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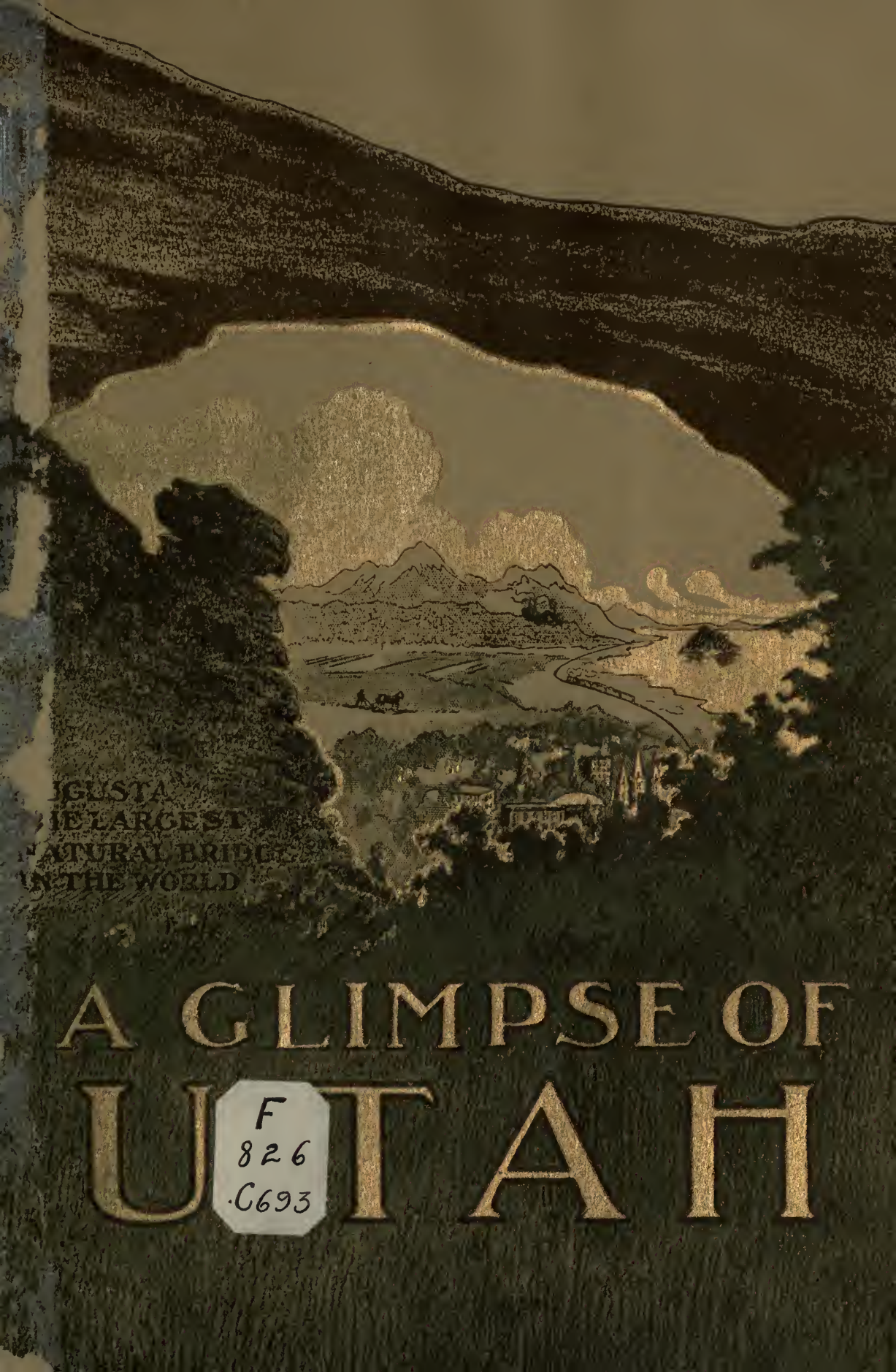
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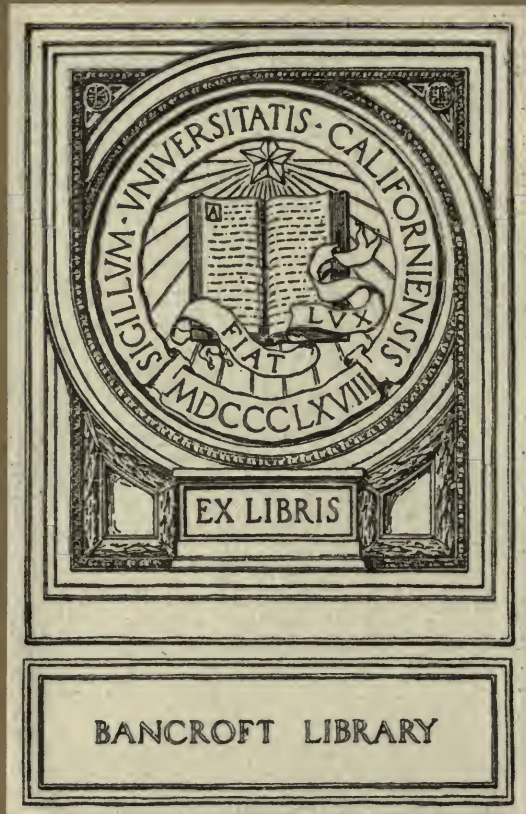
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LARGEST
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A GLIMPSE OF UTAH

its

Resources Attractions
and Natural Wonders

by

Edward F. Colborn



Issued by
The Passenger Department
of the
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad

1910



Saltair Pavilion,
Great Salt Lake.


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S. K. HOOPER
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT
DENVER, COLO.

A glimpse of Utah -
A passing view -
Of a land that was old,
When the west was new;
Of happy homes,
In shaded dells;
Where all is peace,
And plenty dwells;
Of mountains high -
Whose wavering lines,
Are marked with the shafts
Of a thousand mines;
Of a city beautiful,
Historic and quaint;
Where a sinner may live,
And yet be a "saint";
Of a salty sea -
Weird, dead and still -
Where the bathers float,
On the waves at will.
All this, and more -
The traveller will see,
When he journeys through Utah,
By the "D" and R.R.



"Monument to Brigham Young and the Utah Pioneers,"
Salt Lake City,
Unveiled July 24, 1897.

C. E. Dallin, Sculptor.



Preface

EVERY book—great or small—should have a preface.

It is the reader's right to be told in advance for what purpose the book was written, and what he may expect to find along the paths of print if he shall follow them to their end.

This book was written to give wider publicity to the phenomenal development now going on in Utah; to tell the wonderful story of the achievements of a people who, in little more than half a century, wrought out of a wilderness a populous and productive state; and to stimulate, so far as a book may, inquiry by capitalists and homeseekers about the opportunities awaiting them on the other side of the range.

As the title suggests, the book will give only a glimpse—a mere outline—of the many interesting and curious things, God- and man-made, to be seen in Utah. To attempt more would be to fill volumes and then leave the record but half written.

The reader will be shown among the print many scenes of grandeur and beauty, and will be told just enough about the mining, smelting, manufacturing, agricultural, horticultural, stock-growing and other interests; the social and educational advantages; the scenic, bathing and other attractions, the climate, and enough about the enterprise and industry of the people who live and prosper in Utah, to give him a good general idea of the state.

There will be a little about the Mormons, just now somewhat misunderstood and misjudged, and something about the Uintah Reservation recently opened to settlement, and about the little railroad that runs into it.

Here and there will be found a few figures—not many—just a few, as measurements, and for the information of those who enjoy such things. There will not be an intentional untruth nor a wilful exaggeration among them. Indeed, all the way through, the book will tell the truth, as the truth appears to be.

Early Days
in Utah.



Oldest House in Salt Lake City.
Built in 1847.

The Early Settlement of Utah



Angel Moroni, Top of Temple,
Salt Lake City.

UTAH'S story begins on the very first page of the history of trans-Missouri settlement.

The story is not only of a state upbuilt in a desert wilderness by a remarkable plan of co-operative effort, but of the growth of a peculiar religion in little more than sixty years, from a mere handful, to more than half a million followers.

The Mormons founded Utah in 1847. On July 24 of that year, their "First Company," comprising 143 men, 3 women and 2 children under the leadership of Brigham Young, entered the Salt Lake Valley and settled upon the site of Salt Lake City.

The journey of that company through more than one thousand miles of an unexplored wilderness has no parallel in the history of human courage and fortitude.

¶ Ordinarily, the marches of civilization have been by slow stages,—not by leaps and bounds. The outpost of far western settlement was on the Missouri river in 1847. In just 109 days Brigham Young, by a bold dash, moved it over and beyond the country now occupied by the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

The prophet Brigham and his people believed that the Lord pointed out the way and guided the heroic little company through the perils and savagery of desert, mountains and plains. This, we do not know; but we do know that the wonderful journey was finished without an assault from Indians and that neither death nor serious sickness came to the company.

¶ Those who view today the matchless valley of the Great Salt Lake and see what husbandry has done, can have no conception of the scene of desolation spread around the pioneers when they unyoked their oxen at their journey's end. Great gray ranges of

mountains, their tops here and there among the clouds, hemmed in the sage-grown, alkali valley; silence and solitude—the dreads of the desert—were everywhere, and over against the western horizon, sullenly within its salt-bound shores, lay that freak of Nature—the “Dead Sea of Utah.”

Is it any wonder that the little company huddled close about their great leader, and listened with upturned and appealing faces while he fervently called upon God to hold them longer “In the hollow of His hand!”

Early
Emigrant Train.



(FROM AN ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH MADE IN 1868.)

¶ The reasons for this unparalleled journey were these: The “Saints”—so-called,—few in number and poor in purse, had lately fled from their city, Nauvoo, in Illinois. This flight was the result of a long standing trouble with their Gentile neighbors, which finally ended in the assassination of Joseph Smith, founder and first Prophet of Mormonism. After this tragic occurrence, the Mormons, feeling that the East was closed to them forever, set their faces towards the West, in the hope that somewhere out in the distant unexplored country beyond the Rocky Mountains they would find a place where they could build up a community and be free from interference in the practice of their religion. To

search for this place and to found such a settlement, Brigham Young and his company made the memorable journey of 1847.

After the arrival of the first company, other companies were sent out in rapid succession, and within five years more than five thousand of the faith were living in and around Salt Lake City.

But Brigham's dream of isolation was soon dispelled by the discovery of gold in California. What followed that event every school boy knows; the Pony Express and Overland Coach came and vanished; the mines were opened; railroads were built across the continent; the circles of settlement were widened to the most distant valleys; and by steady steps Utah became a populous and prosperous state, and Salt Lake, the unrivaled city of the Inter-Mountain Empire.

¶ The Utah pioneers are passing away. Of that "First Company" but three remain. History, if impartial, will judge them fairly and will write their names in such shining letters upon her pages that through all the flights of time youth will see them there and be inspired to greater deeds.

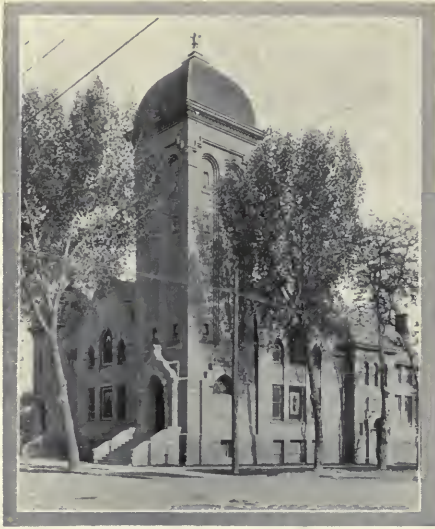
The tasks set for them to perform were new. Theirs was not to clear away the forest beneath its friendly shade; theirs was to toil on the blistering sands under the scorching desert sun. Theirs was not to fell near-by trees and make them into habitations; theirs was to mould and sun-bake the clay into bricks and fashion them into shelters. Theirs was not to plant in fertile soil and await the sure rain to bring on the harvest; theirs was to sow in the sand, and quicken it into fertility with the run-a-way waters of mountain streams.

They gave irrigation to us; they built the first telegraph line west of the Rockies; they laid down railroads; these and many other things did they do to help make an empire.

All hail to them—the passed and the passing Utah pioneers!



The Days of the Overland Stage, 1868.



First Methodist Church.



First Congregational Church.



Presbyterian Church.



St. Mary's Cathedral.

SOME SALT LAKE CITY CHURCHES.



(FROM AN ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH)

Brigham Young and his Followers in Southern Utah. The Prophet, wearing a tall white hat, is seated left of the center. This picture was taken during one of President Young's annual pilgrimages through the Territory.

About the Mormons and Gentiles

IT should be taken for granted that the people of Utah, whose achievements along every line of endeavor have been so magnificent, need no certificate of character, and indeed they do not. But Mormonism has not been acceptable to the world at large, and because of its unpopularity much misinformation is extant about the faith and its followers. There have been conflicts between religionists throughout all of the history of creeds, and the writer has no intention of attempting to reconcile the difference between the belief of those who follow the teachings of Joseph Smith and of those whose trust is in other plans of salvation.

But to this he can and does cheerfully testify: That the people of Utah of every creed will compare favorably in intelligence, honesty, industry, hospitality and business ability with the people of any part of the Union. They are not by any means all of the Mormon faith, but they are all proud of Utah and labor industriously to develop her resources; they commingle in business and socially; they have a welcome for the stranger, and are all united in anxious endeavor to realize for Utah the high destiny which they fervently believe awaits her.



St. Mark's Cathedral.

¶ There is hardly a church in Christendom that can not be found prospering in Utah. In music, in art and in the drama, Utah has produced celebrities of world wide recognition. The schools, public and private, are housed in fine buildings and taught by the best teachers that money will employ.

That there are local questions, political and otherwise, upon which all are not agreed, goes without saying; but in that respect Utah does not differ from her sister states. To these brief statements nothing need be added, except the assurance that there is no reason, political, social or religious, why Utah may not furnish a happy abiding place for all who come within her borders.



Assembly Hall.

Tabernacle.

Temple.

Temple Square, Salt Lake City.

Some Natural Wonders

BYRON wrote of Portugal, a half century ago:
"Oh Christ! It is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land."

But Byron had little to inspire his pen compared with what Utah can furnish to one who would write of her marvels. No land under the sun contains so many illustrations of creative eccentricity. If Nature had intended the state to be her "Old Curiosity Shop," she could not have tossed into her work more odds and ends of rare substances, unusual formations and strange topographical features.

Where else in all the earth is there a gash such as the one through which roars and tumbles the Colorado?

Is there anything anywhere to compare with Utah's Dead Sea, or its sister-sea of solid salt?

And the natural bridges in the wilderness of the San Juan—one with a span three hundred and thirty feet long of solid sandstone two hundred and twenty-two feet high, and wide enough to carry over the frightful chasm beneath the mighty arch, the marching armies of all Europe. It would take a hundred "Natural Bridges" like the one in Virginia told of in McGuffey's old "Third Reader," to make one like this. Where else can their like be found?

And then the great fields of rare hydro-carbons; the beds of sulphur; the mountains of crystal salt; the hot springs that flow from the tops of columns that stand like monuments upon the plain, and that strangest of all things in mineralogy, the buried and petrified silver-chloride forest at Leeds—where can such curios be seen, except in Utah?

CIn a passing glance, mere mention is all that can be given of these queer features; but the Great Salt Lake, Utah's most interesting natural phenomenon, is so widely associated with her name that a brief description of it here is justified.

Cardenas, the Spanish rover, probably visited it during the Sixteenth Century when he was searching for the fabled "Seven Golden Cities of Quiviri," and Father Escalante heard of it from

Archway of the
 "Caroline" Nat-
 ural Bridge, San
 Juan County,
 Utah.

Height...205 ft.
 Thickness at top
 of arch...107 ft.
 Width of top of
 arch.....49 ft
 Width of span
 186 ft.
 Height of span,
 98 ft.



The "Edwin" Nat-
 ural Bridge, San
 Juan Co., Utah.

Height.....104 ft.
 Thickness at top
 of arch...10 ft.
 Width of top of
 arch.....35 ft.
 Width of span
 194 ft.
 Height of span
88 ft.



View from lower
 side of the Great
 "Augusta" Nat-
 ural Bridge, across
 White Canon, San
 Juan Co., Utah.

Height...222 ft.
 Thickness at top
 of arch...65 ft.
 Width of top of
 arch.....28 ft.
 Width of span
261 f..
 Height of span
157 ft.



the Indians in 1776; but the credit for its discovery is generally given to Jim Bridger, who first saw it from the mouth of Bear River, in 1824.

The lake is about seven times larger than the "Dead Sea" of Palestine, and carries about the same per cent of salt. This per cent is from 19 to 22, according to the season of the year, and calculations fix the total of the salt in the lake at four hundred million tons. The waters are sluggish and green-hued. They are very buoyant, and so clear that the eye can penetrate them to great depths. Gulls innumerable, whose breeding place is one of the eight islands in the lake, frequent the waters, in which nothing lives except a small shrimp.

Old timers have observed that this strange body of water rises and falls in cycles of approximately seven years, attaining in modern times about the same maximum and minimum depths. At present it is rising, and has been doing so for more than two years.

Exterior View.



Utah Hot Pots, Wasatch County.

Interior View.

¶ One of the largest bathing pavilions in the world—Saltair—easily accessible to all trans-continental travelers, is eleven miles distant from Salt Lake City. A bath in the lake is an experience never to be forgotten. The bather has beneath his feet sand as soft as velvet, and may float upon the surface of the waves without the slightest effort; indeed, he could not sink if he should try.

All of these rare things in Utah are attractions, and as such are offered to those of our countrymen who find pleasure in the study of the curious in nature.

¶ A word about the scenery to close the chapter. Utah's scenes are all her own. They were set by the Master, seemingly to inspire with their beauty rather than to awe with their grandeur. There is a touch of Switzerland in the rapidly rising, pointed peaks of the Wasatch, and a glimpse of Italy in the fragrant, fertile valleys at their feet. And the blue of the skies—and the tints of the sunsets—these are indescribable. Moran and other great painters have recorded the colors from the palette of the sun when at nightfall he sinks behind the great Salt Lake, and have declared the spectacle to be one of the most beautiful ever presented to mortal eyes. The richest and softest and altogether most satisfying of the scenery is along the Denver & Rio Grande, which enters through the stately portals of Castle Gate and, following the gorges, climbs over the Wasatch and drops down into the tranquil mountain-bound Utah Valley, the like of which, for pastoral beauty, no other land affords.

¶ After the tremendous presentations of the Rocky Mountains, the Utah Valley, with its Alpine setting, is most inviting. It is a fitting *finale* to the grand panorama through which the traveler has long journeyed. After Utah Valley he will see the Great Salt Lake, and after that the deserts of Nevada await him, over the lonely wastes of which he will carry a restful feeling, inspired by the pleasant scenes he has last visited.

Main Street,
Salt Lake City.



About Some of Utah's Cities and Towns

SALT LAKE CITY is known around the world. Historically, it is a place of great interest, not only because it has witnessed the vigorous growth of one of the most peculiar religions known, from a mere handful of adherents sixty years ago to more than half a million believers; but because it was nursed into life in the wilderness of the far west, a thousand miles beyond the then farthest outpost of civilization. It was intended by its founders to be a community and not a city, and was laid out with broad streets, and in blocks large enough for farms. But what was proposed was not realized—irresistibly a city grew upon the community site—a city as beautiful and prosperous as any in our land. Its situation, not far distant from the shores of Great Salt Lake, in an elbow of the mountains, with great peaks towering over it on the north and east, and a valley, rioting in foliage and plenty, stretching away for many miles to the south and west, is the most perfect a city ever had.



Salt Lake's New Skyscraper District.

As a business place there is nothing to compare with it in any direction for six hundred miles. It is the beating business heart of an empire; a great railroad center, with that greatness but half achieved; the largest smelting center by far in the world, and the middle of a productive and rapidly developing area that takes in the best part of the mining lands of the United States.



City and County Building, Salt Lake City.

Whatever other cities have, Salt Lake has in some degree, and Salt Lake has many things possessed by no other place in the world.

The Great Salt Lake, with its marvelous bathing, is one of these, and the famous Temple of the Mormons—forty years in building—is another. This structure and the queer round-roofed Tabernacle by its side, are far famed attractions. Then there are the broad, brook-lined streets with their trimmings of trees, the palatial homes of Utah's many millionaires, and the quaint old "dobies" and other styles of architecture that still remain to remind us of the times when the wastes of desert were still to be redeemed, and when to live in Salt Lake was to toil and suffer and almost starve. These are among the sights that make Salt Lake City the most unique



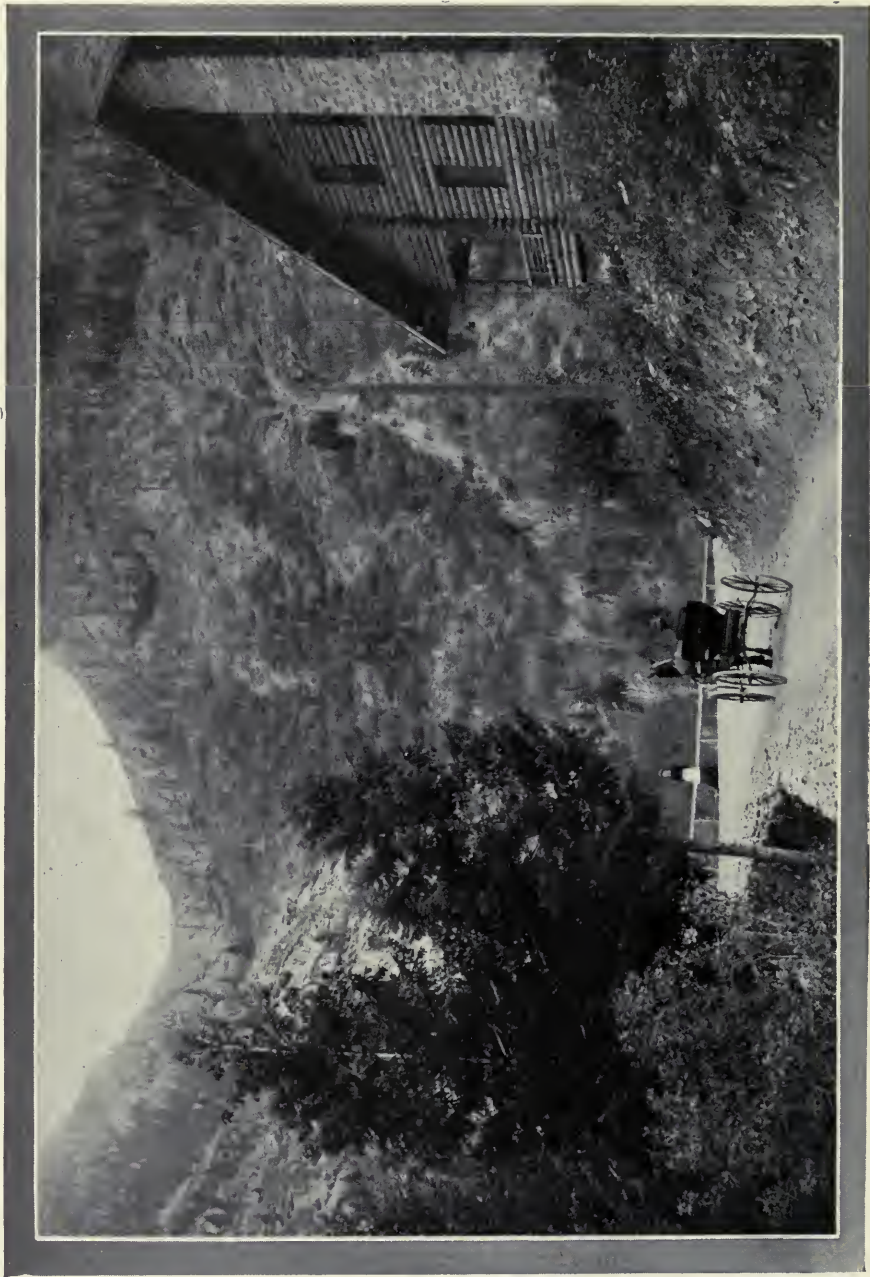
New Federal Building, Salt Lake City.



Beehive and Lion House, Two Former Homes of Brigham Young.



Black Rock, Great Salt Lake.



The Hermitage, Ogdén Cañon.

and interesting place to visit in all the West. There are many millions being spent in and around Salt Lake at this writing, and the city, already with a population of 110,000, is expanding at the rate of 10,000 per annum.

It will grow amazingly during the next few years; but it will not outgrow its beauty nor ever cease to be an inviting spot to those who range for pleasure or business, between the two oceans.

OGDEN, thirty-seven miles north of Salt Lake, where the beautiful Weber River ends its fretting and foaming among the rocky gorges of the Wasatch, and spreads out to lazily flow through the valley—Ogden, at the mouth of one of the most picturesque cañons in all the mountain country, is the second city of Utah.

It has railroads reaching almost everywhere worth reaching, a power plant that cost \$1,600,000, a great sugar factory, manufacturing and business houses of importance and all of the other things usually found in a city.

Ogden has a world all its own, and dominates it with an energy that stops at no effort and “acknowledges no criterion but success.” The city is to be one of the most important in the inter-mountain region, and is well worth investigating as a place for investment.

There are others—Provo, Logan, Brigham City, Springville, lying among the farms and orchards—and Park City, Bingham, Eureka, Stockton, Marysville, perched high among the mines.

Provo and Springville, typical agricultural towns—almost cities, in fact, for they have municipal improvements of the highest order,—are important points upon the Denver & Rio Grande and thrive amazingly upon the trade of the productive Utah Valley. Provo has nearly 8,000 population, and Springville is a close second. Around these



Packard Library, Salt Lake City.

little cities is perhaps better exemplified than anywhere else in the state, the perfection of Utah agriculture. They are at the very center of the granary of the state and in the midst of a population enjoying the highest degree of prosperity.

Of the mining camps, Bingham, Park City and Eureka, on the Denver & Rio Grande, have a place in the history of mining, earned by two generations of production. Upon their past achievements and present activity Utah may well rest her fame as a mining state. Of the five hundred million dollars or more of state metal production, these three camps are entitled to a credit of at least three hundred million dollars. To visit them is to find bustle in business and to see tramways high in air carrying processions of ore-laden buckets to mammoth mills. Such a visit will well repay the sightseer. It will give him a comprehension of mining and its importance which he can never get by reading. The Denver & Rio Grande makes these centers of the mining industry easily a feature of the western tour, and more and more, every year, are the camps visited by trans-continental travelers. Underground, on hundreds of miles of electric-lighted highways, the busy miners toil among the treasures, well paid and content; and on the surface, trade and traffic go on and prosperity prevails.



Within Temple Square, Salt Lake City.

Agriculture

UTAH is a mountainous region; but the ranges are broken and are threaded by broad fertile valleys. These valleys measure the greatest depths of "Lake Bonneville," the ancient sea that swept over most of Utah, and of which the Great Salt Lake is the remainder. Extending through the state in a chain from north to south, the principal valleys, with the low mesas and smaller lateral valleys, comprise the productive area of Utah. To the limit of the water supply, the science of agriculture by irrigation has been carried in these valleys to the highest stage of perfection. They rival in productiveness the famed fields of Spain and the Nile. Agriculture and its attendant occupations rank second to mining among Utah's resources. As at present developed, it is an important factor in the prosperity of the state, and, besides furnishing occupation for a large number of people, supplies a considerable part of the food products consumed at home. Great increase in the productive area will be made when the large bodies of unreclaimed lands are given to water by reservoir and other projects now being constructed by private capital and by the Government under the provisions of the National Irrigation Law.

The principal farm products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, alfalfa, timothy, potatoes, sugar beets, and the usual garden vegetables. Some corn is grown, but the total is inconsiderable.

The varying altitudes of the state make it possible to suit the various crops to the most favorable climatic conditions. In the Cache Valley, on the extreme north, where the elevation is about 5,000 feet, the hardier grains and fruits are raised; on the extreme south, in "Utah's Dixie," near St. George, and along the Rio Virgin, where the climate is semi-tropical, cotton is extensively grown; and almonds, figs, pomegranates and most delicious wine-grapes are raised. Between these two extremes, in the valleys of Weber, Salt Lake, Utah, San Pete, Sevier and others of lesser size, all of the crops common to the temperate zone are grown.

Q A new oasis is springing up on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande at Green River. There, the water supply is abundant, and

there, within three years, will be a fruit-growing section as remarkable as the one around Grand Junction. The climatic and soil conditions are exceedingly fine for this industry and the irrigation canals constructed and new ones now under way insure the future greatness of this district. It is an interesting fact that from Green River to Moab there is one hundred and eighty miles of scenery which is unrivalled except by that of the Grand Cañon at its most majestic part. This includes the ancient homes of the Cliff-Dwellers and at times perpendicular walls that rise from one to three thousand feet. Moab has long been famed for the perfection of its fruits, which find a ready market in the mining camps of Western Colorado and elsewhere.

Green River is a navigable stream and numerous small crafts make use of the waters. In good time larger boats will no doubt go into service to handle the fruit and other shipments which increased settlement will supply. Then there will be no more pleasant trip than down this picturesque and interesting river.



Sunset on Green River, Utah.

The Green River is the largest navigable stream in the Rocky Mountain region, and affords abundant water for irrigating an extensive agricultural district.

Measured by financial returns to the farmer and to the manufacturer's employees, the sugar beet is the leading soil product of Utah. The growing of this began some years ago in the Utah Valley at a time when the Mormon Church undertook in a small way to make beet sugar. So exceptionally good was the quality and quantity of the yield, that the original mill soon took on mam-



The Beautiful
Utah Valley.

moth proportions and the sugar industry grew until now there are four mammoth plants in Utah, which has become one of the foremost of the sugar-making states.

These plants produced 99,500,000 pounds in 1909, valued at \$4,477,500. The beet growers number for that year, 4,284, and their gross receipts for beets were \$2,033,000. To the sugar beet returns add the returns for grain, potatoes and hay, for live stock, slaughtered and sold, for wool, poultry and eggs, honey and wax,

from the dairy, orchards and vineyards, and Utah's farm output for 1909 may easily be estimated at \$40,000,000.

In round numbers there are about 22,000 farms in Utah and approximately 100,000 people are engaged in farming and kindred callings.

¶ The Mormons are natural-born farmers and do practically all of the farming. Their like for intelligence, thrift and industry would be hard to find. In at least two respects the Utah farmer stands alone; he has solved without turmoil or litigation the problem of the impartial distribution of irrigation waters, and he has exemplified the value to the community of the small farm thoroughly cultivated, over large holdings but half tilled. One of the wise teachings of Brigham Young was, that a man should not own more land than he can thoroughly cultivate, and so, from the very beginning, the Mormon land holdings have been small. Forty acres is called a large farm in Utah, and there are hundreds of the five and ten-acre size. One of the results of this system is seen in the populous character of the Utah valleys; another, in the almost total lack of unemployed land. To pass through one of these val-



A Sugar Beet Field.



Gathering Sugar Beets near Lehi.

leys, is to constantly feel that you are in a straggling town—so close are the homes together. Contrast this with the situation in states like Kansas for instance, where the farms average 160 acres.

If we may count five to a family, a section of land in Kansas would have but twenty inhabitants. In Utah, under the five-acre farm system, if we allow the same number to a family, a section would have 640 inhabitants; under the ten-acre farm system, a section would have 320, and counting the farms at 40 acres, a section would have 80 inhabitants.

It almost passes belief that a tract of but five acres can be made to support a family, and yet in Utah it does do that in hundreds of cases, and, more than that, provides a surplus to be laid by for good farm stock, a piano for the girls, a few shares of sugar or co-operative stocks and a little account in the savings bank, as against "a rainy day."

¶ The agricultural valleys of Utah are among the show sights of the state. All the people take pride in them, and few are the travelers who do not rank them among the most fertile and beautiful anywhere to be found. Viewed from near-by mountain-sides, the little farms are seen lying side by side with almost the regularity of the squares of a chessboard. Sometimes they are defined by rows of Lombardy poplars—sometimes by hedges. The houses, unpretentious, but home-like, are trimmed about with beds of flowers, and the Virginia creeper, ivy and other climbing vines, grow



The Great Organ Rock.
(Four hundred feet in height.)

up their sides. Cleanliness and system mark every holding, and, throughout, the scene is threaded with the green banks of canals and laterals.

This beauty of scene is present in the Cache, Weber and Salt Lake valleys; but it attains its highest perfection and harmony in Utah Valley, through which the Denver & Rio Grande passes on the way to Salt Lake.

Here, the west-bound traveler is treated to a scenic surprise. The train descending from the heights of the Wasatch, emerges suddenly from the mouth of the last rocky gorge upon an exquisite scene. Generally, this is during the morning hours, when the air is clear and man and beast are going to the fields. On every hand and reaching well up the high mesas that fringe the valley, are squares of green and gold sprinkled with homes. And in the center, shimmering in the sun, lies Utah Lake. There may be sights more soothing and restful, lovelier and more peaceful than this, but if there be, this writer has not seen them. Travelers who have looked upon the Valley of the Mohawk, the vale of Chamouni and other famed pastoral scenes, say that Utah Valley shames them all. Frame this valley with the treeless, cañon-seamed mountains that rise abruptly from the plain twelve thousand feet high, and you have a picture as splendid as any that God has hung upon the walls of the world.



Panoramic View

Fruit Growing

THE growing of fruit in Utah began with pioneer days, and thirty years ago the Salt Lake peach was famous; but the production was for home consumption only, and after the early orchards were worn out by age and the ravages of insects, the industry fell into neglect. The first step to recover lost ground was taken some ten years ago when a compulsory spraying law was enacted. The real awakening, however, did not come until Utah suffered state-wide humiliation over her defeat by Idaho in the fruit contest held by the National Irrigation Congress at Ogden about five years ago. Then the people became conscious of their wasted opportunities and went to work to make fruit growing a profitable industry. The State Horticultural Society was formed and tree planting became almost a craze. Result: Utah took practically all the prizes and sweep-stakes for the size and flavor of her fruit at the Irrigation Congress contests since held at Sacramento and Albuquerque, and the Salt Lake Commercial Club now has on exhibition, silver trophies then awarded, valued at more than \$5,000. Orchardists are seeking locations all over the state, and the great plateaus lying along the Green, Grand, and San Rafael Rivers are now the scenes of a scramble for land and water by companies and individuals who are convinced by the phenomenal horti-



the City of Ogden.

cultural successes at Green River, that the whole eastern portion of Utah has the climate and soil to make it, under water, one of the greatest fruit-producing sections of the world.

This territory—always until now considered an unreclaimable waste—is all tributary to the Rio Grande System. The waters of its deep-cutting streams will now be raised to the plateaus by pumping plants and gravity; reservoirs will be built to hold the flood waters, and, unless all predictions of expert fruit growers fail, that part of Utah will in ten years be covered with orchards and be worth as much per acre as are the lands around Palisade and Grand Junction.

The Salt Lake Tribune, in its annual summary for 1909, reports 3,000,000 fruit trees planted in Utah during 1908, and predicts 5,000,000 for 1910.

Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are generally grown. In Washington County—Utah's "Dixie Land"—where the climate is semi-tropical and cotton is a product—figs, almonds and pomegranates are grown—and a grape famous for its flavor and the insidiousness of its wine.



In Utah's
"Dixie Land."
A Vineyard, near
St. George, with
the Mormon
Temple in the
distance.

Stock and Wool Growing, Dairying, Poultry and Bees

THERE are no larger cattle herds in Utah; but the ever-increasing agricultural area enables small holders to add to their herds, and the increase during the last decade is estimated from 50 to 300 head per owner. Dairy and beef stock comprise most herds. The grades are constantly improving and no expense is counted too much if it will insure high beef and milk-making standards. The 1909 assessment shows 215,151



A Utah Industry—the Wool Goes all Over the World.

cattle, 1,408,248 sheep, 77,606 horses and mules, and 14,087 swine, the aggregate value being \$10,983,694. The cattle shipments for 1909 were 30,000 head, and the sheep 250,000 head. Sales of sheep and mutton for 1909 aggregated \$8,000,000—an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the sales of 1908. Nutritious bunch-grass—an excellent feed for cattle—is found on the mountain sides and on the broad plateaus, and the semi-desert portions of southern and eastern Utah furnish large grassy areas for sheep.

Many Utah farms have the mountains for a background. There, sheltered by deep cañons, the holdings of the farms are grazed. Utah's dairy product is estimated at \$2,000,000 per year. Salt Lake and Ogden are large consumers of milk, and creameries are operated in many portions of the state.

¶ The poultry industry belongs to every farm; but the supply does not approach the demand. More than \$400,000 have been sent out of the state for poultry and eggs during 1909. Utah has an inviting field for raisers of poultry and eggs and fortunes are waiting those who engage in the business. The climatic conditions are favorable and the rapidly increasing demand will more than keep pace with the supply, even though it be many times duplicated. Bee culture is a common adjunct of farming and the assessment for 1909 shows 12,992 hives, valued at \$32,817.



The Half Tunnel
Cañon of the Grand River.

Minerals and Mining

UTAH mining began in 1870, and the total output of the state from that time to this has been about \$498,446,724.55. The metal production for 1909 was \$26,131,070.97. Copper led with 75,729,933 pounds, value \$9,794,588.92. The gold was 198,194 ounces, value \$4,096,771.98. The silver, 11,275,847 ounces, value \$6,031,306.66. The lead,



Daly West and Quincy Mines, Park City, Utah.

127,630,024 pounds, value \$5,420,447.11; and the zinc, 14,498,000 pounds, value \$787,956.30. The dividends for the year were \$7,932,019.

From the beginning until the discovery of the great copper zone at Bingham in 1899, when Utah became an important red metal producer, the holdings were confined to small areas and the development of the industry was carried on by individuals and corporations. That was the period of the "Emma," "Flagstaff," "Ontario"

and other mines celebrated in Utah history. When copper was discovered the era of consolidated mining began. Large aggregations of eastern capital at once began taking over the important mines and organizing them with new territory into great groups. As a result, the old names were lost and a new nomenclature established with "Boston Consolidated," "Utah Copper," "Colorado Mining," "Silver King Coalition" and "Utah Consolidated," as sample titles. Under consolidation, millions were spent for mine and mill equipment to reduce the cost of extraction and for the salvation of values in ores that formerly were considered of too low grade for any use. The consolidated companies took over practically the entire Bingham District and obtained a strong foothold in Park City and Tintic, where lead and silver are the dominant metals.

The results of consolidated mining have been marvelous. The annual Utah copper output has been raised in nine years from almost nothing, to 75,000,000 pounds; deposits have been discovered and opened which disclose values of more than half a billion dollars, and concentration mills and smelters have been built that represent an expenditure of more than twelve million in the Salt Lake Valley alone. Among the mills constructed were those of the "Utah Copper" and "Boston Consolidated" at Garfield, which have an aggregate daily capacity of 13,000 tons.

So great had become Utah's copper mining industry in 1909 that organized capital began to consolidate the consolidations, and during that year the "Utah Copper" and the "Boston Consolidated" properties were organized into a trust, which immediately took over the control of the great "Nevada Consolidated Company" at Ely.

The principal mining camps in Utah are Bingham, Park City, Tintic, Alta, Mercur, Marysvale, American Fork, Ophir, Newhouse and Frisco. Bingham leads in copper production, with lead and silver associated. Newhouse is a copper camp, and Park City, Alta, Tintic, American Fork, Ophir and Frisco—the homes of many celebrated old mines—are silver-lead sections. The gold

camp are Marysvale and Mercur—the latter having a cyanide mill of a thousand tons daily capacity.

These pages can give but a glimpse of Utah, and the greatness of her mining industry must be measured by the figures of annual production and the millions declared in annual dividends. To name all the principal mines and detail their equipment and daily extraction would require more space than will be found in this book.

In no part of the mining world is the economy of extraction and the percentage of value salvation better illustrated than in Utah. It will be well worth anyone's while to see this practically illustrated near Salt Lake. In Bingham the mountains are being razed and the topography changed every year. Where once would have worked an army of men with picks and drills, now the steam shovels are eating down the mountains, and untouched by human hands the ores are transferred from the great deposits to the mills and smelters.

Figures are not always impressive and a long line of them in print may sometimes be helped with a single illustration. The output from the consolidated properties of the "Utah Copper Company" at Bingham aggregates at a low estimate 20,000 tons per day. Allow 35 feet for the length of each car and coupling, allow a capacity of 40 tons per car, and it will be seen that a train three and one-third miles long is needed every day to transport the ores mined, from the mountain to the mill.

The concentration mills of the consolidated companies at Garfield are among the largest in the world, and they work unceasingly. The ores are automatically carried from the cars to the crushers, and thence by travelling belts through the rolls and screens to acres of shaking tables which separate the values from the waste—sending the metal in a never-ceasing stream to the cars which transmit it to the smelters—and the waste through a long tunnel to the valley, where it deposits over large areas at the rate of an acre-foot or two per day.

To follow the ores on their travel from the time they leave the mountain until their copper contents have become shining ingots, is an interesting and educating experience. But one does not grasp the greatness of the enterprise until he is told that the daily waste from the mills has built up the valley to the tops of telegraph poles that less than a year ago were thirty feet above the earth.

General View
Bingham Cañon,
Utah's Great
Copper Camp.



C The coking and bituminous coal measures of Utah are very large and cover a tremendous area. In 1909 the output was two million tons, and the number of employes approximately 3,000. The promise for 1910 is that these figures will be materially increased by better transportation facilities and the opening of many new properties.

Utah mining is not wholly confined to the extraction of coals and metals. In the northeast portion are great deposits of asphaltum and the unusual forms of the hydro-carbons known as ozocerite, elaterite and gilsonite. Much energy and capital is engaged in the extraction of these products, and the time is coming when

the whole nation may look to Utah for paving and varnish materials without any fear of the failure of the supply.

¶ Salt is mined in many portions of the state, and on the American Desert, which borders the south shore of the Great Salt Lake, the winds and the waves have formed a solid salt sea. This remarkable deposit is crossed by the Western Pacific Railway and its estimated contents are three hundred and eighty million carloads. There are inexhaustible sulphur mines in Utah and great deposits of gypsum, and down in Washington County, at Leeds, is a petrified forest from which for more than forty years the crystalized trees of a prehistoric age have been mined and milled for the chlorides of silver.

To sum it all up, it has already been demonstrated by exploration that in underground Utah are deposits of wealth against which her children for generations to come may draw without fear of their exhaustion, and, with this as a foundation for her greatness, there need be no anxiety about the future prosperity of the state.



Utah Copper Mine, at Bingham, Utah.



Two-year-old Peach Orchard, near Green River, Utah.



Green River, Utah, showing the inexhaustible Water Supply available for Irrigation.

Smelting and Ore Reduction

THE milling and smelting of ore has kept step in Utah with the march of her mining development. From a few little plants of ten years ago, the industry has grown until mammoth concerns costing many million dollars are in operation, and Salt Lake has become one of the largest ore-reduction centers of the world. The most notable smelters are: The American plants at Garfield and Murray, the Utah Consolidated, Yampa, United States, the Independent at Ogden, the "Knight" at Tintic and the Majestic in Beaver County.

The principal reduction mills are: The Utah Copper and Boston Consolidated at Garfield, the Newhouse at Newhouse, the Golden Gate, Sacramento, and Boston-Sunshine at Mercur, and the Daly-West and Silver King at Park City.

The model smelting town of Garfield at the base of the Oquirrh Range, just west of Salt Lake, is a center of activity.



Concentrator Plant, Boston Consolidated Mining Company, Garfield, Utah.

Here the American Copper Smelter, which cost \$5,000,000, and the Utah Copper and Boston Consolidated concentration mills, which cost about \$6,000,000, are located, and here may be seen any day an exhibition of modern ore treatment upon a scale as colossal as any in the world. Ores for these plants come largely from Bingham over a branch of the Rio Grande Railroad, and for the smelter from all over the mining West.

Beyond Garfield seven miles from Tooele City, the International Smelting and Refining Company, recently organized in



Copper Smelting Plant, American Smelter Securities Company, Garfield, Utah.

New York, is building a plant which, according to a statement recently made by a representative of the company, is to be "the most modern and best smelting plant ever installed anywhere." The cost of the plant, which includes a railroad seven miles long, will run into the millions of dollars. This plant will be a competitor to the American and will give mining operators the benefit of reduced smelting charges.

Utah treats practically all of her own ores and draws a vast tonnage from her neighboring states, especially from Nevada, where discoveries follow fast upon each other and values of amazing richness are constantly being disclosed.

As the years go on and capital and invention combine to produce bullion by more simple and economical methods, the mining of low-grade ores is facilitated, and rock that once was cast aside for its poverty has now become the very corner-stone of Utah's mining industry.



Ore Concentrator Plant, Utah Copper Company, Garfield, Utah.



Castle Gate.



The City of Provo.

Iron, Coal and Other Hydro-Carbons

NOT to be passed without mention, are the phenomenal iron mines in southern Utah. The pen hesitates to give an estimate of the vastness of these deposits, or to forecast their future influence upon the welfare of the state. The veins cover many miles of area and outcrop in places to a great height. Mr. John T. Jones, an eminent metallurgist in the employ of a Pennsylvania syndicate, visited these deposits some years ago,



The Town of
Castle Gate.

Coal Mines and
Coke Ovens.

and after an exhaustive study of them and the conditions for commercial iron and steel making, fixed the amount of available ore at four hundred million tons. The ores are magnetic and hematite, and are almost entirely free from refractory elements. They occur in a belt fifteen to twenty miles long and three to four miles wide. The percentage of iron is about 61.

Among the largest and most valuable holdings of this iron are those of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Other large inter-

ests have about three thousand acres of high-grade ore, and have expended over \$100,000 in obtaining land patents. A movement toward the establishment of a plant to convert the ore into pig can not long be deferred. The interesting statement is made that an adequate plant can produce pig at a cost of \$5.50 per ton, as against \$6.50, the cost in the South, and \$7.50, the cost at Pittsburg.

¶ Utah has a certainty of fuel for centuries to come. The coal measures enter the state south of Evanston, Wyo., form a large basin near Coalville, then strike east along the north side of the Uintah Mountains and continue to and around their east end, whence they turn westward and run to the head of Spanish Fork Cañon, where they form the Coal Range—the water-shed between the Colorado and the Great Basin; thence they run in a southerly direction for many miles, and then bend westward, passing by Cedar City and the iron deposits, and so continue until they leave the state above St. George. These are the coal metes and bounds given by Prof. M. E. Jones, a geologist who for twenty-five years has been a student of Utah's resources. About twenty thousand square miles are included in the limits given. There is no anthracite, but almost all forms of bituminous coal for steam, coke, gas-making and domestic use are found in abundance. The absence of coal (except a few veins of poor lignite) west of Utah insures a steady market for Utah coal on the Pacific Slope.

¶ In the chapter on "Minerals and Mining" the production statistics for 1909 are given and mention is there made of the other hydro-carbons—ozocerite, elaterite, gilsonite and the various forms of asphaltum which cover an area of more than one thousand square miles in northeastern Utah.

Manufacturing

THERE are all kinds of manufacturing plants in Utah. In the utilization of native raw materials, Utah's people have long been proficient. They were driven by necessity in early days to convert these materials into usable form, and were taught by their leaders to become independent of the outside world, as far as possible, by supplying their needs in home manufactories. The result was the establishment of small plants for silk manufacture, tanning, weaving, cloth and soap-making, and for many other purposes, in the first years of settlement. Before the close of the "fifties" sugar-making machinery was purchased in Europe, shipped by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Independence, and from there freighted overland to Salt Lake. This plant was only measurably successful, but the attempt at sugar-making then was the beginning of effort which laid the foundations for the great sugar plants in Utah that now turn out annually millions of pounds of refined product. These modern sugar plants are among the largest in the United States, and are operated with a degree of economy and efficiency which has made it possible for the product to meet and defeat in the markets outside sugar sent in to drive it out of local use. Not only do the sugar plants of Utah declare regular and liberal dividends, but directly and indirectly they employ an army of labor and maintain large communities engaged in the cultivation of the sugar beet. Utah's soil is peculiarly adapted to growing beets of high saccharine value. There are said to be nowhere else in the United States such expert beet growers as the farmers of Utah. They have the knack of wringing the highest returns from the land. As fast as increased acreage justifies, new factories spring up, and there seems to be nothing to stop the growth of the Utah sugar industry, except the limits of available land and of market demand.

The Utah sugar factories are located in Ogden, Logan, Lehi and Garland. These factories have a beet capacity of 2,625 tons per day of twenty-four hours. During 1909 they turned out

99,500,000 pounds of sugar, employing 1,105 men, to whom was paid in wages \$755,000. The number of beet-raising farmers during that year, in Utah, was 5,184; tons of beets harvested, 439,000, and amount received by farmers for the beets, \$2,133,000.

Salt Lake, Provo, Ogden, Garland and Logan are manufacturing centers. The principal institutions are: shoe factories, soap works, woolen and silk mills, knitting factories, tanneries, canneries, structural iron works and many small plants which turn all sorts of raw materials into commercial form.

Smelting, ore-milling and bullion refining—which are really manufacturing institutions—have been sufficiently discussed in a preceding chapter.

¶ When it is remembered that in its efforts to increase its membership the Mormon Church has invaded the great manufacturing centers of Continental Europe, it will be understood why Utah has so many skilled artisans, and why the manufacturing spirit is present so generally in the state. It is an interesting fact that whatever article one desires to have made, he is quite likely to find



Ogden Beet Sugar Factory.



Lehi Beet Sugar Factory.

some one in Utah who knows just how to make it. A gentleman recently exhibited a handsome Smyrna rug which was woven in Salt Lake, and there are no end of little establishments tucked in out of the way places in Salt Lake, where novel manufactures can



Telluride Power House, Provo Canon, Utah.

be found. But there is room for more factories and more will come as the population of the inter-mountain country increases and Utah's wonderful diversity of raw materials becomes better known.

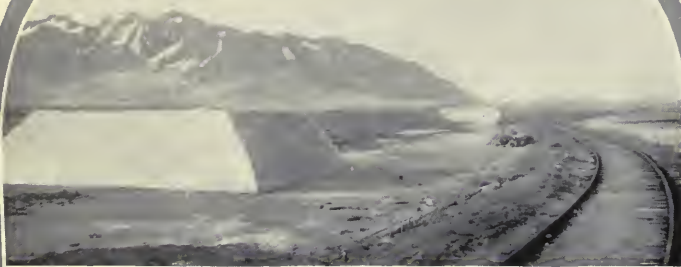
¶ From a small beginning made several years ago, on the Cottonwood river, near Salt Lake, the production of electrical energy by water power has grown to enormous proportions.

Almost every mountain stream of sufficient volume has been harnessed, and there are powerful plants at Provo, Ogden, Salt Lake and Logan. The horse-power generated and applied to manufacturing, lighting, heating, the operation of elevators, the various uses of mining and milling, the propulsion of cars, and to various other purposes, runs into many thousand. Lines of trans-

mission many hundred miles long are convenient to the valley settlements, and climb the mountains to every principal mining camp and mine. The cheap power thus furnished has driven steam into the background, and made possible the operation of plants and mines which could not be profitably carried on by the use of coal-made steam.

¶ The salt industry is of growing importance. The principal commercial supply now comes from the Great Salt Lake; but the Western Pacific Railroad crosses a solid salt sea, on the south shore of the lake, having an area of 360 square miles and from this, salt for all the world can be shoveled into cars.

Salt Manufacture,
Great Salt Lake.



In the manufacture of salt, water from the Great Salt Lake is conducted into shallow ponds, where the process of evaporation continues during the hot summer months. At the end of the season, when the water is entirely evaporated, the salt is scraped up in great heaps as shown in the view.

The Uintah Reservation

UNTIL August, 1905, a very considerable portion of Utah—the Uintah Indian Reservation—occupying practically the entire northeastern portion of the state—was prohibited ground. The rich areas of grazing and farming land, the metal-bearing ledges and the vast deposits of various forms of hydro-carbon contained in the reservation, have for years occasioned persistent appeals to Congress for the adjustment of the Indian rights and the throwing open of this valuable area to settlement.

The much desired end has at last been reached and the steady inflow of settlers, prospectors and miners has already begun.

C Vernal, the county seat of Uintah County, is the principal town and the location of the U. S. Land office, having jurisdiction of the reservation lands. Vernal is in the beautiful Ashley Valley, and is surrounded with fine farms and orchards. Its streets are paved and it has gas, banks, churches, fine schools and a number of important business institutions. Other towns springing into vigor, are Myton, Moffat, Leland, Theodore, Stockmore and Roosevelt.

C Prospecting for minerals has only just begun, and the metal contents of the reservation are yet only to be guessed at. Prospectors will head for the North Fork country, where the best float and the strongest mineral indications have been found. A large number of copper-bearing properties have been located, and much is said in a whisper of a gold mine of fabulous richness found many years ago, and hidden to await the time when title to it could be lawfully obtained.

Probably there are not elsewhere in the world such remarkable deposits of ozocerite, elaterite and gilsonite, and such springs and veins of asphalt as the reservation contains. Of these hydro-carbons, there is enough to supply mankind for generations. The hydro-carbon area covers at least one thousand square miles, and the values it contains are incalculable. Two of these substances, gilsonite and elaterite, are distinctively Utah curios, and another—

ozocerite—is said to be found in but one other place in the world.

¶ By treaty terms, the Uintah Indians, who by the way although living, are “good Indians,” have been allotted three hundred thousand acres of fine farming land which they are rapidly learning to till. The unallotted land, comprising approximately two million acres, is being steadily taken up under the general land laws. A large portion of this land is suitable for farming, and much of the remainder is of fine grazing character.

All told, the population of the reservation is about 8,000, and the estimate is that there is room for 100,000.

The addition of this rich region to Utah is an important step in her progress and will rapidly increase her population and wealth.

¶ The scenery of the region is most interesting and will well repay a visit. To see the best of it, and to see it most comfortably, one should take the Uintah Railroad, which connects with the Denver & Rio Grande at Mack, Colo., twenty miles west of Grand Junction, and extends northward fifty-four miles to Dragon, whence automobile and stage connections may be made for Vernal, Duchesne and other points.

This little railroad is a big thing in its way. It winds about through miniature Cañons of the Colorado, crosses the picturesque Book Cliffs—the like of which for singularity or form there is not—climbs grades at times as great as seven and one-half per cent.; passes by topographical features bearing such suggestive names as “Thimble Rock,” “Hell’s Hole,” “Excavation Cañon,” “Coyote Basin,” “Dead Man’s Bench,” and gives the traveler such a whirl of ragged ruggedness, natural amphitheaters, obelisks, temples and pinnacles, as he could not experience along any other fifty-four miles of railroad on earth.

Baldwin locomotives, coaches, observation cars, and gasoline track autos afford the traveler a choice of accommodations. The train service is regular, charges are moderate, and every employee is a gentleman. What more than this can anyone wish?

The time is coming when the trip from Mack to and through the reservation will be an experience sought and enjoyed by a host of trans-continental tourists.

New Railroads

UTAH looks hopefully to the future for more railroads and is building much upon their coming.

The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake (the "Clark Road") was opened for through traffic in May, 1905, and thereupon Salt Lake and Los Angeles—to their great delight—began shaking hands and exchanging business. This road is the realization of a Salt Lake dream that began a quarter of a century ago. It gives Utah a new highway to the sea, puts Salt Lake and Los Angeles but twenty-six hours apart, and brings to the Salt Lake smelters the ore treasures of the "New Nevada," a region which promises again, as in the days of the "Comstock," to astonish the mining world.

CThe extraordinary copper development at Bingham and the mammoth plants at Garfield for the treatment of Bingham ores have put a new railroad across the Salt Lake Valley—a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande. This line transports the mine product to the smelters and carries out to the commercial world the bullion output. But the road now most in the Utah eye is the Western Pacific—the new line just completed from Salt Lake to San Francisco, over which the cars of the Denver & Rio Grande now reach



Solid Salt Sea at Salduro, on the New Western Pacific Railway.

the Golden Gate. The completion of this road was of overshadowing importance to Utah. It cost about \$70,000,000 and illustrates the highest excellence of the railroad building art. The main line passes over the Great Salt Lake, crosses the deserts and the solid salt sea beyond, and, heedless of the Sierras, reaches San Francisco with a maximum grade of only one per cent over a ballasted speed-road of heavy steel. It will be the first western railway to furnish all-steel indestructible cars for passenger travel and will bring into view new scenic wonders. Among these is the canon of the Feather River—the California duplication of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, but longer than that by fifty miles. It will show for an hour the marvelous sea of solid salt in Utah, over which the dancing images of the mirage are the most wonderful in the world. It will have a tremendous part in the making of the new Nevada and give to mining districts, long isolated, transportation for their rich ores to Utah smelting plants. There were many obstacles, financial and physical; to overcome in the building of this road; but what are they when twentieth century Napoleons declare: "There will be no Alps!" The advantage of this road to Utah and the whole inter-mountain region is incalculable.

¶ Much could be said of the railroads that long ago entered Utah, and have had their part in its upbuilding, but the reader,

if he has not already done so, will some day ride over the Denver & Rio Grande and see what a great achievement it is and what wonders are to be seen along its way.



A Street Scene in Provo, Utah.

Hunting and Fishing

THE man with a rod and gun can find enjoyment in Utah. There is rare sport to be found in duck, grouse and snipe shooting and in whipping the streams that flow down the Wasatch for speckled and salmon trout. In the open season both sports may be enjoyed to the limit. Ducks darken the air in the fall, and in the summer one can lie on the banks of



Utah Lake
and the Oquirrh
Range beyond.

mountain streams and gaze into the deeps upon trout that swim lazily along looking for a "coachman" or a "hackle" to seize upon. Upon the benches along the sides of the mountains and in the cañons, grouse and California quail are plentiful, and higher up sometimes one can get a shot at a deer or a bear.

Duck shooting may be had in almost every part of the state, but the greatest sport will be found in the Salt Lake and Utah Valleys and at the mouth of Bear River. These hunting grounds are among the best in the United States and are much resorted to in the open season. The laws for the protection of all winged

game are strict and are rigidly enforced. A small license fee is charged against hunters from without the state. Teal, mallard, red-heads and canvas-backs are generally plentiful. Wild geese in northern Utah and snipe in the Salt Lake valley, are frequently found. Twenty-five ducks constitute a legal bag. The shooting season for duck opens October 1st.

♣ Bass fishing in Utah Lake is rare sport. The lake was stocked with this gamey fish many years ago, and two or three pound specimens are frequently caught. The lake is most easily reached from Provo, being only two or three miles distant from that place.

For trout the Weber, Bear, Provo and Big and Little Cottonwood rivers are famous, and at certain seasons of the year good catches may be made in Parley's, Lost and East Cañon creeks. The laws are favorable to the fish and are strictly enforced. The open season begins June 15th and continues to the close of the year. Speckled, salmon and rainbow trout are the usual run.

To reach the fishing and hunting grounds, go to Provo, Ogden or Salt Lake City, where supplies and directions can be obtained.



Trout Fishing in Provo River.



Wasatch Range,
from
Salt Lake City.

Utah's Wonderful Climate

ONE can feel it from his toes to his finger tips, and can see it in the rich green of the foliage, in the crystalline air and the gleam of the sunshine; but no one can write it down for others to feel and see.

There is no other climate like it. It is not warm—not cold, not damp—not dry—just a happy medium between the extremes, with a breath of salt sea air thrown in. Altitudes that vary to suit all human wants, and to foil the diseases that shorten life elsewhere; enough rain to help the farmer; enough snow to store up water for irrigation; enough cold to now and then spread out sheets of ice for skating boys and girls; enough heat to make a dip in the Great Salt Lake at Saltair one of the joys of living—these are salient features of Utah's climate. Go and enjoy it—the world doth not contain its equal.

The Utah climate, while not so easily measured against money returns as bullion and the products of orchard, range and farm, is a valuable and enduring asset of the state. Not only has it drawn to the state men and women of brains and wealth, but it has made of Salt Lake City and Ogden resting places for the weary and worn in the struggle of life. One of its peculiarities is that it furnishes sea-air with altitude. A breath from the Great Salt Lake is as soft and saline as any ever drawn in at ocean side.

The best of all climates is that where moderate extremes only are experienced, and that is Utah's climate. The average summer

temperature at Salt Lake is about 72 degrees, and the winter, 32 degrees. The altitudes vary from Logan to St. George, and between the two will be found "a fit" for any customer. St. George—but little beyond the last southern rail of the Denver & Rio Grande—has an ideal winter climate that will steadily grow in favor as it becomes better known. The elevation is low, the air is dry, snow and rain are seldom seen, and flowers bloom there in January.

¶ This is the end of the book. It could have been longer, but it might have been tedious, and that is one thing a book must not be. Perhaps it will do good in carrying to the world information about Utah which otherwise might never have gotten out. If this proves to be true, it is well the book was written, even though it may not have been well written.



Eagle Gate, Salt Lake City.

