

Spanish Fork, Center of Government Irrigation Project

FOR the first time in the history of Utah has Uncle Sam stretched forth his hand to aid the farmers in their need and provided for them that which nature in her own way has failed to furnish. Though some may think this only an act of duty, yet to the people of Spanish Fork it is something far more than that; to them, it is a beneficent favor for which they feel ever grateful. All the fruits have been seen in the new life and determination made manifest to them.

Spanish Fork is no longer an unincorporated town, but associated with the government irrigation proposition, she is now located after both far and near. This city is beautifully situated, now in the south central part of Utah, between the Wasatch mountains on the east and the Ogden range on the west. The scenery is strikingly varied. The valley slopes gently from the east, and is traversed by numerous canyons, which render green the fields and beautiful groves stretch from mountain to mountain.

RICH AND VARIED SOIL.
The soil of Spanish Fork is rich and varied. While in unfavorable localities the soil is often rocky, sandy, or shallow, yet generally it is a rich loam, easy to subside and cultivate. It produces grain, alfalfa, sugar beets, and garden products of all kinds in such quantities and of such quality as to make agriculture a very profitable industry. In many places land supposed to be worthless has been found by the means of irrigation to be the most productive, yielding very abundantly. Stock raising is carried on to a greater or less extent, the mountains in the east furnishing an admirable summer range.

Commercially, Spanish Fork is now flourishing. Drawing from all the numerous outlying towns, villages, and farming communities, she has built up a most splendid trade. Nine mercantile establishments, two drug stores, two banks, two roller mills, two implement companies, a spacious cannery, a large and progressive power, all thriving and in excellent condition, bespeak the prosperity of this community.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.
The educational advantages of Spanish Fork are very commendable for a city of her population. Under the direction of Prof. Hinchell, Rec. High School and Rec. High School, she is continuing to progress and grow. Not only are the grades well equipped and prepared for carrying on profitable work, but the high school, of which all are proud, is in a commodious building to furnish the universities of the state young people of good character, excellent scholarship, and strong determination.

The citizens of Spanish Fork are patriotic to their city, state, and nation, always willing to contribute liberally of their means for the advancement of public improvement. Within the last few years, they have constructed a most serviceable water system supplying the entire city with good, pure mountain water, and have joined with the state in a national movement in the promotion of the great reclamation project, which is calculated to bring under cultivation thousands of acres of unproductive and partially cultivated lands, thereby the young may yet live in the land of their fathers, and those who enhance may come within her borders may dwell in peace and prosperity.

BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION.
Picturesque, fertile and pleasant to live in, Utah county can boast of no prettier or more productive city than Spanish Fork. Truly the gem of the county. With a population of about 4,000, this charming little city boasts against the towering snow-capped peaks of the Wasatch which form a colossal wall along the east side, the most delightful breezes and sparkling streams and forming at every season of the year a panorama unrivaled in the west for variety of color and rugged strength of contour. At the west of the city runs the Ogden range heavily mineralized

and valuable, but unadorned by the gold and silver of the evening sunset. Through the town runs the Spanish Fork river, which empties into the clear, fresh waters of the pre-existing Utah lake, five miles to the northwest. Combining with these natural beauties an elevation of 4,500 feet and we have a city of peculiar attractiveness and comfort.

Like other cities in Utah, the vicinity of Spanish Fork was at one time barren and wild, but far back when the Mormon pioneers came the names associated with that distant story of suffering and courage were mentioned. Stephen Mackinnon, Sylvester Bradford, W. O. Croer, Pleasant Bradford, James Hanson, George Hicks, James Robinson, Wiley Thomas, Robert McKell, John Moore, George Snell, John Snell, Rufus Snell and William Lee. Many of them are long since dead, but every tale of the town's progress starts us from a spring with their personal history.

Charles Warren and James Miller were the first to start stores; and from their modest beginning the city has now grown to be of importance in the commercial and political activity of the west.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

The soil hereabout is sandy and clay loam, becoming alkaline in the western boundaries of the city. This characteristic makes the vicinity especially adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain and fruit. Along the lake shore salt grass abounds, making that marshy neighborhood especially fine for cattle and the raising of hay. Beets, corn, bay, fruit, and cattle may be said to be Spanish Fork's chief products. The average yield per acre of wheat is about 50 bushels, this being mostly from irrigated lands, though there are some dry farms in the vicinity. Much alfalfa is produced in the vicinity, there being always a ready market at a high price in Utah's largest cities. The barley raised in Spanish Fork is especially fine, that raised by Jacob Hanson during the last season having won the prize cup at the Irrigation congress at Los Angeles. Sugar beets are produced quite extensively in Spanish Fork, the average yield being about 15 tons to the acre. At Leland, ten miles from the city, is a cutter where all of the beets are prepared, the juice extracted and piped to the factory at Leland. The best pulp is given to the farmers, who feed it to their sugar cattle. About 45,000 tons of sugar beets were produced in Spanish Fork this year, and in the growing of them the youth of the community found employment for every unoccupied hour. The benefit of this industry alone to the town's advancement can scarcely be appreciated until one visits cities where the young boys are kept in "idleness and resulting degradation."

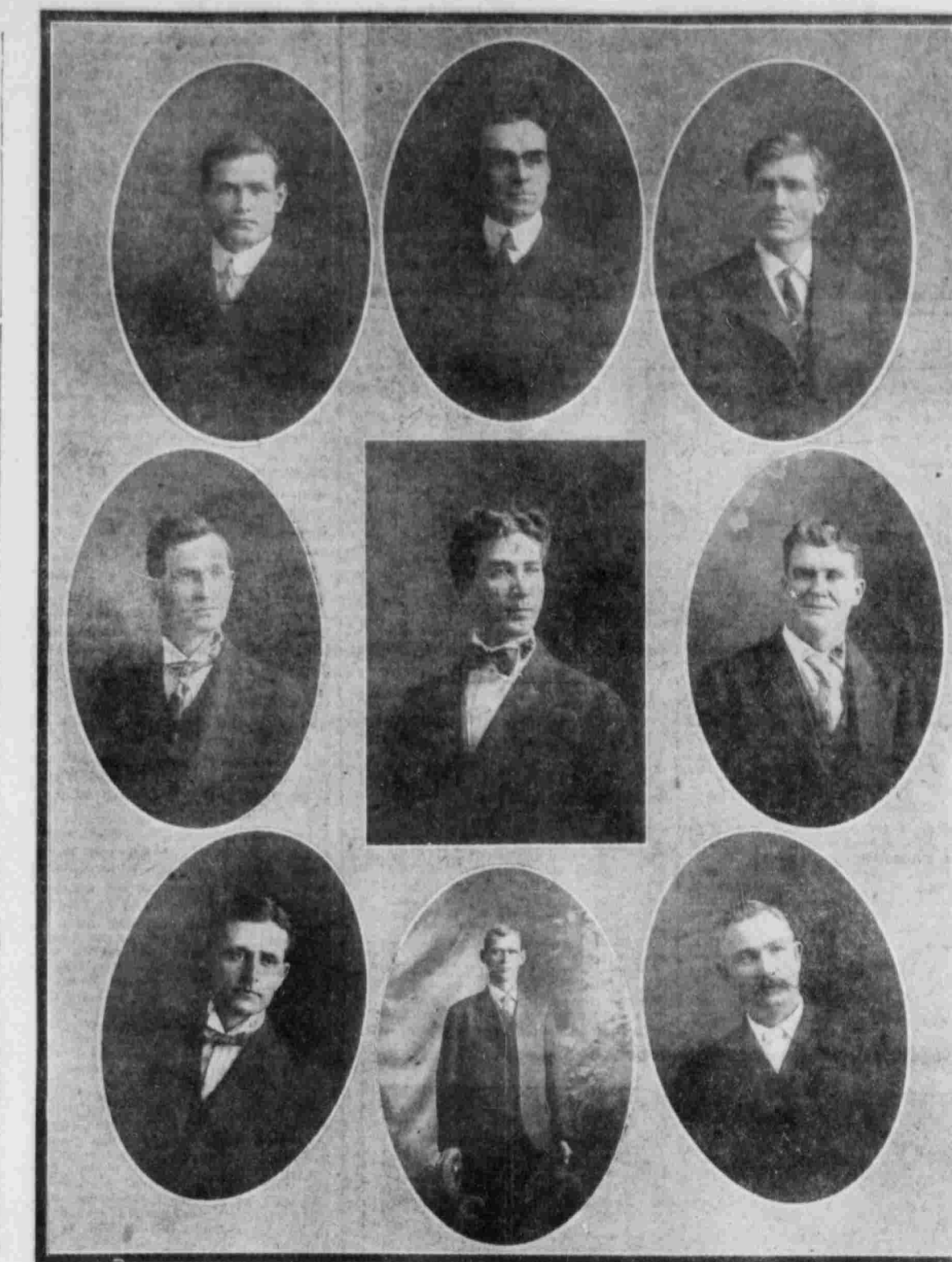
Spanish Fork has seven stores; one furniture, two implement, one confectionery and two millinery stores; a local paper and two banks; two barber shops and two drug stores; three meat shops and a cannery; two roller mills and a cannery; a business shop and a stone quarry; two lawyers, three doctors and a dentist; two brick yards, two dance halls, two hotels, an opera house and a city hall.

The city is improving all of the time, the outgoing administration having been exceedingly active in this respect. The administration consisted of James M. Croer, mayor; G. H. Alinge, recorder; Mrs. Dubois, treasurer; and Robert McKell, M. Larsen, A. J. Hanson, S. Brockbank and L. J. Hales, councilmen.

The city now owns a fine water system, the clearest of mountain streams giving this place an excellent supply. A large amount comes from a spring in Spanish Fork canyon.

In the near future Spanish Fork will be lighted by electricity for all ready a plan is under construction at the mouth of Spanish Fork canyon. This project is connected with the federal government's new Strawberry dam and reservoir and at present is under federal control.

New buildings are going up constantly in Spanish Fork, all being erected from stone and brick produced in the city. Mr. Crin Lewis has a new residence that cost over \$5,000. Of the new administration, James A. Martell is mayor and George Lewis, John Lewis, Fred Mott and David Williams constitute the council. Spanish Fork has six schools and a school population of 1,000. Under the school management of Charles Snothe, M. Larsen and Mrs. Johnson, the schools are in flourishing condition.



SPANISH FORK'S ADMINISTRATORS.
Reading from Left to Right.
First Row: Ammon Tuttle, Treasurer; Lars Nielson, Recorder; Neil Dahle, City Justice.
Second Row: David Williams, Councilman Fourth Ward; James A. Martell, Mayor; John P. Croer, Councilman.
Third Row: George Lewis, Councilman, First Ward; Fred S. Dart, Marshal; Fred Mattley, Councilman, Third Ward.

condition. The high school has a two-year course, including the tenth grade, and has a faculty of competent teachers of whom Lars W. Nielson is principal. Teachers' salaries range from \$45 to \$110.

The cities of Utah are usually less cosmopolitan than Spanish Fork, the population here consisting of English, Welsh, Scandinavians, Icelanders, Scotch, Danish and Swedish. Most of them are prosperous farmers, the stability of any country.

Delightful Spanish Fork! How varied she is! Amusement, recreation, happiness abound everywhere. On the Utah lake and in the marshes, along the Spanish Fork river, ducks and game birds abound, while in the brush of the mountain side are chickens, sagehens, grouse and quail. High up in the Wasatch roam brown bears, mountain lions and deer, and trout abound in all the streams. How inviting is Spanish Fork!

BANK OF SPANISH FORK.

There is something powerful and reassuring about an old, well-founded, prosperous bank, especially when behind that power are some of the most successful and honored men of the state. Like Antares, the gigantic star of old, who arose with renewed vigor every time he touched the ground, the Bank of Spanish Fork, honored and respected by the conservative and able business men of Utah county, comes forth each year with a record showing a growth of business that makes it even more reliable than before.

Organized far back in 1885 with a capital of \$25,000 growing with the increasing prosperity of its city and having all along the confidence of its patrons, the Bank of Spanish Fork now has a surplus of \$40,000, a fact which alone places it high in the bankers' honor list in the United States. The people of Spanish Fork speak always with pride of their bank, for its splendid showing is a criterion of their advancement.

Its officers are respected far and wide. George D. Snell is president. He is well known in Salt Lake. John Jones is vice president, and his solidity and business ability are apparent when it is known that he is superintendent of a mammoth co-operative store that would be a credit to any city in the west.

F. M. Snell, the present cashier, is a public spirited man of keen business perception and courteous demeanor. It is a pleasure to do business with him.

George D. Snell, Jr., cashier of the First National Bank of Caldwell, Idaho, and president of the First National Bank of Bailey, Idaho, and Hubbard Tuttle, president of the Spanish Fork Canning company, and probably the leading farmer in the city, constitute with the other officers, the board of directors.

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A good evidence of the bank's prosperity is the fact that it is not content on savings deposits. With such a business, such a surplus and such a backing by prominent men, is it of any surprise that the citizens of Spanish Fork should be proud of their leading and largest bank?

YOUNG MEN'S CO-OP.

Business, promptitude and courtesy are the chief characteristics of one of the most successful business concerns in the whole of Utah county. Known as the Young Men's Co-op, it is true to its name. Its manager, secretary and treasurer, P. P. Thomas is one of the most industrious and competent men in Spanish Fork, and he is only 24 years of age. Young as he is, for over three years he has held this responsible position and under his management the establishment has prospered exceedingly. Educated at the Agricultural college and familiar with every detail of Spanish Fork's activity, Mr. Thomas will continue his able service, backed by the youth of the community. This year the volume of business amounted to \$225,000. Over three tons of butter was handled for the farmers and 25 cars of barley, four cars of wheat and six cars of oats were shipped from the store.

The institution deals in general merchandise, staples and fancy groceries, dry goods and notions, gent's furnishings, boots, shoes, rubber goods, hats, caps, furniture, flour, produce and farming implements. It carries on a mail order business with many minor cities and in every respect has extensive operations.

Thomas R. Jones is president, and A. B. Rockhill is vice president—two well known business men. The watchword of the Young Men's Co-op is, "Correct weights and lowest prices always." It is located in the center of Spanish Fork's activity, employing many courteous clerks, having the respect and good will of all Utah county, backed by able business men and managed by a young man of exceptional ability.

JEX LUMBER COMPANY.

In 1891, the Jex Lumber company was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, though in reality the establishment is as old as Spanish Fork itself, having commenced business far back in 1880. Jim Jex, its president, is an old citizen, honored by the story of Spanish Fork's progress and respected by all.

The Jex Lumber Co. is the largest concern of its kind in Spanish Fork, doing an extensive business throughout Utah county. It deals in all kinds of lumber, building material and produce besides making a specialty of the renowned "Slicker-Williams" Paints. The company contracts for houses of any size, making its services payable on the installment plan. This is a special inducement to newly married couples to make their new homes in houses of their own.

John W. Jex, the manager, is an industrious man, blessed with a pleasant demeanor and a fine managing ability. H. C. Jex is secretary and treasurer, and Albert T. Money and Heber T. Robertson are the other officers of the company.

This year the company has put in a new planing mill at a cost of \$2,000. Some idea of the company's latitude can be gathered from the fact that it handled this year 25 cars of barley, 12 cars of alfalfa, and distributed 3 cars of cement, 4 cars of plaster and over 15,000 bushels of lime. Whatever you intend doing in the building line, it will certainly pay to write to the Jex Lumber company, the old reliable building establishment.

G. O. EIRIKSSON.

In the whole city of Spanish Fork there is no man more prosperous, energetic and affable than G. O. Eiriksson, the young manager of a thriving general merchandise store. Originally of Iceland, Mr. Eiriksson has brought with him all of the vigor and keenness characteristic of his countrymen, and has used that ability always in the upbuilding of Spanish Fork, the city of active people and solid business establishments.

Mr. Eiriksson does a strictly cash business, extending credit to no one. For this reason his store is not hampered by bad debts which, in order to be carried, entail additional expenses and heavier prices. Mr. Eiriksson's prices on goods are the cheapest in any in Spanish Fork.

That Mr. Eiriksson is a hustler is

granted by all, and on account of the variety of his stock, nearly every one in this city has occasion to visit his store. He carries a general line of merchandise, buys and sells produce and deals in groceries, fancy chinaware, household all sorts of Christmas gifts. His store is an Elysium to the children when Santa Claus appears there with anything they could possibly wish for. Mr. Eiriksson is content for the famous "Friedrich's Dinner" and "Bible-out and Johnson" shows, always having on hand a large stock. His motto is: "Small profits, quick returns." So large has his business grown that it is necessary to have five assistants who are all courteous and able. With such push and integrity, why shouldn't such a concern grow?



JAS. A. MARTELL,
Of Martell Merc. Co.

The J. A. Martell Mercantile company is the only large furniture store in Spanish Fork. At present it occupies a commodious building in the northern side of the city; but it is the intention of the company to build a fine new establishment on the block now partly occupied by the large Co-op store. This new building will cost over \$20,000, according to the plans already drawn. The furniture company is a credit to the city, as it has an interior comparable with any south of Salt Lake. It deals in furniture, carpets, draperies, wall paper, "Buck" ranges, "Stark," "Slewyn," "Schierfeld" and "Winter" pianos, heaters, stoves, phonographs, musical instruments, wagons, buggies and farm implements. A cursory naming of its goods gives an idea of the size of the institution.

A feature of the company's business is the fact that it sells on the installment plan, thus giving young people the opportunity to furnish their homes at once. It has no high taxes and expenses to eat up profits, and as it buys in carload lots, it can undersell smaller retail concerns.

On Feb. 3, 1907, it was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. There are some shares left at the par value of \$10, and those desiring a safe investment would do well to purchase them. James A. Martell, the mayor of Spanish Fork, is manager and promoter, his activity and personal competency reaching every detail of the business. Born in Spanish Fork, elected its first Republican mayor, liked by all and blessed with rare executive ability, he is a credit to the company and the town of which he stands at the head.

THE PACK PAVILION.

The Pack Dancing Pavilion is one of the largest and best in the county.

It has a new maple floor that rests on springs, which give it a buoyancy and elasticity delightful to the dancers. The hall is 70x100, sufficiently large to accommodate the many that come from all parts of the county. The pavilion is managed by the central amusement committee, representing four wards of Spanish Fork. Dances are given every Friday night, the music being furnished by the Morgan orchestra. Those who are familiar with the hall regard it as one of the best in the county, and a decided credit to the progressive city of Spanish Fork.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

THE University holds a distinguished place in the affections of practically all the good citizens.

Less than three years after the arrival of the pioneers in Utah, the University was incorporated by authority of the provisional government. From that early day (1850) to the present time, it has continued as the culmination and completion of the school system of the state. It is in fact the oldest public institution. Born of the educational desires and aspirations of the first colonies to take up their permanent abiding places in the valleys then populated of this far western wilderness the University today continues to embody as it did then, the highest educational hopes of the people.

The three schools that are fully organized, having students in all the years of their several courses, and equipped with good apparatus and facilities to do the work usual to such colleges, are the School of Arts and Sciences, the State School of Mines, and the State Normal School. Each of these schools offers to qualified students collegiate instruction, leading to a degree. The Normal school offers also a shorter course leading to a certificate, which exempts the holder from the regular examinations required of teachers in the state. In the School of Arts and Sciences, instruction is provided in law, by means of which students may do about two years of professional work in that subject; and there is also a medical department, which provides the first two years of a longer, professional course in medicine.

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

A thousand students receiving instruction from 75 professors and assistants, the whole presided over by a board of ten regents, constitute the organized body of the University. The graduating class of 1907 numbered nearly 50 college students, who received degrees, and about 150 normal students, who received normal certificates.

The departments of instruction correspond with those of the best educational institutions of today. The courses of instruction in each depart-

ment are varied and extensive. Expansion and improvement are constant, and the outlook now is better than in any previous year of the history of the school.

AN IDEAL LOCATION.

Situated on the east bench overlooking the city, on a large and fertile tract of 53 acres of level land, the University of Utah enjoys, in the judgment of good critics, the distinction of being one of the four institutions of higher learning in the United States that have sites perfectly ideal, unaffected by any objectionable attendant circumstances. Within the borders of the metropolis and capital city, or near the center of population of the state, with pleasant surroundings, inspiring scenery, good air, unimpeded view, and with easy access, quiet, and in the heart of both nature and civilization, the location of the great school is a matter of almost daily comment and congratulation among the people.

The University grounds cover an area of 53 acres, lying east of Thirteenth East street, between First and Fourth South streets. They are easily reached by streetcars. On the grounds are nine buildings. The library is the largest and best equipped in the state for scholastic work of all kinds. There are six laboratories, of chemistry, physics and electricity, mechanics, hydraulics, metallurgy and biology; there are also excellently equipped shops for work in wood and iron. Six acres of fertile land under close cultivation constitute the Normal school garden.

THE COLLEGE COURSES.

The School of Arts and Sciences offers the following courses: 1. general science; 2. liberal arts; 3. commerce and industry; 4. government and administration; 5. journalism; 6. teachers' course; 7. law (first two years); 8. medicine (first two years).

AS TO FACILITIES.

Students enjoy the facilities of a large and well selected collection of

books in the general library, besides the special professional libraries of the various courses mentioned. Law students have free access to the supreme court library; and much of their work is conducted by members of the bar in high standing. Medical students have daily practice in well equipped laboratories for work in anatomy, histology, embryology and materia medica.

WHAT STUDENTS DO.

All students activities are practically under the management of the student body organization. The University athletics, which have become a matter of state pride and interest, center largely in the fine athletic campus of Cummings field—the scene of the many spirited and exciting contests—and in the well equipped gymnasium, in which several specialists give modern courses in physical education and training. The students of the University each year constitute themselves into an active working organization, choosing their new officers, and acting patriotically for the good of the school. They maintain the Chronicle, a first-rate weekly publication; they have a talented dramatic club which regularly presents high class dramas; the student debating club engages in successful intercollegiate debates with the students of other institutions, such as the University of Colorado, Idaho, etc. A well ordered luncheon room is maintained by the University for the good of the students, and suitable places for comfortable living abound in the vicinity.

A notable addition to these facilities is a large and thoroughly equipped private dormitory recently constructed a short distance in front of the University grounds.

STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.

The thoroughness of the work done in the state school of mines has occasioned its general recognition as one of the best mining schools in the country. Its graduates have been almost uniformly successful, and many of them today fill responsible and lucrative positions.

In a new state like this, with boundless resources as yet undeveloped, the professions of mining, electrical, civil, mechanical, chemical, and irrigation en-

gineering are so closely related to the development of the material wealth of the state that during recent years there has been a remarkable increase in the demand for engineering graduates. Even now the supply has not kept pace with the demand for engineers. Any energetic young man of ability can find a position at a good salary as soon as he graduates from the state school of mines.

This department of the university affords instruction in those subjects and branches of engineering that find application in the mining industry. But this industry especially calls for the services of chemical, civil, electrical, hydraulic, and mechanical engineers as well as those of mining and metallurgy.

Each course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in the branch of engineering specified. The school of mines offers courses also to graduate students, leading to the degree of Master of Science.

A large amount of work common to all these courses, but each is characterized by the special studies the corresponding courses given by other engineering colleges. These studies prepare a student for a professional career in his chosen branch of engineering.

An engineering education is being more and more considered necessary for the superintendent, the manager, and other executive officers of most industrial companies, such as mining, coal, cement, lighting, power, heating, telegraph, telephone, and railroad companies, manufacturers and sellers of machinery, building and contracting companies. These positions are now usually filled by engineers.

IN AID OF INDUSTRY.

The mining school is now engaged in working out certain problems of the mining and building industries. Tests are being made of the building stones, rock for macadamized roads, brick, cement, and lime mortar, with the view of ascertaining the value of these several materials in use or obtainable here for the purposes indicated. Another series of experimental investigations that will extend over many years before they are finally completed will be directed toward solving practical problems, and

removing difficulties met with in the reduction of ores. The mill equipment necessary for investigating some of these problems, such as the mere duty of water in concentrating mills, is now being put into operation. Prof. Overstrom and Mr. Browning have begun on these experiments. What the results will mean to the mining and building industries of the state is very easy to perceive. The idea behind this line of work is that investigation as well as instruction is one function of the school of mines; and if the industries that involve engineering can be practically aided in this way, then the beneficial results to the mining and building industries of the state will probably be as important as those derived from the graduation of engineers.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The normal school of the university enjoys a wide and favorable reputation among leading educators of the country. This is due to its practical tendencies and the desire of its faculty of instruction to put into operation the results of the experience of the leaders of educational thought and practice, wherever they may be. This receptive attitude—a willingness to be guided by the teachings of psychology wherever these have been thoroughly tested and verified—may be said, indeed, to be characteristic of the state normal in all its work. There is no stagnation possible within its sphere of operations.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

The viewpoint may be described as a belief in the essential rightness of child nature—a conviction that the natural and unperverted impulses of the child furnish the best indication of the methods to be employed in his training and education.

The aim is to prepare the child to live well in the environment in which he must live during all his life. In school and out of school. This aim requires that the school be a part of life itself; that the simpler problems of mankind and society, in general, shall be the problems to which the school training shall address itself. Thus the child does not go to school to learn reading, writing, arithmetic,

grammar, geography, history, etc., but to learn the real problems of life by means of these subjects. These subjects must, of course, be learned, but this should be done through the media of the child's own interests, and through his participation in the affairs of actual life. The training school is constituted as a laboratory in which to demonstrate before the prospective teachers this method and this treatment of the subject matter of school education. The ideal would be that the child should first do the thing which will develop his powers; and then learn writing, arithmetic, drawing, etc., as a means of expressing that which he has already done, which he already knows, and which he is therefore eager to express. Pupils do not read, write, and spell about cooking or dress-making, but go into rooms fitted up for these purposes and work there. When they become interested in the story of the Pilgrims, for example, they proceed to work it out in drawing, in building, in manufacture, and in a drama which shall represent the lives and doings of the Pilgrim colonists. Instead of figuring the price of beef, hay, and corn in the Chicago market, they raise vegetables in their own garden and figure the problems of price, value, and exchange, which they themselves encounter in their work. Instead of reading about a bank, they organize a bank with teller, cashier, bookkeeper, and carry on a business with the bank by depositing therein the money they may have realized from the profits of their school garden.

In such ways, all they learn grows out of their own doing; and their doing is intended to be, in all cases, (1), what they like to do; (2), what it is essential they shall do in daily life; and (3), performed in the manner in which good work of that kind must be done by the successful person.

THE NORMAL COURSES.

The courses given in the normal school are: 1. A four-year kindergarten course; 2. A kindergarten-normal course; 3. A four-year normal course; 4. A five-year normal course; 5. A college normal course. Each of the four-year courses leads

to a certificate which is a legal qualification to teach in the public schools of the state for a period of five years; each of the five-year courses leads to a diploma, which is a legal qualification to teach for life; the college normal course leads to the degree of A.B., and to a diploma which is a legal qualification to teach for life in the high schools of the state.

DEMAND FOR TEACHERS.

Where school systems are well developed one cannot enter the teaching profession without special preparation. This condition is becoming general. It is the function of the state normal school to provide this professional training.

The demand in Utah for graduates of the normal school as teachers, principals, and supervisors exceeds the supply, and there is every indication that this popularity will grow with the increasing wealth and population of the state.

The Christmas Dinner.

In spite of the fact that the word dyspepsia means literally bad cook, it will not be fair for many to lay the blame on the cook if they begin the Christmas Dinner with little appetite and end it with distress or nausea. It may not be fair for any to do that—let us hope so for the sake of the cook! The disease dyspepsia indicates a bad stomach, that is a weak stomach, rather than a bad cook, and for a weak stomach there is nothing else equal to Hood's Stomachic. It gives the stomach vigor and tone, cures dyspepsia, creates appetite, and makes eating the pleasure it should be.

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