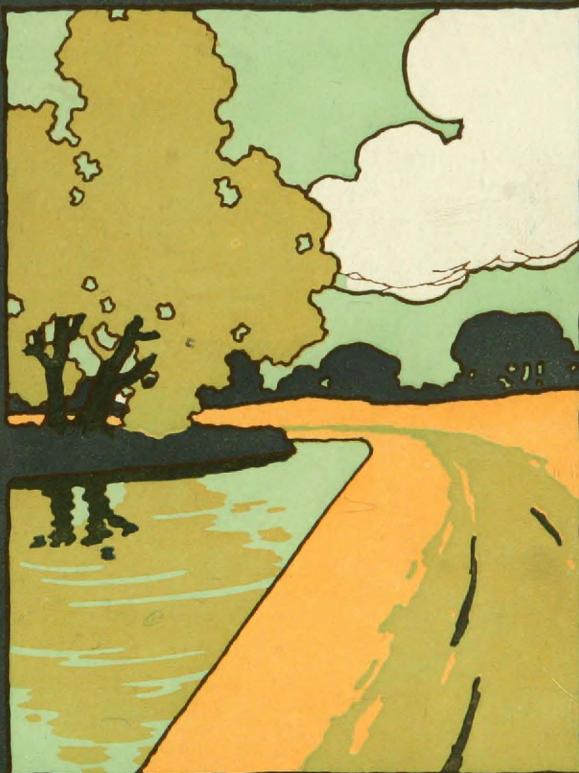


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SALT RIVER VALLEY



ARIZONA

SALT RIVER VALLEY

A R I Z O N A



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PHOENIX

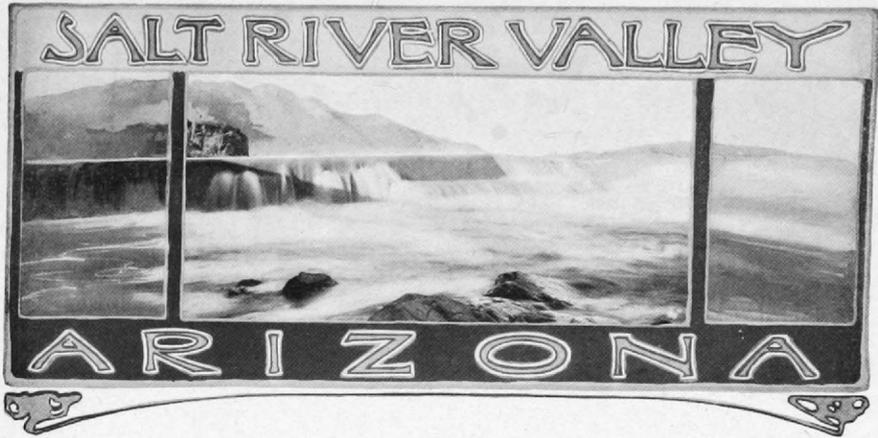
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SALT RIVER
IN DRY SEASON
AND IN FLOOD



C9791
S17
V2



DIVERSION DAM

Where man is creating wealth
from Nature's great storehouse
of water, sunshine and soil.

Written by
Charles Arthur Van der Veer

Published by
J. W. Crenshaw, Immigration Commissioner for
Maricopa County, Arizona

By authority of the
Board of Supervisors of Maricopa County,
and endorsed by the
Phoenix and Maricopa County Board of Trade

SEPTEMBER, 1905

34/55-6

SALT RIVER VALLEY



ARIZONA
CAPITOL
BUILDING

Towards the great Southwest the eyes of the nation have been turned in recent years by reason of the possibilities there offered in mountain and valley for investment and home-making. Arizona is receiving a lion's share of this attention and to center a goodly portion of this interest upon the Salt River Valley is the object of this publication.

While agriculture is the foundation of prosperity in the Salt River Valley and the remainder of Maricopa County, Arizona, of which this Valley is a large component part, the miner, in the hills surrounding it, is glad to know that he may depend upon his farmer neighbor in the Valley to furnish him with the necessities of life for himself and his stock from what is a veritable garden spot of a supply point.

Working in harmony, the two realize the greatest possibilities from the earth, one cultivating its surface for the production of increase in vegetable and animal life, while the other delves to the depths to wrest from nature her store of mineral richness so abundant in this section.

An ideal spot is the Salt River Valley for many classes. Here the farmer finds a deep, fertile soil, with just enough slope to carry over it the streams of life-giving water which he applies for irrigation—as all farming in the Valley must be carried on with this artificial watering. He finds, too, a climate so mild that vegetation is at a standstill for only about two months in the year, four to six hay crops being the rule, and where his horses and cattle require no artificial shelter in winter. In such a climate he may work without fear of frostbite in winter or of sunstroke in summer and with no danger from tornadoes or high winds at any time.

The capitalist may find here a home amid the most pleasant surroundings, where he may spend the winter within reach of all the comforts of life and without the discomforts of continuous rains or of any snow, or ice. With the Salt River Valley as his headquarters, he may conveniently look after his mining interests in other parts of the Territory or adjoining States.

Irrigation is by no means an experiment in Salt River Valley. Ancient irrigators engaged in this work, as is shown by the

A R I Z O N A

remains of canals and ditches leading from the river far out upon the plain. Then came the white man and for a time followed the lines of the old canals until he became bolder. Believing that prosperity lay waiting upon the desert he set engineers at work stretching the lines of artificial waterways for scores of miles from the river. For the past twenty years a dozen main canals have been in operation, pouring their watery tribute over the surface of the earth to grow trees, ripen fruit, yellow grain and nourish alfalfa. Nearly 125,000 fertile acres have been in cultivation in recent years, while double this area lies in the district embraced within the canal system awaiting only the storage of winter floods to make it productive.

The farmer in an irrigated country needs to husband his rainfall as well as any crop. The Salt River is at times a river in name only, while in the flood season it is a raging torrent, sweeping to the ocean through the Gulf of California. Should canals be dug to withstand this torrential flow, the land could not absorb the water if it should flow over the soil in such volume. Investigation in the Salt River Valley showed that here, as elsewhere in the arid region, water storage would be the solution of the problem. It was found that by means of storage the floods might be controlled not only to benefit irrigated lands, but at the same time for general protection of property along the river's course. With water storage a regulation of the river's flow could be maintained, just enough being let pass for beneficial use at all times, while in dry seasons the stored supply



CITY HALL
AND
COURT
HOUSE
PHOENIX

SALT RIVER VALLEY



TEMPE
FROM THE
BUTTE

could be drawn upon to make up any deficiency in the normal flow.

When the National Irrigation Law was passed, the people of Salt River Valley were in a position to take immediate advantage of its provisions. Preliminary investigations showed the feasibility of water storage on Salt River in the Tonto Basin. This project was one of the first taken in hand by the engineers of the U. S. Reclamation Service, who continued the work from the point where it had been carried by the Geological Survey, in conjunction with local effort.

The Tonto Reservoir is on Salt River, about 70 miles from Phoenix, the great dam which will hold back the water crossing the river just below the point where Tonto Creek joins it. Here in the heart of the mountains is a huge natural storage basin, lacking only a permanent dam which is now in course of construction. From the reservoir the river flows through a precipitous canyon for thirty miles before it enters the valley over whose broad acres the water is to be distributed in a crop-growing flood. At the point selected for the dam site, the canyon is only a little over 200 feet wide at the bottom, and the sloping rock walls, which will form the end abutments, recede so gradually as to make an opening 780 feet wide at a height of 200 feet from low water. Into this space will be built a solid masonry structure of heavy blocks of hard red sandstone, laid in cement in cyclopean rubble construction.

The Tonto dam will rest on solid bedrock, which is found only 30 feet below the surface, and the structure will present a slight curve upstream against the force of the water. It will tower 235 feet above low water mark and will be 165 feet thick through the base, tapering to 16 feet at the top. At each end of the dam, overflows or "spillways" will be cut in the solid rock of the canyon side. These will be 25 feet lower than the crest of the dam and will be 200 feet wide. Over each will be thrown a concrete bridge, connecting with the top of the dam, and forming a continuous wagon drive to take the place of a road in the canyon which will be submerged. Water will be let out of the reservoir through a 500 foot tunnel, cut through the solid

A R I Z O N A

rock around one end of the dam. Big steel gates, set in a series of three for convenience of operations and repairs, will control the flow of water through the tunnel. These will be raised or lowered through a shaft opening on the side of the canyon. Through this outlet or "sluicing" tunnel, by the power canal and through flumes, the river flow will be diverted during construction of the dam.

Stretching behind the dam will be the largest artificial body of water in the world, a lake 25 miles long, with an average width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a capacity of 1,100,000 acre-feet. Imag-

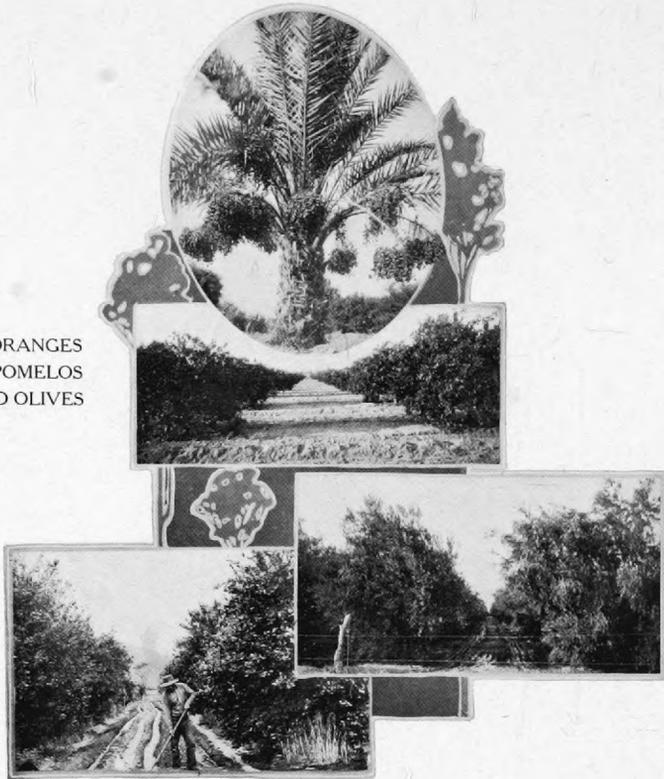


PHOENIX
HOTELS

ine an enormous Y, the Tonto Creek being one arm, Salt River the other, and the dam across the stem, and there is the Tonto Reservoir. Along the Salt River arm of the reservoir runs a canal which diverts the water of the river from a point 18 miles above the dam. Through 9,000 feet of tunnels and the remainder of the distance in the open; spanning side canyons and creeks by means of siphon-like tubes of concrete, this canal carries the low water flow of the river along the edge of the reservoir and above high water mark when it is full. At the dam the canal ends in a steel-lined tunnel or penstock 615 feet long, set solidly in concrete, through which the water will drop a vertical distance of

SALT RIVER VALLEY

ORANGES
POMELOS
DATES AND OLIVES



226 feet to turn turbine wheels at the bottom and generate 5,000 constant horse-power.

For two years work has been progressing upon this great project under the capable direction of Louis C. Hill, Supervising Engineer of the U. S. Reclamation force with offices at Phoenix and headquarters at Roosevelt. This camp is in the basin which will be submerged when the dam is finished. At this writing (August, 1905) the following are some of the results in connection with the work: 46 miles of road building in the vicinity of the dam, including 20 miles to the saw mills in the Sierra Ancha Mountains, where about 2,000,000 feet of lumber has been sawed. Location of the power canal, completion of 9,000 feet of tunnel and canal excavation of 18 miles. Completion of temporary power house, engine room, machine shop, wood shop, blacksmith's shops, brick kilns, and 5-ton ice plant. Driving of 10 by 13 foot sluicing tunnel 500 feet long, and completion of tunnel, draught tube and tail race to connect power canal with power plant. Building, equipping and starting of cement mill of 300 barrel daily capacity. Excavations for foundations of permanent power house. Building offices and houses for employes and building

A R I Z O N A

water works system to supply camps with potable water. Building 80 miles telephone line to Phoenix. Contract has been let and gates in sluicing tunnel partially completed.

The surveying and draughting forces of the Reclamation Service have been busy in the meantime planning future work in connection with this great project. In addition to the power generated at the dam, it was found that at other points the river could be harnessed to advantage. A survey has been made for a power plant 7 miles below Roosevelt. Another complete location survey, with estimates, has been made for a power plant on Salt River near the mouth of the Verde River. Designs have been made for permanent power plant and transmission system for supplying power for pumping in the Valley.

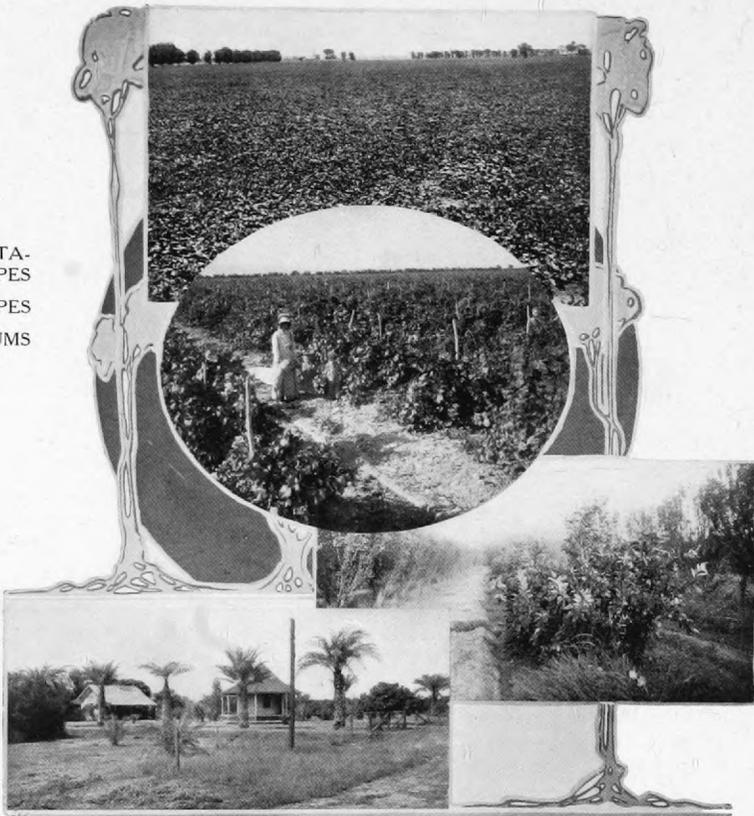
Salt River is joined by the Verde and just below their junction is a diversion dam, by means of which the combined flow is diverted into main canals, or so much of it as may be carried, as all the water from both streams is appropriated and used by land



STREET SCENES
IN THE
BUSINESS
DISTRICT

SALT RIVER VALLEY

CANTA-
LOUPES
GRAPES
PLUMS



owners in Salt River Valley. It is planned that at times of flood the supply from Salt River may be all held back and turned into the reservoir. In that case the flow of the Verde would be used for all purposes. In following this plan, the engineers have partly completed the survey for an auxiliary power plant on the Verde River.

Not the least of the work of the engineers has been the building of a wagon road from Mesa to the dam site. This road runs for 60 miles through magnificent mountain scenery, and is declared by experienced travellers to offer scenic attractions not to be found elsewhere in this country. Over it access to the reservoir is made convenient both for those engaged in the work of construction, and for sightseers who are interested in watching the progress of a great feat of engineering. The municipalities of Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa voted bonds to the amount of \$75,000 for building the road, the balance of the cost being paid out of government funds as a necessary part of construction work.

A R I Z O N A

One of the first uses of the completed road was for carrying out a contract to haul general supplies to the reservoir construction camp. Another contract now being filled is the hauling of 50,000 barrels of fuel oil for use at the cement mill.

Nature has bountifully provided nearly all the materials needed for constructing this great dam, which will be the highest in the world. From the canyon sides, where the spillways are excavated, will come the hard sandstone to be used in building the structure. Nearby is an abundant supply of limestone and clay for making a fine quality of Portland cement. The cement mill has been built on the side of the reservoir above what will be the high water mark, and from it the completed product is delivered by gravity as needed in the course of construction. Electricity generated by the fall of the river's flow will be used for lighting the work, so that construction may go on day and night, and to operate machinery for lifting stone up to 10 tons in weight, and for other purposes.

The contract for the dam, spillways and bridges across them has been awarded to J. M. O'Rourke & Co for \$1,146,000 and their camp is now located ready for active work this fall. With-

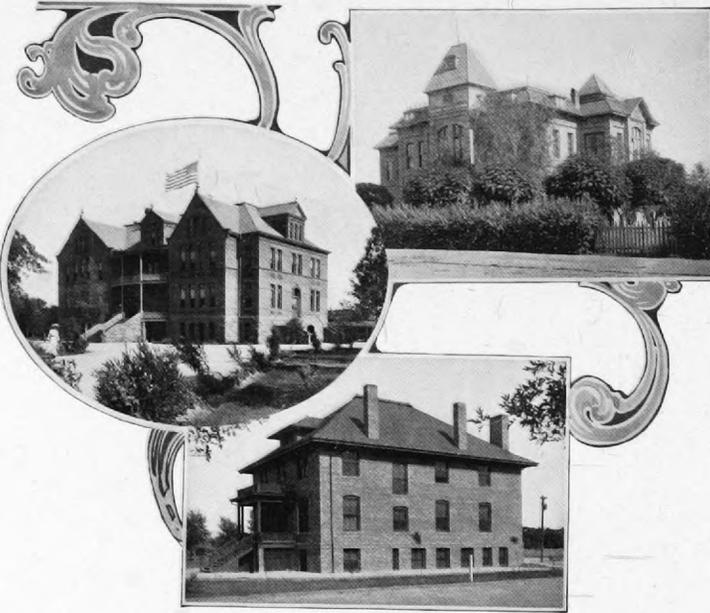


SOME
PHOENIX
CHURCHES



SALT RIVER VALLEY

TEMPE
NORMAL
SCHOOL



in two years, according to the contract, they must build the dam to a height of 150 feet above datum, or about 180 feet of construction, when water may be stored behind it to within 25 feet of its lowest point while it is being completed.

When water is let out of this great reservoir it will run through the natural river channels for about thirty miles to the widening of the canyon and the head of Salt River Valley. At this point a crib dam is used at the present time to divert the river's flow into artificial waterways. As a part of the project, it is proposed to replace this diversion dam with a permanent structure of masonry, built upon bed-rock, and free from the danger of being carried away by a freshet.

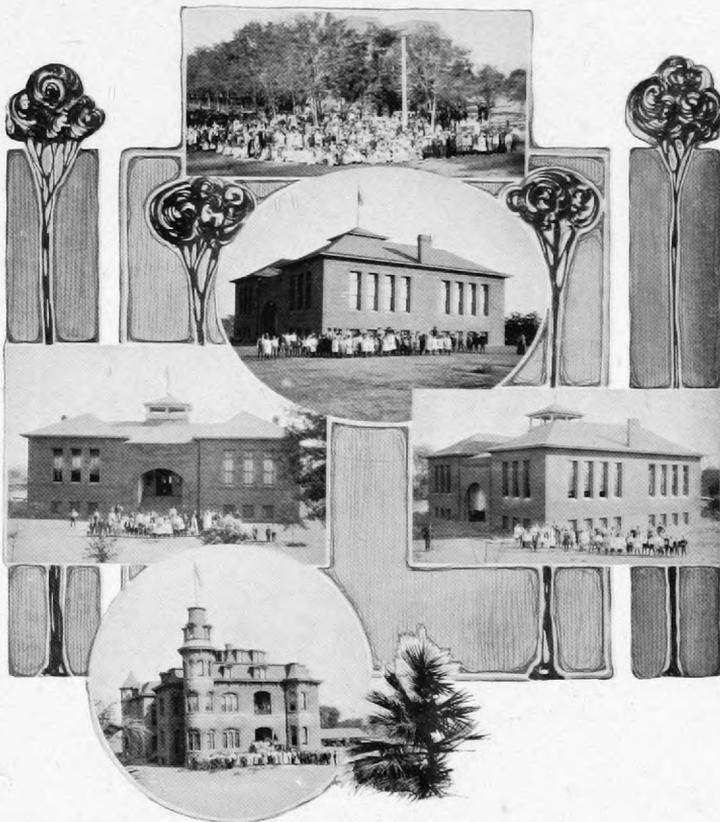
The total estimated cost of the Tonto project is about \$4,000,000, of which amount nearly \$2,000,000 has already been spent. The whole is to be divided among the owners of 200,000 acres of land and repaid by them in ten annual instalments commencing after the dam is completed. This \$20 an acre is in addition to the original cost of the land and there is a further yearly charge for carrying the water through the canals of from 75 cents to \$1.50 an acre.

To expedite the dealings of hundreds of land owners with the United States Government in arranging for repaying the cost of the Tonto project, a corporation has been formed, known as the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. This organization is not a land company and has nothing to do with the disposi-

A R I Z O N A

tion of land holdings of its members. Each acre which will receive benefit of the reservoir water is represented by a share of stock in the association, and as individual holdings are restricted to 160 acres or less, there is no opportunity for a monopoly or combination to be formed. The Association is to collect from its individual members their proportionate annual instalments on the cost of the reservoir and pay the amount over to the Government in a lump sum. The land is pledged as security for these payments. So good was the plan of the organization that it has been adopted as the model for similar associations where other reclamation projects are being worked out. The headquarters of the Association are at Phoenix, around which city within a radius of about twenty-five miles lie the lands to be watered from the reservoir.

All the public land within the confines of the Tonto project has been withdrawn from entry in connection with this reclamation work. The land to receive benefits of the stored water will be the 125,000 acres now in cultivation, but which lacks a small



PHOENIX
PUBLIC
SCHOOLS

SALT RIVER VALLEY



MARICOPA
COUNTY
DISTRICT
SCHOOLS



percentage of the 4 acre-feet needed during the year. Then will come the land reclaimed and in private ownership, but which without storage has not been cultivated in recent years. From the large supply of underground water, thousands of acres will be irrigated by pumping the water with power generated in connection with the dam. In all about 200,000 acres will be supplied from this project and the reservoir when once filled will hold enough for three years' supply without addition from natural sources. During the early months of 1905, careful figuring shows that enough water ran down the river to fill the reservoir three times.

FIRST THE WATER—THEN THE CROPS.

Intensive farming is the rule in an irrigated country. It has been found that a comparatively small acreage may be worked more economically by the individual farmer and the net returns are larger in proportion than where an extensive acreage is handled. The chief aim of the National Irrigation Law is to multiply homes by restricting the acreage which may receive the benefits of stored water. The advantages to the resident in a community of small farms are manifold. He is in a position

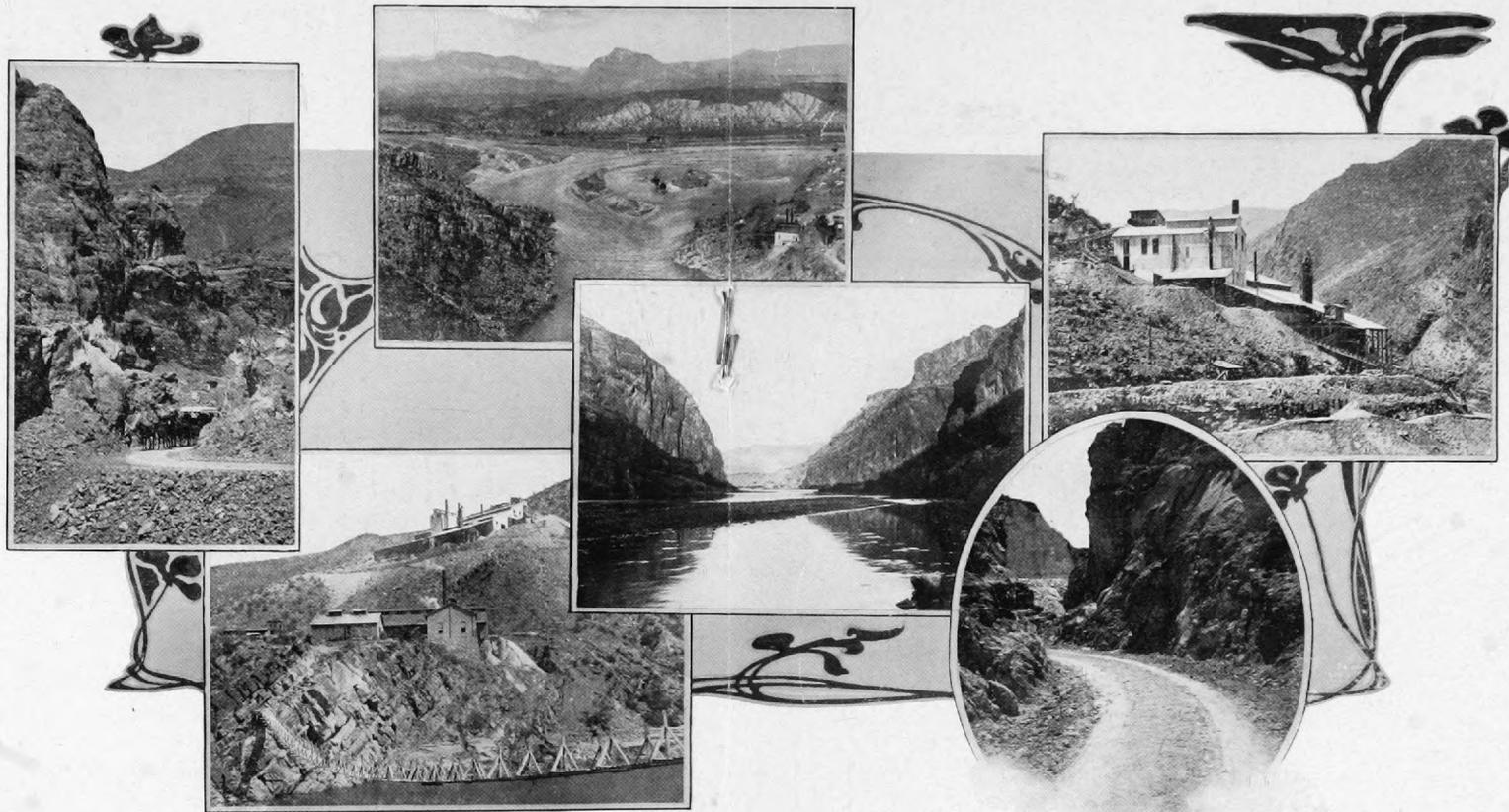
A R I Z O N A

for more convenient business and social intercourse with his neighbors and has at hand school facilities for his children not available in a more scattered community. Concentration of population makes possible the rural use of telephone, electric light, mail delivery and other conveniences which give the country dweller city comforts without losing the freedom of suburban life.

The Salt River Valley has all these advantages and in addition a climate in which will grow anything common to the temperate or semi-tropic regions. A list of the products here of agriculture and horticulture would be a long one. At the head stands alfalfa as the foundation for many side lines in farming. From four to six cuttings are made in a year when alfalfa is grown for hay. The yield is sometimes up to 3 tons to the acre at a cutting, the average being 6 to 8 tons for the year. J. W. Forney, of Glendale, says he has raised from 12 to 15 tons of alfalfa to the acre and can repeat that production if given water enough. When grown for seed, a good year will produce from 500 to 700 pounds to the acre. Hay in the stack is worth \$5 a ton, and some years runs to \$12 to \$14 a ton, delivered. Nothing excels alfalfa as a fattener for stock and many growers prefer to reap the profits themselves by buying the stock, pasturing them for a few months and then selling off the fat cattle. In this way thousands of head are brought down from the mountain

TURKEYS
OSTRICHES
BEES





TONTO DAM SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

ranges each year for an alfalfa fattening in the valley before being shipped to market. Alfalfa turned into dairy products is even more profitable. Dairymen think nothing of clearing from \$6 to \$10 a head per month on milch cows. Only about one-fifth of the dairy products consumed in Arizona are produced here, and Maricopa County furnishes 95 per cent. of all the butter and cheese manufactured in the Territory. The raising of hogs is another branch of the business of the alfalfa grower with good returns on the investment.

Wheat, barley and oats are extensively raised for grain as well as cut green for hay. "Disced in" with alfalfa, these grains pay expenses as pasture for green winter feed, the resulting hay crop being clear profit. Sorghum and corn are usually sowed for an early fall crop on land which has already produced a spring crop of grain. The yield of wheat is from 1,900 to 2,100 lbs. to the acre, or 30 to 35 bushels. Of barley the yield is from 1,600 to 1,700 lbs., or 30 to 35 bushels.

While these products of forage and grain are raised in quantities more than enough to fill the local demand, it is in specialized products that the Salt River Valley farmer excels. Fruits, berries, melons, cantaloupes and garden vegetables are matured not only in excellence of quality and flavor, but in earliness of season so that they command the highest prices in the eastern markets.

SALT RIVER VALLEY



PHOENIX COUNTRY CLUB

Washington Navel oranges are shipped to New York for the Thanksgiving market, where they command from \$6 to \$9 a box, and are from four to six weeks earlier than any other section of the country. As an example of the cost of an orange orchard, a 20-acre grove six miles from Phoenix was brought into bearing at a total cost in four years of \$2,000. Of this amount about \$1,400 represents the labor of caring for the trees, the balance being the cost of trees, setting out, water, taxes and fences. The second year in bearing these ten acres produced 525 boxes which brought an average of \$4.25 a box, or about \$3 after paying all expenses.

About 1,000 acres in the Valley are now set to oranges, 5,000 new trees being put out during the past winter, the trees averaging 79 to the acre. Arizona Pomelos, or "Grape Fruit," are unexcelled for sweetness and juicy flavor, and the demand for them increases as they become more widely known. Lemons and limes are equally as prolific as oranges in the citrus belt, a section of the Valley sheltered by the hills and where the soil seems especially suited to these fruits.

Olives thrive here, the trees being especially hardy to drought and heat. The larger portion of the fruit is pressed for oil, although the pickle industry is being extended each year. Arizona olive oil has a fine nutty flavor and its keeping qualities are especially good. A gold medal for the oil was received by one of the Phoenix manufacturers at the St. Louis Exposition. Olives yield from 200 to 250 lbs. of fruit to the tree, and the oil manufacturers pay from \$20 to \$30 a ton for the fruit on the trees. It takes about 90 lbs. of fruit to make a gallon of oil.

Of the deciduous fruits, the apricot and peach lead. Land for these orchards may be had for from \$40 to \$75 an acre. It costs \$25 to \$30 an acre to start the orchard and about \$10 an acre each year for care and irrigation for four years before the returns begin to come. A. G. Bailey kept an accurate account of 72 peach trees which yielded him in one season 8,249 lbs. of marketable fruit. Five year old peach trees in his orchard bore 100 lbs. to the tree, which brought 5 cents a pound at wholesale. It has been shown at the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station

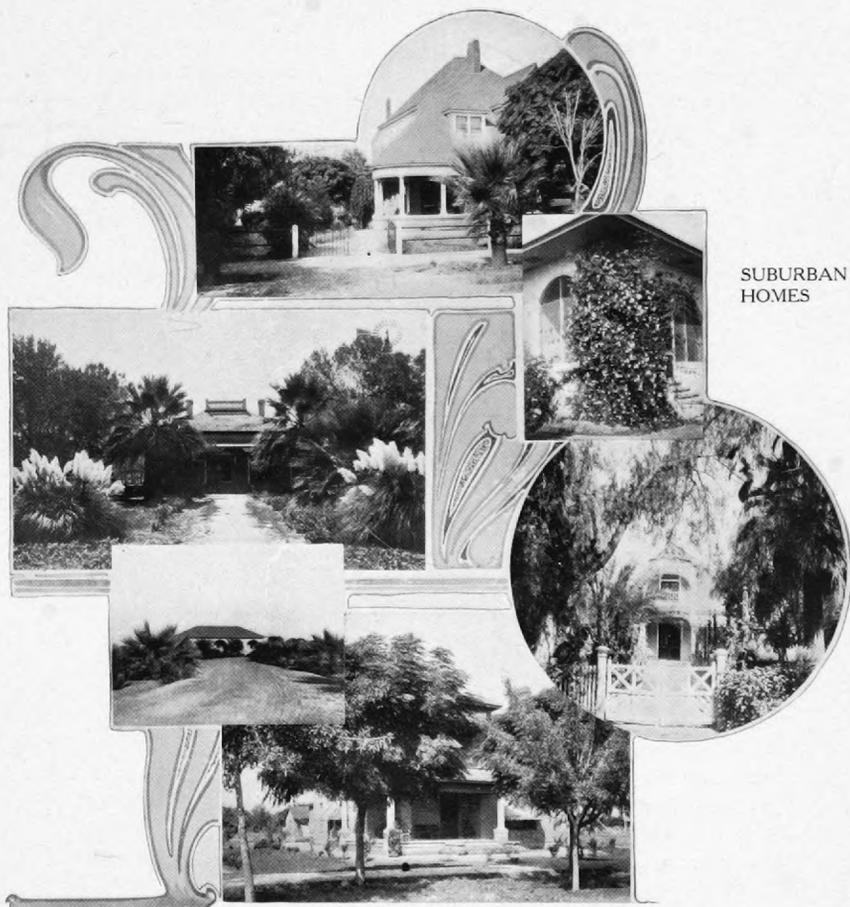
A R I Z O N A

that by selecting from 16 tested varieties, ripe peaches may be marketed from May to December.

Seedless grapes are shipped from Salt River Valley in car-load lots, first fresh, and later in the season as raisins. Grape growers look for profits of \$50 an acre clear of all expenses. Mesa has the largest seedless grape vineyard in the Territory. During the present season over four carloads of fresh grapes were shipped, bringing \$1.05 net in Chicago for 25 lb. crates. In addition tons of the fruit was dried for raisins.

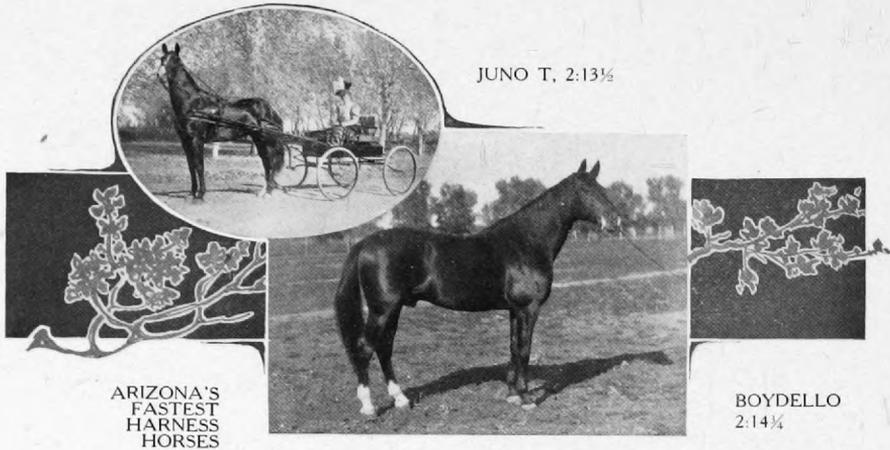
Almonds, sweet of kernel and thin of shell, are grown with profit here. The yield is from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre, netting 7 cents a pound after paying all expenses. Forty-three acres in one season produced \$4,100 worth of nuts.

The profits from strawberry growing may run as high as \$1,000 an acre, according to J. W. Black, who has given years to



SUBURBAN
HOMES

SALT RIVER VALLEY



the development of an "everbearing" berry. His actual returns from one strawberry "patch" 10 by 40 yards in extent were \$300. And the Arizona berry is quite as luscious as any raised. Whitelaw Reid, now Ambassador to England, testifies over his own signature in the New York Tribune of which he is editor, to picking strawberries for Christmas dinner one winter he spent in Phoenix. For a rotation of crops on 40 acres, Mr. Black makes this schedule: Strawberries, green corn, watermelons and tomatoes, ripening in succession and being marketed one after the other. From melons he figures returns of \$200 an acre.

But it is in cantaloupe growing that the Salt River Valley farmers really excel. Here, again, does early ripening favor this section, the melons being shipped at a time when the retailers' sign of "Arizona Cantaloupes" brings 50 to 75 cents apiece for them. Each year the acreage is increased and this season two and three carloads were shipped daily until a total of over 40 carloads went to eastern markets. The returns for the first shipments were \$6 a crate, net. Later \$3.40 a crate, net, was received for the standard size melons. For "ponies" the price was \$1.80 a crate, net. An average yield is from 150 to 200 crates to the acre.

A twenty-acre date orchard has been set out near Tempe by the U. S. Agricultural Department, where over a score of varieties imported from Morocco have been brought into bearing. The fruit grows in clusters of 30 to 40 lbs., and 3 to 6 clusters to the tree. The fresh fruit brings 25 cents a pound readily in the local market. Pears and plums, figs and pomegranates thrive, and of "garden truck" there are all the varieties in season, which means nearly all the year.

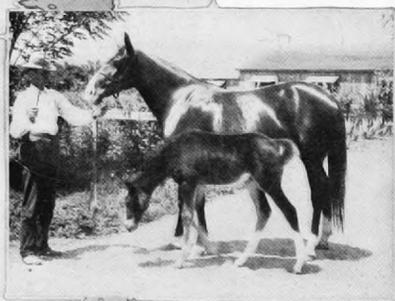
Ostrich farming is one of the growing industries of the Salt

A R I Z O N A

River Valley and one of great promise financially. Already this valley has four farms upon which these huge birds are bred and multiply as in their native environment, until one-third of all these birds in the United States are now herded in the vicinity of Phoenix. On the largest of these farms, over 1,000 full-grown birds are yielding an annual income of \$30,000 from the feathers. In fields enclosed with woven wire fences the young birds are herded in droves of several hundred. Breeding pairs are kept in pens of an acre each, two pens to the pair, so that alfalfa may be kept growing in one pen while the ostriches are cropping it in the other. After the first six weeks of their life, this is all the food the ostriches require, grazing like cattle and also picking up quartz which is scattered over the fields for their consumption as a chicken uses gravel. The average life of the ostrich is 75 years, but their time of usefulness for feather plucking is about 25 years.

Mating at four years of age, the ostriches remain paired for life, and in raising their young they practice a true division labor. In a shallow nest, scooped in the ground by the bird's

TYPES
OF SALT
RIVER
VALLEY
HORSES



SALT RIVER VALLEY

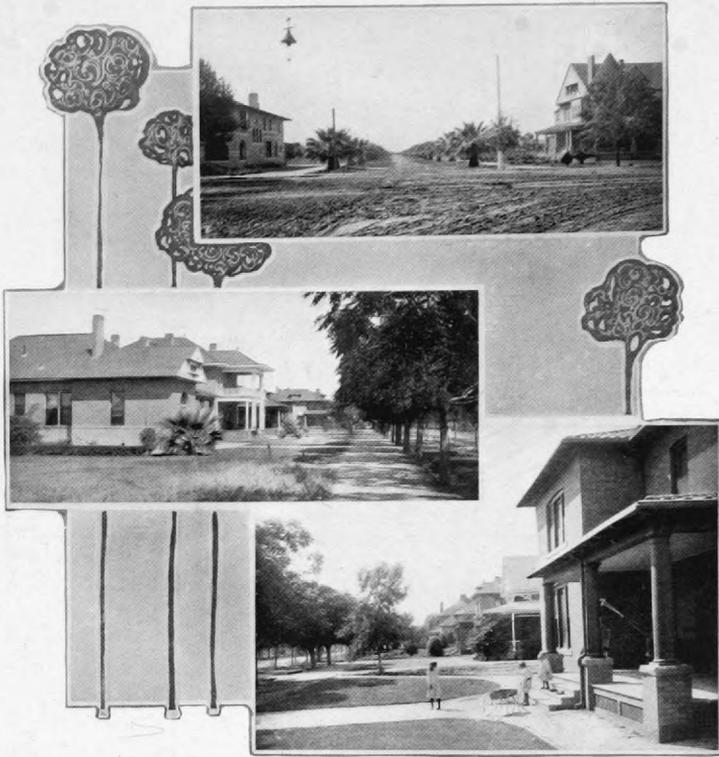
breast bone, eggs are laid every other day until 12 or 14 are deposited, each weighing about three pounds. Then for 42 days the hatching goes on, the eggs being turned every day by the birds, the male takes the nest at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the night watch, and is relieved at 9 o'clock in the morning by the female. Incubators are also used with as great success as the natural mode of hatching, and a conservative estimate is ten chicks a year from each pair. The newly-hatched chicks are the size of an ordinary hen and are marked with streaks of black on a yellowish plumage. Gaining in height at the rate of a foot a month, they are full grown at six months. Some mature birds weigh as much as 450 pounds and are 7 feet tall. The male bird, as is usually the case, has the more brilliant plumage, being jet black with pure white plumes—wing and tail feathers. The female birds are of a dull, brownish grey.

Ostrich feather plucking is no more painful than sheep shearing. The first plucking is at six months and every eight

PHOENIX
RESIDENCES



A R I Z O N A



STREET
SCENES
IN THE
RESIDENCE
DISTRICTS

months thereafter. The first feathers taken are not worth much, but beginning with the third plucking, a full crop is taken each time. These feathers are valued at \$20 for each plucking, or at the rate of \$30 a year for each bird. Ostriches are valued as follows: Six months old, \$100; one year, \$150; two years, \$250; three years, \$350; four years, \$800 a pair and upwards, some pairs being held as high as \$2,500. The annual cost of keeping the birds in large droves is from \$4 to \$6 a head. More than \$2,000,000 worth of ostrich feathers are imported every year, with an increasing demand, and experts declare the plumage of Arizona ostriches excels that of the South African birds.

The Salt River Valley has long been noted for its horses; both driving and draught animals being raised here under the most favorable conditions of climate and feed supply. Owners of speed horses are every year bringing their "strings" to the Valley for the advantage of winter training in a mild climate. An additional impetus is being given this by the building of a new mile track and a half-mile track on the grounds of the Arizona Territorial Fair Association at Phoenix. Substantial purses

SALT RIVER VALLEY



BUCKEYE
DAM
AND
CANAL

are set aside for racing at the fair, which will be held in December each year, and in addition matinee races are given during the winter to encourage breeders and owners. The fair grounds are fitted with commodious buildings, including stables for the especial purpose of wintering trotters in surroundings most conducive to their proper care and speeding.

ACCESS BY RAILROADS.

The Salt River Valley is reached by branch lines from two transcontinental railroads. From Ash Fork, on the main line of the Santa Fe System, runs for 197 miles the S. F. P. & P. Railway, through forests of pine and oak, and over mountains, past junctions from which go branch lines into districts rich with mines of copper and gold, and finally across rivers and into the Valley with Phoenix as its terminus. The branch line of the Southern Pacific and Rock Island Systems is the M. & P. & S. R. V. Railway, running northward 35 miles from Maricopa on the main line. This line runs across broad river beds and through virgin land to traverse a section of the most fertile part of the valley before reaching Phoenix. A branch from this road runs from Tempe to Mesa, and another spur taps the cantaloupe fields around Kyrene.

From the east, following the bed of the Gila River and cutting through rocky buttes is now building the Arizona & Eastern, a link in a new low grade main line for the Southern Pacific, leaving the present line at Bowie. When completed westward from Phoenix, through the Buckeye section, the Salt River Valley will be pierced by a through line with all that implies in the way of railway conveniences and rates.

Parallel with the A. & E. through the Gila canyon, the Phoenix & Eastern has been built and is in operation for over 100 miles eastward from Phoenix. Tapping a rich mineral section, this branch Santa Fe line is planned as a link in a low-grade through line for that great system. Another link is now being built westward from a point above Wickenburg, the S. F. P. &

A R - I Z O N A

P. connecting the two through Phoenix and so forming another direct main line as fast as road bed can be graded, track laid, bridges constructed and tunnels blasted.

PERTINENT FACTS.

The Salt River Valley is free from both killing frosts and sunstrokes.

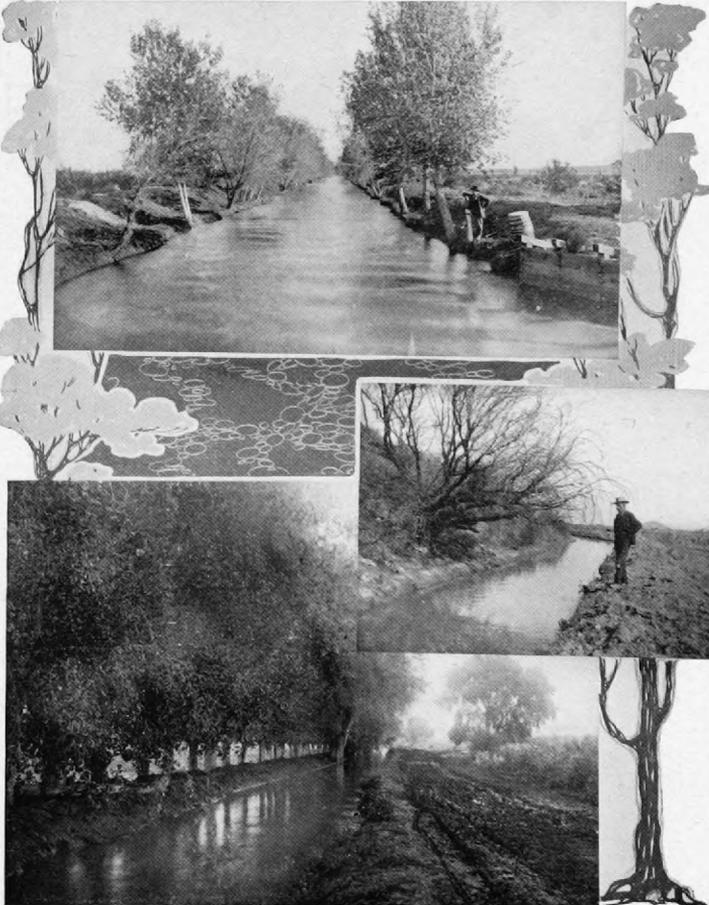
Ranch or farm hands are paid \$1 a day and board.

Carpenters get \$3.50 a day and bricklayers \$5.

Unimproved farm land sells for from \$20 to \$60 an acre, with water right.

Improved farm land sells for from \$40 to \$150 an acre, including water right.

The Salt River Valley enjoys 82 per cent of possible sunshine each and every year.



SALT
RIVER
VALLEY
IRRIGATION
CANALS

SALT RIVER VALLEY

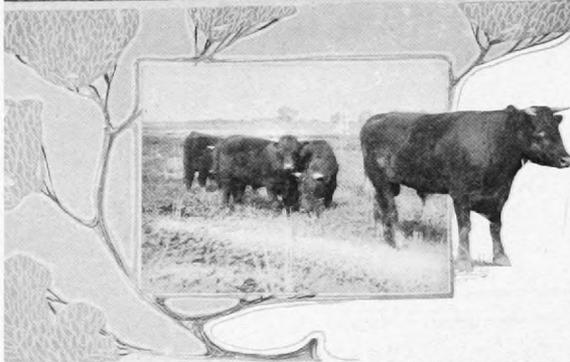


DAIRY FARMING

Shearing stations ship annually from the Phoenix market over one million pounds of wool.

Fine building stone is found in Maricopa County.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to England and editor of



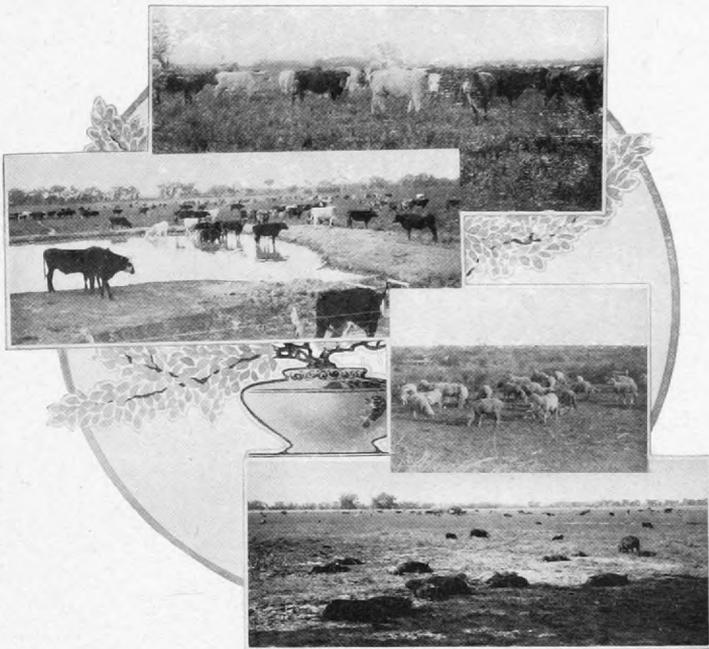
FATTENING CATTLE



A R I Z O N A

the New York Tribune, spent a winter in Arizona and said over his signature in the Tribune:

"The people of Arizona are still chiefly busy in the pioneer work of subduing it to the residence and uses of civilized man. But it has two transcontinental lines of railway, with numerous feeders; it has fast mails and rival telegraph lines and is throbbing with the intense life of the splendid west. Visitors will find an intelligent, orderly, enterprising and most hospitable community. They will find a country full of mines, full of rich agricultural lands, abounding in cattle and horses, in vineyards and orchards and the beginnings of very successful orange groves—a country, in fact, as full of promise for hardy and adventurous man now as California was in the fifties."



STOCK
RAISING

The average annual rainfall of the Salt River Valley is about 7 inches, and the average wind velocity is 5 miles an hour.

Maricopa County contains one-fourth the taxable wealth and one-sixth of the population of Arizona.

Nearly one million pounds of extracted honey is the annual shipment of bee-keepers in Salt River Valley; the product being marketed in carload lots to Eastern manufacturing bakers and confectioners at from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{8}$ cents a pound.

Dairying is carried on in Salt River Valley under exceptionally favorable conditions—no dry feed to be bought, no winter

SALT RIVER VALLEY



TERRITORIAL INSANE ASYLUM

shelter needed and a market for five times the present annual product.

The Tonto Reservoir will cost about \$4,000,000, or \$20 an acre for the 200,000 acres to receive its benefits, but payments will not commence until the reservoir is completed and then run for ten annual instalments without interest.

Phoenix and the whole surrounding country are free from fleas.

Phoenix has five banking institutions; Tempe two and Mesa one.

The Phoenix Industrial Indian School, three miles from the city, is the second largest institution of its kind in the United States, having over 700 pupils enrolled from 30 different tribes.

Residents of the Salt River Valley get the news of the world from three daily papers published in Phoenix; and one each in Tempe and Mesa, besides several weekly editions and special periodicals.

Unfurnished houses may be rented in Phoenix and nearby towns for from \$10 a month, upward, according to size and location.

Phoenix has a domestic water supply of three million gallons a day, pumped from deep wells, the water being pure and wholesome according to chemical analysis.

The Salt River Valley has an altitude of about 1,000 feet and is protected by surrounding hills from cold winds.

Phoenix is the location of the Territorial Capitol, as well as the county seat of Maricopa, the richest county in the Territory. Here are located the offices of Territorial officials and the Territorial Insane Asylum. The Supreme Court of the Territory meets in Phoenix. The U. S. Land Office, Surveyor General's office and U. S. Reclamation offices are here located.

The Territorial Normal School is located at Tempe and generously provided with buildings and equipment for an enrollment of about 200 pupils.

The principal religious denominations are represented in Phoenix and the other towns of the County. Nearly all have their own commodious houses of worship.

Dairy cows pastured on alfalfa have yielded as much as \$36

A R I Z O N A

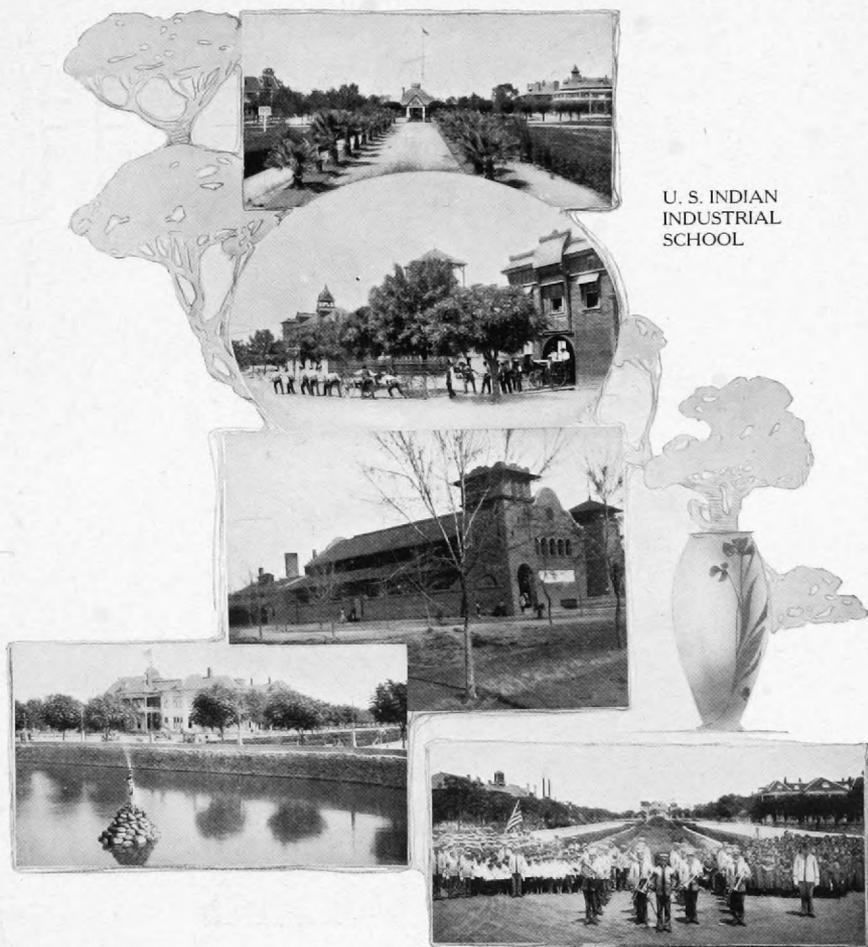
net a year, the stock ranging from \$35 to \$100 a head.

Free rural mail routes have headquarters at Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa, so that the whole valley receives daily mail deliveries and has adequate postoffice facilities.

An Agricultural Experiment Farm, maintained by the U. S. Government within two miles of Phoenix, is of great aid to farmers and fruit growers in determining the best varieties of various crops and how to successfully treat them.

The pure dry air of the Salt River Valley is especially conducive to health. Residents of the Valley are free from chills, fevers, malaria and rheumatism, incident to damp and malarious climates. There are no epidemics of contagious diseases and no typhoid fever.

Good roads and drives abound in the cities and country dis-



U. S. INDIAN
INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL

SALT RIVER VALLEY

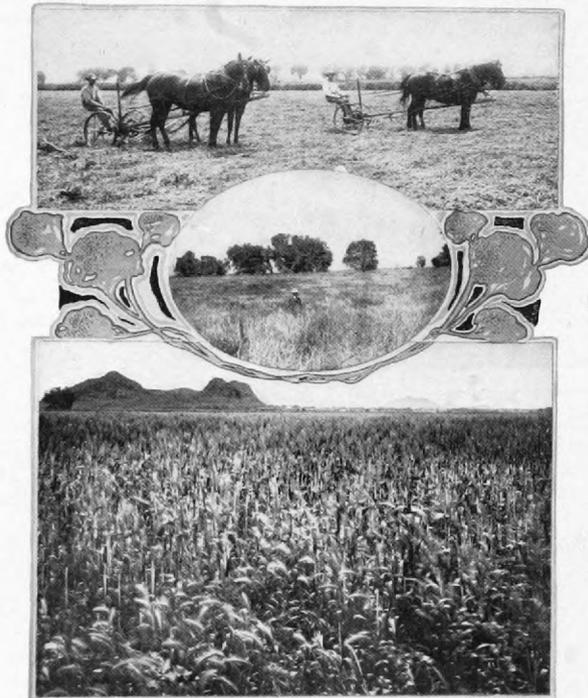
tricts of the Salt River Valley. Shady drives lead past prosperous farms, cattle pastures, orchards and vineyards and invite carriage and automobile riding.

Automobile and stage lines are in operation over the fine road to the Tonto Reservoir, connecting with wagon roads and railroad lines in the Valley. Comfortable stations along this road offer adequate accommodations for those who stop over from public conveyances or use their own teams to travel to the dam.

In the Salt River Valley are located Phoenix, Territorial Capital and county seat with 12,000 inhabitants and a thoroughly modern city; Tempe, with 1,500 inhabitants; Mesa, with 1,200 population; each surrounded by rich farm land; Glendale, Peoria, Alhambra and Scottsdale, suburban hamlets. Within Maricopa County are also Wickenburg, center of a rich mining district; Buckeye and Arlington, agricultural settlements.

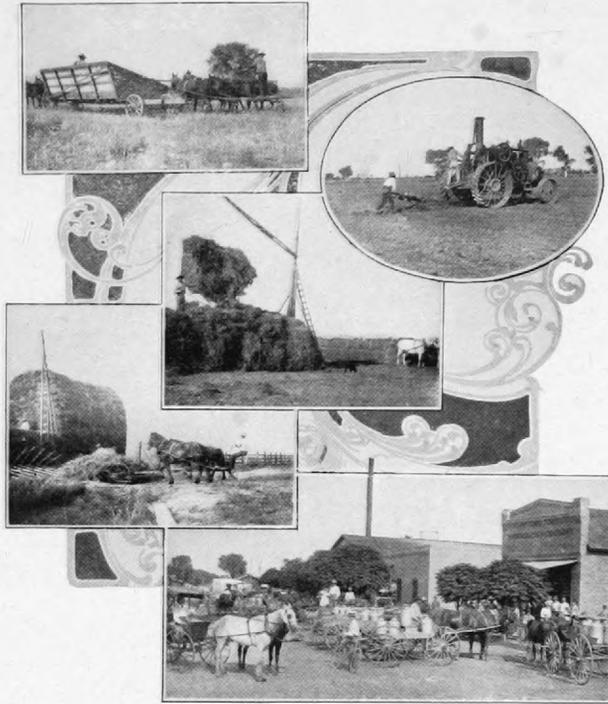
Poultry raisers find profitable occupation in the Salt River Valley, where there is always a good market for eggs and fowls and where chickens may be cared for under the most favorable conditions.

Lodges of the principal fraternal orders flourish in the cities of the Salt River Valley.



ALFALFA
AND
GRAIN

A R I Z O N A



SALT
RIVER
VALLEY
INDUSTRIES

Gold, copper and silver ore are found within Maricopa County and promising prospects are being developed into mines in the hills surrounding Phoenix.

Sugar beets may be grown in Salt River Valley with a heavy tonnage, a high percentage of sugar contents and large degree of purity. The completion of a factory now being built at Glendale will make a profitable market for the growers, as well as a good investment for the capitalist.

An apparently inexhaustible underground supply of water is being drawn upon by pumping plants for irrigation purposes until nearly 10,000 acres are now cultivated by this means. The introduction of cheaper power will largely increase the number of plants and the acreage supplied by them.

Special railroad rates applicable to Pacific Coast points apply also to the Salt River Valley, or stop-over privileges may be obtained for a trip to Phoenix.

The public schools of Salt River Valley are of high standard. Last year in 105 schools in the county, including 76 primary and 29 grammar, there were 4,304 pupils in attendance. It cost \$75,-263.41 to maintain the schools, of which \$59,035.58 was paid to teachers. County school property is valued at \$256,615, which does not include the Phoenix High School valued at \$44,300.