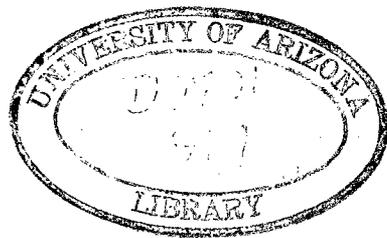


SALT RIVER VALLEY

...ARIZONA...



MARICOPA COUNTY.

Maricopa County is located a little to the southwest of the geographical center of the Territory of Arizona. It has an area of 7,300 square miles or 4,679,000 acres, of which at the present time about 260,000 acres are under cultivation for agricultural and kindred purposes, giving homes and occupation to about 8,000 people as owners and employees.

The surface of this great area of country is greatly diversified by mountains, mesa or table lands and bottom lands. The general contour is that of a plain gently sloping to the south and west, and interspersed with abrupt mountain ranges often forming merely buttes springing up suddenly from the level of the plain. The mountain area covers about one-fourth of the surface.

HINTS TO HEALTH SEEKERS.

Below is given a brief summary of the diseases for which healthseekers most frequently visit this section. It is not intended as a treatise on medical climatology, but is written in the hope that it may be helpful in calling attention to the real merits of the valley as a health resort.

That this climate is remarkably healthful is attested by the low death rate of its resident population, and by the fact that it is annually visited by thousands of healthseekers from all parts of the United

States and Canada. More exhaustive literature on climatology will be published early in the fall. Some of the diseases are benefited in summer more than in winter and vice versa. The fall, winter and spring, however, are the seasons during which the valley is most frequented by healthseekers.

The disease for which patients most commonly come to this valley is tuberculosis of the lungs. The fame of the valley has gone abroad, and each year sees a large increase in this class of our population. If fresh air, sunshine, a minimum of moisture and a low altitude make a desirable climate, there is none better than this. It is a fact that the disease does not originate here save under conditions most favorable to its growth. The whole medical world now recognizes the fact that an outdoor life in fresh, pure air, with good food, gives the greatest percentage of recoveries in tuberculosis. The aim of all sanatoria at this time, both in Europe and America, is as nearly an absolute out-of-door life as possible.

There is no doubt that there is no place in America where this end can be attained with greater certainty than here in the Salt River valley, and there are few places in the eastern hemisphere offering as good conditions. On this point Mr. Whitelaw Reid says: "During a five months' residence in Arizonan winter, there was but one day when the weather made it actually unpleas-

ant for me to take exercise in the open air at some time or other during the day. Of course there were a good many days which a weather observer would describe as "cloudy," and some that were "showery," but during the five months (from November to May) there were only five days when we did not have brilliant sunshine at some time during the day. Even more than Egypt,

for this class of invalids. Whatever is done is by individual effort. The hotel and boarding house accommodations are satisfactory for those who desire to live in the city. Many prefer the desert, and during the past few years the tendency is toward tent life on the mesa at the base of the foothills. No doubt this is to be the popular method of life for tubercular patients in the

Court
House



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

anywhere north of Luxor, Arizona is "The Land of Sunshine." Thus it is seen that the invalid may spend practically all of his time out of doors. Indeed, many sleep in the open air all winter, although it is not as common a practice as it should be, and should always be under intelligent direction. It is to be regretted that there is no organized effort on the part of our citizens to care

future.

A word concerning the class of patients to be sent will not be amiss. A relatively large percentage of early tubercular cases recover—the so-called first stage cases. Second stage cases also give much more satisfactory results here than is usually accredited abroad. In this valley the death rate from advanced cases is large, because of the

fact that so many cases reach here as a last resort. Those who have failed to improve in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Texas and Southern California come to Phoenix for a low altitude—only to be disappointed. And yet, even those that are seemingly the worst sometimes surprise us by apparent recovery. In the main, however, life in this class is only prolonged.

Physicians should use great caution in advising patients to leave their homes. Many come here at the sacrifice of home and the most sacred relations, only to have their disease exaggerated by homesickness. Husband should come with wife and wife with husband. Young persons who have not been much away from home, and who do not readily accommodate themselves to new surroundings and new conditions should be accompanied by a relative or friend. This is a very important matter in the ultimate result.

Then, too, patients should have ample means to provide for every comfort and care in any emergency. Many come here who are not really very ill at the time of their departure from home, or who do not realize that they are very ill, expecting to find employment, and thus maintain themselves after the first few weeks of residence. Let such remember that Phoenix and the Salt River valley is a relatively small community and that there are several thousand people coming here every year, many with just such expectations. And let them remember that the general tendency of this disease is not for the better, and that should they secure employment they may become too ill to follow it. The generous, kind-hearted people of this community have some hundreds of such cases to care for every year, often at great personal sacrifice of time and money. In-

deed this class of patients will live longer and more comfortably at home, with good food, surrounded by loving friends and free from hard work, care and worry.

The intention of the above is not to convey the impression that one must be a millionaire in order to live here comfortably, but it is to warn a too-confident class that comes entirely unprepared for more than a mere existence. The cost of living is probably twenty-five per cent greater than in most eastern towns. It can be made as great or as small as one desires.

Tubercular laryngitis is most frequently seen as a complication of the pulmonary disease, but there is a sufficient number of cases originating in this organ to entitle it to mention. Solly says, "With respect to the influence of low altitudes, I believe that where most relief is afforded to the accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis the lesions are most likely to heal under appropriate treatment." There is an impression that the extreme dry air of this climate is irritating to a tubercular throat. This is not the experience of those who treat such throats. A warm, moist climate may make the patient more comfortable for a time, but he will not live as long, nor does he have the same chance of recovery.

Asthma is a disease for which great numbers visit this valley. And it is one for which many find relief and few fail. It is a disease with so many variations, and for which there are so many causes that it is difficult to lay down hard and fast laws for the selection of a climate. A number of our most prominent citizens came here because of asthma and have found perfect relief.

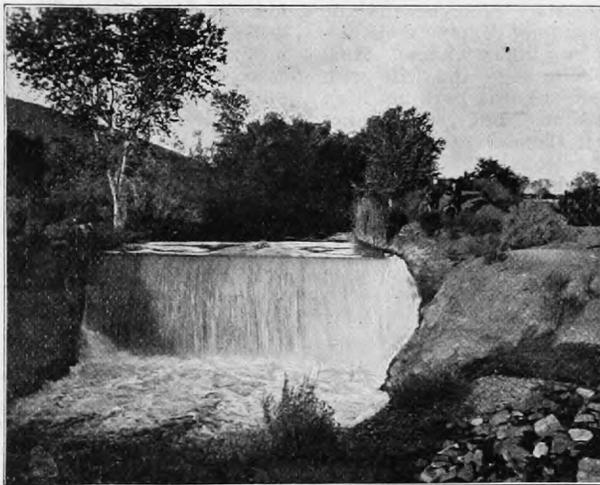
Hay fever is practically unknown here, though the conditions are possible for its existence. If the exciting cause is pollen of vegetation, it is very easy to get to a point

where there is no vegetation, within easy riding distance of the valley. If the cause is amenable to surgical treatment, climate is of no benefit.

Nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs are common in all climates where there is much variability, whether they be warm or cool, moist or dry, high or low, and the greatest benefit is usually derived from the climate

tory lung disease, and it is highly fatal. But it is much less common and much less fatal in places of low altitude than in the elevated resorts.

"Bronchitis," according to a standard work on climatology, "is usually soonest cured in a dry, warm, inland climate, of very moderate elevation where there is little wind." If the conditions here are not those



Falls,
Arizona
Canal

Maricopa
County,
Arizona

which is in sharpest contrast to that in which the catarrh was contracted.

Pneumonia is not a common disease in this valley, nor it is often fatal. It is claimed that there are fewer cases of pneumonia among healthy persons in this valley with less fatality, than any resort in the west. Pneumonia is a common disease among persons affected with any inflamma-

called for, there are none on this continent.

It is generally conceded that any disease or irregularity of the heart or great vessels, should be treated at a low altitude in a sedative mild climate. There is no doubt that life is frequently prolonged even in old valvular cases under such conditions.

Nervous disorders in general require a mild, sedative or slightly stimulating cli-

mate. Meningitis, corea, epilepsy, insanity, and the chronic degenerations of brain and cord do not seem to be influenced one way or the other.

Neurasthenics and those affected with passive hyperaemia are benefited upon coming—perhaps because of change of scene and surroundings. Their improvement is no more permanent than elsewhere. Sunstroke is very rare. It is asserted that it never occurs here except in alcoholics. Laborers work in buildings, in ditches, in shops and fields, even in the hottest weather, without danger, and with no more inconvenience than they experience on warm days in temperate climates. The "noon hour" is just the same here as in any other region.

Theoretically. Southern Arizona is the place par excellence for diseases of the kidneys. The hot dry air of summer should and does cause the skin to vastly increase the output of body excretions, and greatly diminish the work of the kidneys. On this point a standard text book says: "A warm dry climate should be preferred for renal disease. In both warm and cold climates, the question of wind is of the utmost importance, it being the one meteorological element most harmful in a kidney case. While any sudden change of temperature is attended with risk, those expected and customary differences between sunlight and shadow, and day and night, which are always present in dry climates, hot or cold, according to their degree of humidity, are of less consequence, as they can be prepared for; indeed, they are often beneficial through their tonic effects. Changes of temperature in warm, damp climates, however, even when much less extreme, are more dangerous, and being more subtle, they are not so easily guarded against; and such changes, in cold damp climates are most dangerous of all."

Thus far in this valley there has been no careful study of climatic influences in renal diseases, nor is there reliable data. But without doubt the results would be most gratifying if made. The summer, fall and spring are the seasons from which most should be expected in this class of ailments.

Rheumatism is a disease often misunderstood in its climatic features. It is much more common in a cold, damp climate, than in a warm dry climate. Yet all cases are not cured in the latter, nor is the resident population without it. By far the larger majority of sufferers from this disease who come to this climate find relief. The best season is midsummer. Within a half day's journey of Phoenix are two famous hot springs—the Castle Creek Hot Springs, and the Agua Caliente Springs. The former is in the mountains north of Phoenix, off the line of the S. F., P. & P. railroad, and the latter is on the desert, being reached by the Southern Pacific. The reported cures by persons residing in Phoenix should be sufficient to crowd these resorts at all seasons. Further information will be published in a subsequent pamphlet.

Malaria is unknown in Southern Arizona, and the time will never come when it will be known. It is just as impossible for this disease to exist here as it is for yellow fever to flourish in the Klondyke.

As to the prevalence of the diseases of childhood, there is a difference of opinion among our local physicians. But all are agreed that such diseases run milder courses and are usually less fatal than in the north. The summer bowel troubles of children are almost unknown, though fruit is had for the asking.

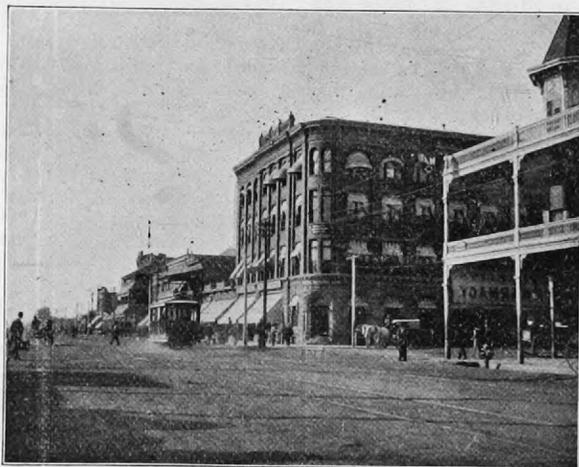
Diseases of the liver vary in their causes, and climatic influences should be applied accordingly. In general, the fall, winter and

spring months offer an ideal climate for the irregularities of this important organ. Those diseases of the liver which depend upon heat and moisture such as malarial complications, are entirely unknown. The effect of this climate in such cases has been well demonstrated in the Rough Riders who came home with enlarged livers and jaundiced skin.

There exist at present 300 miles of main canals and about 800 miles of lateral or distributing ditches. These carry an aggregate of 90,000 miners' inches of water.

The impounding in storage reservoirs of the storm waters is now an assured fact which will afford a superabundance of water to irrigate a half million acres of land.

Washington
Street,
Phoenix



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

Almost without exception the recovery was immediate.

IRRIGATION.

As irrigation alone makes the land productive and valuable, this subject comes in for primary consideration.

As to lands in occupancy now, the average is upwards of thirty acres per capita, but when the assessment rolls are consulted the proprietary rights are found to be vested in less than twelve hundred people, thus giving average holdings of upwards of 200 acres. Very few are capable of handling such large

tracts profitably, and will gladly dispose of their surplus acreage at reasonable prices.

Intensive culture, except in a few instances, has not yet obtained, yet in the natural sequence, arising from observation and comparison, its adoption is beyond question. It will then be found that twenty acres is as much land as one family can possibly do justice to, and the commercial value of the products will be in excess of that realized under present methods of culture from 200 acres. This gives us room for ten times the present population upon the lands now occupied, say 80,000 additional people.

In the adjoining State of California many thousand families make a good living upon ten acres and have a larger surplus than the people of the east can upon the average show from the use of 100 acres. The conditions in Maricopa County are equal, if not more favorable, for the achievement of like results. Upon this basis there is ample opportunity for one hundred and sixty thousand more persons than are at present occupying these valleys.

These calculations are based upon the present available surface water supply. When, however, the subterranean sources are drawn upon, the existence of which has been fully demonstrated, the area of cultivation will be extended so that a half a million of people will find ample room for profitable and desirable homes in Maricopa County.

Having thus shown in part the availability of this county to provide this large number of homes, a few illustrations of that which has been, and is now being done, are given.

The first fact to be borne in mind is, that this is one of the very few favored sections of the United States that has an all-the-year round growing climate. There is no month in the year when some crop cannot be profitably produced; for instance, in ordinary staple crops, farmers in this county sow their grain during December, harvest it in May, then put in a crop of corn, which they gather in September, and follow this with potatoes, which are ready for market in November. This routine is profitably followed by many, and can be varied with several other crops equally remunerative, thus showing that there is no "lay by time" or enforced idleness in the entire twelve months.

There exists a wide variety of soils in the county, all of which are not favorable to all crops, but there is no soil upon which some profitable crop may not be successfully produced. The Board has now in preparation, to be issued at an early date, carefully prepared papers upon all the successful crops grown here, which will serve as a guide for the newcomer, that success may date from advent.

The cultivated area of the valley will, in the near future, undoubtedly be increased

six or seven times by the impounding of of storm waters which now go to waste.

CEREALS.

All the cereals, wheat, rye, barley and oats, will bear favorable comparison with any other section of the United States, both as to quality and quantity, while the home prices have always been such as to prevent

attention are frequently rewarded with forty-five bushels per acre.

FORAGE CROPS.

Of forage crops, alfalfa takes the lead, exceeding by 40 per cent the grain area. The results, taking the average of forty ranches that make this crop a specialty, for the last two years, are shown to be \$18.00 per acre

Hotel
Adams,
Phoenix



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

exportation; in point of fact, there has never yet been a surplus over the home market.

Upon some of the soils the conditions are favorable for the profitable growth of corn, with yields equalling the famed Kansas plains.

It is estimated that there were fully 100,000 acres of grain raised in the Salt River valley this year. Thirty bushels per acre is the minimum yield reported, while care and

over and above all expenses. This crop is the leading export of the Salt River valley. Three, four and even five cuttings per year are made. With proper attention and irrigation, seedings last indefinitely. It responds generously to cultivation, and instances are extant where four tons to the acre from a single cutting have been made.

Much of this crop is profitably fed off the ground to cattle, one acre being sufficient to

sustain and fatten two head. This is, however, a wasteful system, as by stall feeding the product of one acre, when duly proportioned with other forage, is ample to bring to perfection five head of cattle.

Next in order of forage productions are the sorghums, which are here perennial, bearing many cuttings.

While many of the grasses that are relied upon in the east for hay will succeed here, they are not cultivated, as heavier tonnage is secured by the cutting of the grain producers green.

Kaffir corn and millet are both successfully raised, seeming well adapted to this section, and will form a large per cent of the future forage crops. Cow peas and vetches flourish as if indigenous.

ROOT CROPS.

All root crops give prodigious yields. When stall feeding supercedes, grazing will largely augment forage rations.

The sugar beet has been thoroughly tested under the supervision of the United States experiment stations in several classes of soils, giving far higher results than have been attained in any other State or Territory, both as to sugar content and tonnage per acre. This, coupled with the fact that two crops per year can be successfully grown, will add a very profitable line to general agriculture, as soon as sugar factories are established, which must take place at an early day in view of the large profits indicated.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables of all kinds attain the same acme of perfection, though some varieties, such as cabbage, cauliflower, peas, turnips, radishes, spinach, onions, asparagus and celery, thrive best in the winter months. When the acreage devoted to these crops exceeds the requirements of the home market, it will be found that all of these products will be in demand in northern and eastern markets at prices which will be remunerative against all cost of transportation and production. A comparison of the prices at which these products rule during the winter months in Colorado, the Missouri valley cities and Chicago will show returns per acre equalling fully those realized from our fancy fruit-ages.

Watermelons, musk melons and canteloupes have a long season, producing largely for five months. The early crop finds a wide market in adjoining States and Territories, commanding such prices that make shipments of upwards of a thousand miles profitable.

Cucumbers, squashes and pumpkins are principally raised to meet the home demand.

Eggplant, peppers and string beans are large producers throughout the summer season.

HORTICULTURE.

In horticulture this section of Arizona, in variety, quality and quantity of product, exceeds in a preeminent degree any other locality in the United States. The fact that a large percentage of the present surplus finds a very profitable market in California

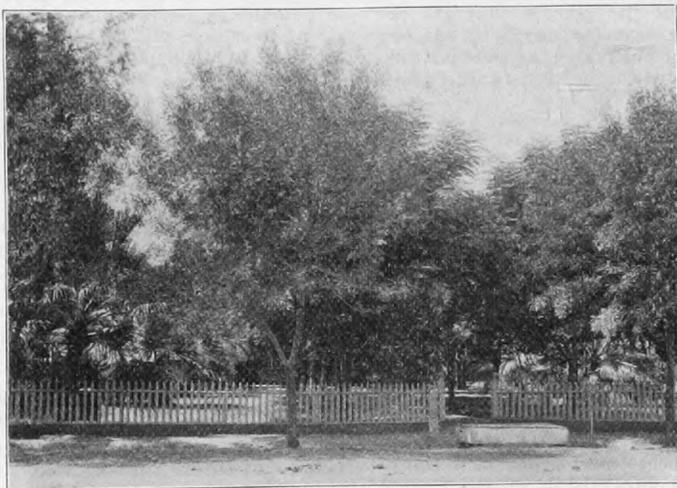
demonstrates that the early maturity and superior qualities will always give Arizona's products the prestige of the market, there and elsewhere.

All the semi-tropical fruits mature in perfection from one to two months earlier than in California, giving the advantage of first prices in the central and eastern markets.

DATES.

Dates have been experimented with by several parties with encouraging results. The United States Agricultural department has now entered upon an experiment of forty-eight acres, bringing the plants from Africa. The importance of this lies in the

A
Typical
Home



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

ORANGES.

Oranges, of course, lead. There are upwards of five hundred acres now in bearing, and the pecuniary results to the growers exceed those realized by the most famous groves in California.

The pomelo, or grape fruit, does even better than in California and will take front rank as a paying crop.

fact that the date flourishes and does best in strong alkaline soils which are unfavorable to most crops.

OLIVES.

The olive has been thoroughly tested and has been found to do equally as well as in California. Large groves of this fruit ex-

ist here, which yield a handsome annual return to their owners.

ALMONDS.

Almonds are rated as a good paying crop. Although not largely planted heretofore, the prices received warrant an extension of the acreage.

DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

Of the deciduous fruits, the apricot at present heads the list with nearly three thousand acres in bearing. The exceptionally fine quality of this fruit has already created a demand for it far beyond the supply, and at prices which give it first rank among paying orchard crops. The majority of the crop at present is in demand as ripe fruit, though some, sent as dried fruit to Chicago, has commanded fancy prices on account of the superior quality.

FIGS, ETC.

Figs, pomegranates and nectarines are all successfully grown, but not yet in such quantities as to give them commercial status.

PEACHES.

Peaches rank next in acreage, and it seems that almost all the varieties known in different sections of the Union succeed here, but those of California origin give rather the best results. The establishment of canneries will warrant a large increase in the acreage of this crop.

PEARS.

Pears rank next in order as to acreage. They produce well, retaining the fine flavors

which render them famous in the various sections of their nativity. The present crop was of sufficient proportions to admit of shipping several carloads, besides supplying the home demand. A portion of the early varieties are sent to other markets where prices rule high.

APPLES.

Apples are not as yet a feature in the orchards. There are, however, a few varieties that flourish, and can be produced profitably.

QUINCES.

Quinces have been grown with good results, but not in such quantities as to supply the home demand.

GRAPES.

Grapes of all varieties flourish. Some 6,000 acres are now in fruitage. When wine making is established on a more extensive scale, this line of fruit culture will admit of indefinite extension. Two classes of seedless grapes, the Thompson and the Sultana, are notable successes, being already in heavy demand for shipping, their excellence being rewarded with high prices. As a raisin producing region, this county will undoubtedly rank with Fresno, California.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

These fruits are a grand success. For quality and flavor, superiority over all other sections is accorded. Some varieties are good shippers, notably the Wickson, which has been sent as far east as Boston, Mass., where it arrived in prime condition, and

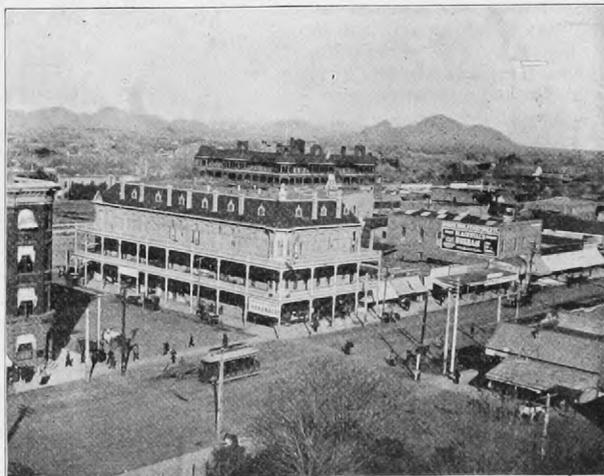
commanded prices that were highly remunerative to the grower. The drying of prunes as an industry is yet to be inaugurated, but beyond question will prove as great a success financially as in Santa Clara, California, where the business has attained such great proportions.

BERRIES.

Berries are largely raised and prove to

All fruits mature very early, and the profits of the orchard exceed all other crops. As yet this section is comparatively free from insect pests that cost so much in California and elsewhere to keep under control. In future issues the Board will furnish full details of the cost of establishing orchards of the various kinds noted, as well as the market prices realized by growers and the expenses attendant thereon.

A
Glimpse
of
Phoenix



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

be one of the best paying crops. Strawberries bear profitably for six or seven months, the earliest of them commanding fifteen cents per quart for shipping purposes. As high as \$500 per acre has been realized from this crop.

Dewberries and blackberries are also prolific bearers, but at present the home market is barely supplied by the production.

BEE KEEPING.

This industry has proved very profitable, requiring but small capital and yielding large returns for the labor and care involved. The pasturage is unlimited, the product is about 200 pounds per hive per year, and of such quality and flavor as to meet with ready sale in all eastern cities. It is much in demand by first-class confec-

tioners throughout the country, for use in the manufacture of fine grades of candy.

POULTRY.

The raising of poultry is also a most profitable industry. Up to the present time not enough has been raised to nearly supply the Territorial demand. Turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens thrive particularly well, and eggs command good prices the year round.

DAIRYING.

Dairying has already attained considerable proportions. There are about 3,500 milch cows in the valley. Three creameries are in operation but the supply is not equal to the Territorial demand. Butter averages twenty-five cents per pound, and fresh milk twenty cents per gallon. With green food in plenty the year round, it will be readily seen that the business is very profitable.

COST OF LAND.

Having shown in brief the very many industries that are not overcrowded, the enquiry becomes pertinent, what will a location or the land cost on which to make a start? There are plenty of idle acres in the market that can be procured at reasonable prices. In close proximity to the towns of course, values are enhanced, ranging from \$100 to \$200 per acre, while at a distance of four or more miles equally good lands may be had for from \$30 to \$40 per acre, while at twenty or more miles from the city, good land already in alfalfa sells as low as \$20 per acre. Such opportunities are however exceptional.

In the selection of land it is well for the

intending settler to make careful inspection of such farms as are devoted to the line of culture which he intends to pursue. He can then practically choose that which is best adapted to the purposes in view.

CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The capital required rests entirely with the individual and the scope of his operations.

One can live in comfort in a canvas house during the entire year, and can raise some vegetables in a few weeks after making a location, thus starting upon a self supporting basis.

Wagons and agricultural implements are about 25 per cent higher than in the central states; building materials, brick excepted, about 25 to 50 per cent higher, but neither health nor comfort demand expensive buildings.

Good natural roads obtain throughout all the valley, so wherever one locates, the town is readily accessible for the purpose of procuring his supplies or marketing his products.

Crop failure as frequently experienced in other sections is unknown here. Success rests entirely with the individual, who, if practical, can speedily comprehend all the conditions, and by adapting himself to them and taking advantage of his knowledge, can attain the end desired.

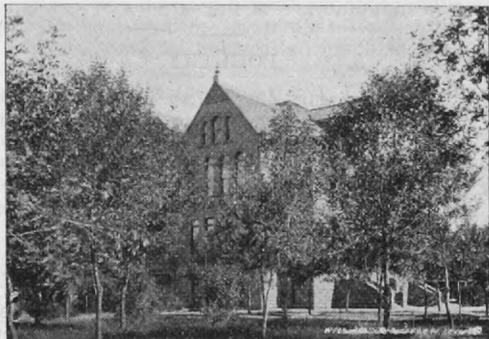
For the energetic and ambitious this is an exceptional country. Every hour furnishes employment from years end to years end.

MINERALS.

The mountains yield their quota of mineral to organized effort almost as readily as



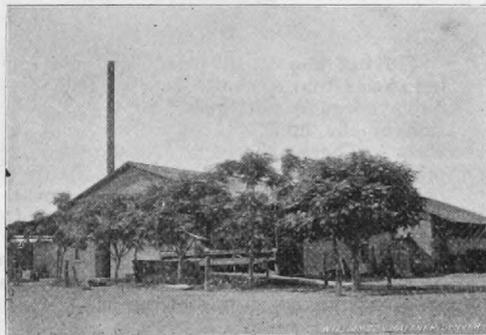
Main Street, Tempe.



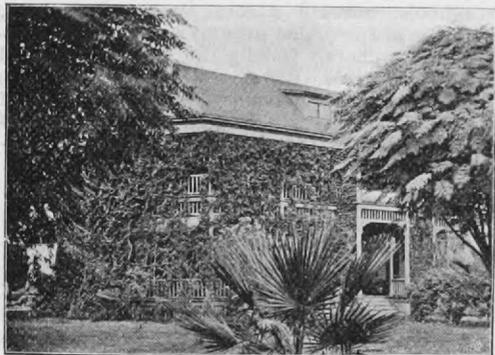
Normal School, Tempe.



Winery Near Mesa.



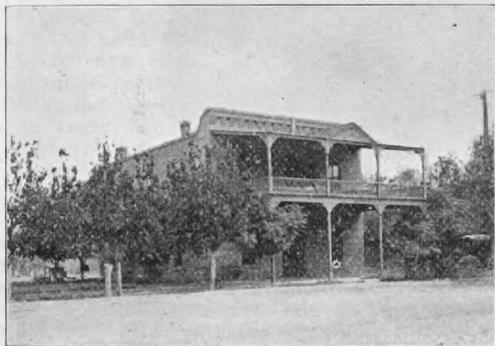
Creamery at Tempe.



Kimball Hotel, Mesa.



Almond Orchard Near Mesa.



Alhambra Hotel, Mesa.



Main Street, Mesa.

the valleys yield their wealth of crops and fruits to the tiller of the soil. Many excellent properties are being operated, mostly gold and copper, and some of the greatest producers this country has ever had are within the confines of this county. Mountains of gold, silver and copper await the advent of the prospector, and it is only a matter of time until it will be difficult to

grammar schools and forty-seven primary schools, making a total of seventy-seven. These are presided over by a corps of ninety-three teachers. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, there was paid in teachers salaries in this County alone the sum of \$46,317.21, so it will be seen that ample facilities exist for the care of the rising generation.

Cross Cut
Canal



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

get out of hearing of the stamps, or out of sight of the smoke of the smelter in Maricopa County.

Present space forbids a detailed statement of the mineral resources of this section, but this subject will be dealt with at length in future publications.

EDUCATION.

Maricopa County is divided into forty-seven school districts. There are thirty

RAILROADS.

The Southern Pacific, Maricopa & Phoenix (a branch of the same), and Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad operate over one hundred and sixty-three miles of road in this County connecting with the main lines of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific railroads, and several other lines are in contemplation at an early date.

PHOENIX.

Phoenix, the County seat of Maricopa County and capital of the Territory of Arizona, is a thriving modern town of about 15,000 inhabitants, although the eastern visitor might easily be excused for computing its population at twice that number, for on every hand are evidences of the bustle and rush of business to which he is accustomed in his native environments. People coming here to take advantage of the glorious climate under the impression that to enjoy it they will be compelled to forego the advantages and comforts of civilized life find that, contrary to their expectations, the best of hotels are at their disposal, and that a variety of fruits and vegetables form a part of their daily diet the year round, that could be had only as luxuries and at fancy prices in any other section of the United States. In addition to the above, excellent accommodations are to be had in private families, the best of living being obtainable at extremely moderate prices.

The most impressive features presented to the new comer, are the lovely shady avenues in the residential portions of the city, and the cosy homes that are to be seen on every hand. The houses for the most part are beautiful in design, and replete in their equipment with all modern conveniences, while a luxuriant growth of semi-tropical plants around gives a charm that beggars description. Probably the best roads exist here that are to be found in any section west of the Mississippi river. One can ride, drive or go awheel for miles in any direction without encountering anything bordering on rough country.

Two well-equipped electric street car lines are in operation, traversing the city

from north to south, and east to west, affording the sight seer an excellent opportunity to appreciate the beauties of the city proper, a four-mile ride being covered at a cost of five cents, the cars running every fifteen minutes.

The city is lighted by electricity, which is furnished by two plants, in addition to which a service of gas is maintained

The water system is a feature by no means to be overlooked by those in search of health, and is extended even to the most remote suburbs.

Two ice plants are in operation the year round, having a productive capacity of forty tons per day, the product being retailed at the extremely low figure of one half a cent a pound.

A well-equipped telephone system is operated, which establishes a ready means of communication between the business and resident portions of the town, while a long distance system is now in course of construction.

All classes of trade are well represented, many of the retail concerns being a revelation to people coming from much larger towns, as money has not been spared in equipping some of our leading houses.

A cold storage plant is operated and pipe lines are laid so as to be available for all businesses requiring a low temperature for the preservation of their goods, butchers, grocers and liquor dealers being the principal patrons.

A fine opera house has been lately constructed, having a seating capacity of one thousand people, and many excellent theatrical companies visit the city every season.

Fine parks, a large race track and a well appointed swimming bath also embrace important features for the amusement of residents.

There are thirteen churches embracing denominations calculated to meet the requirements of almost all classes of society, all of which are presided over by men of recognized ability. There are also several church societies which have a large following.

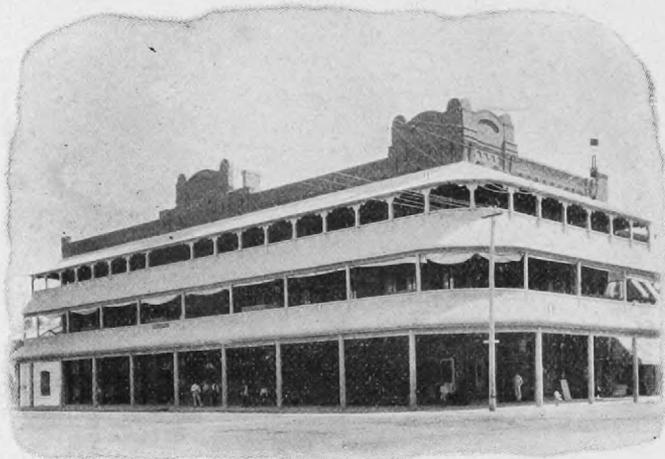
Educational facilities are of the best, one high school and four ward schools being maintained in the city proper.

establishments on the coast.

The almost total absence of wind and dust adds very materially to the comfort of those living in town. A thorough street sprinkling system is maintained by the municipal government.

The city fire department is also a noteworthy feature, being equipped with all the modern paraphernalia necessary to meet the requirements of existing conditions.

Ford Hotel,
Phoenix



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

An excellent public library has recently been established here, supported by individual subscription. It is located in the City Hall, and there are already about 2,000 volumes on the shelves with prospects of a large increase at an early date.

There are four daily and six weekly newspapers reflecting the sentiments of all the political persuasions. Besides these are some of the finest equipped job printing

Almost every fraternal society of recognized standing is represented here by a local lodge.

At all times of the day a sprinkling of Indians may be seen loitering around on the principal streets, vending such wares as they produce, bows and arrows, ollas and fancifully decorated baskets. The Indians here referred to are the "uncut gems," those who have not enjoyed the civilizing in-

fluences of the school. The bucks for the most part are clad in the castoff garments of their white brothers, but the squaws are decked out in all the gorgeous and dazzling glory of flaming colored calicos and many colored blankets, with a corresponding amount of red and blue paint daubed upon their otherwise vacant faces. The babes so often seen with their mothers are suspended behind, by a cloth tied around their bodies and continued around the maternal waist. Here it is their privilege to fight the flies and howl a perpetual protest against their surroundings, a protest which is received with the most stolid indifference by both parental sides of the house. This forms the center of attraction around which the cloud of Eastern Kodak enthusiasts hovers. They faithfully follow the quarry until a shot is obtained, a feat by no means easy of accomplishment when the Indians' antipathy to posing is considered.

Three miles north of town a flourishing ostrich farm is to be found. There are about 160 birds of various ages, the descendants of a single pair of birds brought here 12 years ago. While this is not an industry that is calculated to invite extensive increase or investment of capital, it has nevertheless been a lucrative venture to the originators of the scheme. Apart from its commercial value it is one of the many points of interest that attract the visitor, as here the birds are to be seen in all their seven ages, from the chick newly hatched, covered with fuzzy bristle like hair, to the lordly parent with his seven or eight feet of anatomy strutting around in all the glory of his rich and costly plumes, the envy of every woman who looks upon him. The birds are plucked twice a year, this is the process employed for obtaining the rare feathers which command so much money. There are but

few who visit this point that do not carry away a plume or egg as a souvenir. The birds feed on the rich alfalfa fields much the same as cattle, and present a most imposing sight.

An industry that promises to become one of great importance to the Territory, and the Salt River valley in particular, is the manufacture of onyx. 45 miles northeast of Phoenix is a quarry of this valuable stone, an almost unlimited quantity of which is in sight. In quality and color it surpasses most of the fine German product, and probably is not equalled in any part of the world outside of India. Every conceivable color is to be found in great brilliancy, while the rich green shades so much in demand predominate in a point of quantity. A factory for the manufacture of the various articles for which it is used was established in Phoenix two years ago, most of the output being consumed by manufacturers of fine furniture for fancy table tops and similar articles. Many dainty trinkets of this material are for sale by the local jewelers and others, such as broaches, penholders, etc. The United States Indian School is about to add a department for the manufacture of articles made from onyx, and there is no doubt that the future will see great developments in this industry.

Nine miles northeast of Phoenix in a low mountain range is one of nature's interesting freaks. "The Hole-in-the-Rock" is a huge cavity piercing the boulders near the top of the ridge, and through it may be seen a panorama of desert and mountain scenery that is indescribable. The town of Tempe can also be seen from this point. It is one of the favorite picnic grounds of the valley, being approached by several excellent roads that traverse both rich agricultural and desert country.

A Golf Club has been recently organized with a sufficient membership to warrant a liberal outlay for grounds, and it will at once proceed with the work necessary to have everything in running order for the coming winter, that lovers of the game may enjoy it to the full extent. This sport is very popular here.

and is also the center of distribution for the product of that same section.

The Salt River valley is the feeding ground of Arizona for cattle, and from this point alone are shipped out annually thousands of head.

Besides this, an immense amount of fruit and other produce is exported annually to

A
Modern
Phoenix
Home



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

The question naturally suggests itself, what is there to maintain this city? The answer is simple. Phoenix is the commercial center of Arizona, the very heart of commerce through which the blood of business flows. It is the base of supplies for numerous prosperous mining camps; it is the base of supplies for the richest agricultural country that the sun shines on,

the east, as owing to the remarkable season, Salt River valley crops mature from one to two months earlier than those of any other section of the United States. Especially is this true of fruits.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

Here is located the capitol building in which the Territorial governmental offices

are situated. A new building is now in course of construction for this purpose in the spacious grounds at the west end of town, which have been cultivated and beautified for several years at the expense of the Territory, and which now present to the eye the grandest variety of palms, trees and flowering shrubs imaginable.

The building is to cost \$125,000, and when completed will be an ideal one for the purpose for which it is designed, being equipped with fireproof vaults connected with every suite of offices.

It is being constructed entirely of native material and will therefore be equivalent to a far more costly structure in which foreign material has been employed.

An idea of its appearance and dimensions may be had from the frontispiece of this book, which is made from the architect's drawing of the building as it will be one year hence when completed.

TERRITORIAL INSANE ASYLUM.

Three miles east of the city is the Territorial Insane Asylum with a capacity for about two hundred and fifty patients.

This institution is maintained at the cost of the Territory, and is probably one of the best equipped and managed in the United States. Standing in spacious grounds set out in ornamental trees, it is a point well worth visiting. Among the useful features embodied in it, and which greatly enhance the comfort of its unfortunate occupants are a large garden, farm and about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, the produce from which materially adds to the liberal allowances made by the Territory.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL.

This school, which is located three miles north of the city, is also a feature at once attractive and instructive.

It is the largest Indian school in the United States with the exception of the Carlisle, and here hundreds of Indian boys and girls are annually transformed from their native condition of indolence and uselessness into civilized members of society. They are taught to fill all the offices of civilized life, also to work at the various trades and the most approved methods of agriculture. This has been largely instrumental in eliminating the antagonistic feeling formerly fostered by them against the whites, whom they now recognize as their friends and benefactors. It is also an important factor in solving the problem of domestic servants, as hundreds of the girls so educated are now employed in that capacity in homes throughout the country. When trained they develop a high order of intelligence, and are found to be models of industry and thrift.

The boys are instructed in military drills and subjected to a thorough discipline. A brass band composed of members of the school is a source of wonder to all who hear its performances. It is hard to realize that these boys, the offspring of a people who lived in a state of savagery a few generations back, are such proficient musicians.

SPORT.

To the lover of sport this portion of the valley offers inducements seldom met with elsewhere. Within a few minutes' ride in any direction from the city may be found an abundance of quail, Sonora pigeons, doves and a variety of other birds, besides jack and cottontail rabbits galore. The pigeons re-

ferred to are large, and are very excellent shooting, being swift flyers and game. One may go out onto the grain fields or stubble and keep his gun hot for hours in the early morning or evening.

In winter time the Salt and Gila rivers swarm with water fowl. Ducks, geese, snipe, cranes, swans and pelicans are to be found all through the cold weather, and a couple

black jack, spoon-bill, butter ball and teal.

Big game is to be found in all the mountains that are in sight on three sides of the city, and their haunts may be reached in from one to three days under the guidance of a person familiar with the country. Bear, mountain lion, sheep and deer are common to all these mountains, while on the mesas are to be found occasional herds of antelope.

Phoenix
Union High
School



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

of hours' ride in the early morning suffices to reach the best hunting grounds. Many enthusiasts go down the rivers the night before in order to be on the ground early, and this may be done without inconvenience, as owing to the superb climate, a couple of blankets is all the bedding necessary to insure a comfortable night's rest in the open air. The varieties of ducks most common here are the mallard, widgeon, sprig tail,

TEMPE.

Nine miles east of Phoenix the town of Tempe is situated. It is a typical western town of 1,500 inhabitants, all of whom strike the visitor as having a vast amount of business to transact, for here all is bustle and rush. The streets present a scene of activity hard to imagine in a town of this size, crowded as they are by teams and horsemen

from daylight to dark. It has railroad connection with the outside world and enjoys the advantages of telegraph and telephone communication. The city is lighted by electricity, and is the business center of a thriving agricultural section.

A flouring mill, ice plant and large creamery are important features of the place, furnishing employment to a considerable number of men, and producing much of the staple required for consumption throughout the valley.

A daily newspaper with a generous circulation is also one of the advantages enjoyed by the residents.

The Territorial Normal school is located here, and is one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the great west. The efficiency of the faculty is proverbial, and it consequently takes first rank as an educational institution.

There are six churches and three schools in the town proper, and, as in Phoenix, the residences are a dream of home comfort surrounded by the most luxuriant growth.

In the country immediately adjacent the eye is met on every hand by long stretches of alfalfa pastures, level as a billiard table, and dotted over with thousands of sleek looking cattle. In addition to this, great quantities of grain are raised, most of which is handled by the flouring mill which is in operation the year round.

Ample hotel accommodations exist, while good restaurants are open day and night at which excellent meals are served.

Here are to be found all classes of business, including a well conducted banking institution, as well as the usual quota of professional men, doctors, lawyers and dentists.

To the man of moderate means looking for a location in either business or agricul-

tural lines this section offers fine opportunities.

MESA.

Mesa with its thirteen hundred inhabitants is located nine miles east of Tempe, and although it is what is usually termed a shoe-string town, where the principal business is conducted on the main street, it presents a continual scene of activity that at once dispels any idea that may exist as to lack of business. The main street is lined on both sides with fine brick structures, most of which are two stories high, and occupied by the various business firms.

A fine system of electric lighting, run by water power, is in operation. The power is generated by a pair of horizontal twenty-one inch Victor turbines, developing, with the minimum flow of Tempe canal, no less than four hundred horse power. With the present 2,200 volts two-phase Westinghouse dynamo, there is sufficient power to run the Mesa electric lighting plant, and to pump considerable water extra to the canals for irrigation purposes.

There are three churches and four school buildings, two of the latter having cost in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars each to build.

In connection with these is an excellent livery stable service.

A large flouring mill and creamery are also maintained, while about two miles from the city is a winery with a capacity of fifteen thousand gallons. This creates a local market for the grape crop and would be extended if the production of grapes warranted it, as the supply is by no means adequate to the demand owing to the excellence of the wines produced.

Railroad, express, telegraph and telephone facilities are enjoyed as in the neighboring towns.

Two excellent hotels with a capacity for ninety guests are at the disposal of the traveling public.

Many fine orchards are to be found in this vicinity, principally orange, olive and almond. From a thirty-five acre almond orchard composed of three, four, five and six year old trees, there have just been har-

GLENDALE.

Eight miles northwest of Phoenix, amid hundreds of acres of orchards, are the little towns of Glendale and Peoria. This is the heart of the orchard section of the valley; here are to be found as many as 600 acres in one orchard. Apricots are the most extensively cultivated. The population is small, probably 750, but all are producers. Those

Commercial
Hotel,
Phoenix



Maricopa
County
Arizona

vested 41,000 pounds of nuts, which sold for \$200 a ton, an argument at once convincing as to the profit of this line of culture.

Mesa is the starting point for the rich mining region lying to the south and east in the Superstition mountains, and the local merchants derive a considerable volume of business from many of the flourishing camps that are running most of the time.

not engaged in fruit culture are prosperous farmers. There are about 2,500 acres of fruit embodied in this section, while several smaller towns are to be found in the immediate vicinity. A large fruit packing establishment is operated here, and raisin drying has assumed considerable proportions. There is a shipping pen for cattle and the shipments from this point are heavy. Being on the S. F. P. & P. railroad the facilities for

shipping the various products indigenous to the section are of the best.

WICKENBURG.

This is one of the pioneer towns of the Territory and owes its origin to the great Vulture mine from which millions of dollars in gold have been taken. It lies about sixty miles north of Phoenix, on the S. F. P. & P. railroad, and although it does not at present enjoy as large a population as in the days when the Vulture was in full operation, it is nevertheless a prosperous town of about 400 inhabitants, and is headquarters for numbers of mining men who have interests in the rich mineral district of which it is the center. Stock raising is also carried on on a large scale.

CLIMATE.

The climate of a locality "consists of the average value of the current weather conditions, with their ranges, taken in connection with its latitude, elevation and topography, soil and vegetation."

The climate of the Salt River valley differs from that of places in the same latitude and elevation very materially, because of its topography, soil and vegetation.

Solly in his work on "Medical Climatology" well says, "an inquiry into the climate of Arizona discloses the fact that it is climatically distinct from each of its neighbors—New Mexico and California—and has natural laws of its own, although, these laws are modified, in turn, by the climatic influences of both the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountains. The Salt River valley is geographically a part of the great desert plain of the south and west of Arizona, but

climatically it differs from most of this region because of its relatively low altitude, its situation with reference to certain ranges of mountains, and its soil and vegetation. The climate of the valley is unique. While there are other good climates, there are none presenting exactly its combination of conditions. These features are the lowest relative humidity, the slightest wind movement and the highest annual temperature in combination. No other region even approximates it.

The average temperature for a period of fourteen years at this station is for January 49 degrees F., for July 90 degrees; the year 69 degrees; or by seasons, winter 51 degrees, spring 67 degrees, summer 87 degrees, and autumn 69 degrees.

The relative humidity is 38 per cent. This is not a dry climate, but very dry, according to the Weather Bureau classification.

The average annual rainfall is 7 inches. There are two seasons in which rain is more probable than at others—during the months of July and August, and December and January, though it cannot be said that there is a rainy season in this valley.

The average annual wind movement is about three miles per hour.

General A. W. Greely says that "Phoenix is the locality where the wind is perhaps the feeblest of any point in the arid regions." What is true of Phoenix in this regard, is likewise true of all parts of the valley—and it is important to here note that cyclones and tornadoes are entirely unknown in this region. Dust storms occasionally occur in the fall and spring—just as they do in all of the Rocky Mountain region, but they are of short duration. They are very disagreeable, but they do not occur more than eight or ten times in a year, and as they are the result of electrical disturbances, they

seem to have a beneficial effect—the atmosphere becoming much clearer and cooler immediately thereafter.

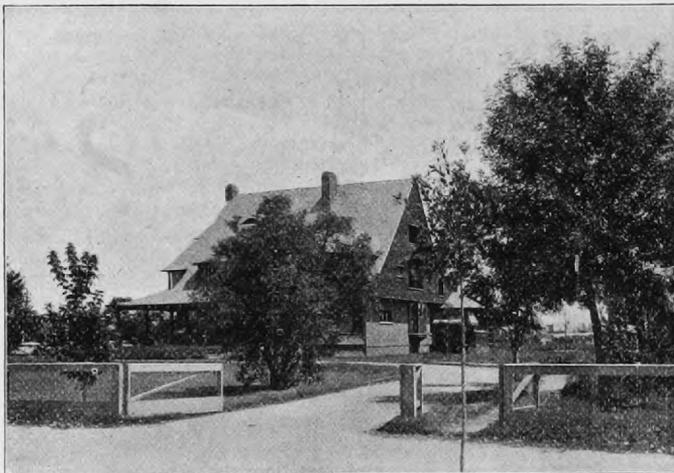
The soil is sandy, though that which is commonly called adobe is found in various parts of the valley. Sand and gravel exist to a depth of from 20 to 100 feet. Underneath the entire valley there is a stratum of water, thus assuring a perfect drainage.

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1899.

To the Board of Trade:

At the request of my father, Mr. D. L. Moody, I would state his views and impressions of the climate of the Salt River valley for the purpose you indicate in your letter of August 23d. The following is my father's view regarding this matter:

A
Phoenix
Residence



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

The number of clear days in the valley is from eighty to ninety per cent of the possible.

The water of the valley is entirely free from organic matter. It differs from the "fountain" water of the eastern and middle states only in having a small amount of sodium chloride which can be noticed when the water is warm, but which is entirely lost by cooling.

"During the past winter, it has been my privilege to spend a number of weeks in Phoenix, Arizona. The marvellous climate, and peculiarly attractive beauty of the place were an entire revelation to me. I know of no place I have ever visited that has a winter climate which can compare with that of Phoenix.

The dry, warm days, with cool refreshing nights, give promise of making the city one of the most attractive winter resorts in the country; while the large numbers of refined and cultured people and the educational institutions of the city are bound to attract many who are seeking a winter home 'in the south'."

With respect, believe me,

Yours very cordially,

W. R. MOODY.

To the Board of Trade,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Gentlemen:

A residence during the past three winters in Phoenix and considerable exploration among various much lauded resorts, have convinced me beyond the possibility of doubt that the Salt River valley, between the months of October and June far surpasses climatically any other section of this country.

To those of the north and east who are obliged to seek permanently a milder climate; to those who find it advisable or necessary to make a temporary change, to those who look to the west for business; and to those who are fortunate enough, for comfort and pleasure alone, to be able to go where they will, during the winter; the Salt River valley appeals variously and convincingly. Its climate is even and reliable, an uninterrupted succession of warm and cloudless days with dry and bracing air, and cool nights.

Its scenery is fine, a level valley, green with groves of oranges and other semi-tropical fruits, and alfalfa ranches and surrounded by sharp blue mountain ranges. The

roads are hard and smooth with many fine desert and mountain drives.

Phoenix is the commercial center of a great mineral and grazing territory. There is no greater mining district in the world, and none in the United States at least, where there are still such vast stretches of mineral country practically unexplored, and so many good explorations open to capitalization. The valley itself is under the irrigation of several excellent canal systems, and many thousands of acres are under cultivation and highly profitable. All the fruits, vegetables and grains of southern California, and most of those of northern climates, are here grown with great success. There is no section of the United States where oranges are a safer crop than here, and none that gets its oranges to market so early in the season.

All the commercial pursuits which naturally go with these great resources and follow a rapid increase in population, here find a firm foothold, and land is cheap, but it will not be for long.

Respectfully,

W. J. RAINEY.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1, 1899.

The following are extracts from a letter written by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, after a residence of two winters in Phoenix:

"So many questions are asked about Arizona as a place for winter residence, and there appears to be such a dearth of precise information among many who are vitally interested, that it seems almost a public duty to set down, in the simplest form, a few facts of personal observation.

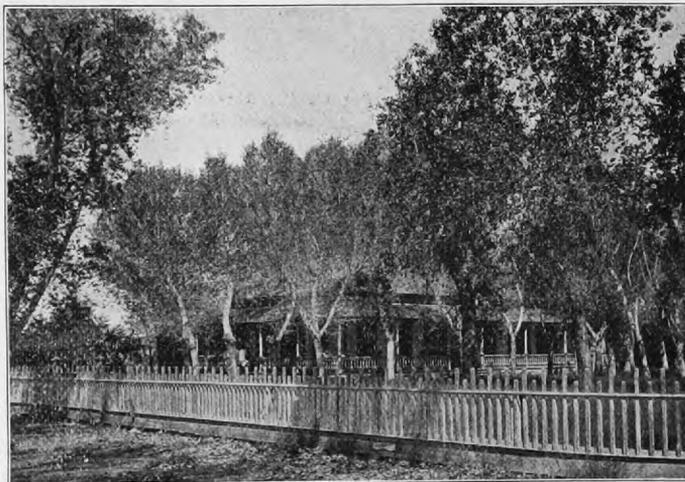
"Weather.—During a five-months' residence in southern Arizona winter, there was

but one day when the weather made it actually unpleasant for me to take exercise in the open air at some time or other during the day. Of course there were a good many days which a weather observer would describe as 'cloudy,' and some that were 'showery,' but during these five months (from November, 1895, to May, 1896) there were only four days when we did not have

January, 54 in February, 61 in March and 66 in April.

"The same report shows the highest and lowest temperatures, averaged for eight years, at the same place, as follows: November 78½ and 42 degrees, December 73½ and 36½, January 65½ and 32, February 71½ and 35½, March 81½ and 41, and April 86½ and 46.

One
of the
Early
Homes



Maricopa
County,
Arizona

brilliant sunshine at some time during the day. Even more than Egypt, anywhere north of Luxor, Arizona is the land of sunshine. As to details:

"Temperature.—The government reports show a mean temperature for fourteen years at the present Territorial capital, of 57½ degrees in November, 53 in December, 49 in

"The nights throughout the winter are apt to be cool enough for open wood fires and for blankets. Half the time an overcoat is not needed during the day, but it is never prudent for a stranger to be without one at hand.

"Air.—The atmosphere is singularly clear, tonic and dry. I have never seen it