

Kaysville, a Pretty City of Thriving Industries

BETWEEN Salt Lake City and Ogden is a strip of land only a few miles wide that is formed by the ground that rises from Great Salt Lake to the foot of the Wasatch range. At the central point is Kaysville, a pretty city of thriving industries.

It is not often that cities are made on a geographic position more fortunate than that which Kaysville occupies, the stopping point between the two largest cities in the state. The coming of the automobile and good roads has made many a Salt Lake turn with envious eye toward Davis county, where the grass is green in the meadows, and the nearby mountain and lake are glorious in their radiant beauty. What is a wearisome ride on the street-car is a pleasant diversion in a good

ample set by Mr. Sessions camped about 10 miles further north on what is now known as Haight creek just south of the present city of Kaysville.

The immediate object these men had in view was to find pasturage for the poor lean cattle they had dragged over the plains with them, for grass was not sufficiently plentiful in the valley of the Jordan to furnish feed for the stock that came with the pioneers. During the winter of 1847 and 1848 Mr. Haight did little else than herd his cattle, though in the spring of 1848 he broke soil and planted seed.

NAMED AFTER WM. KAY.

Soon Christopher Layton and William Kay came, Kaysville being named after the latter gentleman who was bishop of Brigham Young to settle new districts, and implant in the very soil the truths for which his followers had endured the hardships of the plains.

William, Edward Phillips, John Bennett, William Blood, Joseph Hill, William Stewart and John R. Barnes, the last named being the first to set up a store.

In those early days the present site of Kaysville was covered with oak brush and sage; and it was thought that there was enough water only for the three first families. Irrigation was yet unborn. Most of the first settlers had homes down by the lake side as there was more grass and apparent fertility in that vicinity. The rich gravelly loam of the upper slopes was gradually exposed as the brush and sage were cut out of the "fort" established. The Indian wall constructed for protection was known as the fort; and even now it is the custom of some living in the building to speak of going to Kaysville as going "to the fort."

KAYSVILLE OF TODAY.

The present Kaysville is a most prosperous city of 2,000 inhabitants. Its streets are broad; three railroads traverse its boundaries and it has some of the finest residences in the state.

Recently electric lights were installed by R. E. Slusher, a promoter, who has sold his interest to the city. The meter system is used; and soon every house in the city will be lighted by electricity. Street lights have not been put up as yet but of course they will be soon. The power comes from the Utah Light and Power company's line that runs aside the Oregon Short Line track.

The city council of Kaysville has under consideration a system of water works. A franchise has been given to Heber Stetler, a promoter from Salt Lake, who represents eastern capital. He must deliver water to the Co-op Store corner by Sept. 1, 1909, or forfeit his franchise. He feels that by tunneling the mountains and driving artesian wells he can get a sufficient supply of pure water.

Some years ago Kaysville erected a fine court house on the north side of the city with the intention of making the building accessible to both Kaysville and the neighboring village, Layton. However, it was found to be of little use to either town when so situated; so when two years ago it was much damaged by a terrific east wind, it was sold to the new brick yard which had just been set up.

As the city had built a fine new schoolhouse, it purchased the old academy building, repaired it, and in a very way transformed it from a schoolhouse to a city hall. This building is now near the business district and is of much more public service than was the old hall.

The music hall has been made 12 feet wider and 8 feet longer and bird's eye maple flooring placed. It now has a gallery, a box office, a clock room, and two stage dressing rooms. It is owned by the Latter-day Saints. The bishopric includes Henry H. Blood, Chris. Burton, Jr., and Lambert Blamire.

It is expected that a fourth railroad will soon cross Kaysville—the Union Pacific cut-off from Weber canyon to Farmington. The city has surveyed and ready for the plow and scraper. It will cut across Kaysville at the east side; and thus there will be four railroads going through the city at a distance of about half a mile from each other. Already trains can be taken at almost any time of the day.

Land values range from \$150 per acre upward. Phillips and Swann, real estate agents here, can furnish any desired information.

The present city administration includes Thomas H. Phillips, mayor; George H. Blood, Christopher Burton, Jr., senator-elect; George E. Bennett, Nick E. Bonnemort and Samuel E. Rushforth, council; Fred L.

Bennett, recorder; R. C. Jamison, treasurer; John G. Linford, marshal. Following are the officers of the Commercial club, which in many ways has been instrumental in promoting municipal improvements: John G. M. Barnes, president; Hyrum Stewart, vice president; Henry H. Blood, secretary and treasurer; H. J. Sheffield, Chris. E. Layton, James Gardner, John C. Owen, Chris. Burton, Jr., and Dr. Sommer Gleason, directors.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS.

Farming is the principal occupation of Kaysville's citizens, many grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, and fruit being the chief products. In the city were raised this year about 100 acres of sugar beets for which the farmers received \$1 per ton delivered at the car. The average crop was about 20 tons to the acre. Many prefer to raise beets, as

canary which is pronounced by experts, the nearest in the state. Kaysville has a bank which has come first on the bankers honor list of America. Its capital is \$25,000 and its surplus \$24,000. John R. Barnes is president, John R. Gaffey, cashier, and Thomas H. Phillips, assistant cashier.

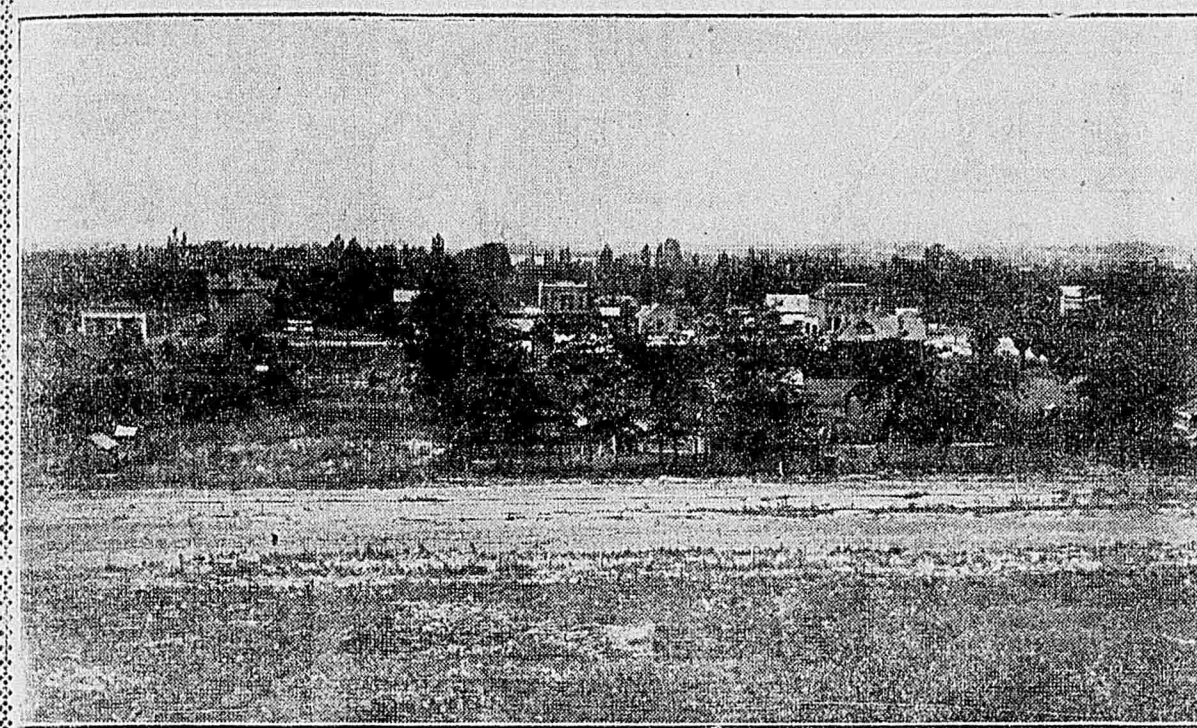
FOUR BIG STORES.

Kaysville has four big general mercantile stores, all of them doing a successful business. The co-op which is the oldest and which has at times paid dividends as high as three hundred per cent contemplates the erection of a fine new store in the spring. It will be a brick building worth many thousands of dollars. John R. Barnes has always been manager of the institution.

The Burton brothers have already

has an early Elberta of his own which comes in a week ahead of the others thus extending the shipping season. Dr. Gleason produced this variety from a seedling of the Elberta. It is not only earlier and higher in color than the Elberta but is of much finer quality. The son of J. H. Hele, who has \$25,000 bearing peach trees in Georgia, announced Dr. Gleason's early Elberta to be the best in the country, he having come out here especially to see it. Prof. Northrop of the Agricultural College gave the same opinion and said it ought to be worth several hundred dollars to have the mere right of propagating the variety.

There is a great future for Kaysville for it is so situated that whatever it produces finds a ready market in the market in the cities that surround it. Although it has a comparatively large fruit manufacturing plants, it can and will support more. There is room



PANORAMIC VIEW OF KAYSVILLE.

KAYSVILLE is the fifth city in the state to have a hospital—a fact which well shows the general progressiveness and spirit of a thriving town. A photograph of the hospital appears above. Inside, it is modern in every respect, being fitted with an X-ray machine, electrical appliances and a complete equipment for first-class hospital

service. It is lighted by electricity; has electric call buttons; and thirteen rooms under the direction of four nurses.

The hospital is due to Dr. J. E. Morton, who in many ways is a leading spirit in the city. The staff includes: Dr. J. E. Morton, president, physician and surgeon, and Dr. S. H. Allen, Dr. O. C. Dixon, Dr. B. L. Kessler, Dr. A. Lee Brown and Dr. Briant Stringham,

visiting surgeons.

Comfort, care, caution—these are the watchwords of the institution. When one considers the country air with a beautiful landscape, which includes the Great Salt Lake on the west and the snow capped Wasatch at the east, and also the saving of expense, one feels that Kaysville and Davis county people would do well to patronize their own hospital.

Men were sent everywhere; and many chose new districts of their own accord. Davis county was the first portion of the state visited by the pioneers after their entrance into what is now Salt Lake. The first white man to go north of Beck's Hot Springs was Peregrine Sessions who made the trip on the 28th of September, 1847. He settled about 10 miles out at what he called Sessionsville, later, however, known as Wood's Cross and Bountiful.

Hector C. Haight following the ex-

ing disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the present Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

Brigham, The Peach City

BRIGHAM CITY was named in honor of Brigham Young. It is located about 21 miles north of Ogden on the Oregon Short Line railroad, and is situated on a large delta area which occurs at the mouth of Boxelder creek as it issues from the Wasatch mountains.

The soil is a gravelly loam consisting of a fine loamy sand containing considerable gravel, especially in the sub-soil. The gravel varies in size from fine pebbles to fragments three or four inches in diameter. In some places there is very little interstitial soil, this being so especially where the slopes are steepest and the water action greatest.

This type of soil is the secret underlying the city's importance in the commercial world, for it is adapted to fruit and truck farming, and is devoted largely to orchard fruits, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums and cherries. Small fruits, particularly strawberries and raspberries, and considerable quantities of vegetables are grown, these often being cultivated as intermediary crops in the orchards.

The first noticeable feature upon entering the city is Forest street, a wide thoroughfare due to John W. Young, who at one time was so captivated with Brigham City that he decided to make it his home.

The city was first settled in 1853, but in these days, the delta upon which the town is built was so high and dry that it was counted as useless until irrigation proved the very opposite.

MOST BEAUTIFUL SITE.

The site is really one of the most beautiful in the state. A range of snow-capped mountains, a picturesque canyon, a soil that not only makes the construction of roads unnecessary, as it rains itself, but also produces native trees in refreshing abundance; streams of sparkling water; a lake at the west, and a lowland which forms the greatest duck hunting ground in the world—this is the site of Brigham.

The water supply both for irrigation and culinary purposes is as reliable as any in the country; and every street has a stream running by each walk. The fruit thrives wonderfully and has a flavor not found elsewhere in the world. In fact the city is variously known as "Peachville," "Peach City," "Peach Town" as well as "The City of Homes." About nine-tenths of the population is employed in the fruit industry; and the work is pleasant for young and old.

MANY INDUSTRIES.

The city has marble works, canning factories, mill, knitting works, woolen works as well as the fruit industry; but the latter is the principal thought of the citizens. During the first two weeks of September over 110 car loads of peaches were shipped from Brigham, and besides this about 30 carloads were sent out in small lots by express and hundreds of thousands of bushels were hauled out by team. The income to the citizens from peaches alone was this year \$250,000.

The city owns its own waterworks, the income averaging annually \$5,000. Nearly every house in the city takes advantage of the service. The municipal electric light plant, installed three years ago, at a cost of \$20,000, has proved a big benefit to the town, which is as well lighted as any town in the state. The main street is lighted every 20 rods with a brilliant arc lamp of 1,000 candle power, while the side streets for a radius of two and a half miles have a high power incandescent globe at each corner.

Brigham is a railroad junction, the Utah valley and the Montello and

Kelton trains leaving the main line at this point.

The climate is ideal. The hot days of summer are cooled by a soft mountain breeze after sundown; and in winter the same breezes keep the fruit from the fruit trees.

Mention has seldom been made of the great mineral wealth to be found in that district about Brigham. It may surprise some to state that in Box Elder county can be found in varying quantities, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, bismuth, aluminum, salt, sulfur, asphaltum, soda, borax, alum, steatite, mineral paint, fire clay, fullers earth, potter's clay, porcelain clay or hard insulating earth, cement shales and brick clay. Underneath the broad

expanse of valley area lies the greatest known source of heat in Utah, and besides there are in the county unlimited quantities of limestone, quartzite, syenite, slate, marble, jasper and other building materials.

Brigham, and though coal has not yet been found, its associated minerals, natural gas and asphaltum, are present in many places. There are extensive marl beds four miles north of the city on what was once known as a mere alkali flat. Instead of finding alkali, the chemist discovered 81 per cent carbonate of lime, 7.1-3 per cent silica, 1.9 per cent alumina and iron oxide with no objectionable rebellious elements in the deposit. This deposit was found for a depth of nine feet over a surface of 1,300 acres.

This deposit of marl, by itself, has not the chemical elements in proper proportions to make Portland cement, but fortunately, directly underlying there is a blue clay which by analysis shows 49 per cent in silica, 14 per cent in alumina and 3 per cent in oxide of iron. This clay mixed in the proportion of one part of clay to four parts of marl makes a cement equal to the best Portland or English.

HOW MARL FORMED.

There is of course a reason underlying the fact that so much marl is formed in this particular place and so little elsewhere around Great Salt Lake. Ages ago during the Lake Bonneville period, a deposit of blue clay was left over the surface of the valley during the recession of the waters. After Lake Bonneville had receded to its present level as Great Salt Lake, springs broke forth in the mountains forming creeks and rivers, which took up different chemicals in solution, the kinds depending upon the nature of

the rock formations from which the springs arose. Thus it is a well known fact that springs having their source in limestone formations will first naturally take up in solution the lime they contain, the rejection of any other, and if the stream be small it will be saturated with lime in solution. In the case of larger streams the water will take up other elements as the stream proceeds through rock formations carrying silica, alumina and magnesia; and when they reach the valley the solutions precipitated at resting places consist of elements in proportion not suitable for the making of Portland cement. Besides the larger streams carry down much sand and gravel making the cement elements unavailable. The water of small streams take up little of this sand and gravel, and thus deposit in the level valley a pure solution easily gathered.

Now most of the small mountain streams flow eventually into big creeks or rivers and do not go alone to the level lowland. One stream, however, does go to the quiet level of the valley. It is its source in the mountains above Brigham in springs which rise from non-magnesian and non-siliceous limestone ledges, and has for its only element in solution the carbonate of lime in solution to the bowl-like depression of Boxelder lake where the marl beds are found. The descent of the stream is just sufficient to prevent the carrying of sand and gravel; and thus the carbonate of lime is free, available and pure. This then is why this particular spot of the great basin has a marl bed of the like of which is known elsewhere.

Brigham has many many such resources and attractions; and now they are becoming known the prospects for the future advancement are brighter or surer than ever before.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The sheep and wool industries are two of the biggest sources of revenue in the Utah basin, the increase in this pursuit in the last few years being frequently being ascertained. The sheep owners are constantly improving their stock, imported Delaine, Rambouillet and Cotswold wools of the value of \$100 each, being the summer months the time of 75,000 head of sheep at present in the county, some of the largest owners being S. R. Renlund, 6,000; Reader & Whitbeck, 7,000; Wm. Sidaway, 4,000; Seales & Wells, 2,000; John S. Hacking, 6,000; Geo. Merkle, 3,000; Ed. Samuels, 3,000; J. P. Hacking, 3,000; Louis Kabbell, 3,000; Park Live Stock Co., 10,000; and Wm. McCoy, 3,000.

The wool produced is of exceptionally fine quality. This is due to the fact that the climate is dry and there is little wind to blow sand and dust upon the sheep. The herders, too, give their flocks frequent dippings, thus keeping them in a healthy condition. The principal markets for the Utah county sheep are Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and Nebraska, while Boston and St. Louis are the receiving points for wool. All of the sheep men own their spring and fall ranges, which were purchased from the state; and during the summer months the timber lands of the Utah mountains are used, the grazing being eight cents a head.

There are about 8,000 head of cattle in the county though on account of a

decrease in the price of feeders, cattle raising has largely given way to that of sheep and horses.

There are 3,000 head of horses in the county, most of them of excellent breed. There are eight registered stallions in Ashley valley alone, which cost each from \$2,000 to \$5,000—three Percherons, two Shires, one coachhorse, one Clydesdale and one thoroughbred. The honey of the county is noted for its superior quality. There are in it 4,000 colonies, which make an annual supply of 300,000 pounds. Last year, one colony of bees together with the swarms from it