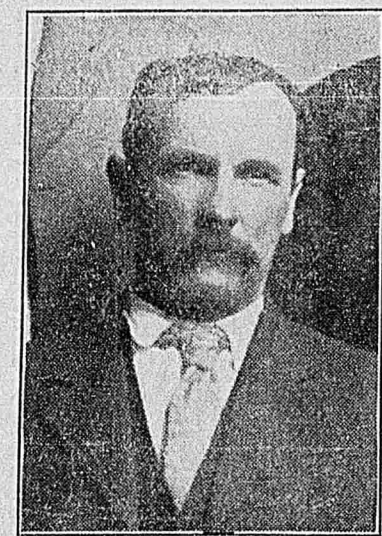


MALAD, THE LAND OF WEALTHY FARMERS.

JUST beyond the northern line of the State of Utah there extends for 40 miles out one of the richest valleys in the whole of the west—the valley of the Malad. Not in its abundance of natural vegetation, nor its beautiful landscape, does it necessarily excel, for there are other valleys just as beautiful, just as inviting and fertile in the mountainous districts of Utah and Idaho; but it is in the general independence of the average citizen that this vicinity knows few peers.



HON. RICHARD JONES, MAYOR.

The valley is 40 miles north and south, 6 east and west, and is surrounded by mountains that form a colossal oval. The Malad river, springing up from the north, runs south through the center of the valley and finally finds its way into the Great Salt Lake. Samaria, St. Johns and other small towns cluster about Malad at the north, while the rest of the country is taken up by some of the largest farms in the inter-mountain region.

Likewise, most of the cities of Utah and southern Idaho, Malad was first settled by the Latter-day Saints at a time when the whole west was beginning to feel the marvelous changes wrought by their hands.

HOW MALAD GOT ITS NAME.

The name "Malad" or "Malad City," however, comes from the French "la maladie," meaning sickness, the occasion for the term being the feelings of two Frenchmen, who in early days chanced

to drink some water from the Malad river, which is so filled with mineral matter that to drink it causes nausea. Since the advent of the Malad Valley railroad, a spur of the Oregon Short Line, running from Brigham to Malad—this Idaho city has assumed a surprising importance in the commercial world. Not only have business establishments of prodigious size sprung up as rapidly as the people could construct them, but there is an air of modernity about the neighborhood entirely foreign to the village of other days which was reached by the stagecoach. In fact, one cannot walk about the streets of the city without a feeling of envy for the independence of the wealthy farmers. To one's mind the filling of the soil and the raising of stock becomes an end not a last resort, and the attractions of arduous city life fade away.

The population of Malad is about 2,000, though as the large farms of the valley become divided and opportunity is given for the building of new homes, a much larger population can soon be expected. There is three times the activity now that there was a half dozen years ago, for nearly every train brings in a wagon load of business and traveling men, not to mention troupes of theatrical people.

CATTLE AND GRAIN CENTERS.

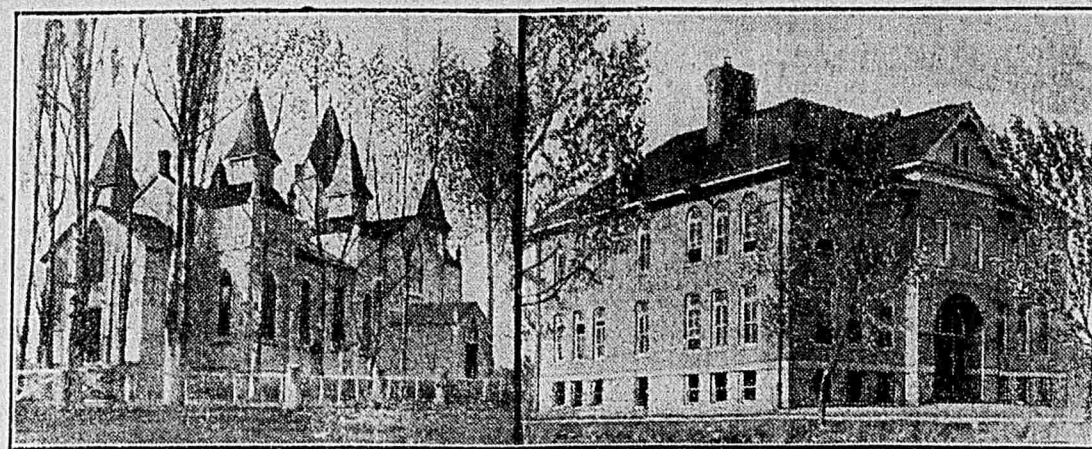
Malad valley is especially adapted for the raising of cattle and grain. The climate is what might be called semi-arid, though the wonderful transformation wrought by that marvel of the age, irrigation, must be taken into account in speaking of present conditions. The normal annual rainfall of the valley is about 11.62 inches, and the relative humidity is rather low. During the summer, from June to October, the precipitation of the region is about 3 inches; but there is an abundance of sunshine, especially during the summer, which, of course, encourages all attempts at irrigation.

The normal annual temperature is about 51 degrees, the highest monthly normal being 80 deg. in July, and the lowest 24 deg. in January. The summer days in Malad are often quite warm, but owing to the low humidity—that is, the dryness of the air—the heat is not oppressive as in moister regions. The nights are always cool and delightful.

As not much fruit is raised in the valley, the spring and fall frosts, which come usually about the middle of May and the 10th of October, respectively, are of little consequence.

LEADING PRODUCTS.

The principal products of the valley are wheat, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, cattle, sheep, oats, rye and sugar beets. This year the estimated grain crop was 200,000 bushels of wheat, for which the farmers received 77c a bushel; 100,000 bushels of barley, which sold at a cent a pound; 75,000 bushels of potatoes, worth 50 cents a bushel; 50,000 bushels of oats, which sold at \$1.25 per hundred weight, and 10,000 bushels of rye, which sold at 90c a hundred pounds. There were 75 cars of sugar beets, for which the farmers received \$4.50 per ton. For 60 acres of beets alone, James E. Jones this year received \$2,100.



L. D. S. TABERNACLE, MALAD, IDAHO. PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, MALAD, IDAHO.

LEADING FARMERS.

The farms of Malad are of enormous size in comparison with those of the valleys. The farmers are the business men as well; and therefore, in order to give an idea of the size of the ranches and to point out some representative men, a list is here given with the approximate acreage each possesses:

	Acres.
Thomas Chivers	156
W. A. Dalton	474
Samuel J. Davis	389
Thos. Daniels	290
Dives & Daniels	612
Uriah Denning	300
Jesse H. Dredge	330
Evans Bros.	5,000
Eddie E. Evans	200
W. W. Evans	363
William Griffith	300
Jas. P. Harrison	235
John Harrison	169
Nieffenger Bros.	600
Matthew Hill	239
H. M. Jones	116
Ward Bros.	480
Jenkin Jones	310
James E. Jones	1,000
R. E. Jones	176
R. R. Jones	600
William T. Jones	132
W. H. Jones	400
Zeph Jones	200
D. W. Knut	443
W. M. Leigh	200
Nephi Lewis	200
D. J. Morgan	320
W. H. Palmer	440
John L. Thomas	240
John T. Owens	200
Will Gleed	400
A. C. Ripley	160
James McKay	160
Charles Sorenson	200

There are several points to be gathered from this list. First of all, we see that most of the inhabitants came originally from "good old Wales." See the Celtic names: Thomas, Jones,

Evans, Lewis and others. It is also noted that among the original pioneers of the country was a Thomas, a Jones, and an Evans; and that now many of the wealthiest men in the valley are their descendants.

Of course there are many other leading spirits in the city who are not farmers, or who have retired from farming life. Thus, Peter Fredrickson, a merchant and money lender, has retired from active business; Wm. Jenkins is a man of means; W. H. Jones is a wealthy retired farmer and stock raiser; Fred Peck is a prosperous stock raiser; R. T. Owens is a retired merchant and Jesse L. Thomas and D. J. Reynolds are both representative men.

BOOM IN DRY FARMING.

Properly seems to pervade the very air in Malad, and farming life shows attractions that in other places are unknown. Many of these large farms are being split up and sold in order to give room for the newcomer. Near the city, land is worth \$100 per acre, while outside dry-farming land can be procured for from \$25 to \$50 per acre. The farmers are just beginning to appreciate the value of scientific methods; and, therefore, many are having greater success with dry farming land than with the irrigable. The method usually adopted is to summer fallow half of the land.

Grain was produced this year in amounts varying from 1,000 to 10,000 bushels, most of it going directly to W. H. Thomas and his son, who buy for Salt Lake, Denver and Los Angeles concerns, paying cash to the farmers. This year they paid out over \$200,000 in cash for grain—no more sum to go to a few dozen tillers of the soil!

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The cattle raised in the valley are mostly of the Hereford breed, some of the larger ranches being Richard Thomas, Will Palmer, Charles and Howard Peck, Ed Vaughn, James E. Jones, Jesse H. Dredge, Nephi Lewis, W. H. Palmer and William M. Evans.

in the city, though the excellent supply from the springs and streams of adjoining canyons will undoubtedly be taken advantage of in a short time. The present city administration is most progressive and intends to take the matter of water system up as soon as more urgent matters receive attention. The officers are as follows: Richard Jones, mayor; Verlum Dives, Jesse H. Dredge, W. H. Palmer and Nephi Lewis, council; W. E. Evans, treasurer; F. E. Jones, recorder, and Fred Thomas, marshal.

TANNERY ENTERPRISE.

The city feels a certain pride in the new tannery recently constructed by the Idaho Light & Power company and at present managed by Charles Hughes, for it is a proof that many successful concerns could be set up which would use the by-products of the farm. Few people realize that the only part of a steer not used in the Chicago packing houses is its "belly," for before it reaches the city it becomes everything from corned beef to hair combs. These by-products—whether from the stock yard, the sheep camps, or the grain field—could be utilized just as well at home. The tannery at Malad, though small, is a beginning of a new industry, very prosperous. To one Salt Lake company alone it is under contract to furnish 500 sets of harness annually; and of course such an output means constant employment to half a dozen men.

The school system at Malad is as good as any found in the cities of comparative size in Utah—"Utah" is mentioned here though Malad is in Idaho, its natural outlet by rail and otherwise is through the Bear river valley into Utah, and therefore in interest in education it is practically a Utah town. The whole city is as much interested in the doings of Utah's capital as are people only 20 miles away from Salt Lake. Most of the people of Malad valley are Latter-day Saints and this of course serves to center the attention on Salt Lake.

The school system, as was said, is excellent. The leading schoolhouse has 12 departments and 12 teachers; the building is heated by a hot air furnace, and is lighted with electricity. It is modern in every respect and cost over \$25,000. The school population is about 750. W. J. Cattell is principal and with him is a competent group of teachers with salaries ranging from \$50 to \$125. The school system is now set apart as an independent district the following being the trustees: J. H. Thomas, president; J. W. Oudley, clerk; W. E. Evans, treasurer; W. H. Thomas, D. J. Reynolds, D. C. Douglas and Ed Colton. Mr. Cattell, the principal, with Mr. Jones, editor of the Idaho Enterprise, Malad's excellent home paper, which has

one of the finest small newspaper plants in the state, Malad is just large enough to support a one home paper well; and with its efficient editing the Enterprise well deserves the patronage it receives.

MANY NEW BUILDINGS.

There are many new buildings in Malad which claim special mention. The Co-op has just completed a fine new corner addition of two stories at a cost of many thousands of dollars. The structure is most imposing and having made of pressed brick is most pleasing in appearance. The Ireland bank occupies the corner portion.

Probably the largest new building in Malad, however, is the Jones block, a two-story brick, owned half by the First National bank of Malad which occupies its corner and half by J. E. Jones, Jr. and D. J. Reynolds, a firm consisting of two of Malad's youngest business men, abstractor and lawyer respectively. The Jones block is one of those that in it now are a mercantile company, a confectory store, a newspaper, a bank, several business offices and an opera house. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

MODERN OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House is both a delight and a surprise for it not only has a seating capacity of over 1,000, but it is fitted with opera chairs, not only a strictly modern plan. There are pillars to obstruct the parquetry view and the acoustic properties are all that could be desired. The house receives plays on the Pelton Smelter circuit—those ordinarily presented at the Grand Salt Lake. Moving pictures are presented when there are no plays and the people have no cause for complaint as far as amusement is concerned. Mr. Owens and the company that he represents are building a new brick store opposite the Jones block, which will be occupied by the new year.

LOCAL OPTION IN FORCE.

The mention of the new year recalls another fact concerning Malad that is worthy of special mention—there will not be a saloon in the city after Jan. 1, 1909. The people have taken advantage of the local option and the prohibition movement. The buildings at present occupied by saloons will be used for legitimate business purposes most likely by their present owners.

New residences have lately gone up with surprising suddenness. David Roberts, Lionel Clotworthy, Will J. Evans, J. W. Fredrickson and Charles Fredrickson all come within the list of those who have thus sought to beautify the town.

At present all of the brick used in Malad comes from Utah, and therefore there is an excellent opportunity for a brickyard at Malad. Fine clay ground can be found at St. Johns only a few miles away.

Of course there are in Malad valley various opportunities for investment. The city itself needs a good library, and a commercial club; but there are irrigation and manufacturing propositions that would prove exceedingly profitable to the man with executive ability and money.

Rich man or poor man, one will not lose by going to Malad—the land of wealthy farmers!

Garland, Business Center of the Great Bear River Valley

THE RITER BLOCK.

IT IS not so long ago that the grizzly bear stood with undisturbed satisfaction on the bluffs of the Wasatch and cast contemptuous glances upon the great Bear River valley. Through the scene the river ran in a deep gorge and in the distance rose a parallel range of sister hills. Great herds of buffalo grazed on the bunch grass along the river slopes, knowing no enemy save Indian arrows, grizzlies and sneaking coyotes.

The white man came! the tragedy of the Indians being driven from home

ry, headgates of steel and spillways for the safety of the irrigating ditch. Engineers speak of it as a model of its kind.

Bear River valley is noted for its wonderful fertility, and one is led to believe that no land in the state will produce larger and more profitable crops. Some of the stories of harvests from a single acre sound fabulous to those who are unacquainted with the district and the wonderful possibilities in irrigation farming.

Garland, the sugar city, is the business center of the valley.

The resources of the neighborhood about Garland are fast becoming known throughout the states. Oats,

Rector threshed the alfalfa grown on 12 acres, receiving 275 pounds to the acre—which meant 334 per acre after about \$10 per acre for barley grown on the same land.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Of course the largest industry at Garland is the raising of sugar beets. Some farmers plant only a few acres, while others devote their entire farm to them. About 5,100 acres are harvested each year in the vicinity of Garland, the average yield per acre being about 15.6 tons, which is the largest average yield on an equal number of acres in the United States. Hon. John

P. Holmgren, a prominent farmer of the valley, averaged this year 20 tons to the acre on a 55-acre field.

The best raisers get from their beet fields an average net income of \$55 per acre, and most of the farmers are highly pleased with the great benefits derived from living near to the factory, one of the largest and finest of its kind.

APPLE ORCHARDS FLOURISH.

The time is not far distant when the vicinity about Garland will be one of the most noted apple districts in the United States. Nature has done her part, and it lies with the people to do the rest. In soil, climate and every condition necessary for the successful business of apple growing, this favored district is equalled in but few other places.

The first outlay for trees costs from \$15 to \$25 an acre, and enough potatoes, onions, sugar beets or other crops can be raised between the rows to pay that amount back the first year. An orchard may be planted so as to become a profitable bearer in three years. This is done by setting out first twice as many trees as it is intended to leave standing and having every other tree a Missouri Pippin, for in this climate the Missouri Pippin begins to bear the third year.

Mr. C. M. Holzinger, fruit buyer for Stacy and Sons of Minneapolis, says that the fruit about Garland, where the orchards are properly cared for, is fully equal both in quality and quantity per tree to the best orchards in Colorado, and apples of the latter state now command the highest prices in the eastern markets. The freight rates from Utah are the same as from western Colorado.

BETTER THAN COLORADO.

Owing to climatic conditions, the Utah orchards are less liable to damage from frost than are those of Colorado, though the best bearing orchards here sell for as high as \$3,000 per acre. Stacy, Holzinger and other experts have shown their confidence in the Bear River valley by purchasing large tracts on which they have set out trees. Among these many ranches, Charles and large farms about Garland may be mentioned W. C. Park, Austin and Sons, Thomas Udy, J. A. Capener, Cal Mayfield and J. Y. Rich, most of whom have land for sale.

BUSY GARLAND.

Garland as a city is fast showing its

importance as the business center of the valley. It has three general mercantile stores, one clothing store, a bank, a drug store, three hotels, two

Probably the busiest place in Garland exclusive of the sugar factory, is the Riter brothers drug company's store, which occupies the best corner in the city. Riter brothers—that is, W. W. Riter of Salt Lake and B. F. Riter of Logan—have some of the finest drug stores in northern Utah,

restaurants, two butcher shops, one livery, two implement houses, a lumber and furniture company, a newspaper, a sugar factory, a confectionery store, a church, two schools, a lawyer, two doctors and a dentist.

The city is lighted by electricity furnished by the Telluride Power company. The expense is \$1 per month for three lights of 16 candlepower each.

A fine water system has been installed by the sugar company, the water being raised for about \$1 per month to each home.

During the past year there has been great activity in the building line. John Owens, Joseph Featherstone, Abe J. Pfe and Bishop Grover all having put up new residences. Mr. Owens has also created a two-story stone business house to be used as a butcher shop and a rooming house. The cost was about \$4,000.

The city is under a most competent administration, the town board at present consisting of John C. Wheelon, president; Joseph Jensen, O. L. Winters, Thales H. Edwards and Levi J.

played and S. C. Williams, a graduate of the Agricultural college of Pharmacy, is local manager.

The Riter block is the business block of Garland, in it being the offices of professional men and also the home of the banks. It is well constructed, has pavements all around, and is in fact a further proof of the well known business ability and foresight of Messrs. W. W. and B. F. Riter.

SELF CULTURE CLUB.

Three years ago in Garland a unique organization was effected—the Ladies' Self Culture club—the purpose being the promotion and encouragement of all those endeavors tending to improve the citizen, the mother and the city. At present Mrs. Ester Evans is president and Mrs. Nellie Rose, vice president. When this was written the club was about to award a silver loving cup as first prize and a cut glass berry dish as second prize for the best kept home yard and surroundings in the city.

The day this was written 10,000 yearling sheep were shipped from Garland to Chicago, and many more were being driven from the ranges at the northwest.

Much more could be said about this thriving young city and the fertile valley of which it is unquestionably the business center; but enough has been told to convince the homeseeker that here at least is a grand opportunity awaiting him.

Somsen, trustees, and H. C. Cutler, clerk.

RITER BROTHERS DRUG CO.

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MOSIAH EVANS, President. ELLIAS A. SMITH, Vice President. M. D. EVANS, Cashier. DIRECTORS: MOSIAH EVANS, ELLIAS A. SMITH, W. W. RITER, THOS. R. CUTLER, GEO. ROMNEY, GEO. T. ODELL, JOHN C. CUTLER, HORACE G. WILKINSON, W. R. VANFLEET.

The BANK OF GARLAND INCORPORATED

Transacts General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE DRAWN ON THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN YOUR YOUTH AND PROVIDE FOR OLD AGE.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

TOWN BOARD OF GARLAND.



Back Row—Trustee Joseph Jensen. Front Row—Trustee O. L. Winters.

Trustee Thales H. Edwards. President John C. Wheelon.

Clerk H. C. Cutler. Trustee Levi J. Somsen.

was once more enacted, and sagebrush gave way gradually to broad fields of waving wheat, oats and barley. The air was perfumed by purple blossomed alfalfa and by apples, peaches and grapes. Houses of wood and brick sprang up where once the Indian had squatted before his wigwam and tepee. In fact, where once was a trackless desert or only a deep furrowed trail, good roads were laid, some of them even with iron rails, over which came great cars laden with ranchers' produce or merchandise. The Indian sulkily gave way to a determination and habit of life to which he was a stranger; the buffalo fell under the heartiness of his pursuers and a transformation spread over the land.

WATERED BY BIG CANAL.

The Bear River valley is in the northern part of Utah, Boxelder country. The Wasatch mountain range is its eastern boundary and a spur of the same borders it on the west. It is 20 miles in length from north to south with an average width of 10 miles. The elevation is about 4,200 feet. The Bear river canal furnishes water for the greater part of this country.

There are two branches of the canal starting from the dam, viz: The east side canal and the west side canal. Both are models of workmanship, showing the energy and pluck of the capitalists in putting money into them, and the daring and skill of the contractor in completing a work of such magnitude, they have blasted out solid rock for two and a half miles on each side of the river, with between 2,000 and 5,000 feet of tunnels, beautiful mason-

barley, beets, wheat, potatoes, alfalfa and fruit are all cultivated with satisfying success.

HUGE OATS CROP.

Of oats, perhaps the best average for a large acreage this year was raised at Sommer's farm, where 222 acres averaged 98.1-2 bushels per acre—a total value of about \$10,000, or a little less than \$45 per acre. Allen Roche threshed 16,500 bushels from 127 acres—an average of 83 bushels per acre. Isaac Burnhope had 18 acres that averaged 118 bushels per acre. J. C. Reichers reports an average of 105 bushels from 25 acres.

Of barley, one farm produced an average of 32 bushels per acre—the Dean farm—and H. M. Holler produced 90 to the acre.

The wheat product averages about 51 bushels per acre.

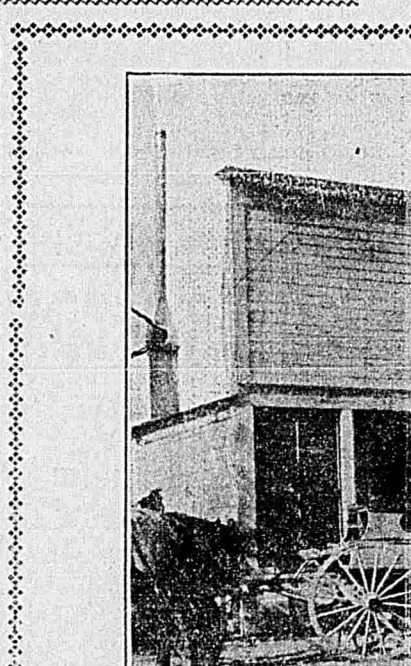
The raising of potatoes about Garland is somewhat new, but high hopes are entertained for the future of the industry. As high as 1,400 bushels were produced last year from four acres, the potatoes all being remarkably smooth and fine. One man produced such a good crop that six selected potatoes out of the lot weighed just 2 1/4 pounds.

THREE CROPS A YEAR.

Alfalfa is grown extensively about Garland, there being three crops each year, the total tonnage going as high as seven to the acre.

The fourth crop of alfalfa is usually pastured, sheep men being anxious to use the fields for winter feeding. The alternating of alfalfa with grain seems to be highly beneficial to the soil and conducive of the greatest crop of grain.

Some alfalfa seed is threshed each year at a considerable profit. Mr. Gil



GARLAND MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Mercantile company was incorporated with a capitalization of \$20,000, and in the short period since then it has risen to be the largest mercantile establishment in the city. It not only carries a general line of groceries, glassware, crockery, hardware, dry

goods, gent's furnishings and shoes, but it owns much land in the vicinity which it holds ready to dispose of at a reasonable figure—\$175 upwards per lot. Three clerks are employed and the annual business amounts to over \$20,000. C. W. Knudson of Brigham is president,

Thos. Preston of Weston, Ida., is vice president. William Preston, formerly president of the Preston Bros. company of Weston, is manager—a man of considerable experience in mercantile lines. Altogether the concern is one that well merits the recognition it receives.