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# Salt River Valley



ITS ATTRACTIONS  
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**The Capitalist**  
**The Invalid** • •  
**The Immigrant**



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# THE SALT RIVER VALLEY OF ARIZONA

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**H**ERE was a time when Arizona was known only for its position on the frontier. Its cowboys, Indians, cactus, and lawlessness were themes for many a story of the Mayne Reid type. To-day it best is known as the refuge of the health-seeker, for its wondrous scenery, for its mines of wealth, and for its great agricultural Valley of the Salt River. It is no longer the frontier—the sweeping wave of civilization has covered it. The cactus has been thrust back and the plain has been made a garden, threaded by great canals wherefrom the farmer draws for the irrigation of his fertile acres. There is no land as peaceful as that of which Phoenix is metropolis. Here are to be found the attributes of the most favored of American communities. Life and property are as safe as in any other part of the Union. The new-comer may find a breezy, liberal spirit in the very atmosphere, a spirit broad and Western and attractively tolerant; yet soon he notes that law is supreme and needs little force to maintain it. The population is intelligent, and is practically self-controlling. A modern American city is in the Valley's heart, and the visitor finds throughout a strong, virile progressiveness that tells of abiding confidence in the continuance of a prosperity based on the strongest of foundations.

## TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Salt River Valley is to be reached by either the Santa Fé or Southern Pacific systems. From the south comes the Maricopa and Phoenix and Salt River Valley Railway, making connection at Maricopa, thirty-five miles away, with the Sunset Route. From Tempe, a branch of this road leads to Mesa, eighteen miles from Phoenix, between which and Mesa local trains are run several times daily. From the Santa Fé system Phoenix is reached by the Santa Fé, Prescott, and Phoenix Railway, 198 miles in length. It leaves the main line at Ash Fork, passing through Prescott, Kirkland, Wickenburg, Peoria, Glendale, and Alhambra with branch railways from Jerome Junction to the great mining-camp of Jerome; from Prescott, by the Prescott and Eastern Railway, to Mayer and Big Bug mining districts; and from Congress Junction to Congress. From Hot Springs Junction a stage-line runs to Castle Creek Hot Springs, and from other stations transportation can be had to the principal mining camps of Central Arizona. The line is noted for its superb scenery. Both railways into Phoenix are well equipped for passenger

travel, all trains including Pullman standard sleepers. Passengers through to the coast on the main lines may secure stop-overs on first-class tickets at Maricopa or Ash Fork, from which points the fare is \$4.20 to Phoenix and return.

## AS TO CLIMATE.

The Salt River Valley has only two seasons. Summer commences in June and lasts till about the middle of September. The rest of the year is what an enthusiastic visitor chose to term "a seemingly perpetual springtime." Summertime is hot, though not with the oppressive "muggishness" of the dog-day atmosphere of the States of the Eastern Coast and Mississippi Valley. In the East in summer the wet and dry bulb thermometers register about the same, for there is little evaporation. Here the two are thirty degrees apart. Even though the Weather Bureau chronicles temperature that reaches a maximum of 111, the sensible heat at the same time will be found less than 90 degrees. Thus it is that true sunstrokes are unknown, and that the laborer works from sunrise to sunset in most fervent of the heat. The winter is a season of the rarest charm. In Phoenix are known the lowest temperatures of the valley, yet seldom does the mercury here fall to the freezing-point. The new-comer disports himself in the lightest of clothing, and exults as he thinks of the snowbound land he has left behind. In December the house windows are open and the birds already twitter in trees that still retain their verdure, and Christmas picnics are a form of diversion unique to the visitor, yet delightful. There may be a little rain in August or September, there may be considerable rain in December or January, but it falls in torrents, and soon is done. The annual mean precipitation is six inches. Wind there is almost none. Nothing in nature bars the industries from working every day of the year.

## THE MATTER OF HEALTH.

It is not a good country for doctors. There are able practitioners in Phoenix, Tempe, and Mesa, but not twenty-five per cent. of their practice is with the permanent population. The Salt River Valley has been found and is now acknowledged a healing sanitarium for pulmonary and bronchial affections that have not passed to an incurable stage, while asthmatic, rheumatic, and catarrhal diseases soon disappear in the warm, dry atmosphere. There are resident in the valley hundreds of individuals who came here mere wrecks from disease and who are now sturdy and strong, rejoicing in a life that once seemed nearly gone. The main reason for the seemingly miraculous cures effected lies in the fact that in Arizona the best of physicians, Nature itself, is permitted to work on the sufferer. In the colder lands an invalid is kept in furnace-heated rooms, remote from every draft. Here he spends his days, and sometimes nights, out in balmy air,—air that is dry and pure and sweet, air in which bacteria and bacilli find no sustenance. Clothing is light and exercise is a pleasure. Every local condition favors patient and physician, and serious indeed is the case that finds

no relief. It is easy to see that malarial and typhoid diseases cannot flourish under such conditions. For children the valley is marvelously healthy. Mortuary returns show that not more than one-twentieth of the deaths are those of children under five years of age. Elsewhere statistics show that from one-third to one-half the children born die before their fifth year.

## IRRIGATION.

The average resident of the Eastern States cannot separate the garden-hose and sprinkling-pot from his idea of irrigation. He lives in a land where six weeks without rain is a calamity. He cannot understand how population can exist as it does in the West, where six months sometimes passes between showers. Yet exist it does, and in prosperity, by means of ditches that take from the river's plenty and distribute the life-giving fluid far out upon the fertile plains. Here in the Salt River Valley the visitor may drive in a day past a hundred thousand acres, all green with grass, alfalfa, vines, and fruit-trees, and to every acre has been diverted water in needful and true proportion. Up toward the highland is seen the line of a great canal, upon which boats might be run. Above it lies the "desert," a gently-sloping plain, covered with dark-green greasewood, with here and there a beautiful ironwood-tree, or a curious palo verde, the latter in the springtime a huge bouquet of yellow blossoms. The fluted columns of the saguara, or organ-cactus, bear aloft crowns of white flowers, while the buds of the broad-bladed prickly pear unfold to blossoms of brightest red. Below the canal, sharply in contrast, lies the land reclaimed. From every main ditch run scores of laterals, fed through gates over which the water-tender keeps a jealous eye. These laterals again divide, each branch to its own farm, of whatever size. Out on the fields, bare-legged laborers receive the tide with welcoming shovels. In between long borders of earth the water is diverted, till each bordered section is in turn well covered, and the irrigation is done. In this valley, so level is the land and so uniform is its gentle slope, that the task is usually unattended with any problem of how to make the water run up-hill. In the orchards the water is conducted into furrows plowed in the well-loosened soil, and thus to every tree.

Investigation into the history of irrigation shows it to have been coincident with the first awakening of the human race from mere animalism. The first authentic profane records are those of Egypt, Syria, Assyria and India. In each the bounty of the earth was, and is to this day, secured almost entirely through the aid of water artificially diverted from streams. To this day their climates seem to have known no material change, and it is immaterial to the husbandman whether rain ever dampens the soil he so successfully tills. It is a singular fact that here in Arizona an almost entirely similar condition exists. Here is to be found a land similar in almost every respect to the ancient land of Canaan, whence returned Israel's spies so heavily laden with the spoils of a fruitful soil. The Holy Land of Asia Minor and the southern part of Arizona lie upon the same parallels of latitude. Jerusalem is identical in

latitude with Phoenix. In both the land is rarely productive, unless artificially watered; the temperature and seasons are alike. Here, too, are ruins of ages ago. Here, thousands of years ago, came the Toltec people, not unlike the Israelites of old. Possibly, too, they displaced Hittites of a prior occupation, mayhap the cliff-dwellers, who built their habitations far above the valleys they tilled. Here the primitive tribes diverted the flow of Salt River into great ditches, equal in size to the modern canals, and here their corn was reaped from the very land into which the Caucasian invader now thrusts his plow. Irrigation, then, is no experiment. It is not like the reception of the bounty of the clouds, a speculation. The fear of drouth is not a perpetual nightmare, and the flood and the hailstorm are never feared. Upon irrigation does Phoenix base her prosperity, and through Nature's bounties, like Palmyra of old, will she grow till her wealth will be a measure of progress amidst nations afar.

### **WATER STORAGE.**

The limit of growth for the valleys of Southern Arizona will never be reached till the storm-waters of the mountains shall have been impounded and held for use at will. Salt River Valley is to profit much by water-storage. The day is not far distant when the upper-lying mesas and the outlying plains, to the extent of fully 300,000 acres, will be added to the domain at present cultivated in the vicinity of Phoenix. The land that may be reclaimed is of the finest quality, suited for the growth of many of the least common and most profitable vegetable and horticultural products. In the Cañon of Salt River, about sixty miles to the eastward from Phoenix, nature has provided ample facility for the storage of the storm-waters of the Salt River and its upper tributaries. In a gorge of solid rock, little more than 200 feet wide, there is to be placed an everlasting dam of masonry that will form in the valleys of upper Salt River and Tonto Creek the largest artificial lake in the world. From its store the now arid plain will be irrigated. an abundance of water will be secured for every acre under cultivation in the main valley and the highest degree of prosperity will be assured.

### **WATER POWER.**

Going to waste along the channels of Salt River Valley is water-power enough to turn every wheel now moving in Arizona. The Crosscut (or Water-Power) Canal alone develops 3,500 horse-power, in a series of small falls along its two-mile course between the Arizona and Grand Canals. At Ingleside, eight miles northeast of Phoenix, in the Arizona Canal, are falls of beauty, well worth the trip to see, the enormous volume of water plunging sixteen feet over a rocky ledge into a boiling whirlpool below. But the practical man stands on the brink and wonders why the water has not been harnessed to the mechanical uses of the nearby city. In usual stages of water, the falls develop 1,500 horse-power. It is probable that at least a part of this tremendous energy will soon be utilized for the propulsion of traffic on the new Ingleside railway, a suburban trolley-line enterprise that is

assuming definite shape. The company also designs the delivery of cheap electric power to the workshops of Phoenix. There are several other places along the line of the Arizona Canal where power can readily be developed without detriment to the flow for irrigation. On the south side of the river, the Mesa Consolidated Canal Company has installed a power-plant where its system delivers a portion of the water of the Tempe Canal over a bluff thirty-five feet in height. Seven hundred horse-power can be secured at this point. A modern electric plant has been installed, furnishing light and power to the towns of Tempe and Mesa. At Tempe, the machinery of the Hayden flour-mills has been moved for twenty-five years by water-power from a branch of the Tempe Canal.

## THE WATERWAYS.

Salt River is the main artery of the valley, and the canals are the blood-vessels that bring life, ever renewing, to the soil. The canals of the valley have a total capacity of about 120,000 miners' inches, a flow approximating 1,000,000 gallons a minute. The main ditches have a length of 204 miles, and the total canal mileage, with laterals, is many hundreds of miles. Most important is the Arizona Canal, forty-seven miles long. It heads near the junction of the Verde River with the Salt, twenty-eight miles to the eastward of Phoenix. It skirts the foothills to the north, serving to bring under cultivation an enormous area of land well suited to all purposes of agriculture and horticulture. Taking water from the river at a point that secures the greatest economy, it is utilized as a feeder for the Grand, Maricopa, and Salt River Valley Canals, lower-lying ditches of the same irrigation system. The canals of the southern side of the valley comprise, in order of location, the Highland, Mesa Consolidated, Utah, Tempe, and San Francisco. The Consolidated is the largest, approximating to the Arizona Canal in initial capacity. It divides into three branches, one of them the old Mesa Canal, another a high-line canal designed to irrigate the rich plain to the eastward and southward of Mesa, and a third a water-power branch. The Tempe Canal, the oldest and most important of the southside waterways, irrigates through its three arms a large extent of the most valuable and most productive land in the valley.

## ALFALFA.

Chiefest of the crops of the Salt River Valley is alfalfa, otherwise known as Chilean clover, or lucerne. It covers 60,000 acres, some sections stretching away for miles, a perennial dark-green carpet that is beautiful to any eye and doubly refreshing to the gaze of the man who owns a portion of the verdant expanse. As a steady crop, few things grown under the Arizona sun are better. It is a mortgage-lifter of wonderful power. It grows four or five crops per annum, when properly cared for, and each crop will cut two tons to the acre. Perhaps half of it is fed on the field to live-stock. The balance, the past season, cut for hay, sold as high as \$10 a ton, baled, on board the cars. It requires very little figuring to show that

a 160-acre field of alfalfa gives better returns than a political sinecure. Cattlemen rent pastures at a monthly payment averaging \$1 per animal fed, and never object when the farmer crowds two or three hundred head of steers into a single forty-acre alfalfa field. Three months of this feeding, and the cattle are ready to go on the block. If the farmer is as wise as are his Eastern brethren, he buys his own cattle to fatten, and realizes double on his investment. One instance in point was a farmer who was in debt at a Phoenix store, and wanted to pay his debt in hay. The merchant had plenty of hay, but had a herd of lean mountain cattle on his hands. So the merchant sold the steers to the impecunious farmer, taking his note for \$1,800. In four months the cattle were sold, and at no fancy price; the farmer paid the merchant his grocery bill and interest, and then put \$1,800 profit in the bank. Another farmer invested \$1,760 in cattle, and from the sale of the fattened steers and of the alfalfa hay the steers did not eat, realized in one season a clear profit of \$2,142. A third instance is of a man who went into cattle-feeding rather extensively. In the course of the season his purchases amounted to \$6,569. He fed the cattle only alfalfa, and sold as the steers became marketable. When spring was gone, he had sold the last of the steers and his books showed a net profit of \$3,877, or 59 per cent. Cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep all love the clover as they do nothing else and thrive upon it. Despite its luxurious growth, it does not impoverish the soil, but adds every year to its richness, particularly in nitrogenous matter. Its roots sink deeply into the earth, and the older fields need little water. It is the field product particularly suited to the local conditions, and it seems impossible to have too much of it. The time when its growth will no longer be profitable will be the time when meat no longer is an article of food.

## ORANGES.

The orange, queen of fruits, is at home in the Salt River Valley. Six hundred acres of oranges have been planted in the valley, and success has been invariable where the limits of the valley's upland thermal belt have not been over-stepped and where the orchards have received proper attention. The orange crop is as certain as alfalfa, and is by far the most profitable of all the valley products. There has never been a failure in the thermal belt in the dozen years that oranges have there been grown. Success has also come to the growers on the upland near Mesa. The fruit is now shipped from Phoenix by the carload, ripening well in time for the Christmas holidays, and therefore finding the best market of the year at the best prices paid. There is much to commend in the Arizona orange. Its coloring is superb, its flavor exceptionally sweet and delicious. It is fully ripe by December 1st, fully colored and matured six weeks at least before the oranges of Southern California. The most conservative statement of the profits of orange-culture in Arizona has a flavor of "boom literature." In this valley most of the trees are of the Washington Navel variety. They begin to bear at three years, and at five years produce about 150 oranges to the tree. This sold at from three to four

dollars a box in Phoenix, means an income of from four to five dollars a tree, or \$300 to \$400 an acre. Matured orchards will readily double this income. The usual Christmas price in Chicago for Arizona oranges is seven dollars a box.

### APRICOTS.

That there is money in apricots, is shown by the experience of a shipper during the season of 1899. He gathered up something less than a dozen carloads of the Royal variety and cleared, after paying for his fruit-picking, packing, freight, and commissions, an average of \$1,000 profit on each carload. In a carload are 1,200 crates. Each crate sold in Chicago for \$1.75. His fruit cost thirty cents a crate in the orchard and thirty-three and a third cents a crate to get to Chicago. The individual who is incredulous can do his own figuring. As with oranges, the apricot crop of the valley leads in the market. The Newcastle variety ripens May 10th, and the Royals, the best of all, are about two weeks later. Apricots are among the most popular of fruits, and those grown in this valley are as delicious as can be found. Immense quantities are demanded for the markets of the Southwest, more than a carload a day being shipped by express during the season to points in Arizona and New Mexico, and even into California. Most of the valley crop is dried, and in this shape is nearly as profitable as when handled green.

### PEACHES.

Almost every known variety of peach is cultivated, and the fruit is to be found in the markets of Phoenix from May 10th to Christmas-time. The latest peaches, mainly of the Clingstone varieties, are notable for exceptional size and flavor. The trees of all varieties bear heavily and uniformly.

### PEARS.

Pears of special varieties have been found profitable to the grower. The crop of 1899 was especially large, a number of carloads of the fruit having been shipped to points abroad.

### PLUMS.

While almost all members of the plum family flourish in the valley's soil, there is little doubt the best results have been secured in the cultivation of the *Prunus Simoni*. Almost any one who has ever tasted it will declare it the most delicious of deciduous fruits. The tree is here a sure bearer and a heavy one. The market for the fruit never yet has been filled, and it is doubtful if it ever will. The *Prunus* stands shipping well, is showy in the fruit-stalls, and brings a price that makes the orchard a veritable mine. The Japan varieties of plums bear well.

### ALMONDS.

The growing of almonds has been demonstrated successful and completely profitable. The owner of a forty-acre tract immediately south of Mesa this sea-

son cleared \$8,000 on his crop, and is assured of even better returns for succeeding years. The crop is an easy one to grow, care being necessary only when the blossoms are forming in the early spring. Arizona almonds are remarkably thin-hulled and command the top price in the market.

### OLIVES.

Olive-trees are widely grown in the Salt River Valley for shade and ornamental purposes. The climate and soil are alike congenial. The current season is the first the fruit has ever been utilized. Indeed, this year is the first that olives have been produced in any merchantable quantity by the young trees of the several orchards planted. All indications show that olive-growing is to be one of the leading industries of the valley. Pickling and oil-pressing works have been established, for handling the crop.

### DATES.

The growing of dates seems to belong only to the Orient; yet there is no doubt that the fruit is to be grown in quantity in this valley in the farthest corner of the Occident. The date palm is one of the commonest of our ornamental trees, though the fruit usually fails to mature. In the past few years this has been found to come from imperfect pollenization. Several intelligent growers, following the instructions of the Agricultural Department, have been rewarded with great bunches of fruit, golden and sugary, superior in flavor and appearance to the dates imported. The questions now to be settled involve the cultivation of the palm, the varieties best adapted to local conditions, and the best methods for caring for the product. These questions have been taken up by the National Department of Agriculture. Under the charge of experts of the Department, a five-acre tract south of Tempe is now being cultivated, planted with date-trees gathered for that especial purpose in Northern Africa.

### FIGS.

In many parts of the valley, fig-trees line the roads, and the delicious fruit is to be had for the taking. Every farmhouse has even more than enough for supply. The extreme delicacy of the fruit forbids shipment in its green state, though large quantities are dried.

### GRAPES.

The vineyardist of the Salt River valley has already found his "long suit" in grapes. He is growing the seedless varieties, and in them finds large profit and the deepest satisfaction. Shipped fresh, the very earliest of grapes to reach the metropolitan market, or dried as raisins, there is money in them. The general population of the country takes kindly to grapes without seeds, and is willing to pay well for them. The industry of curing raisins has assumed considerable proportions. The grapes of Southern Arizona are far heavier in sugar than are those of other grape-growing regions, the raisin thus being given the highest quality. Nearly all varieties of the table grapes are grown. Wine and brandy are made, on a limited scale, at Mesa. Experts have declared

that the Salt River Valley will yet be renowned for the quality of its heavier wines, though the excess of saccharine in the grapes will militate against the production of the lighter grades of clarets. Burgundy and sherry have been manufactured of excellent quality. Phylloxera or other vine diseases have never troubled. There is something in the dryness of the atmosphere or in the method of watering the vines that seems to absolutely prevent the growth or spread of insect pests. The first grapes seen in the Eastern market are those shipped from this valley.

## SMALL GRAINS AND FIELD CROPS.

Wheat and barley are the most important small grains sowed in the Salt River Valley. Both are planted in the late falltime, and are reaped by means of headers in June. When properly cared for, either grain will thresh 1,800 to 4,000 pounds to the acre. Prices for the product in Phoenix vary for wheat from \$1 to \$1.80 per hundred pounds and for barley from eighty cents to \$1.40. Barley is used instead of oats for the feed of horses. Large acres of barley are also cut annually for hay. Corn is usually planted in the late summer, to be gathered in November. The grain-farmer may thus secure two crops a year from his land. Corn is successfully raised here. Sorghum is a favorite crop with many of the farmers, who grow it to feed to their own horses and cattle. In yield to the acre it is second only to alfalfa. Sugar-cane does well, and has been utilized for the making of molasses and the cruder forms of sugar. Watermelons and muskmelons are a staple and profitable crop, many carloads being shipped in the early summer to markets in other States. In Arizona, melons attain their maximum degree of quality—they are sugary-sweet, tender, and wholly delicious. Abroad they are eagerly snapped up. The range of the market is being extended year by year. They are believed to excel the noted Rocky Ford melons of Colorado, to which State our muskmelons are shipped each spring, earliest of all and accounted the best. A melon-growers' association has been formed, to handle the bulk of the crop, and its members intend to double their acreage of the fruit the coming season. In summer-time melons head the local bill of fare, and are consumed in quantities almost incredible. The growing of sugar-beets is yet in its experimental stage, though the reports of the Agricultural Experimental Stations encourage the belief that a sugar-factory may yet be established in the valley.

## BERRIES.

Strawberries can be successfully raised a greater portion of the year. They are a delight to the epicure, far more delicate in flavor and texture than any to be found elsewhere in the Union. Beside them the familiar Sharpless berry of the Eastern States is dry and tough and tasteless. By express they are sent throughout the Southwest, within the range of their keeping qualities. The demand seems never to be filled, and the growers who pay particular attention to their strawberry-patches are fast becoming independent. Blackberries thrive and are of good quality.

## THE BUSY BEE.

Bee-keeping is one of the most profitable of industries of the Salt River Valley. The honey crop for the current season will exceed 750,000 pounds, netting the producer five and three-quarter cents a pound on board the cars. The product is mainly marketed in Chicago, through two local associations of bee-keepers. The honey, mainly drawn from mesquite and alfalfa blooms, is of good quality, and is principally sold for confectioners' and bakers' uses. About 10,000 hives are maintained in the valley. The average of seventy-five pounds of extracted honey to the colony is often exceeded, two hundred pounds being no unusual amount in good seasons. The bees are mainly of the yellow Italian variety. The country is so well adapted for the production of honey that every suitable place in the mountains to the north appears to have been pre-empted by colonies of bees that have escaped from the apiaries of the valley, the busy insects doing well their part toward making the land one that shall "flow with milk and honey."

## COST OF LAND.

No Government land is now to be secured within reasonable distance of Phoenix, but good farms may be purchased, water-right included, at from \$25 to \$75 an acre, according to location.

## THE ANCIENT RACES.

An archaeologist, professional or amateur, can here find rich employment. The Arizona metropolis itself is founded on the ruins of a city long ago dead, now, Phoenix-like, arisen from the ashes of a departed civilization. Between Phoenix and Tempe is one of the greatest of the castles of the Toltecan occupation, a huge quadrangle of débris, surrounded by a hundred smaller piles that once were the main houses of a considerable town. South of Tempe, seven miles, is Los Muertos (City of the Dead), where Frank Hamilton Cushing so long labored with such distinguished success. Throughout the valley are to be readily traced the lines of the canals, often of great size, wherefrom the husbandman of long ago irrigated his crops of corn and beans, and at intervals are the ruins of the pueblos wherein the toilers lived. It is probable the canals served as well for transportation purposes. Beyond the valley, in the Superstition, Verde, and Sierra Ancha Mountains, are to be found the finest of the cliff-dwellings of the Southwest. South of Phoenix only a few miles are to be studied rock-pictographs that have never been deciphered. Almost anywhere are to be found stone axes, arrow-heads, pestles, and corn-mortars, and pottery, more often broken than intact, that were left when the ancient dwellers took their departure. In the ruins have been found giant skeletons, preserved in crypts, and in curious cemeteries, just below the surface, are found row upon row of squatty jars, each filled with half-incinerated human bones.

## NATIVE RACES.

The Arizona Indian of to-day is no longer savage. He is still picturesque, but is rapidly being merged into a most ordinary division of the body politic. He

is to be a part of a great labor reserve that soon will be of value in the manufacturing and agricultural industries. On the Gila River Reservation, easily to be reached from Phoenix or Tempe, he is still to be seen in his primeval simplicity, with pagan worship, with scanty raiment, and with stick-built habitation. Even in this state, however, he is no idler, as is shown by hundreds of small community fields of wheat. The Gila River Indian, of the Pima and Maricopa tribes, have ever been friendly to the white man. Numbering about 4,000 souls, they are self-governing and self-supporting, and cause far less trouble to the authorities than the same number of whites. Fully two-thirds of the older children of these tribes have had or now are receiving education in Government schools at Sacaton, the reservation agency, or at Phoenix. The latter institution ranks in importance second only to Carlisle, and, on the completion of additional buildings, now under construction, is intended to be the leading Indian school of the Union. It has been found far more healthful to train the Indian in Arizona than in the East. At present 650 children, mainly of the Pima tribe, are under instruction in the Phoenix school. The girls make good house-servants and the lads are encouraged to seek employment upon the farms. To the casual observer, the school seems conducted much on the lines of an agricultural college. All the work of the institution is done by the pupils. The dormitories are immaculate and the kitchens are marvels of system and cleanliness. Both sexes are neatly uniformed. The drill of the boys would delight a military martinet. There is a school brass band that was pronounced good at the Omaha Exposition. The school football team is a clever one, and has won victories on many hard-fought gridiron fields. The school and its highly cultivated grounds, to be reached by a three-mile drive on Central Avenue, are a delight to the visitor, and the training of the brown-hued students is a revelation to him who would believe that the only good Indians are the dead ones.

### POULTRY.

There is little thrift in the household of a Salt River Valley farmer if the good wife fails to pay the grocery bill each month from the barnyard. Chickens, turkeys, and all other domestic fowls thrive here as they do in few other localities. This may be due to the favoring climate and, possibly, to the perennial abundance of green food. Alfalfa forms the main item of diet, and alfalfa is everywhere. But, whatever the cause, the Salt River Valley hen is recognized as a dividend-payer most highly to be appreciated and of rare industry in her owner's service. Here there is never necessity for heated henhouses, even in the time of lowest temperature. Seldom is known a surplus of eggs or fowls. The market seems never fully supplied, for the whole Southwest is ever ready to take all the surplus product. At the present time, the supply is irregular, eggs varying in price from twelve and one-half to forty cents a dozen. The quality of the valley's feathered stock is continually being improved, largely through the influence of a fancy poultry association, that holds annually an exhibition in Phoenix. It has been found that quality

pays. The original stock, largely secured from the Pima Indians, is being displaced by the best of breeds. Interest in the industry is constantly increasing, both from the standpoint of the poultry-fancier and from that of practical business.

### OSTRICH - FARMING.

Ostrich-raising is properly a portion of the livestock industry of the Salt River Valley. "After you have them out of the shell, they need just about the same care as pigs," according to a local authority on both pigs and ostriches. In the climate of South-Central Arizona, the giant birds thrive as they do on the sands of their native South African heath. For food they need nothing more than alfalfa, though not averse to pebbles and to the scarf-pins of over-curious visitors. North of Phoenix, near the Indian school, is one of the largest ostrich-farms in America, stocked with about 160 matured birds, without enumeration of the curious chicks that are taken from the incubators by the dozen every few weeks. While the farm is easily reached from the city, and is considered one of the show-places of the valley, it is mainly valuable to its owners through the sale of the feathers grown. The plumes are clipped every eight months and readily sell in the Eastern cities at from \$15 to \$25 a pound, a price that returns large profit. The birds are valued at from \$100 to \$150 each, though few, if any, are to be purchased here.

### PHOENIX.

Though Phoenix claims no more than 15,000 population, she has been called the "Chicago of the Southwest." The sponsor was Phil Armour, the millionaire packer. And he backed his judgment by heavy Arizona investments. There is no doubt of the commanding position of the city. From her gates now goes a large part of the food supply of the Southwest and all the Southwestern interests and industries center within her. Primarily on a foundation of successful agriculture, grazing and mining contribute as well to the success of commerce, while she is already widely known as a health resort. The city has n't a single "boom" feature. It has grown only as population and business expansion compelled. Her prosperity is firmly seated, and may not be easily disturbed.

Nearly all the appointments of a modern city of the first class are to be found in this Arizona metropolis. There are complete water-works, drawing their supply from huge wells, that evidently have direct connection with the underground flow of the river. Pressure is secured by a one hundred foot standpipe. The water is pure and sweet, and any strangeness on the palate soon disappears. Sewerage is installed in the business part of the city, and will soon become general. Free postal delivery is a matter of course. There are two lines of trolley-cars, one traversing the city, on the main business street, from east to west, the other penetrating the residence additions to the northeast. Light is furnished either by gas or electricity, and the streets are well illuminated by night. By telephone the resident may now not only cover the city, but may reach any part of the valley. Work is in progress on the extension of the telephone system

to Tucson, Florence, Prescott, and indeed to all the principal towns of the Territory. Telegraphic service may be by either the Western Union or Postal Companies. The police service consists of two day and two night policemen, who maintain perfect order. The city has little crime. A well-organized fire-department, equipped with engine, ladder and chemical trucks, and hose-wagons, is kept ready for instant service. Manufacturing industry is exerted in many lines, the list including two iron foundries, two planing-mills, two large flouring-mills, two ice-factories, and several cold-storage plants, electric-light works (in addition to the works of the trolley system), gas-works, two creameries and cheese factories, onyx-polishing works, stone-cutting works, several brickyards, soap-factory, etc. In a mercantile way, the city has representatives of almost every branch of business, including three strong banks. The building trades are always active. At times, as many as one hundred dwellings are simultaneously under construction, beside a half-dozen business blocks. Building costs little more here than in the East. While interior fittings will be found higher in price, brick is very cheap. Mechanics are rarely idle, carpenters receiving three dollars a day and masons four.

The school system in Arizona is an admirable one, best developed in Phoenix. A handsome high-school building accommodates the advanced students. The common-school pupils are taught in a large central school-building and in primary schools located in the eastern and western ends of the city. Thirty-two teachers are employed, and the highest standard of qualifications is demanded of each. The Catholic and Adventist denominations maintain schools, and there is a business college and several private schools.

Church edifices are owned and services are supported by all the different religious denominations.

Among the secret orders, Masonry and Odd Fellowship are each represented by a number of organizations in their different degrees, while all the fraternal organizations are well represented. A number of social organizations flourish, the most important being the Maricopa Club, with spacious rooms at the Hotel Adams. An association lately formed for the purpose maintains an excellent, up-to-date library, open to subscribers in one of the chambers of the City Hall.

The press, that greatest of factors in the upbuilding of a new country, has strong representation. In the daily morning field are the *Republican* and *Gazette*; in the evening are issued the *Herald* and *Enterprise*. Published weekly are the *Southwestern Stockman* and the *Arizona Graphic Illustrated*.

By far-seeing pioneers Phoenix was laid out thirty years ago on a gently sloping plain, two miles north of Salt River. The present population is almost wholly American and of the best class. The foreign element is mainly represented by an inconsiderable number of Mexicans. The city is an attractive one. The business edifices are for the most part of creditable character, and beautiful homes are the rule and not the exception. Shade-trees are in almost unbroken line on either side the broad and regularly-platted thoroughfares.

Phoenix is not only the capital of Arizona, but is as well the county seat of Maricopa County, the most important political subdivision of the Territory, containing within itself one-third the Territory's taxable wealth. As seat of the Territorial government, it now boasts of the construction of a new capitol, of granite and white tufa, in grounds that have long been beautified for the building's reception. The structure will cost about \$135,000, and it is to be occupied within a year. County government is administered from a centrally-located courthouse, with modern jail annex. The City Hall, near by, has for years served as temporary capitol. Each of the three public buildings is set in well-kept grounds, that form convenient parks for the leisure hour lounging of the populace.

Visitor or resident can live well and cheaply in Phoenix or in any other part of the valley. The finest hotel in the Southwest is located in the city. It has immense capacity, and is first-class in every particular. There are several good hotels on the European plan, and a number of other good hostelries welcome the transient visitor. Boarding and lodging houses of varying claims are to be found throughout the city, all of modern charges. In the restaurants, where the service is not *a la carte*, the usual charge for a meal is twenty-five cents. The markets will be found well stocked with the best of meats, poultry, vegetables, and fruits, and prices will be found little, if any, higher than in the East. In the early part of the winter it is usually possible to rent furnished houses. Country board is always to be secured on conveniently located farms.

### TEMPE.

Second among the towns of Maricopa County is Tempe. It lies on the southern bank of Salt River, nestled close in the shadow of a butte that is to be seen for miles afar. The town is the supply point for one of the richest agricultural sections of the Salt River Valley, peculiarly suited to the growth of alfalfa and the fattening of stock. Tempe is incorporated, enjoying the advantages of city government at remarkably low cost. The streets are kept in notably good condition. Electric lighting is already enjoyed, and complete water and sewerage systems are soon to be installed. Pardonable pride is felt in the educational advantages offered. Here is located the Normal School of Arizona, an academic institution supported by the Territory, primarily for the training of teachers for the public schools. Among the schools of its class, the Normal holds high rank and the services of its graduates are eagerly sought. Its enrollment last year, in the Normal Department alone, was 180. The town schools are noted for the excellence of their work. The leading religious denominations have their own church edifices. The more important secret and beneficiary orders are also represented, the Odd Fellows owning a three-story business block and hall. Lately completed is a three-story brick-built hotel, thoroughly well equipped. The fifteen hundred of local population, with even more than as much again in the tributary rural district, well supports the usual line of business and industrial establishments. There is a newspaper, *The News*, published daily and weekly. There is a flour-

mill, with water-power, an ice-factory, and a large creamery. The surrounding farming country is one of the few districts in the Union favored with free rural mail delivery.

### MESA.

One of the most beautiful towns of the valley is Mesa, eighteen miles east of Phoenix. Its population of several thousand is distributed in the most generous way, the townsite covering a square mile. Almost every home is vine-embowered, with its own bit of orchard and vineyard and its own little pasture of alfalfa. The streets are of exceptional width, flanked with lines of mulberry or ash trees, behind which are often to be found banked hedges of flowering pomegranate. The school facilities are of the best and the church denominations are well represented. A weekly newspaper, *The Free Press*, is published. Among the industries are a creamery, a cheese factory, a flouring mill, and a winery. The farms of the vicinity are mainly producers of alfalfa and fruit, even the orange doing well in the light, rich soil of the tableland.

### ALHAMBRA — GLENDALE — PEORIA.

These are suburban towns to the northwest of Phoenix, on the line of the Santa Fé, Prescott, and Phoenix Railway. They are shipping-points for fruit, cattle, grain, and hay. Near Glendale lie the most extensive orchards of deciduous fruit in the valley, and near its railroad station are packing-houses for the boxing and drying of the orchard products. Each of the little towns has advantages that appeal to the man who seeks a healthful and pleasant locality for a home.

If you desire a copy of this folder or any other information about the Salt River Valley,

Address

**THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER,**

Or the

**SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.**

