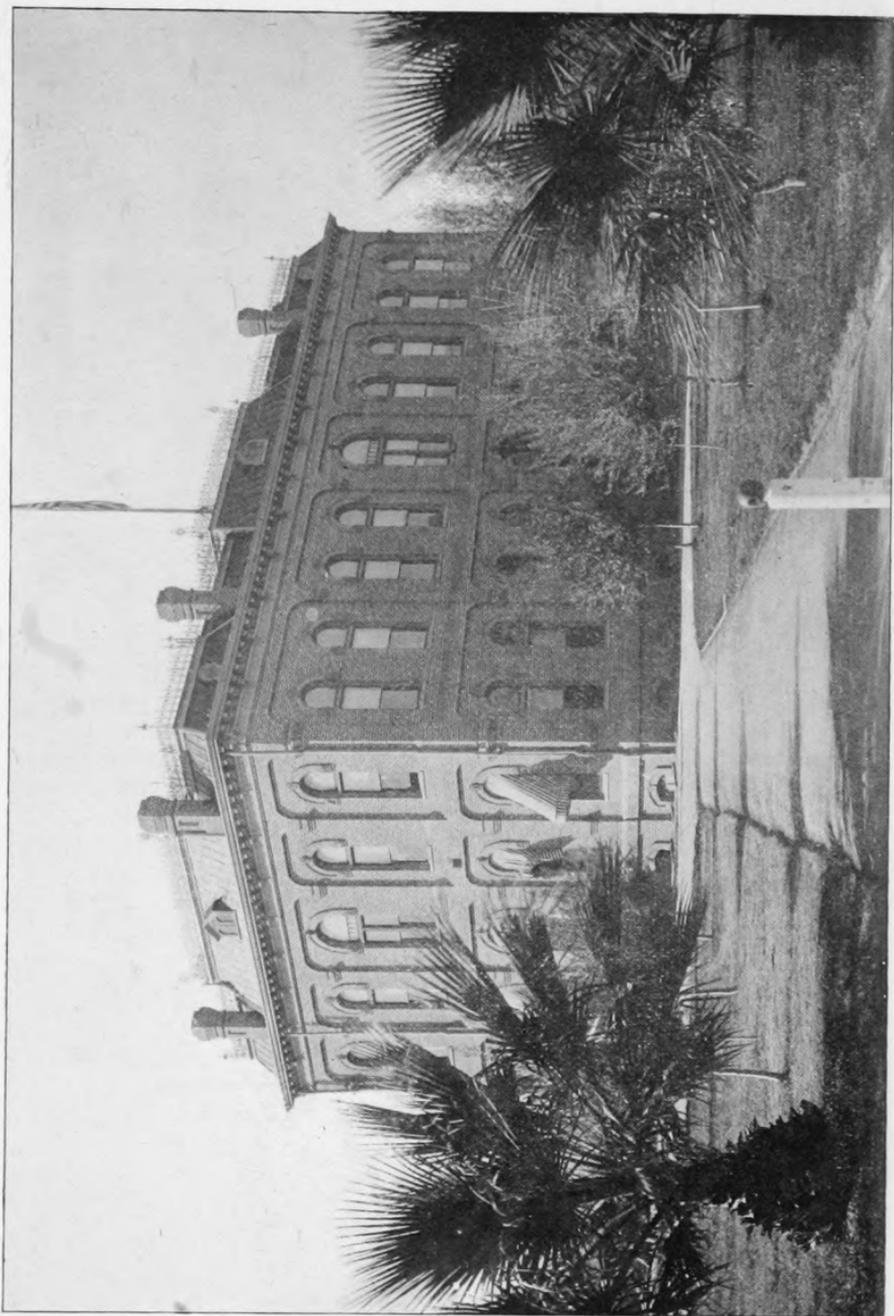
PRESS OF
THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

1901





ARIZONA has been called the Sunset Land. Better were she termed the Land of the Morning, for unto her has come the dawning of a new era—one wherein the verdureless plain is transformed to a garden, in which to smiling skies is added the gift of purling brooks, where water there was none before. The flow of the stream is diverted to bare lands that lie remote from the river's channel. Magical is the result. Trees, flowers and greenest fields of grain and clover rise and flourish. The land produces far more bountifully than where dependence is placed on rain alone, and a denser population is logical. Schoolhouses arise and civilization flourishes in concentrated form. And all this through irrigation. Few there are abroad who seem fully to comprehend the meaning of the word, as known in Arizona. Yet, new as it is to the urban dweller or the farmer of the Eastern Union, the practice of irrigation is as old as legendary history. The Jews, before the Exodus, digged in the canals of Egypt and later filled with ditches the fruitful land of Canaan. Ancient China and India knew irrigation on the greatest of scales, and even in Arizona, in days whose antiquity the scientist knows not, there lived a race that leveled the plain now known as the Salt River Valley and who here builded great cities upon the foundation of agriculture,



their fields irrigated through broad canals whose lines may clearly be traced unto this day. There is nothing untried or experimental about irrigation. And upon it is founded the prosperity of a region that now invites the homeseeker and the traveler to be partakers of her hospitality.

Within the memory of a generation now living the region west of the Missouri river was marked "desert" upon the map and was considered worthless for man's occupancy. Not so many years ago the word "Arizona" was one that conjured up thoughts of cowboys, Indians and horned toads, tinged with a tint of sleepy Mexican life, and with them a suggestion of deserts, of bleak mountains and brassy skies. But the tourist of today knows more than did the map maker of forty years ago. He knows that within Arizona are to be found all extremes known, from the tropics to to the polar circles; that on the peaks of the San Francisco Sierras are to be found Arctic lichens and, forty miles away, in the recesses of the Colorado's canyon, are the ferns of the torrid zone. On the plateau rise the pine and the oak, in the valleys grow the orange and vine. Throughout, the land is abounding in features of the rarest interest, though here are to be found the people and the peace of the older settled portions of the Union.

Yet the flavor of all is distinctly Arizonan, and not the less American. The days of the wild Indian are gone. Parenthetically it should be told that few of the western Indians ever were wild. Today in the towns may be noted the quaint coloring left

by the once predominant Indian and Mexican elements. At a street corner, under the shadow of a massive business block, may crouch a squaw before her a wealth of pottery or baskets, her own manufacture, brought for sale to the paleface. In contrast, down the street will come tramping a magnificent military band, to the catchy strains of a Sousa march. Every man in the organization is an Indian. Climbing into a trolley car are a half dozen graceful, dark-eyed



Arizonan



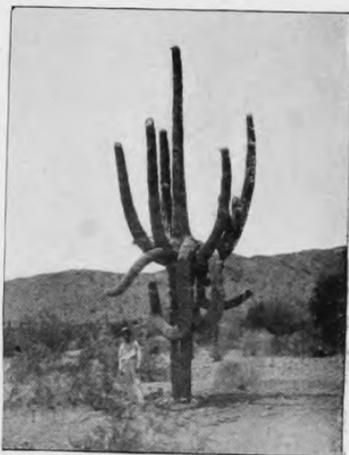
A Navel Orange Tree in Arizona.

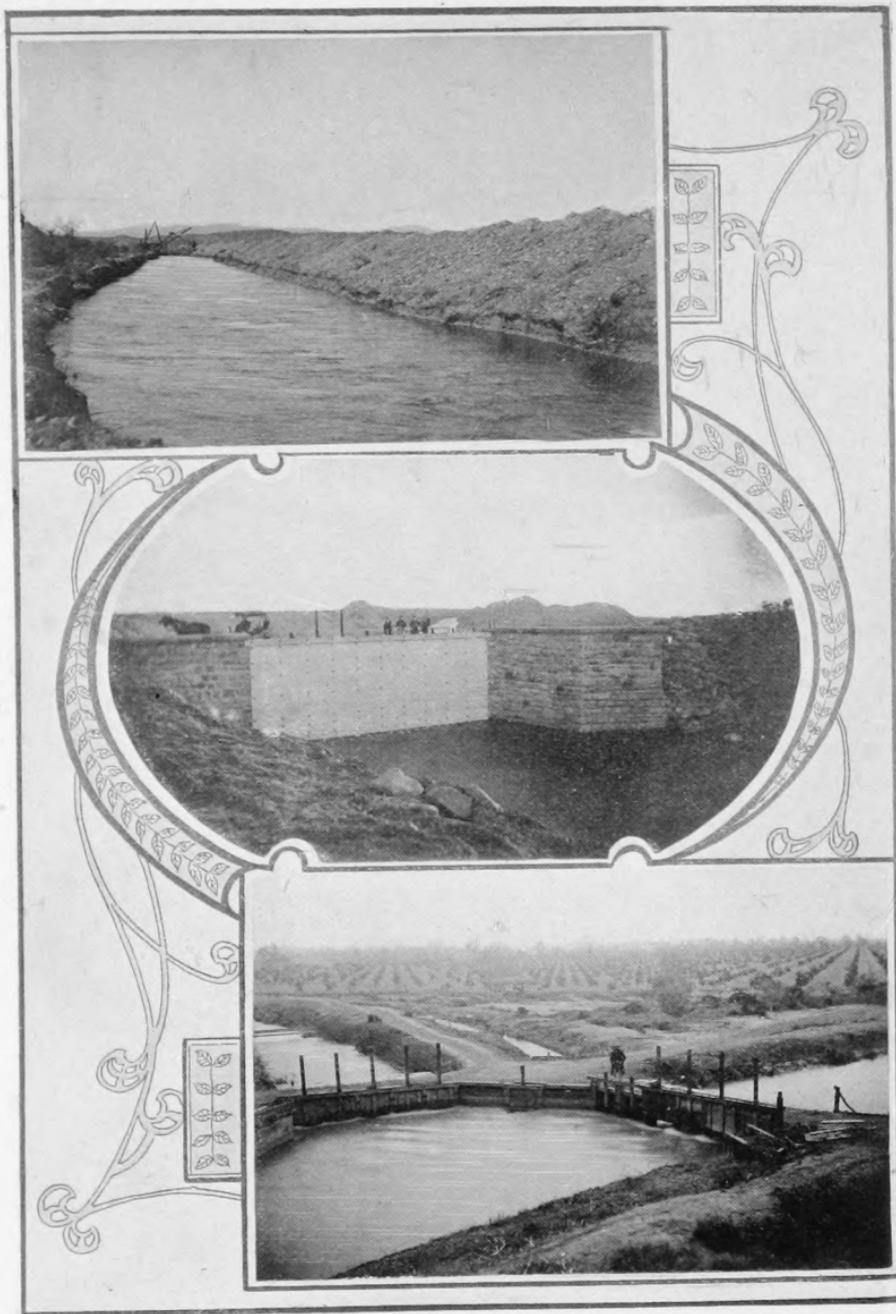
señoritas, chattering a crispy stream of Spanish. Every day in the towns the typical cowboy may be seen, in the full bravery of his equipment of huge saddle, big hat, leather "chaparejos," jingling spurs, and revolver. But he is at work, as a rule, and has little time for old-time frivolities. He gathers in force when a "steer-tying" is advertised—and it is a sport that stirs the blood of every spectator. The fact is that in no part of the Union will there be found more peaceful communities than Phoenix and her sister towns. Crime there is, of course, but it is usually of a petty sort, easy of regulation.

MARICOPA COUNTY, the portion of Arizona particularly dealt with by this publication, lies in the south central part of the Territory. It is not the largest county of Arizona, yet has 7,500 square miles, an area practically the same as that of Massachusetts and somewhat larger than that of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. Maricopa County has a population of about 28,000. For contrast, Massachusetts has 2,800,000 and Connecticut and Rhode Island combined have 1,330,000. And one acre of land in the valleys of Maricopa County has a productive capacity ten times that of one on the bleak hillsides of New England.

The position of the County, with respect to the Southwest, is well shown in the map appended hereto.

The main industries of the County are agricultural, conducted in the valleys of the Salt, Gila and Verde rivers and almost wholly dependent upon the use of water for irrigation secured from the streams named. The valley of the Salt is by far the most important of all the arable districts of the Southwestern part of the Union. It has a length of forty miles, with a width varying from fourteen to thirty miles. Within this, to be reached by the present canal systems or extensions therefrom, are to be irrigated more than half a million acres. At the present writing more than 200,000 acres are under cultivation. Extension of this cultivated area may be had readily both in the main valley itself and its continuations to the north, northeast and southwest. This extension, however, will come only when the flood waters of the streams have been impounded, to be saved each year till the slacker periods of the summer's flow.





Water in a Thirsty Land.

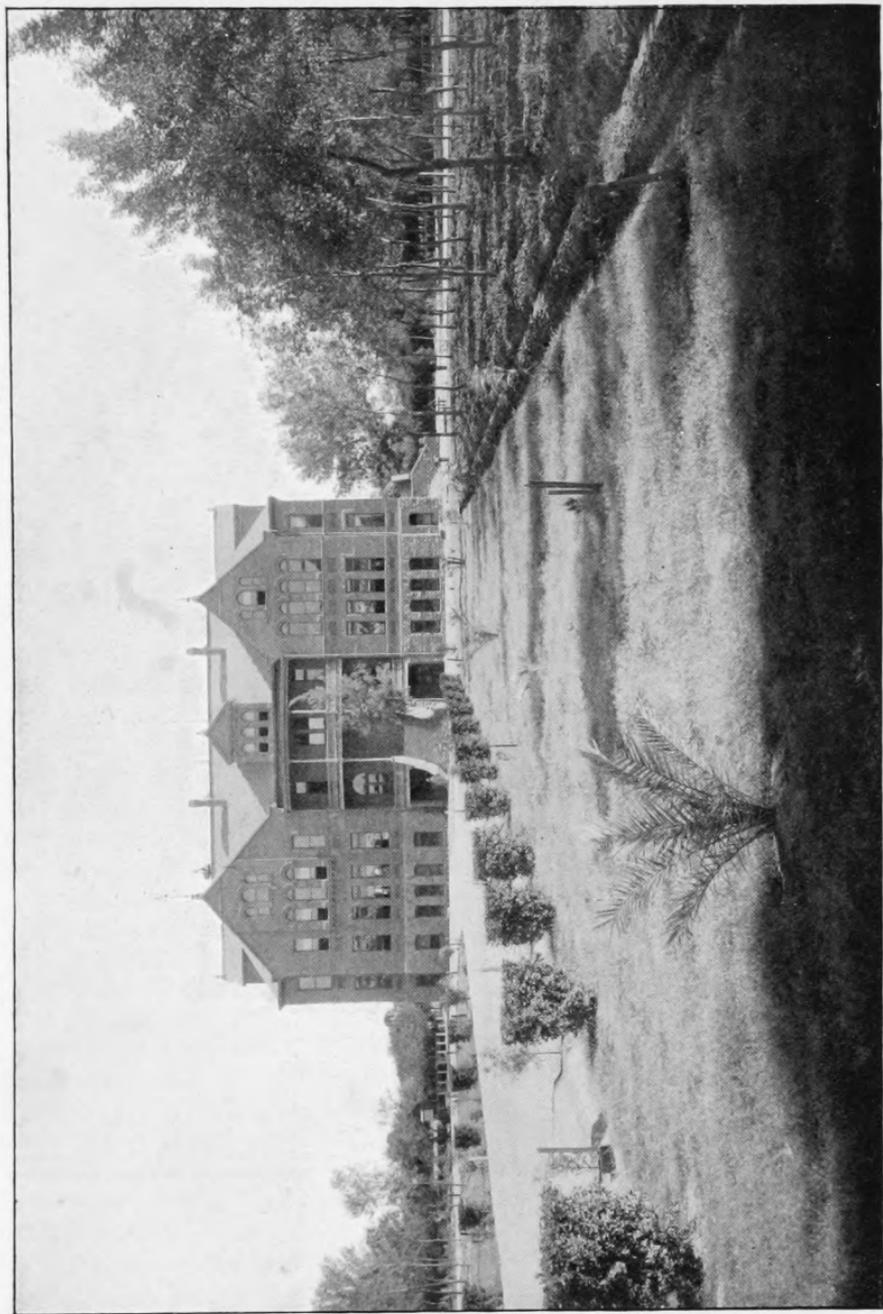
Climate is a subject that is best studied through comparisons. Visitors to Central Arizona in winter are pleased to be transferred from snow, ice and storms to a land where the frost line is rarely reached and where the cottonwoods retain their leaves until January. The annual rainfall is only a trifle over six inches and no single month is made disagreeable by excessive dampness. Air movement is light and the trade in windmills languishes. The air is pure and of relative dryness known nowhere else on the Continent. Camp life on the plains is enjoyable almost every day of the so-called winter. Ice rarely forms on standing water in Phoenix and practically never on the uplands, or "orange belts."

Those who are accustomed to consider Arizona a region of excessive heat can find food for thought in the weather bureau records of the summer. In the cities of the Atlantic seaboard during the first week of July, 1901, even thousands perished or became insane when the thermometer went above the 100-degree mark.

Moving westward, the hot wave overwhelmed Chicago and then passed through to dissipate itself upon the Rockies, leaving death in its trail and crop losses of hundreds of millions of dollars. Dead horses cumbered the streets of the metropolis and dead cattle the fields. The average individual, seeing the devastation thus wrought by 100 degrees of heat, nat-

urally assumes that the same conditions must prevail in the high temperature of the Southwest. It is a fact that Arizona is hot in summer. But another fact is that during the same period in July above noted, not a human being or animal is known to have died or to have been injuriously affected in Arizona from heat, though at several points the thermometer daily rose above 100 degrees in the shade. The hardest of work was done in the fields and on the grain threshers and at the shafthead, with a record of not a single case of prostration. The explanation of this condition is to be found in a glance at the little map herewith printed. Upon it will be found a dark line. It is the 60 degree isotherm of the "wet bulb" thermometer giving the "sensible" temperature in summer. Trace it along. You will find it takes in Bar Harbor and Minneapolis and then, in the dry air of the west, swoops south-



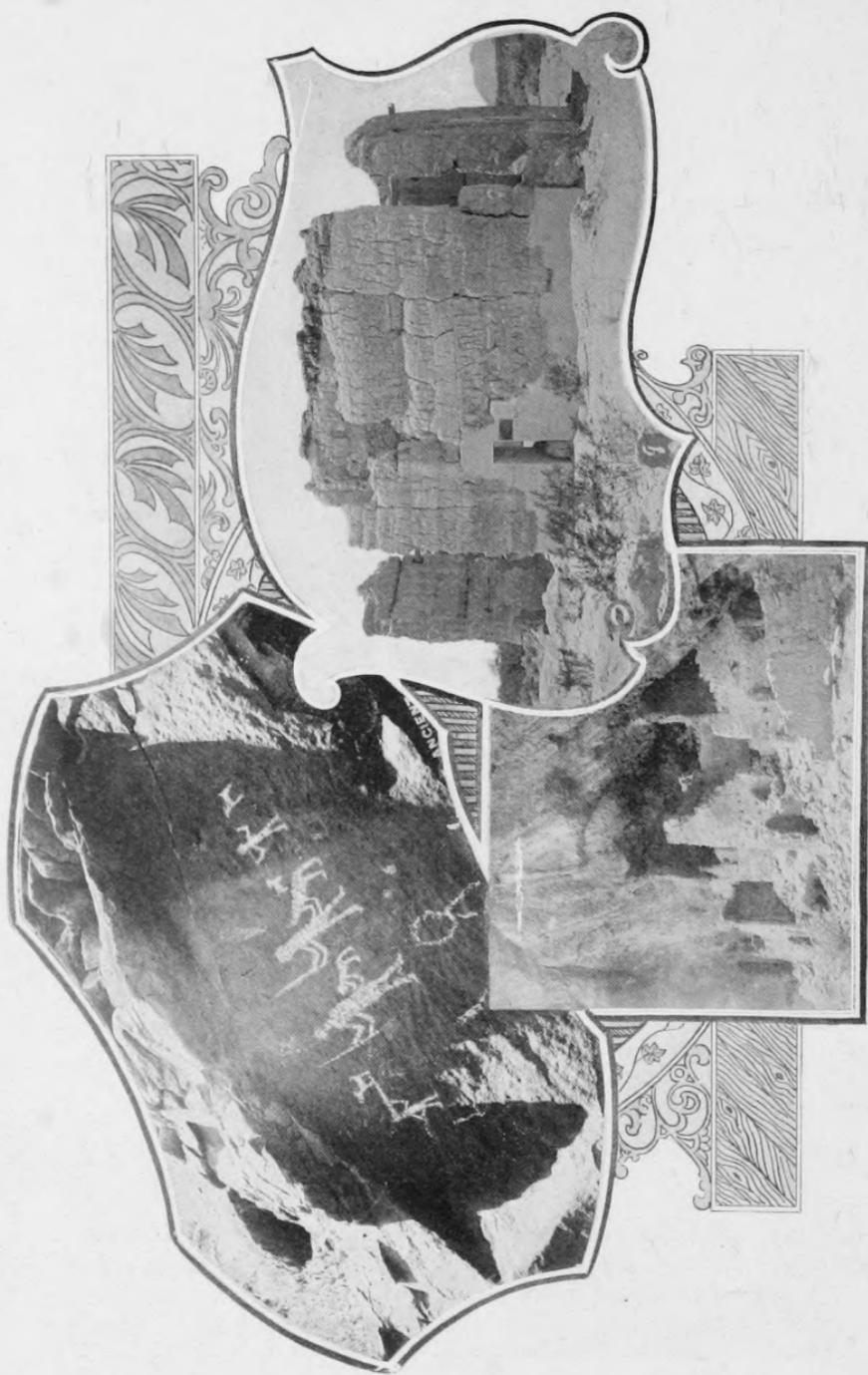


Normal School of Arizona at Tempe.

ward to the very Mexican border. Passing through Phoenix it trends to the northwest, circling around the warm valleys of California to plunge into the Pacific not far from Los Angeles. Heat is not so much a matter of thermometer as of humidity. At 90 degrees, New York is far warmer than Phoenix would be at 115. Here the humidity runs as low as 4 per cent. In the last hot wave along the Atlantic coast the humidity reached 90, or within 10 per cent of the greatest possible saturation of the atmosphere.

The subject of the health conditions of Central Arizona is worthy of a separate volume. Arizona's advantages in this respect are well appreciated by a large percentage of eastern medical practitioners. Even thousands come hither every year seeking health and the greater number find it in a degree. Benefit comes not only to those afflicted with pulmonary disease, but to others stricken by diseases of widely differing natures. Though Nature declines to rebuild tissue destroyed, around the towns of Central Arizona are to be seen many instances of seemingly miraculous cures, performed by the climate, the dry, pure air doing wonders. Among the business men of Phoenix are many who apparently came here to die, but who are now in the fullness of assured health. In later years it has been found that the best results for all afflicted with pulmonary disease, may be obtained by living almost wholly in the open air. North and northeast of Phoenix have arisen very villages of tents, populated by healthseekers, who spend their days a-horseback and their nights where the unconfined and life-giving air best may reach them. Catarrhal, malarial, bronchial, rheumatic and asthmatic diseases yield readily to the local climatic influences. Children are notably healthy. The usual disorders of childhood are little known, though Young America may gorge himself upon fruits, green or otherwise. In other lands the most critical period of a lifetime is that up to the fifth year. Here it is the healthiest half-decade of all. One of the most energetic of the friends of Arizona, one ever active in the advertising of her many features of interest and of the life-giving qualities of her climate, is Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who spent several winters in Phoenix, till cured of what had been considered a dangerous attack of bronchial trouble.

In the Salt River Valley the visitor finds an ever renewing source of interest in the remains of the civilization of ancient races. Scattered over the valley, at points chosen with discrimination with regard to the distribution of water, are to be found the ruins of ancient towns, several of them of large extent. Seven miles south of Tempe, lies the most important pueblo, named



Prehistoric Architecture and Art.

"Los Muertos," roughly "City of the Dead," by Frank Hamilton Cushing, who spent several years of archaeological research in the valley in the late eighties. Cushing believed that the pueblo of Los Muertos undoubtedly had been the central one of the Southwest. Within talus-covered concrete walls he found much to confirm him in the belief, and much that told of the customs and identity of the tribes long departed. It was made plain that the government of the ancient dwellers was theocratic; that they possessed a high grade of intelligence; that they were agriculturists, tilling the earth by the aid of water brought through artificial works of magnitude from Salt River. They were not Aztecs, but of the Toltec period, of antiquity far more remote. The greater number of the dead were cremated and the ashes buried in jars, in broad, yet closely packed cemeteries. Some, probably of the priesthood cult, were interred within the houses, in cemented crypts that often must have been used as divans by disconsolate relatives. The skeletons thus secured are mainly those of men of large stature and of superb cranial formation, in almost all respects equal to the best Caucasian types of today.

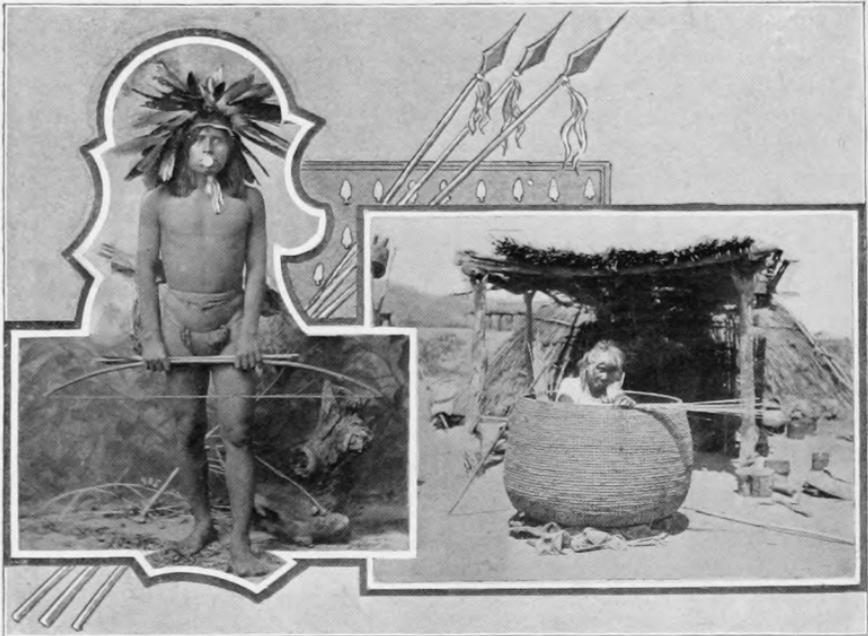
Most easily to be reached from Phoenix is the great ruin in the Tempe road, five miles from the railroad. Here, under the auspices of the Antiquarian Society of Arizona, have been begun systematic excavations that are bringing to light trinkets and pottery. The building seems almost a common hillock, and no photograph can convey a suggestion of an edifice. But, within the talus, are the walls of a structure far greater in size than even the famed and better preserved Casa Grande, near Florence, sixty miles to the eastward. The building is 380 feet in extreme length by 180 feet in width. Its original height can only be conjectured, but at least three stories remain standing. It is hoped to clear away about half the building, that within it, under a protecting roof, may be established a museum of southwestern archaeology. Probably within the building will be housed slabs and rocks from the Salt River Mountains, south of Phoenix a few miles, where the artists of old have left, on boulders and cliffs, quantities of pictographs of exceeding interest, yet of unknown meaning.

On the extreme eastern line of Maricopa County is a group of the finest cliff dwellings in the southwest. The ruins are in two groups, on either side of a precipitous and narrow side canyon. The walls are of good concrete, without outside doors, entrance having been made from the top by means of ladders. One fortress well filled a shell-like cave, 140 feet long by 40 feet in extreme depth and 30 feet in extreme height. The building is three-

floored, even now. There yet remain many of the floor joists, small red cypress logs, rough-hewn with obsidian or stone axes.

In the valley of the Verde, also, may interesting ruins be found. One of them, near the mouth of Deadman canyon, fifty miles northwest of Phoenix, is of white stone, with three stories still standing.

The Indians form an attractive feature of the landscape. Picturesque to a high degree, they are in no regard dangerous. Within forty miles of Phoenix, live 4,000 Indians, of the Pima,



Wild, Yet Peaceful.

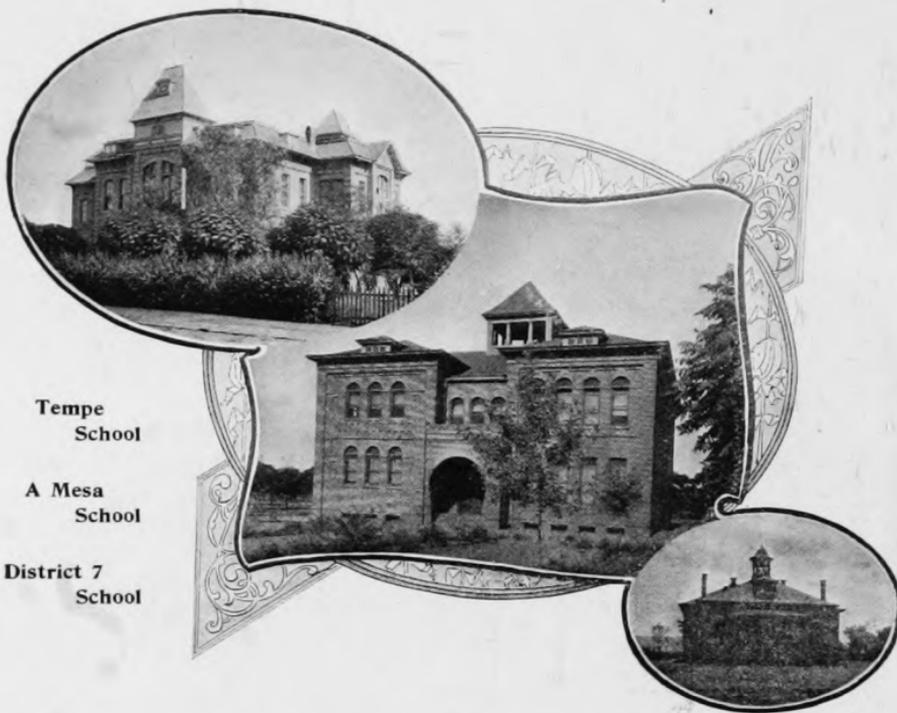
Papago and Maricopa tribes, yet never has trouble come from them. Rather the reverse, for in the earlier days of the white communities of Southern Arizona, the valley Indians stood between the settlers and the Apaches. From earliest times the Pimas have been peaceful agriculturists by preference and ever the friends of the white man. A part of the tribe lives on a small reservation on the Salt River, only a short distance north of Tempe. The picturesque features of the Indian tribes are grad-

ually being eliminated, however. Civilization has taken firm hold of him and Christianity is displacing the rude worship of the deified elements of Nature. The older women still weave baskets and make the ollas (red pottery jars), and the reed-covered willow tepees are still to be seen in the villages, but beside them are neat adobe-built houses, with glass windows and with stoves and the ordinary utensils of the household. In the field, even now,



**The Indian as
A Militant American.**

occasionally will be seen an aboriginal husbandman plowing by means of a forked stick attached by a thong to a cow's horns, but steel plows are common and the grain is taken in wagons to market and not by pony back. The Pimas and Maricopas draw no rations from the Government, but support themselves by the raising of wheat, corn and pumpkins.



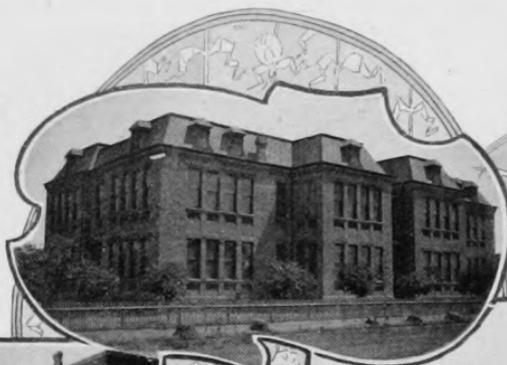
**Tempe
School**

**A Mesa
School**

**District 7
School**

The change in the Indians has come mainly through the efforts of the Indian schools, maintained at Phoenix, at the agency at Sacaton and by the Presbyterian Church at Tucson. Altogether more than a thousand children are supported and educated, three-fourths of them at the school three miles north of Phoenix. The results that have been secured are little short of wonderful. The children, handicapped with the heredity of tribal prejudices of centuries' standing, are taught the arts of the American artisan, farmer and housewife, and usually become expert. The school and grounds occupy a quarter section of land beautifully situated. The major part of the expanse is covered with alfalfa, with due allowance for garden and orchard and recreation grounds. The buildings give ample accommodation for the housing and schooling of pupils, and as well for schools of mechanics' arts and all the necessary offices and shops for the internal administration of the institution. Practically all the work is done by the students. The girls learn the arts of the accomplished housewife, and the snowy beds and well-ordered kitchens would do credit to any household or hotel. Of the 800 Indians, of various tribes, carried

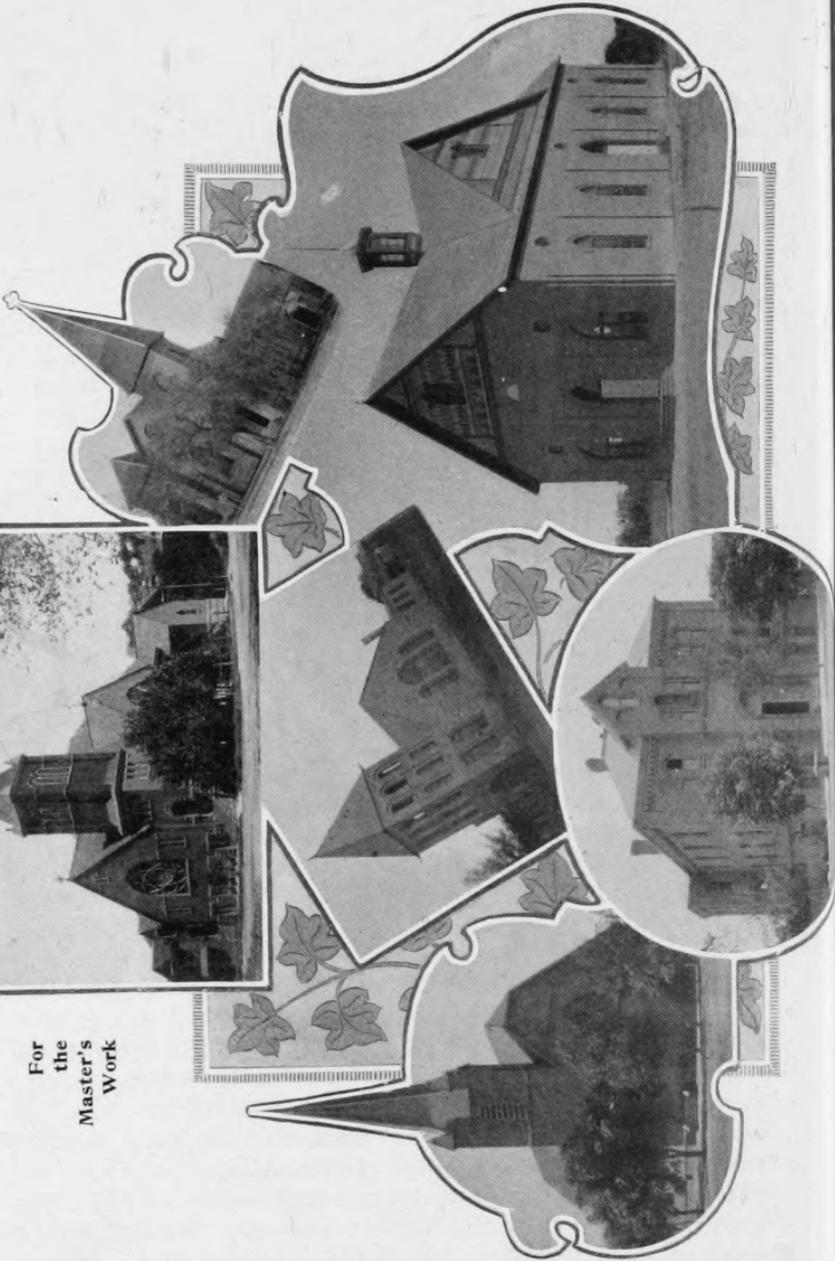
School
Buildings
in
Phoenix



on the rolls, several hundred are usually permitted to take outside employment, though held under the surveillance of the school officers. The school has a brass band, wholly of Indians, and its armed cadet company is an admirable one. One of the most impressive sights is that at the school at sundown, just before the trumpet sounds "retreat," when six hundred brown hands rise to their owners' caps, while, facing the Stars and Stripes, six hundred young Indians proclaim their allegiance to "one flag, one country, one language."

If there are better schools in the Union than those in Maricopa County, they would be hard to find. As a basis, the school laws and regulations of the Territory, modeled on those of California, demand the highest efficiency on the part of the teacher and the utmost thoroughness in the work of the schoolroom. It is not easy to become a teacher in Arizona, as arrivals from older communities have discovered, to their sorrow. A large percentage of the teachers are normal school and college graduates, and the number of those thus equipped is growing year by year. In Maricopa County are 47 school districts, in which are employed 106 teachers. The county has a population of about 28,000. Of this

For
the
Master's
Work



population 5,061 are children of school age. The enrollment of the primary and grammar schools for the last school year was 4,386. To this should be added the enrollment of the schools of higher class and of the private and parochial schools, aggregating at least 520. Thus it will be seen that not over 155 children failed

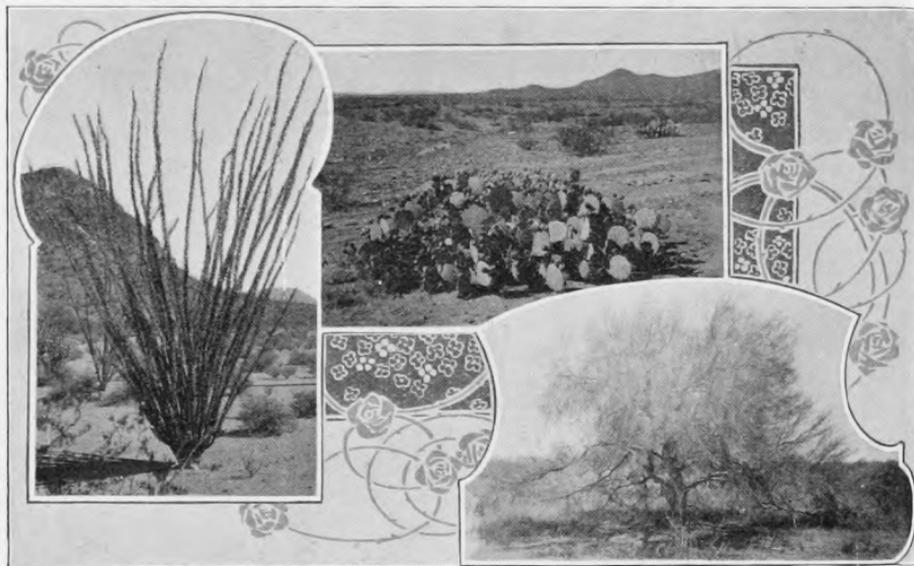


An Arizona Water Study.

in attendance at some school during the year. It is believed that this remarkable showing can be equaled nowhere else west of the Mississippi. A favorable feature here is that the weather conditions are such as to allow attendance on every day of the school term. The terms average seven months, in the larger towns running to eight or nine months. According to one distinguished

educator, "the schools of Maricopa county approximate very closely to the best models of the Illinois schools." Common school property within the county is valued at \$200,000. To this is to be added the cost of the institutions of higher learning.

At Tempe is situated the Normal School of Arizona, one of the most worthy of academic institutions. It is handsomely housed in a stone and brick edifice, with practice school annex. Upon the buildings, equipment and broad grounds the Territory has spent more than \$100,000, and there is to be added at once a com-

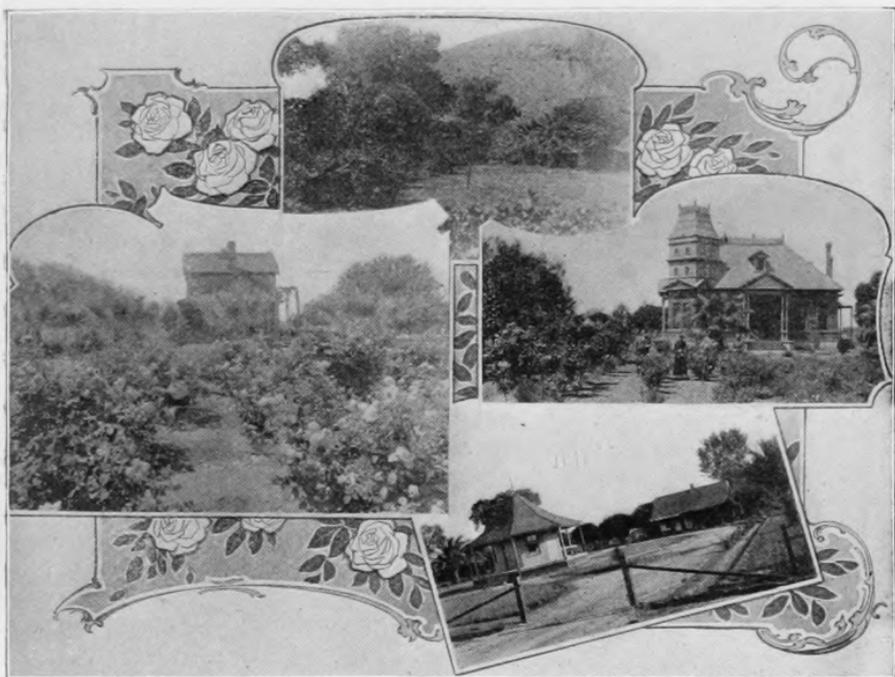


Flora of the Desert.

modious dormitory. In Phoenix and Mesa are supported high schools of excellent standard. Phoenix has a large central school building of twenty-four rooms, a handsome high school building and two primary schools, with a third to be added soon. Tempe, Mesa, Alma, Glendale, Alhambra, are also admirably well equipped, while the school buildings of some of the rural districts are notable for architectural design and commodiousness.

Those who have read of a desert as a place where all is barrenness should see the Arizona "deserts" in the springtime. They are nothing like the deserts of the geography. Here what is termed a "desert" is a plain above the reach of irrigating water,

and rarely of anything but excellent soil. Let there be rain and, behold, the desert is a garden. Grass springs up in luxuriance and wild flowers cover the earth as with a blanket of marvelous hues. As beautiful a sight as an artist could paint is the plain northwest of Phoenix, along the line of the Santa Fe, or the plain between the Superstition mountains, to the east, when either has known a rainstorm. In the groundwork of grasses are flowers in profusion. Covering hundreds of acres will be found the esch-



Some Garden Spots.

scholtzia, the California poppy, usually with white, red-veined petals, yet often with the golden and yellow cups of its Pacific relative. Also to be found are the gorgeous Mariposa lily, the lily of the desert, with pearly white flowers, the wild lupin, with bluish blossoms, the golondrina, a weed that the Mexicans claim to be a specific for snake poison, with star-like little blossoms, the wild verbena, in lavender, and the rosy abronia.

Few are the Arizona plains that have no trees and few are they that are not a joy in springtime. Then it is that the palo verde is



Indian Industrial Near Phoenix.

a gigantic yellow bouquet, the very leaves hidden by the flowers. The stately oak-like ironwood has blossoms that hang in clusters, like sweet peas. Then comes the commonest tree of all in southern and central Arizona, the mesquite. It is a true acacia, in its three or four varieties. In the largest variety the blossoms are masses of yellow fluff, each as large as a finger, something on the cat-tail order. The perfume from the blossoms is exquisite, as delightful as that from the choicest of roses. In the Salt River Valley a blooming mesquite tree is ever full of bees, that find in the blossoms the most delicately-flavored honey known to the local apiaries.

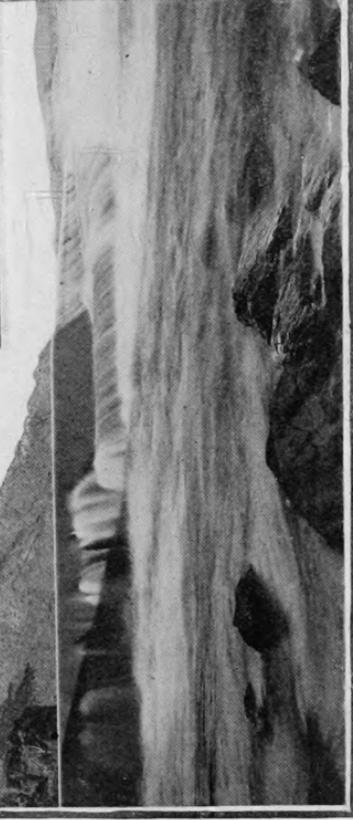
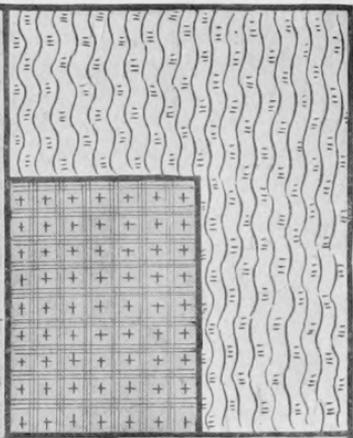
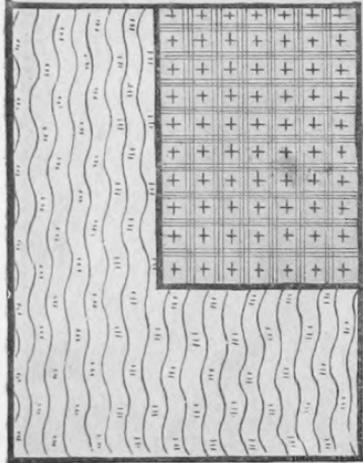
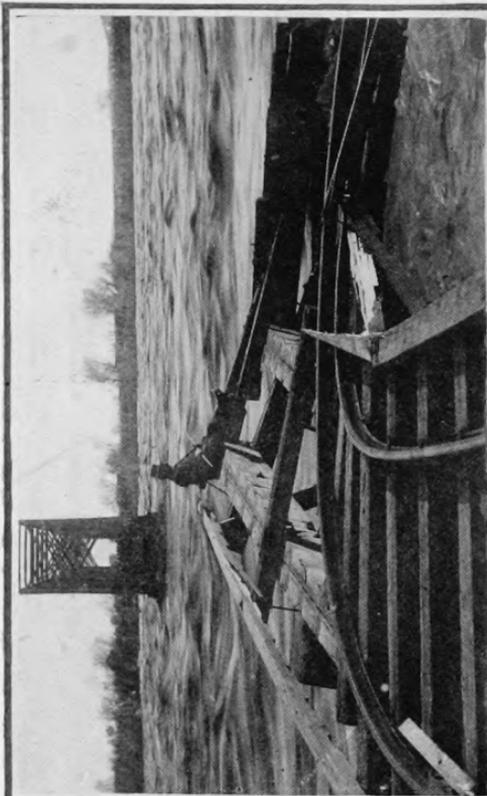
But the most beautiful of the desert flowers grow on the hundreds of varieties of cactus. Practically every Arizona cactus has a distinctive and beautiful flower. One of the most beautiful is that of the *Cereus Giganteus*, the organ cactus, generally known by its Spanish appellation of the "saguara," Arizona's most typical plant, that towers in great green-fluted shafts, the most conspicuous and oddest object on almost all the plains of Arizona. In the late springtime each saguara is crowned with a mass of brilliant silky-white flowers.

Nothing has been told of the wild roses of the mountains nor of the wild flowers and ferns that nestle in the gorges to the north. Yet to none does the flora of the desert yield in beauty. There is an ancient quotation, telling that "The desert shall bloom as the rose." The desert does that every springtime — in Arizona.

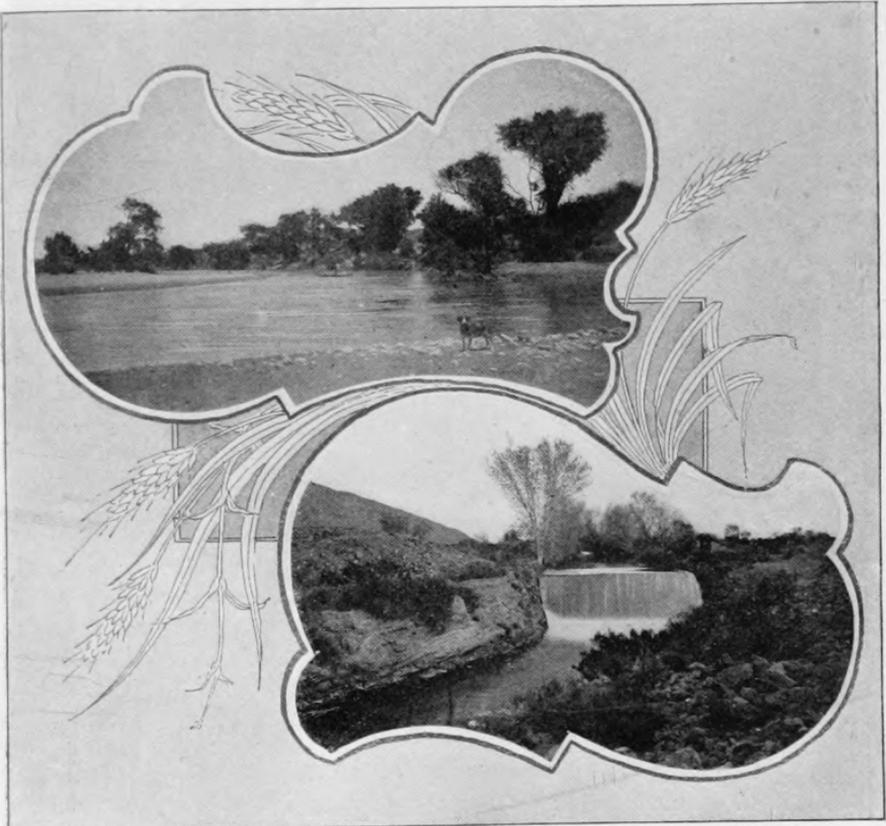
Salt River, the stream wherefrom the Salt River Valley derives its wealth of water, traverses from east to west a vast tract of

land, exceeding a million of acres in extent, level, encircled by mountains, purple and picturesque. The river, named by its Spanish discoverers, the "Rio Asuncion," is not "salt" nor are there salt beds at any point. Any peculiarity its wholesome waters may have on the stranger's palate comes from the flow of the stream on its upper reaches through deposits of lime sulphate. Its floodtime silt is the only fertilization needed. For the greater part of the year the Salt River is a river only in name. Yet it is one of the most considerable of the flood streams of the Nation. It has an average volume ten times that of the Gila, into which the mapmakers have made it to flow.

The canals of the Salt River Valley are to the river what the fingers are to the hand, reaching far out over the arid plain to wrest from Nature her treasures of the soil. These waterways are a never ending source of interest. The "highest" appropriation of water is made near McDowell Butte, twenty miles east of Phoenix, a short distance below where the Rio Verde joins its stream to that of the Salt, where a crib dam deflects the flow into the head of the great Arizona canal, through wooden gates set substantially in rock. The canal is a veritable river in itself, 56 feet wide on the water line, carrying six feet of water, with a capacity for a flow of 60,000 miner's inches. In plain English, this means about 650,000 gallons a minute. Eleven miles from the head, 500 miner's inches are diverted for the use of the Pima Indian agriculturists of the upper reservation. Twenty-two miles from the head and six miles from Phoenix, shortly after the passage of the Arizona Canal falls, there debouches the Crosscut or



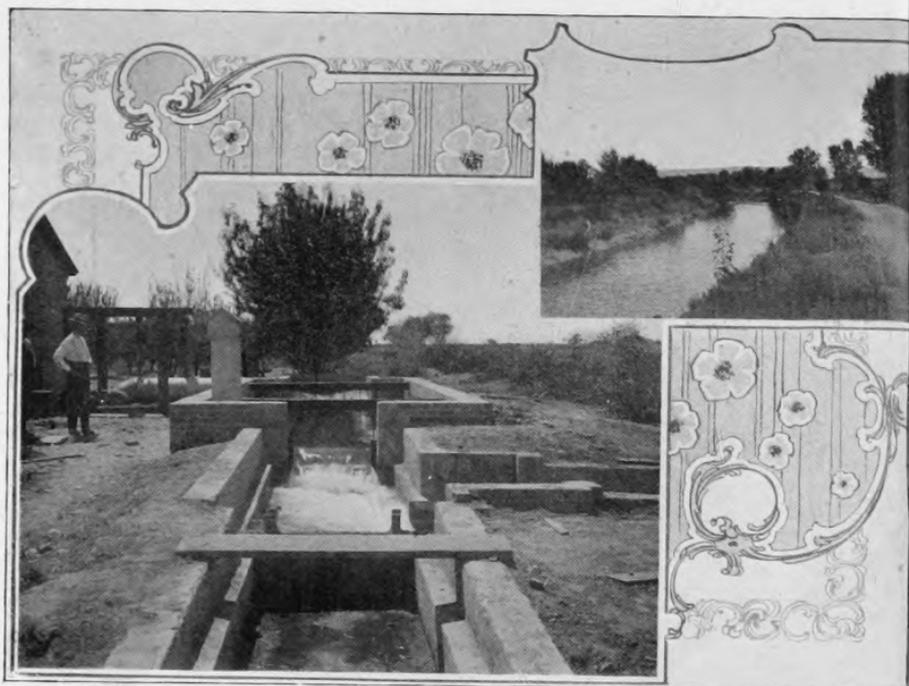
A Couple of River Views.



Where the Verde Joins the Salt. Arizona Canal Falls.

Water Power canal, through which is wholly supplied the Grand Canal and in seasons of low water, are fed the pioneer Maricopa and Salt River Valley Canals as well. The last named ditch assures the verdure of the city of Phoenix.

On the south side of the river the Mesa Consolidated canal may be considered the "head ditch," though above it, heading only a short distance below the Arizona Canal dam, is the smaller Highland ditch. The Consolidated is about the same size as the Arizona. The headgates of the Consolidated are of notable solidity and effectiveness. Eight miles below them the canal divides into three prongs. The left-hand branch meanders away across the plain, to irrigate a fine body of land of comparatively late settlement. The middle branch is the original Mesa canal. The

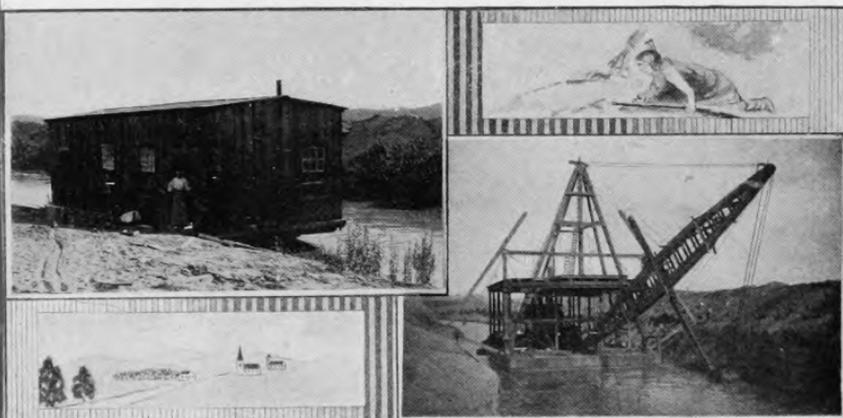


Making the Desert Bloom.

western prong leads away a couple of miles to the edge of the table land, over which the water goes into the Tempe canal, incidentally turning the wheels of water power works. Between the Consolidated and Tempe headings lies the dam of the Utah canal system, that irrigates the district of Lehi, under the mesa brim and thence seemingly climbs to the table land's top, to run southward for miles. The Tempe canal system is one of the most important in the valley, irrigating as it does one of the most fertile and oldest-settled sections of the valley. The San Francisco and Broadway canals, of small capacity, head below, on the south bank of the river. The only lower lying ditches are the Farmers' canal and the St. John's canal, below Phoenix.

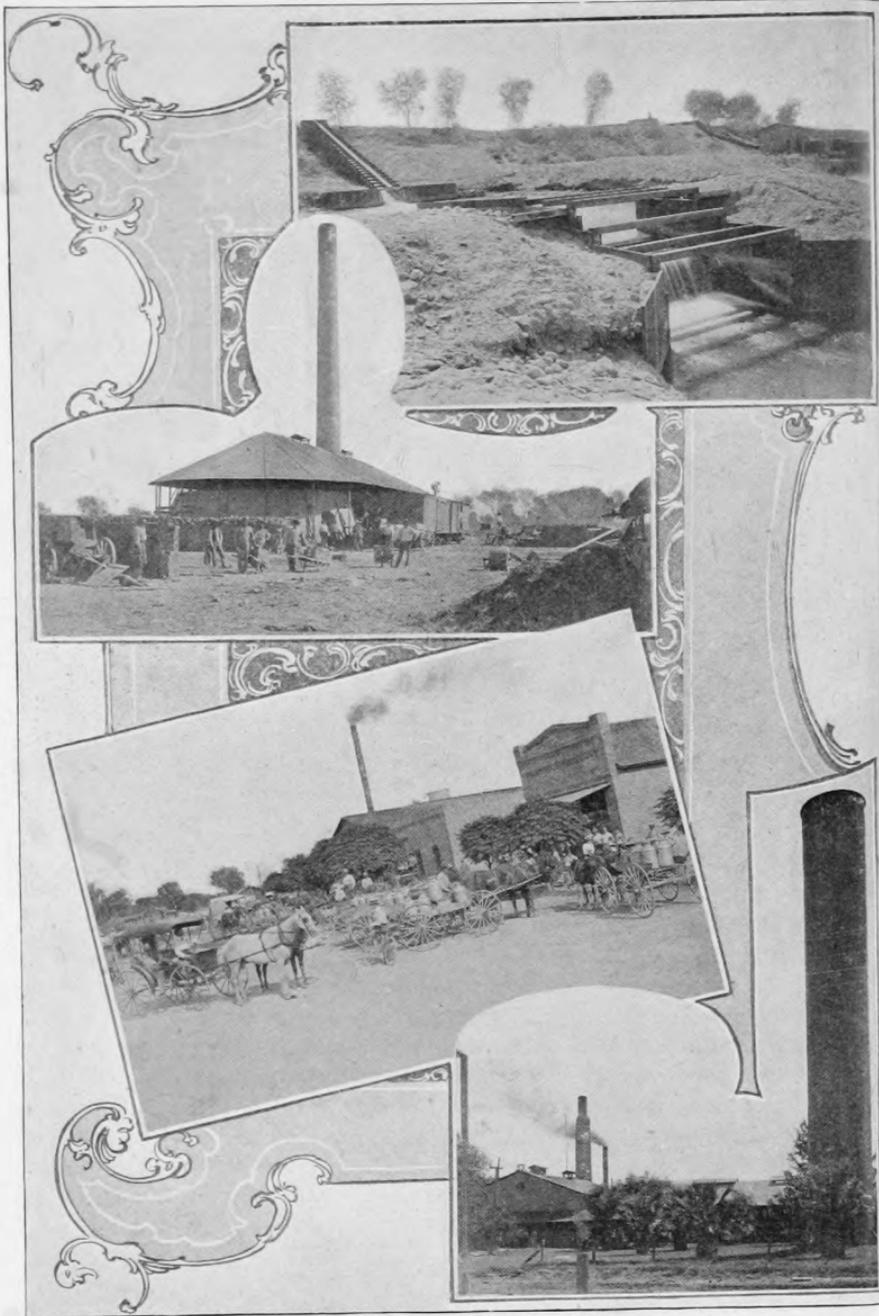
Practically the valley of the Gila is a continuation of the Salt River Valley, from the point where the two streams combine, about twenty miles southwest of Phoenix. In the Gila valley, just below the junction of the Gila and Agua Fria rivers, is the heading of the Buckeye canal, one of the largest and most successful in the county. Farther down the stream, below where it is joined by

the Hassayampa river, is the heading of the Gila Bend or Peoria canal, one of the most ambitious enterprises of the Southwest. The loss of its dam is now being repaired and the expectation is that it will eventually serve to bring 100,000 acres of land under cultivation. Near Gila Bend are several canals of fair capacity, while in the extreme southwestern part of the county lie the incomplete and elaborately planned works of the South Gila Canal Company. Several ambitious projects are also in existence, designed, through storage of water, to irrigate parts of the immense plain that stretches away for miles northwest of Phoenix.



Navigation on the Raging Canal.

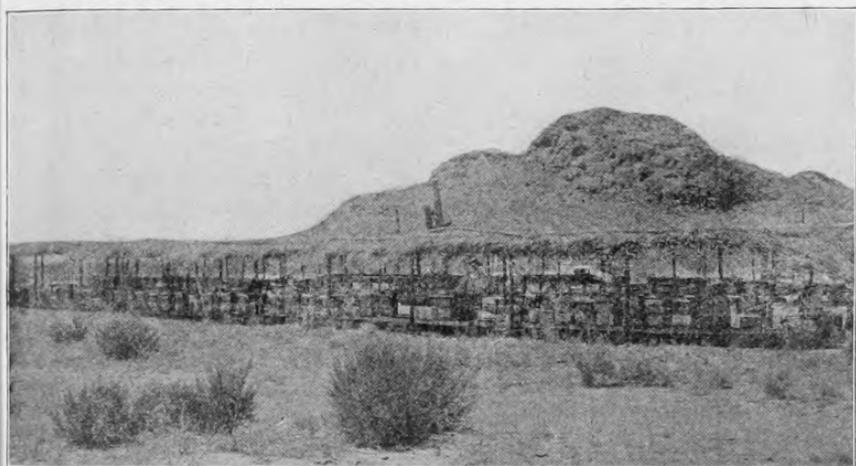
A feature of value that is being developed is the water power to be secured along the lines of the several canal systems. All the canals run on a lower gradient than does the river. It follows that as many feet of fall may be gained. For thirty years the Hayden flouring mills at Tempe have been run by water power developed on the grounds. Electric light and power for Tempe and Mesa are secured by means of the Chandler power works, intended to develop 350 horse power, located on a bluff over which water is dropped thirty-five feet, through great turbines to the Tempe canal below. On the Arizona canal, eighteen miles below its "head," are being constructed power works whence electricity will be conducted into Phoenix, about twenty miles distant. At the falls of the Arizona canal and with successive "checks" of the Water Power or Crosscut canal, about 3,500 horse power is going



From an Industrial Point of View.

to waste. Eventually it is probable all the machinery of the valley will be turned by power generated at these several points.

Alfalfa (otherwise known as Lucerne or Chilian Clover) is the staple and by far the most important crop of the Salt River Valley. It is doubtful if it flourishes elsewhere on earth as it does in the valleys of Arizona. In the Salt River Valley more than fifty thousand acres are seeded to it and the crop of hay is an enormous one. It is shipped east to New Orleans, north to Denver, south into Mexico and west to the coast cities. But, greatest of all consumption is that by cattle, brought from the mountain ranges to be fattened in the valley. Every year, the greater number coming



Where Buzzes the Bee.

in the springtime, there are driven to the valley from 35,000 to 50,000 head of range cattle. In the fall they are ready for the block. The day has gone by when beef could be secured from the range, so the whole of Arizona is supplied from the valley with meat. Steers straight from the alfalfa fields of the Salt River Valley in certain months of the year comprise the greater part of the beef supply of Denver and Los Angeles. Again, much of the corn-fed beef so popular with the packers of the middle west, comes from Phoenix or Tempe and is merely "topped off" by the Kansas feeders.

Alfalfa is the mainstay of the Salt River Valley farmer. Rarely does he fail to cut three crops to a season and, with favoring

conditions he may cut five. He is reasonably sure of at least six tons to the acre and it will bring him never less than four dollars the ton in the stack, before baling. Double this price has been known of late years. Thus at the least calculation, a quarter section will produce about \$4,000 worth of hay in a year, of which at least one-half is profit to the farmer. It is a lazy man's crop too. Save in the cropping time, there is little to do save keep fences in order.

While there is a large profit in leasing pasture to stockmen, the best returns are to those who do their own feeding, who buy the lean cattle from the hills and sell beefers in the fall. It is not unusual for a thrifty farmer thus to double his investment within four months. A good example of what can be done with an alfalfa field is the experience of a Phoenix man who has half a section of land, planted in alfalfa. He bought 500 head of medium grade range steers. He fed them for nine months, much longer than necessary, feeding some hay in the colder weather. A foreman and two other men did all the work necessary on the ranch or with the cattle. On the "clean-up" a net profit of \$6,000 was realized on an investment of little more than \$10,000. The cattle cost about \$21 a head and sold for about \$40. These great alfalfa fields afford a charming vista on practically every road in the Salt River Valley, stretching away for miles on miles, in great checker-board squares, in brightest emerald green.

The same conditions that obtain in the rearing of cattle are applicable to the raising of horses. The mild climate and luxuriant food make development rapid and conduce to the growth of the full quantity of bone and sinew. For years especial attention has been paid to breeding heavy stock, and now the valley supplies the whole Southwest with draft horses. Valley bred and raised horses, also, have taken first money in many good racing meets in circuits from the Mississippi to the Columbia.

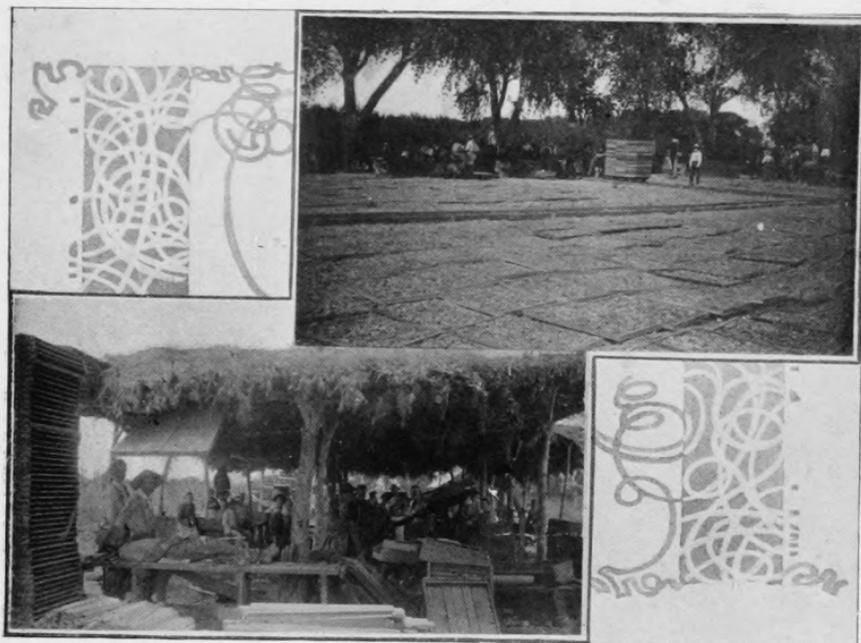
One thing that the Salt River Valley can surely grow to perfection is the orange. In the markets of New York and Chicago this Arizona fruit has taken the highest place and is sold at the highest prices. Years ago Salt River Valley oranges took the first prize medal at the Mechanics fair in San Francisco, over fruit from the most favored parts of northern and southern California. This supremacy has been maintained. The Arizona Navels ripen in November, two months before the bulk of the California fruit is ready for the market. They are large, of high color, of thin skin and of the most delicious fragrance and flavor. The whole crop is marketed before Christmas. Last season about thirty carloads



Just a Little Fruit.

were marketed at \$4.25 a box, giving a net return in Phoenix of \$1,000 a carload. Even \$7 a box is secured for the earliest product. The growers have organized and are using most scrupulous care in grading, wrapping and boxing the fruit. In the valley now are about 1,000 acres planted, mainly of the Washington Navel variety, the seedless kind that leads all others in appearance and flavor. Not all land, however, will grow oranges to the best advantage. At present the growers are mainly clustered in the northern part of the valley, from six to ten miles northeast of Phoenix, under the shadow of Camelback mountain, or on the high tableland near Mesa, in the eastern part of the cultivated district. In these local-

ities the orange acreages are being increased year by year. Lemons of excellent quality are grown also, but the favorite, after the Navel orange, is the pomelo, sometimes known as the "grapefruit," from its shape and the fact that it clusters after the manner of grapes. As a rule, the liking for the sub-acid taste of the pomelo comes slowly, but not so with the Arizona fruit, for it is never bitter. Its cultivation is even more profitable than that of the orange, for a single fruit of good size often retails in the eastern markets for fifty cents.



Fruit Drying and Packing.

Thousands of acres of deciduous fruits are planted in the valley, notably in the vicinity of Glendale and Mesa. Among the fruits, the apricot appears to lead, for it seems peculiarly well adapted to local conditions. The chief varieties are the Newcastle and Royal. The former ripens in May and, shipped at that time to the eastern markets, gives handsome financial returns. One shipper last season realized a clear profit of \$1,000 a car on shipments of seven carloads of early apricots to Chicago. These

enormous profits mainly come through the ability to lead California in the time of delivery. The Royals, of materially better quality, are later and much of the Royal crop is dried.

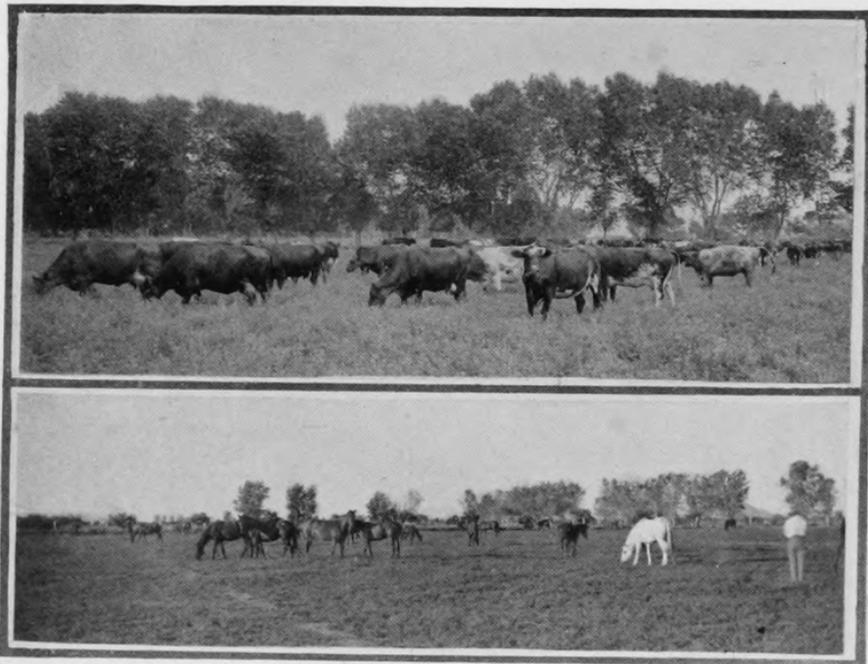
The almond in the Salt River valley seems to thrive under much the same conditions as does the apricot, and the earlier ripening of the crop gives the same advantage in good prices. In Arizona the almond ripens in July and then is sold for not less than \$200 a ton f. o. b. The profits should never fall below \$200 an acre. Notable success has attended almond culture near Mesa. The fruit is almost wholly of the paper-shelled varieties and is of the highest possible quality.

Harvesting a Hay Crop.



The pear and several varieties of plums and prunes do more than well. Peaches of several kinds find a congenial home, though the product is usually shipped after drying. The late peaches are of notable excellence.

No grapes were ever sweeter than are those of Arizona. The Muscats and other table grapes are luscious and almost any grape thrives in the rich soil and balmy climate. But especially well suited seem to be the grapes of the seedless varieties, which now



Where Cattle and Horses Wax Fat.

are grown on hundreds of acres. The Thompson Seedless grape is one of the valley products that makes added profit to its grower through its early maturity.

The fig and the pomegranate thrive as in Palestine. Strawberries are of the most delicious quality and are in the market the larger part of the year. Melons form a staple article of diet for more than three months of the year and are of peculiar delicacy of flavor. Thirty carloads or more of canteloupes are shipped abroad each year and the market is ready to absorb the melons even by trainloads.

Among the special products that find in Arizona a congenial home, are dates. It is believed that before many years the growing of this fruit will have become one of the most profitable industries of the Salt River Valley. Those who have known only the sugary-sweet black date of commerce, little know the delicious flavor of the fruit as grown in the Southwest. There are many varieties of dates. It is possible that those first grown here were among the best. The fruit is allowed to ripen on the palm, maturing in the late summer in immense bunches of golden yellow



In a Mesa Vineyard.

fruit. Prof. A. J. McClatchie of the Experimental Farm near Phoenix, has packed a few hundred small boxes of the fruit plucked from his palms and has absolutely proven the commercial horticultural success of date culture in Arizona. Date palms, both of the varieties *Canariensis* and *Dactylifera*, are to be found everywhere as ornamental trees. Near Tempe the government is now conducting an interesting experiment. Date trees have been brought from far-off Morocco, and hundreds of them of several species have been planted and are now being brought to fruition. Upon the results obtained at this farm will depend much, but of



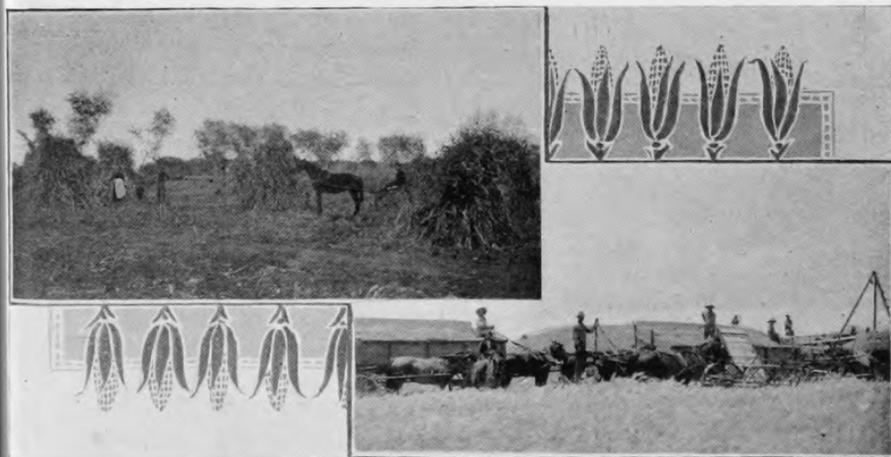
“Carve Dat Watermelyun.”

one thing there is no doubt—that in Arizona the date palm flourishes as in few other sections of the world.

Olives grow as well in the Salt River Valley as they do on the sunniest of Italian slopes. “The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof.” In the grocers’ shops of Phoenix the best oil is that produced at home. The pickling of the product is a new business enterprise, and is as successful as is the manufacture of oil. The olive tree grows in Arizona most luxuriantly and as a shade and ornamental tree is highly esteemed.

Sugar beets are destined to become one of the valley’s most prolific sources of income. Sugar beets of various kinds have

Barley and Corn.



been subjected to the most searching of tests by the Agricultural Experiment Station force, both at the station near Alhambra and in different parts of the valley, in every kind of soil. The varieties best suited to local conditions have been determined upon and the best methods for their culture have been outlined. An eastern corporation, with heavy local support, is now preparing to place a large beet sugar plant in the Salt River Valley. Success for the enterprise seems certain, for the beets grown are not only heavy in sugar—and the acreage yield is little short of marvellous.



Truly Western.

Wheat and barley comprise the main grain crops of the Salt and Gila valleys. There is money in the business for the careful and industrious farmer. If he has given the ground proper tilth, he safely can rely upon a crop of from 1600 to 2200 pounds of barley to the acre. If he has sown wheat, the yield will be somewhat lighter, but the price per cental will be higher. "I have figured it closely," said a local merchant, "and I see money in the raising of grain. I have made it myself by leasing large tracts of land, and the man who gives it his undivided attention does better, of course. A family man, on a quarter-section of land in this valley,

should clear at least \$1200 a year, over and above the cost of living, as well." It may be said that the grain crop is always sure for the man who plants in the fall time, for winter irrigating water is always to be had. Often the grain is cut for hay. One Glendale rancher reports a cutting of barley hay that averaged four tons to the acre. In nearly all years farmers realize \$3 an acre from feeding cattle on the young grain, which is even benefited by the grazing. In the same way, even the stubble may be made to pro-



Fine Feathers and Fine Birds.

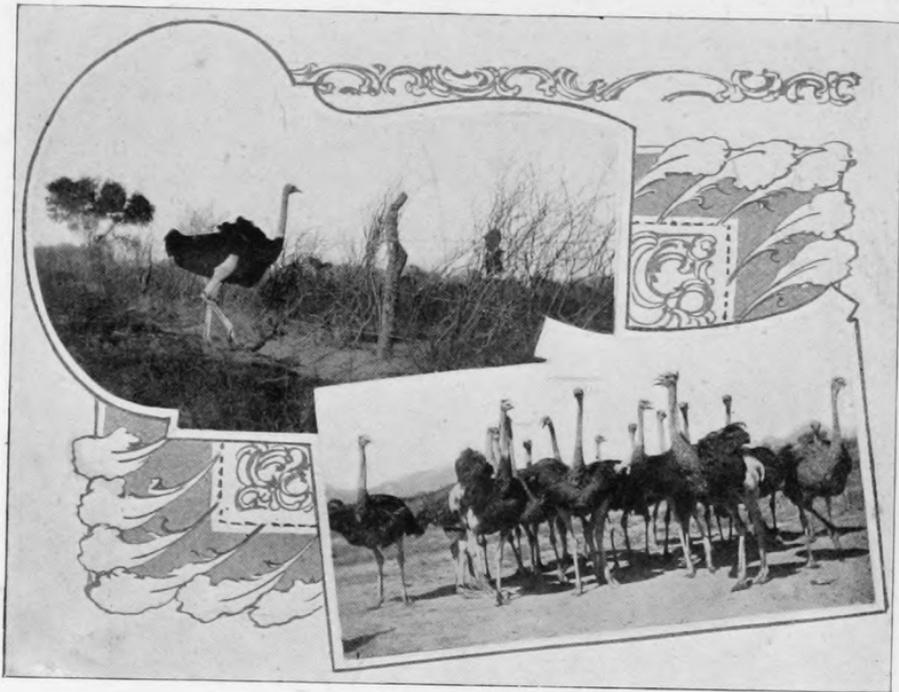
duce money. Many alfalfa farmers sow barley in their fields in the late fall, "discing" it in, for better winter feed. Nearly all the young alfalfa fields spend their first spring under the shelter of growing barley. A half-dozen substantial fortunes have been founded on intelligent grain growing near Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa.

The grain crops are harvested in May or June, leaving the land free for secondary crops of corn, sorghum or pumpkins. The best corn in Arizona is that sown in the summer. Sugar cane grows as thriftily, as does sorghum.

Cotton can readily be grown, the only question being the labor supply. It is possible that cotton may yet be made a profitable crop, by drawing upon the labor of the reservation Indians.

"Garden truck" of almost all kinds, can best be judged by the magnificent loads brought to the towns by market gardeners.

According to an observant visitor, "The Salt River Valley comes nearer than any other place I've seen to being a land flowing with milk and honey. Alfaifa makes milk, when worked up



A Study in Necks.

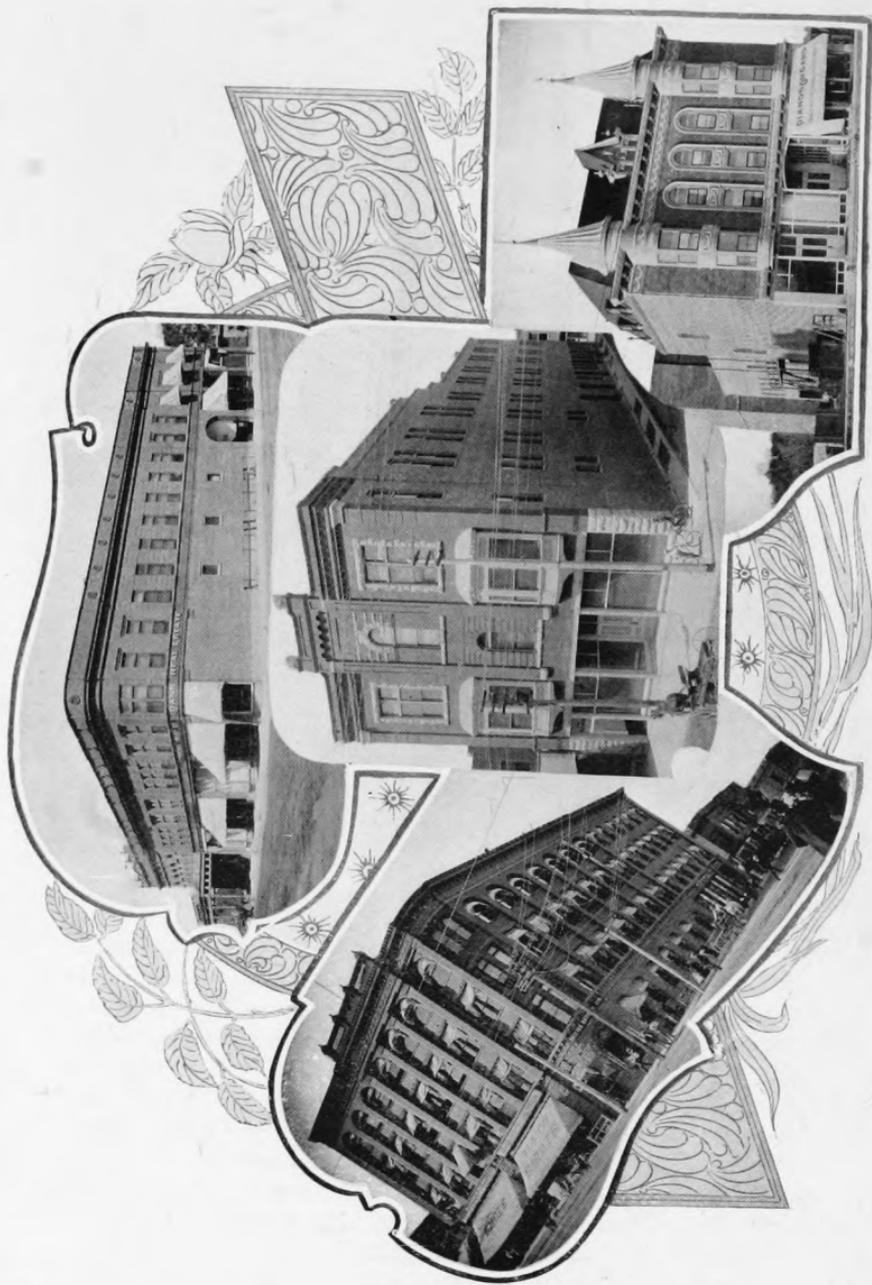
through the proper apparatus, and there are bees 'to burn.''' The honey crop of the valley is drawn from more than 12,000 hives. As bees here work for a longer season than elsewhere, a crop of 200 pounds to the hive is not unusual, but an average of 75 pounds for the season is maintained. Thus it is that from Phoenix and Tempe are annually shipped nearly a million pounds of "separated" honey, most of it billed to Chicago. The bees find an abundance of food in the sweet blossoms of alfalfa. In the early



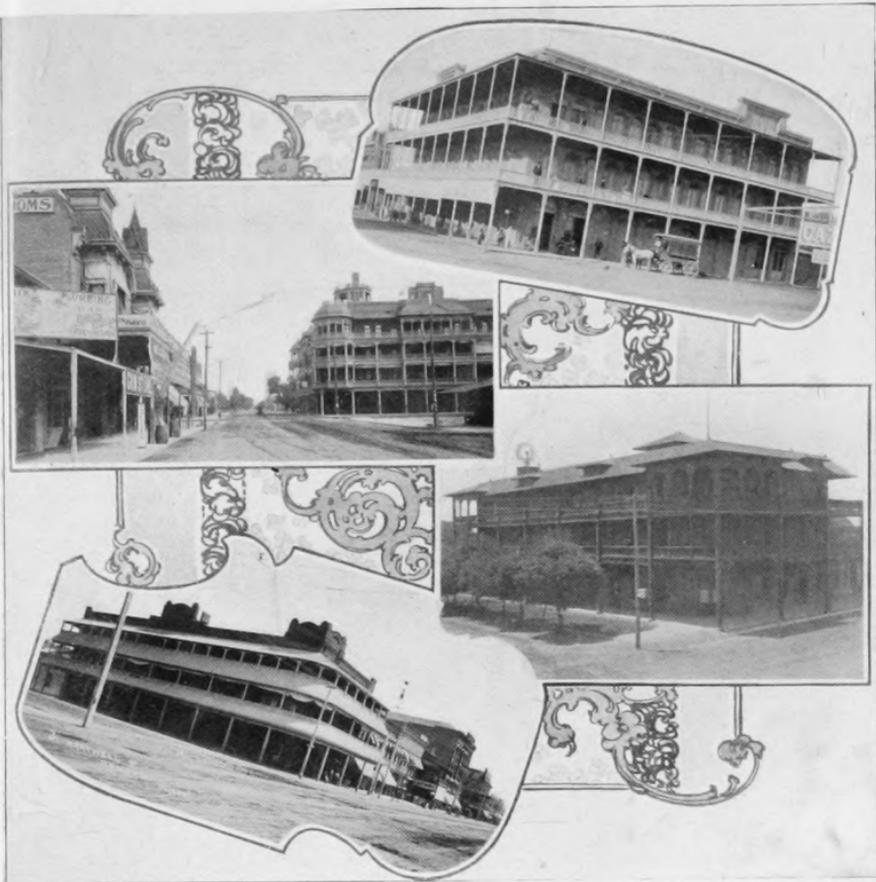
Phoenix on Gala Days.

summer the best quality of honey is procured from the blooms of the mesquite trees and of the "desert" plants.

One of the charms of residence in the great valley of South Central Arizona is the fact that here may be obtained such a wide range of vegetable products. As an instance may be cited a luncheon at which the writer hereof sat not very long ago. On the table, without particular design to that end, was hardly anything that had not been produced at home. There were olives, pickled in Phoenix, ripe and digestible; for the salad was a clear, amber-colored, sweet olive oil, that had been pressed on a farm a few miles north of Phoenix; the roast beef, tender and delicious, was from a steer fattened on the alfalfa fields south of Tempe; the



Some Phoenix Business Blocks.



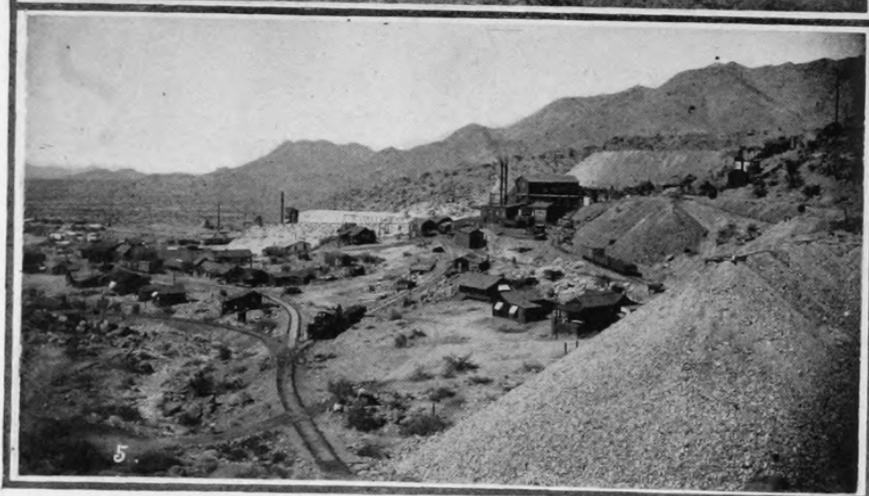
Where the Wayfarer may Rest.

vegetables, in variety, were raised by a prosperous German market gardener, southeast of the city ; the bread was from wheat grown in the valley and ground in a valley mill. The dessert was of fruit, and on the table and on the sideboard, all home-grown, were dates and figs, oranges, pomelos and lemons, brilliant pomegranates and toothsome paper-shelled almonds. Of course it would be possible to duplicate this menu in a large city, but few of the viands would have that flavor that comes only through proximity to the point of production.

Near Phoenix has been established the largest ostrich farm on the Western Continent. For years a herd of ostriches had been

maintained in the Salt River Valley, the number of birds increasing from eighteen to about two hundred. These birds were purchased, about a year ago, by A. Y. Pearson, a Dakota capitalist, who, at the same time, gathered in all the leading ostrich farms of the Union, concentrating them upon a half-section of alfalfa land, nine miles west of Phoenix. The birds number now nearly 1,000. The farm is a straight business investment, for from each bird annually are plucked feathers worth \$30. The "infant industry" is aided by the high import duty upon feathers and by the export tax imposed at South African ports, of \$500 a bird. Alfalfa, straight, is all the food required, and upon it the chicks thrive and reach a sturdy maturity that shames the average menagerie ostrich.

Where the Gold Comes From.



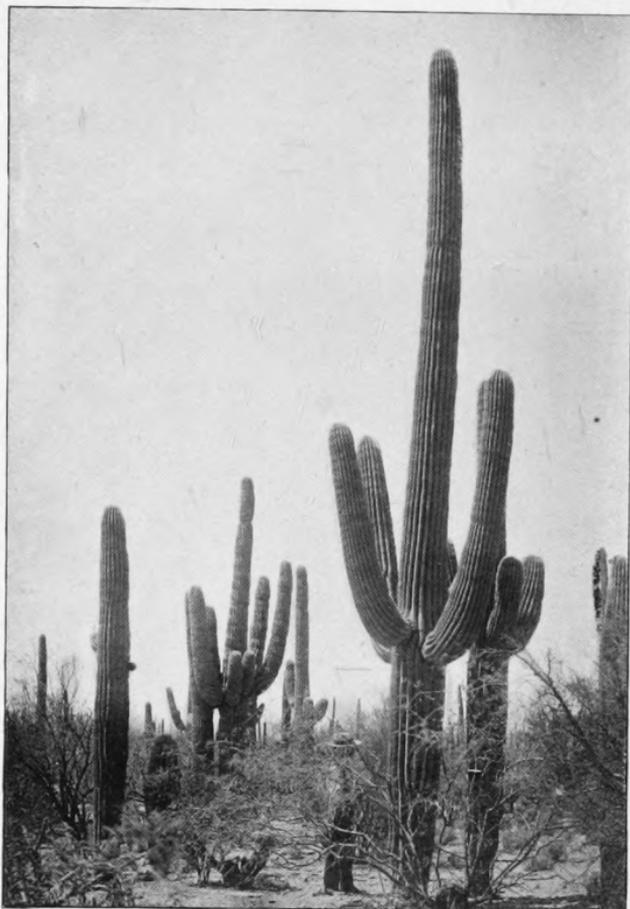
Usually hatched in an incubator, in his first year he may grow to the attainment of about eight feet of height and about 200 pounds of weight. The largest of the Arizona birds are more than nine feet tall and weigh in excess of 300 pounds. After the first six weeks of his life are past, the chick gives no trouble, if he be supplied with abundance of alfalfa, which he harvests for himself.

Phoenix is the center of a goodly part of the mining portion of Arizona, though the county's main reliance is upon agriculture. Along the county's northern border is one of the most highly mineralized districts of the West. To the north are the Harqua Hala mountains, with their Bonanza mines; farther east lies Vulture, with its famed mine that has produced millions in gold; in the southern Bradshaw range are scores of valuable claims; around Wickenburg, on both sides of the county line, gold ledges fairly seam the country, making credible the tale that a hundred "aras-tras" once were worked along the Hassayampa river; in the Cave Creek hills, north of Phoenix, are many large mines, particularly notable being the Phoenix property, equipped with a large reduction plant; in the Camp Creek region and near the Verde are a number of promising copper properties; on the western slopes of the Mazatzals are more, while in the Superstition range, at and near Goldfields, are gold mines of enormous wealth and with records of large production. New mines are being opened up in the Sierra Estrella range, south of Phoenix, and, northwest of the city, in the White Tank mountains, are a number of new discoveries of undoubted richness.

Among the budding industries is that of the mining and polishing of onyx and its manufacture into articles of ornament and practical use. Within Maricopa County, in Cave Creek district, forty miles north of Phoenix, is a quarry of onyx. The deposit is of large size and the stone is of surpassing quality, filled by Nature's art with the wondrous hues of the evening sky. The finished product is popular at home and abroad. In Phoenix the money counters and wainscoting of several of the banking institutions attest the beauty and utility of the Cave Creek stone. Mr. B. Heyman, owner of the quarry, has lately transferred his factory to the Phoenix Indian School, where the patient and painstaking young aborigines have shown remarkable aptitude for the delicate, yet tedious work involved.

PHOENIX—Capital City and metropolis of Arizona, county seat of Maricopa County, central point wherefrom all points in the Territory most easily are to be reached, is Phoenix. To the city run branches from both transcontinental lines.

The traveler on the Southern Pacific leaves his train at Maricopa. It is only a matter of thirty-five miles to get to Phoenix from the main line of the Sunset Route. The Gila river and a curious Indian settlement are soon passed. A half hour more and an irrigation canal is crossed. Above the ditch is the unbroken

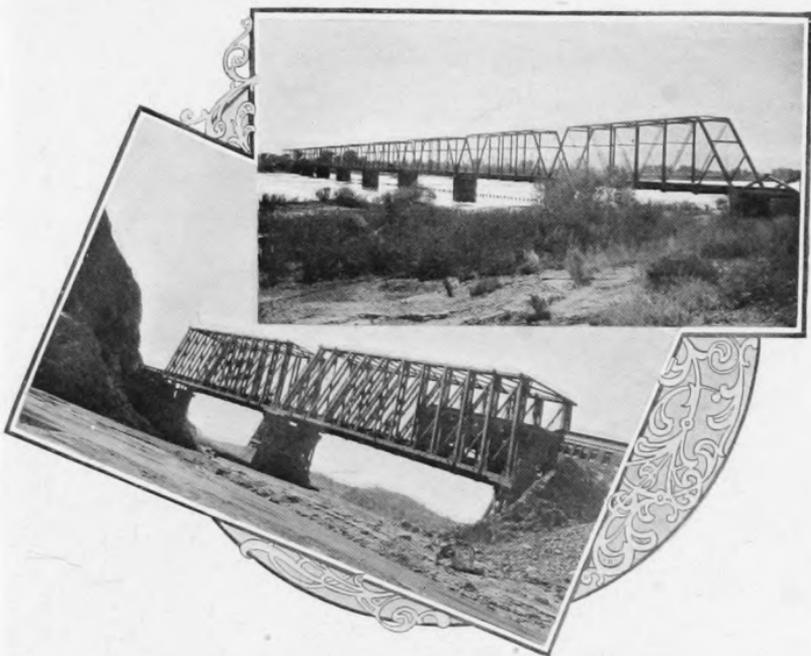


Typically Arizonan.

plain, greasewood and sage and cactus its sparse vegetation. But this is passed, and now for miles the train speeds through avenues of cottonwood trees, by alfalfa fields of deepest emerald that stretch away to the very horizon east and west, past orchards and vineyards, through Tempe, a prosperous town, and across a great bridge that spans Salt river's channel. There is a glimpse on the

right of immense waterpower and irrigating ditches that flank a ruined castle of prehistoric times, there are more alfalfa fields, dotted with fat cattle, and the whistle sounds for the brief journey's end while the car roofs are still swept by the leafy branches of mighty shade trees.

From the north the way is by the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railway, from its connection with the main line at Ash Fork. The trip southward is a most interesting one. Through miles of dark juniper forest the traveler begins his journey, forests



Bridging Difficulties.

that stretch away to the lofty rim of the Mogollon plateau. Within a few miles, on a new "short cut" just finished, is crossed an iron bridge that spans a mighty chasm, euphoniously known as Hell Canyon. Later, to the right, is seen, near Del Rio station, the old Banghart ranch, where first was established the Capital of the Territory. At Jerome Junction comes the first flavor of mining life, with sidings filled with cars loaded with coke and copper bullion. Beyond, the train twists through a remarkable granite formation known as "Point of Rocks," passing the junction point of a branch that taps the mining districts of the eastern Bradshaw

Mountains. Without stopping is passed Whipple Barracks, long headquarters of the military department of Arizona, and Prescott is reached. The sightseer will find much to interest him in Prescott, newly rebuilt after a fire that swept away the city's business section. Southward again, the railroad sweeps through pine and oak up the steepest of grades till the summit is reached, and, near it, the camp of Iron Springs, where hundreds of the people of Phoenix spend the summer. Skull and Kirkland Valleys have



Shady Streets
and Alamedas.

their features of transient entertainment. From Congress Junction, to the right, is to be seen the eighty-stamp reduction plant of the Congress mine. To the left are the lower Bradshaw Mountains, wherein was found the first gold of Central Arizona. Then comes Wickenburg, a bustling mining town, just within Maricopa County. For ten miles the line then winds through the historic and beautiful canyon of the Hassayampa river. Soon the Agua Fria and New rivers are crossed and the traveler, amidst

alfalfa fields and past orchards, through the hamlets of Peoria, Glendale and Alhambra, is borne to Phoenix.

Phoenix is a city of comparisons and has no small advantage through the fact. No oasis was ever such a paradise as sung by poets of Araby. But to the desert-worn traveler the sight of palms and of water is ever a new revelation of Allah's infinite bounty, and the dates of the wilderness are sweeter by far than are those of the gardens of Bagdad.

Around Phoenix, not many miles distant, the "desert" is to the north and south, to the east and west, wherever the life-giving touch of water has not been artificially applied. Little wonder is it that the grass looks greener and that the roses smell sweeter. But, whatever the advantages of comparison, Phoenix is nevertheless a beautiful city. It is a continual surprise to the visitor. The lights and shades of the grim mountains north and south are beautiful. A ramble along its tree-bordered, level streets is a delight. Palms of every variety, pepper trees, figs, oleanders, elderberries that are trees and not shrubs, olives, cacti, the Arizona ash, the symmetrical Japanese umbrella trees—all are strange and pleasing, and the soft, warm air is luxurious to the one who has left behind him chilling blizzards, frost and snow.

There is no intention of running this article into figures, yet it would be well to tell that the city now has 14,000 population. And it is a remarkably good sort of population, predominantly American with an unusually high standard of education and intelligence. Immensely public-spirited and proud of their home are the people and all sorts of publications descriptive of the region are provided by the local Board of Trade. The city is well fed and the hotels show it. Thousands of visitors are cared for each winter. All the "modern improvements" are here—even golf. The schools are excellent, there are houses of worship of many denominations and about every secret society has representation. The business houses carry everything a mortal should need. In fact, though small, Phoenix is a city in all the word implies, inclusive of municipal squabbles. From waterworks is secured an abundance of sweet and healthful water. Electricity and gas light the night. Pleasant parks surround the public buildings. There is a paid fire department that is worthy of all praise. Four trolley lines furnish quick communication with remote parts of the city. Telephone wires not only radiate through the city, but connect it with all the more important settlements of the Territory. Living expenses are small. Newspapers there are many, of differing missions. Three of them, the



Republican, Gazette and Enterprise, are dailies. There are manufacturing, of course, including flouring mills, ice factories, fruit packing houses, planing mills and creameries.

February 25, 1901, just thirty-eight years, to a day, after the passage of the Congressional act establishing the Territory of Arizona, there was dedicated in Phoenix a capitol edifice. For years the erection of the building had been contemplated and for years there had been held and improved, in the western part of the city, a plot of ten acres that gradually grew to be a garden and park of beauty. Today, within it, in a building that President McKinley termed "a credit to the Territory," are housed the territorial offices. The material used in the construction of the capitol was tufa, a closely-compacted volcanic ash, brought by rail from Kirkland Valley, a hundred miles to the northward. The foundation is of the most superb quality of granite, from the hills near Phoenix. The building, erected at a cost of \$130,000, is conventional in style, of strikingly handsome exterior. Within, on the ground and main floors, are located the offices of the major part of the Territory's official staff, the quarters of the Governor, on the north, and of the Territorial Secretary, on the south, being notably commodious and handsome apartments. On the third floor are the legislative chambers, with about a score of committee rooms and with broad balconies for the public. Eventually it is designed to house the Legislature in an annex. The floors are tiled, the heating is by steam and the lighting is both by gas and electricity. By electric elevators the upper floors are reached. Altogether, the capitol is a good example of Arizona's progressive ideas and the people of the city and the Territory at large are proud of the structure.

The social life of Phoenix will be found comparable with the best of that of many cities far older and larger. Here have gathered representatives of the best elements in every State in the Union, continuing the many features of polite and social intercourse in a composite that is the better for being truly Western. The principal social organization is the Maricopa Club, comfortably and centrally quartered in a section of the Hotel Adams. Three blocks north of the Capitol is the quaint, rustic club house of the Country Club, an organization that has as its foundation the royal game of golf.

The visitor to Phoenix or its sister towns readily may find diversion. In Phoenix is a commodious theater, often occupied by traveling companies, as well as utilized for entertainments of local presentation only. At Phoenix Park is a second theater, occupied

mainly in warm weather. The great American games of baseball and football are to be witnessed at almost any time in the year, for climatic conditions hedge not at all. At the Park is an excellent quarter-mile bicycle track that has held the cycle record for the Coast. The gun club holds frequent "meets." Many opportunities are given to attend cowboy tournaments, at which the principal feature is always the "steer tying." And golf should not be forgotten,



The City's Pride.

Best of all, however, the stranger in Phoenix enjoys the things that are particularly Arizonan. Near at hand, by carriage, over excellent roads, he can visit many points of peculiar interest. A few that come to mind are: The ruins of the cities of the Toltec occupation, found in a dozen points in the valley; the Indian villages on the Gila, through Stage Pass, a delightful ride of fourteen miles; the upper Pima reservation northeast of Tempe; the hieroglyphic rocks south of Phoenix; the Hole-in-the-Rock, a remarkable wind-worn fissure in sandstone rock, seven miles east of Phoenix; the falls of the Arizona and Waterpower Canals, and tree-shaded drives along almost all of the larger ditches; the

orange groves northeast of Phoenix; the orchards to the northwest, and the alfalfa fields almost everywhere; the great ostrich farm nine miles west of the city; the Indian School (to be reached also by trolley); the beautiful town of Tempe, with its towering butte; Mesa, with its orchards and its alamedas; the water-power works on the Arizona and Mesa canals; the dam of the Arizona canal, where fishing is good; the mines in the hills to the north—these and many another trip will the newcomer rejoice in. Farther afield, an excursion starts weekly for the Grand Canyon of Arizona, to be reached by rail within a daylight ride; the mining camps of Jerome and Congress are well worth a visit, and, in the same direction, are the Hot Springs of Castle Creek. In the southwestern part of Maricopa County, near the Southern Pacific railway station of Sentinel, are the Hot Springs of Agua Caliente, like their northern neighbor esteemed for the cure of rheumatic ills. Tucson is an interesting old city and about it a few days can be spent in the inspection of antiquities, the most important being the Indian church of San Xavier del Bac. Near Florence, forty miles from Mesa or twenty-five miles from Casa Grande station, are the celebrated Toltec ruins of Casa Grande. In the Superstition mountains, eighty miles east of Phoenix, are cliff dwellings that surpass any others in the Southwest. Of a verity, the sight-seer need have no cause in Arizona for ennui.

Though Arizona is not as wild as pictured, the sportsman may find good hunting with little trouble. Small game, including Sonora doves, crested quail and rabbits of various degree, are to be found in all the valleys. By the Salt river in winter feed wild duck and geese. In the hills to the north and the east are deer, and further back in the mountains lurk the mountain lion, lynx, brown and black bear and wild turkey. In the streams that drain the southern Mogollon plateau is trout fishing of the best. From the nearer Verde and the Salt are to be pulled Colorado salmon, Verde trout and carp.

TEMPE—Second among the towns of Maricopa County is Tempe. It lies eight miles east of Phoenix on the south bank of the Salt river, nestled close in the shadow of a large butte. From the Tempe Board of Trade comes the information appended.

“The town was first settled in 1871 and was originally called Hayden’s Ferry, but the present name was given it owing to the beauty of its location, resembling that of the Vale of Tempe in Greece. The town of Tempe was incorporated in 1895, and enjoys the advantage of city government at a remarkably low cost. Large deposits of decomposed granite are near at hand and for a



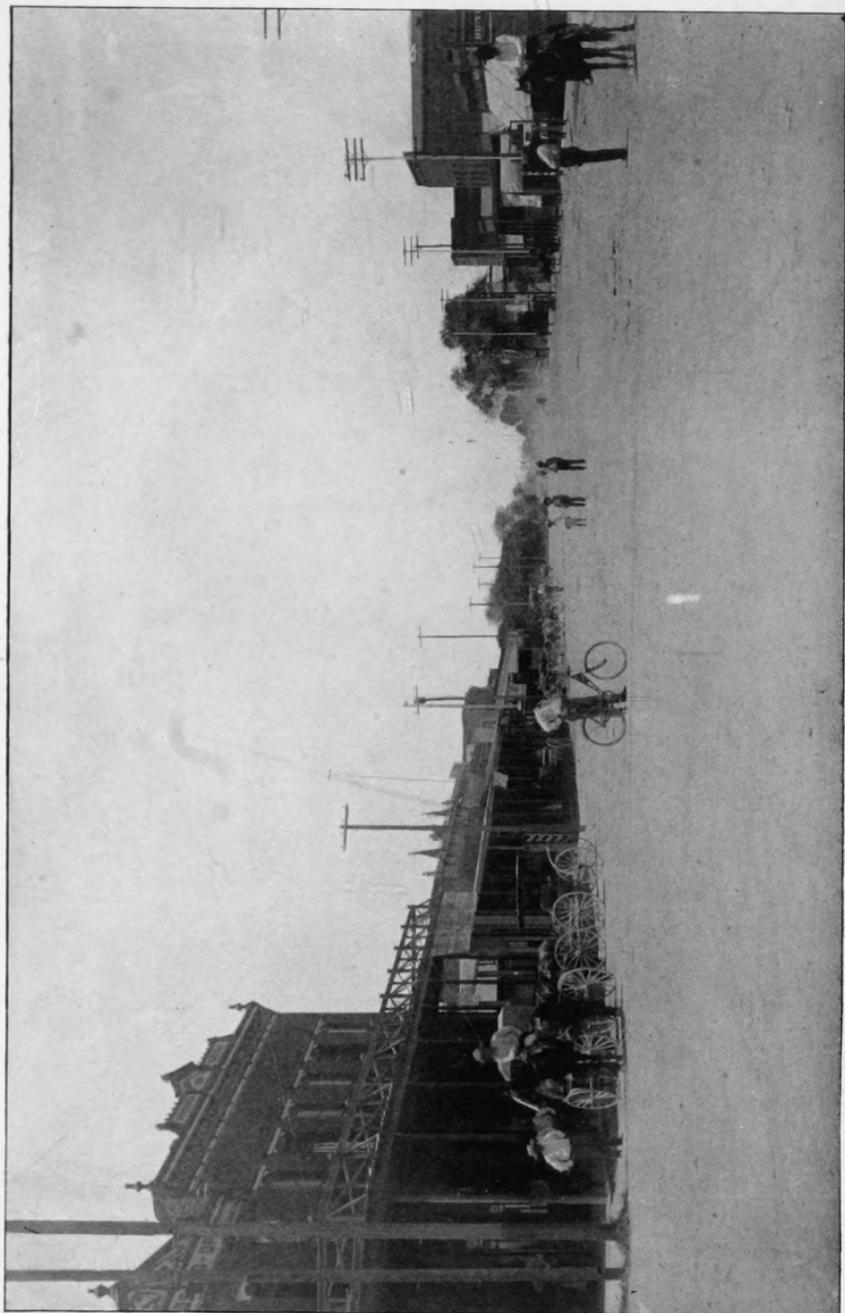
number of years all the money collected from city taxes has been spent in covering the streets with this magnificent road material and as thus macadamized they are the best in the Southwest. Bonds for \$30,000 have been voted by the town and at an early date a municipal system of waterworks will be installed, with a reservoir located on the Butte, 250 feet above the streets. The whole town is well lighted by electricity, the business structures are substantially built of brick or brownstone, and the residences are surrounded by beautiful shade trees and well-kept gardens.



Agua Caliente Hot Springs.

“The religious denominations are well represented — the Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, M. E. South, and Catholic churches all have creditable edifices and large congregations. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Workmen, Woodmen and United Moderns are the fraternal organizations represented by lodges here. This was never a “wild and wooly” town and the social conditions here are identical with any eastern town of like size. Within the town limits according to a census taken in May, 1901, there is a population of 1,190.

“Pardonable pride is felt in the educational advantages offered, and the citizens of Tempe claim for their town the title of



One of Mesa's Broad Streets.

the 'Athens of Arizona.' Here is located the Normal School of Arizona with an enrollment of 140 students. Among schools of its class the Normal ranks high, a full year's work has been recently added to the course of study, and the services of its graduates are eagerly sought in the public schools of Arizona. The original Normal School building was erected in 1886, and is a one-story brick structure with broad verandas on all sides. In 1897 another building was erected at a cost of \$50,000 and was made sufficiently large to meet the growing requirements of the Territory. The building is well designed and is an architectural ornament to the town. The school throughout is well equipped with the latest educational improvements, and is located in the center of a plot of twenty acres. The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$15,000 to build a girls' dormitory on the grounds.

"Over 350 children were enrolled in the public school last year and the people take pride in the fact that none but the best of teachers are employed. Two rooms were recently added to the public school building to accommodate the increasing attendance, and the building is now one of the handsomest in the Territory.

"Last year there was completed a three-story brick hotel, well equipped with all the first class modern conveniences, and it bids fair to share a large part of the winter tourist patronage.

"Located on the Maricopa and Phoenix railroad with a branch line from here to Mesa City, and in the heart of one of the richest agricultural districts in the Southwest, the usual lines of business are well supported in Tempe. There are two banks, a waterpower flour mill, large hay and grain warehouses, an ice factory and creamery near town, and all the other lines of trade are well represented. There is a newspaper, the Tempe News, published daily and weekly. The surrounding country was one of the first districts in the Union to be favored with free rural mail delivery.

"The principal source of water supply for the country adjacent to Tempe is the Tempe Canal. The lands under this canal are more abundantly well supplied with water for irrigation than any other section of the Salt River Valley, and at a lower cost per acre to the farmer. These lands were irrigated at an earlier date than other lands since reclaimed from the desert, and they, therefore, have a prior right to the water in times of scarcity. The canal is managed on a co-operative plan, each farmer owning a share in the canal and the only costs to him are the actual expenses of repairs and maintenance of the canal system, which average less than fifty cents an acre per annum.

"Thirty thousand acres of land are cultivated under the

Tempe Canal, and of this acreage the greater part is planted to alfalfa. Over 1,000 cars of baled hay are shipped to Tempe, and this represents but a small portion of the hay crop, since thousands of cattle are driven from the ranges each spring to be fattened and shipped the next winter to markets of California or Kansas City. The dairy herds also consume large quantities of alfalfa and Tempe is one of the principal shipping points for dairy produce. Alfalfa, a leguminous plant, so stores up nitrogen that old alfalfa land yields enormous crops of barley, wheat, oats or corn. Land is within easy reach, ranging in price from \$40 to \$100 per acre, with



Where the Sick are Cared for.

a pro rata water right in the Tempe Canal. The most improved farming machinery is in use, materially reducing the cost of farming. From the prospective immigrant to Arizona, who has some capital and plenty of energy, Tempe and its vicinity deserve careful consideration."

MESA CITY, the third in size of the settlements of Maricopa County, is in one of the county's most beautiful localities. It is the terminus of the eastern branch of the Maricopa and Phoenix and Salt River Valley Railway, eighteen miles east of Phoenix. The population within the townsite of a square mile is somewhat

above 1,000, but the town is the center of a highly-cultivated and compact farming district that contains at least 8,000 souls. The holdings are uniformly small, but each acre is made to bring out its riches to their fullest. Around each home will be found its alfalfa pasture for the horses and cows, a small orchard that usually does far more than supply the family, and an acre or two of grapes, a garden patch and, maybe, a bit of wheat for the ever present poultry. Frugality and industry marked the early settlement of the district and the influence of the pioneers is still predominant.

The settlement was in 1877, by a small band of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, here seeking and finding a new Land of Canaan. Intelligence and active hands soon brought water from Salt river to the top of the fertile "mesa," which is merely Spanish for "table" or "tableland." For a part of the way, the canal builders utilized, at great saving of meager funds, an ancient Toltec ditch, only partially filled with the debris of centuries. With such a foundation, aided by the best of local conditions, it is not to be marveled that the district is today one of the most delightful sections of the Southwest.

Around Mesa the orange grows as it does on the sunny slopes north of Phoenix, and the olive and apricot flourish as nowhere else. The almond finds in Mesa an especial home, as is shown by the thrift of the fine Trippel orchard, south of the townsite, and in the profit each crop brings to its fortunate owner. A very large acreage is in grapes, particularly of the seedless varieties. It is the only part of Arizona where wine grapes are cultivated to any considerable extent. Expert wine makers consider the Arizona grapes too heavy in sugar for the making of clarets or the lighter white wines, but believe the day will come when Arizona sherries and ports will be celebrated for excellence. Several wineries are in operation and a fair article of brandy is produced. The industries also include a creamery and cheese factory and a flour mill.

Worthy of special mention is the water-power system, elsewhere referred to. This system is already of high value to the community. Power generated by water is transmitted electrically miles away to the uplands, to pump water from the well-filled sub-strata for the irrigation of added acreages. Even without further river supply or storage, it is possible to double by this means the summer supply of water on the mesa. A notable instance of success attending the development of water by steam pumping is at the Murphy ranch, near Mesa, where A. C. McQueen has secured a flow of about 500 miners' inches. Other similar

pumping plants are being constructed in the same vicinity, to be run by power electrically transmitted.

Mesa has two fine school buildings, valued with their realty at \$25,000. A high school course has just been added. The attendance last year reached 434. Journalistic representative of the section is the Mesa Free Press, weekly. Four religious denominations are represented, there being three houses of worship.

WICKENBURG, for years one of the most thriving mining camps of the Southwest, is near the County's northern border, near to the Hassayampa of pioneer fame. The town is growing rapidly, through new discoveries of gold ore in the nearby hills, and has even attained the possession of a newspaper, the News-



Wickenburg from the Railroad.

Herald. The Vulture mine is only a dozen miles away, while a thousand men are delving in tributary country to the north and east. Wickenburg will probably have a custom smelter at an early date.

PEORIA, GLENDALE and ALHAMBRA are suburban hamlets, northwest of Phoenix, though Glendale, the shipping point for the largest fruit growing section of the Salt River Valley, has more than village aspirations. At Alhambra are the kilns of the Alhambra Brick Company. Around each village are many of the most charming of rural homes.

MCDOWELL, site of an abandoned military post, is little more than a name of interesting memories, though some farming is done in the Verde Valley round about.

GILA BEND is a village of great possibilities, mainly dependent upon the completion of great irrigation enterprises that are designed to tap the Gila, for the watering of an immense plain of

the best land lying convenient to the Southern Pacific Railway. There is not a doubt that the projects will soon become realities. If they do, Gila Bend will be a substantial town.

In closing, there appears no necessity for explanation of the purpose of this publication. It is an advertisement of a land, beloved by its people, who seek to bring to Arizona added population, of the better classes, to share in the gifts here bestowed by Nature and to add their strength to the work of here uprearing a southwestern empire of wealth. It has been sought to interest the capitalist and the home builder, the tourist and the health seeker. Every statement will be found to be conservative and every photograph among the many is authentic and local. The pages have not been overburdened with statistics or detail. The mission of the work has been accomplished if it has aroused interest in its subject—the peerless section of the Sun-Kissed Land.

Oh, Arizona, Sun-Kissed Land,
Thy day of birth is near at hand ;
Upon thy mountain's rugged crest
Thy native sons will call thee blest ;
Within thy valleys' broad domain
In love thy foster children reign.
Fair land of gold and sunny peace,
Of flowers and vine and rich increase,
Of cloud-kissed hills and wooded wold,
Of countless mines and wealth untold.

—*Arizona's official ode, by Elise R. Averill.*

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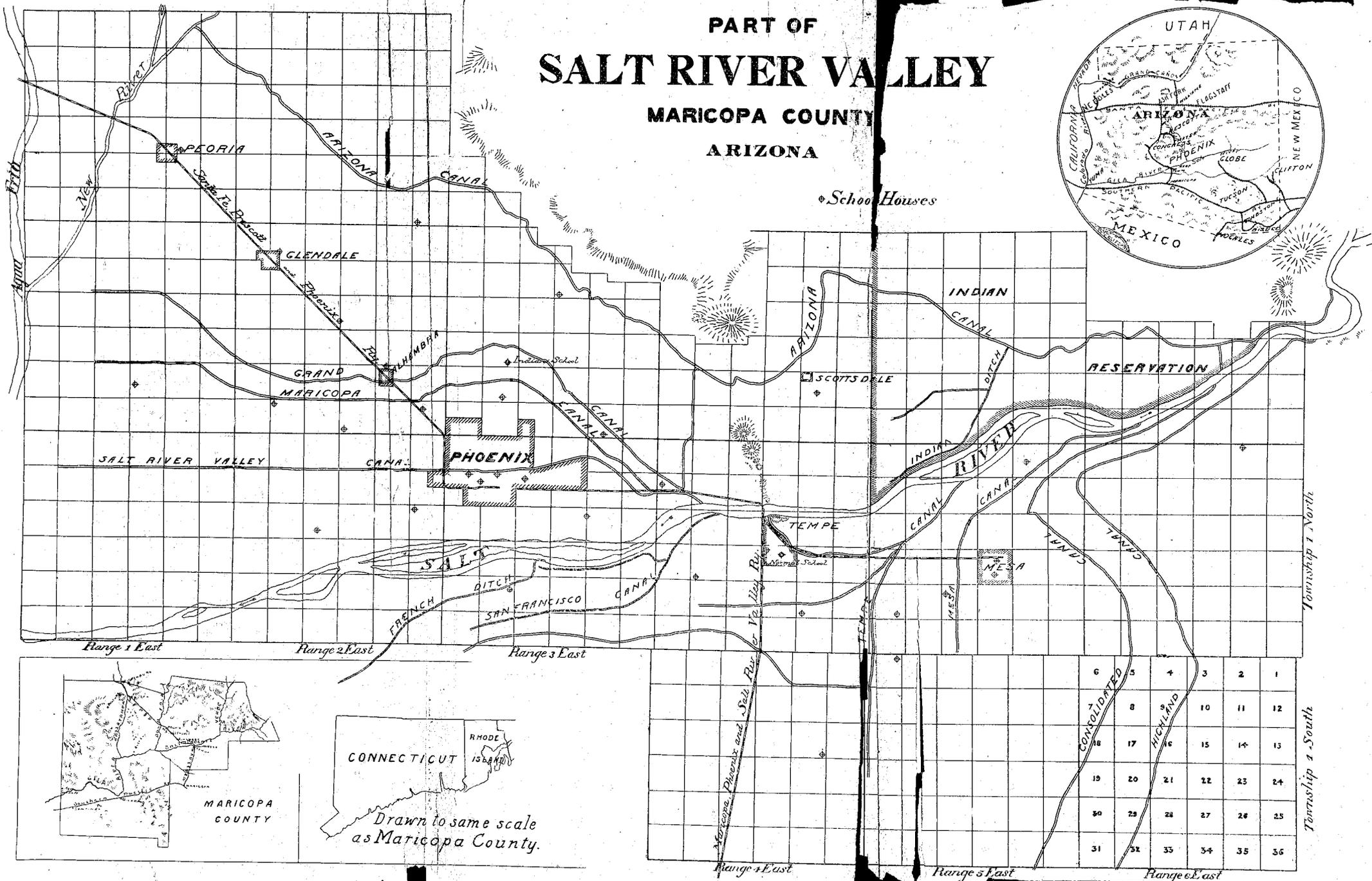
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PART OF
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 MARICOPA COUNTY
 ARIZONA



♦ School Houses

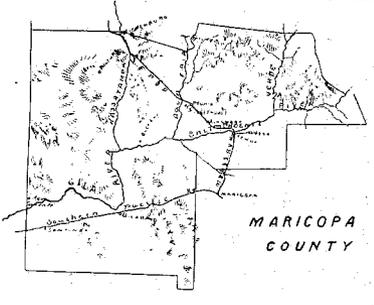
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CONNECTICUT RHODE ISLAND
 Drawn to same scale
 as Maricopa County.

MARICOPA COUNTY

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