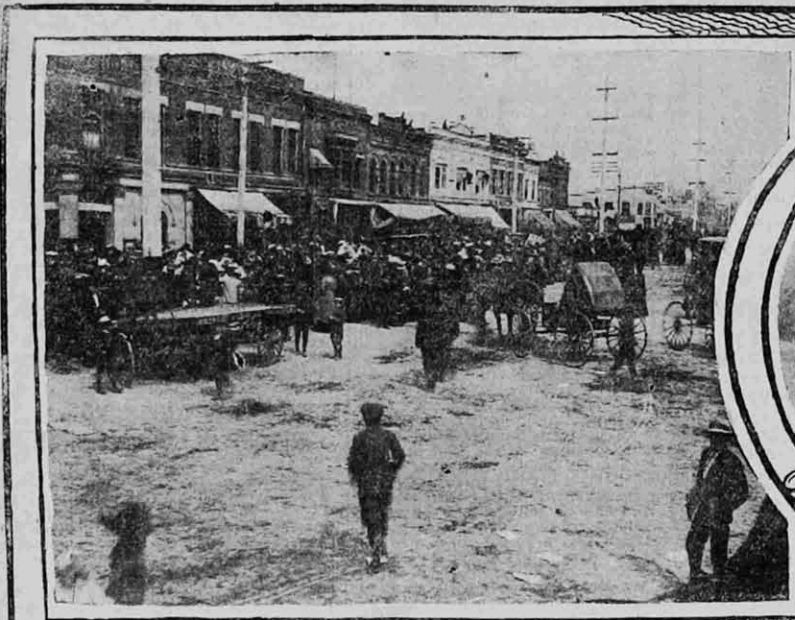


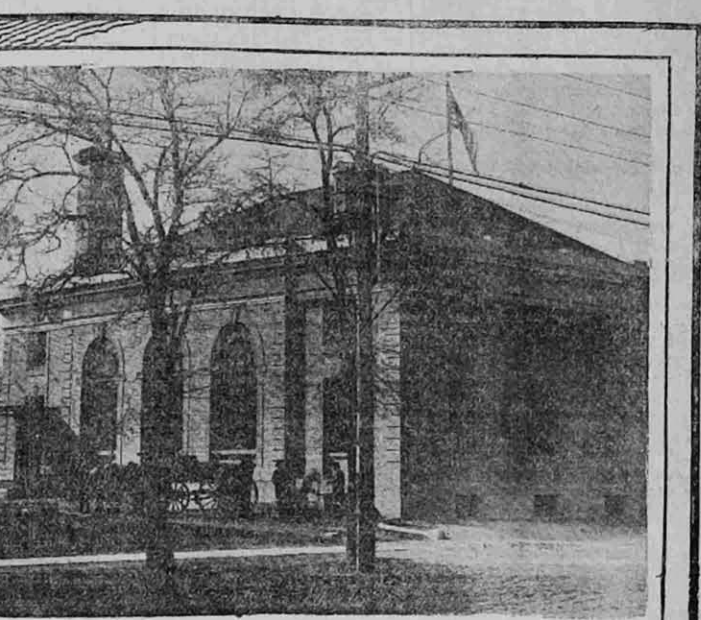
Provo—Prosperous Center of a Thriving Fruit Growing Section



Street Scene Center Street, Provo.



Fishing Scene on Provo River



The Federal Building, Provo.

PROVO has many advantages to offer prospective home-makers. It is the county seat of Utah county with a population of 50,000, and the city's population is 10,000. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural section, and the center of many mining districts.

It is especially as an educational center that Provo is prominent. The Brigham Young university, the head of the great system of L. D. S. schools, is located here, and thousands of students come every year to attend it. The Procter academy under the direction of the Congregational Education society is conceded to be one of the best denominational schools in the state, and is growing in size and influence. The public school system is excellent with 3,000 pupils attending the schools.

Provo has a fine public library, a first class general hospital, fine opera house, churches of the leading denominations, and a good representation of fraternal societies.

It is the home of the Telluride Power company, one of the largest electric power companies in the country. All kinds of business enterprises are represented, and there are fine openings for manufacturing enterprises to be established.

A large and well conducted commercial club is organized, having for its object the promotion of any laudable undertaking that will advance the city's interests.

Provo and this section of the state generally, have enjoyed a prosperous year in 1909. The agricultural yield in grain and vegetables has been good. Fruit, the crop which is more and more becoming the chief financial dependence of this and surrounding towns, was below the average in quantity on account of the late and severe spring frosts; but this was to some extent compensated for by a better quality of fruit through the thinning process of the frost and by better prices owing to the scarcity at other points as well as

the landowners having land for sale, because they will not be under the uncertainty of changing the "wind belts" to suit the purchaser's pleasure and their own profit.

FORTUNES IN FRUIT.

There is probably no country in the world that offers better opportunities for a good living or a fortune, if the business is gone into extensively, than this in the production of fruit. Two to twelve hundred dollars an acre has been realized from orchards this season, and net profits of from \$50 to \$400 an acre from vegetables, including sugar beets—in the case of beets \$50. Grain and alfalfa hay and corn seed have also brought good profits as the returns of the farmer's labor; but the land is generally considered too valuable for grain and much less this is now raised than formerly.

The fruit canneries have done a good and profitable business, but owing to the reduction in the crop have not done as much business as they otherwise would.

Mining investments and the development of mining property which in the past year have added greatly to the general prosperity of the community, have contributed their share this season, but not to compare in volume with a few years preceding 1908, and the tendency among the people generally is probably to get away from the more uncertain investments in mines and to place their money and energy in the cultivation of the soil.

The manufacturing interests, while not large, have had a steady growth, and the home industry enterprises are doing well, although not as well as could and should be expected from the general prosperity of the community.

An exception to this statement is the Startup Candy company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state and which has reached far outside of Utah for its trade. This enterprise is growing and is not only profitable to its owners but an encouragement to others who have the ability and the means to launch out in profitable manufacturing enterprises, and benefiting the community by furnishing employment, as well as themselves by the profits of their business.

In this connection it is welcome news to the public generally that the Provo Woolen mills are to be sold, provided the sale will again start the cloth manufacturing industry here. The mills were of great benefit to the people in the early days, although never profitable to those who spent their time and means in many cases at great personal sacrifice, to build and equip the factory. The time finally came when foreign competition became so strong and the support of the home people so weak that the mills, once justly the pride of the state by reason of their size and the superior quality of their products, were compelled to close.

COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

The commercial and financial business of the city has increased perceptibly over last year, owing to the general prosperity and the restoration of courage and hope, somewhat shattered

by the panic of 1907. The banks and business houses—and the latter are increasing—show most encouraging business records for the year.

The Provo postoffice, if its record may be taken as an index of business, corroborates the advancement indicated above. The receipts, as given by Postmaster Cline, were \$18,183.77 for 1908, and for 1909, \$21,628.94, an increase of \$3,445.17. The general advance in the postoffice business here since the late nineties when the office received from the government only \$40 a month for clerk hire and the total receipts of the office was a little over \$7,000, is shown by the fact that the office is now conducted in the government's own building and has 23 officials and employees connected with it, with free city and rural deliveries.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Provo has experienced great building activity during the past year. The principal new structure to be completed is the federal building, at a cost of \$56,000, a substantial and exceptionally well finished and equipped structure for the use of the postoffice and the forest reserve offices.

The Masser memorial building on Temple hill at the head of Third East street, now in course of erection, to cost \$110,000, will be completed the coming year, and will be the nucleus of the proposed collegiate department buildings of the Brigham Young university.

The L. D. S. Church has nearly finished a commodious building on the former titling office site, at a cost of about \$12,000, which will be used as

stake church offices, etc.

The board of education is erecting a \$50,000 schoolhouse.

The number of private residences erected this year is probably greater than in any previous year.

STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

The State Mental hospital, located here, has passed a very successful year, making many improvements and contemplating others for the coming year. Medical Supt. Calder reports that there has been no sickness except colds, and no serious accidents. This favorable condition can be attributed to the great care exercised by Dr. Calder and his competent staff of assistants, over the health and well being of the large family in his care. Each patient is given careful medical attention and such treatment as his case demands, and the sanitary conditions are almost perfect. Pure air, sunlight and out of door exercise whenever possible, with an abundance of pure wholesome food, all go to making the conditions at the hospital as favorable as they are. The value of occupation is also recognized and the principle applied. The interest of the self-absorbed patient in some occupation suited to his capacity and condition is aroused, and in this way many cures have been effected. And in cases where complete cures have not resulted great improvements have taken place.

There are 378 patients in the hospital, an increase of 23 over a year ago. Many improvements have been made in the buildings and on the grounds. The board has purchased 23 acres of land joining the hospital property on

the west, known as the Turner farm, which will be a great help towards supplying the institution with farm products. The cold storage capacity has been increased by the erection of a 20x30-foot building and the installation of a large ice manufacturing machine, and a new 50-horse power engine has been added to the power plant. A greenhouse has been built, which will be of great aid in propagating early vegetables for transplanting, and will supply flowers for the rooms of the patients. The fine herd of Jersey cattle has been increased by the purchase of superior pure-bred animals, among them a male descendant of the famous Brown Bessie, a noted aristocrat of the Jersey family.

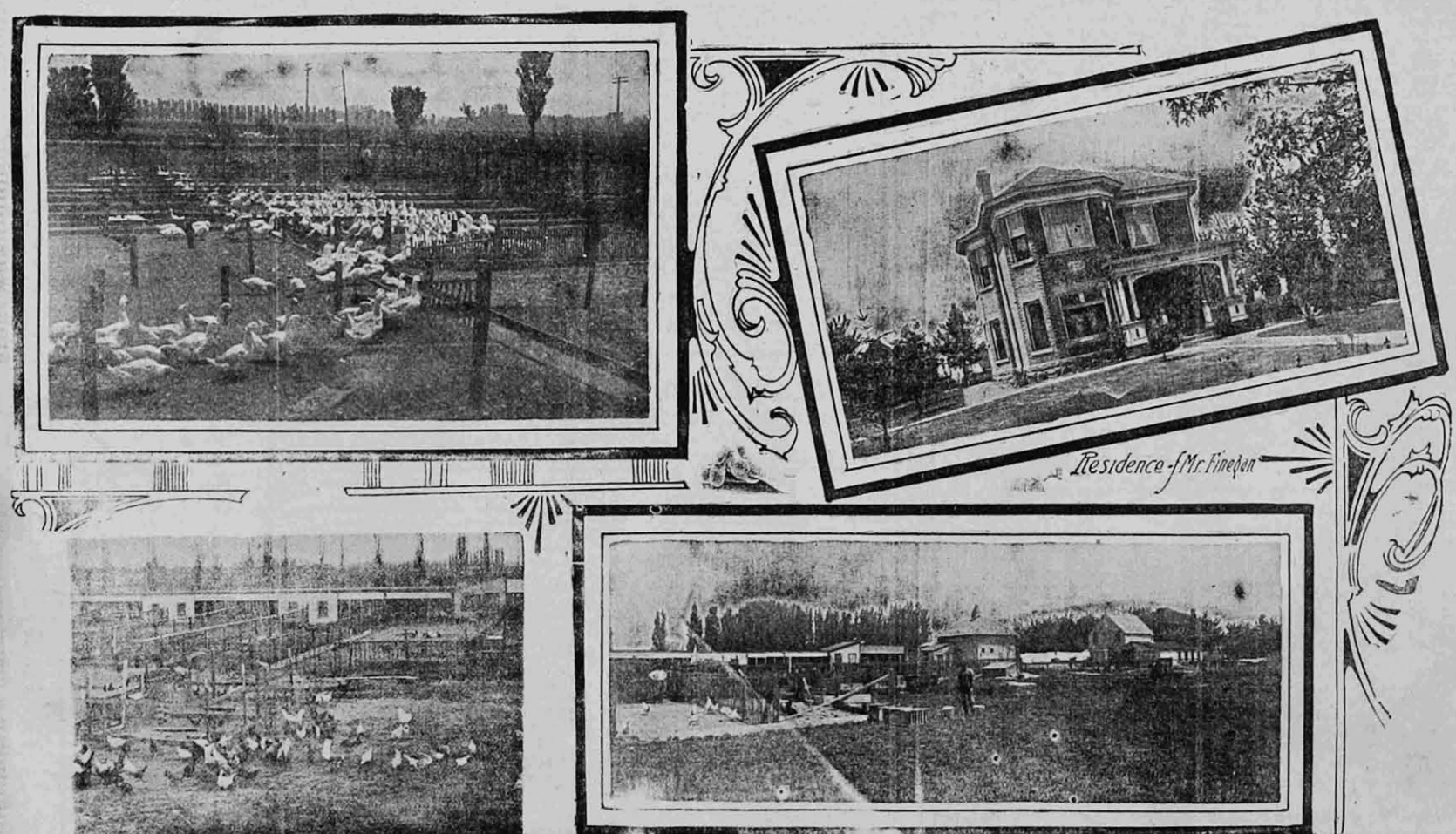
MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The municipality has made improvements by the building of concrete bridges across many of the streams passing through the city. Eight miles of sewer at a cost of \$75,000 has been constructed, and the construction of six miles additional is now being contemplated, and four miles of cement sidewalks have been added to the paved district.

The city and county have also joined with a number of progressive citizens in the construction of a boulevard from Provo to Olmsted, the Telluride Power company's beautiful home at the mouth of Provo canyon. This road is being constructed under the supervision of a government road expert, and will be one of the most pleasant drives in the country.

Birdseye View of the Rose Villa Poultry Farm.

2450 South Third East Street.



Residence of Mr. Finegan

Chicken runs, brooder house and incubator house.

MR. FINEGAN says a much neglected, yet good paying industry in the State of Utah, is that of raising poultry. An average of more than 6,000 pounds of chickens, turkeys and geese is shipped to this city from Kansas and Nebraska every week in the year, to say nothing of thousands of cases of eggs.

It is estimated that \$1,500,000 will be sent to the middle states for poultry and eggs this year, and yet we have the finest climate in the United States to raise poultry.

The government statistics show that

only \$650,000 worth of poultry and eggs were produced in this state last year. Are people too rich or too proud to engage in this business?

Uncle Sam has one of the finest poultry farms in this country at Bethesda, Md., a little way from Washington. During the current year the price of eggs has ranged from 16 to 40 cents a dozen at St. Louis, or fully twice that of eight years ago. It is therefore, easily within the facts to say that the American hen now adds to the income of the farm in eggs alone no less than \$250,000,000 a year.

Whether at home or abroad the old hen is not appreciated at her true value.

Secy. Wilson values poultry and eggs

at \$600,000,000 per year; still the half has not been told, for no one knows the amount of poultry and eggs consumed at home. Another thing not taken into account when computing the value of the hen, is the economical cost of her living, and her services as maid-of-all-work in picking up things that go to waste. On the ordinary grain farm the hen gets her own living from things that would otherwise be lost. If the hen were not there who would pick up the scattered grain around the farm-yard?

Who would gather the grains from among the chaff of the oats and wheat stack? Who would roam around all day in every corner of the farm yard seeking its own food, were the hen not there? Then again, note the benefit the hen does in eating the bugs and insects that are on every farm.

Also the millions of seeds from noxious weeds and plants that would overrun all the country, and these waste products she turns into the most delicious and concentrated of foods in the shape of an egg and gives us the most delicious of dishes in the form of fried chicken and chicken pot-pie.

These figures may be surprising to some people, but they say Armour alone handles \$43,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs every year.

Mr. Finegan attributes his success to his great laying strain of single comb Rhode Island Reds. They all have a

record of 220 eggs per year, or 18 dozen. At 35 cents per dozen each hen will bring her owner \$63.00 a year. It costs \$1.20 to feed the hen making a profit of \$5. If a man had a thousand laying hens that would net him \$5 each it would not be hard to make him believe there was no money in poultry, and this is only one branch of the business.

Mr. Finegan runs seven incubators and hatches 1,000 chicks per month. He sells the little chicks just out of the incubator when one day old. They are shipped with safety to all points reached by express in two days.

He also ships eggs and breeding stock all over the western states and to different provinces of Canada.

had traveled through the place and had noted the careless habits of some of the poorer people, "had a little boy of seven or eight, whom she sent to school day after day in a very unkempt state."

"The teacher, finding that to scold the lad for his untidiness had no effect, wrote to the mother. Her son was not clean, she wrote. His neglected condition was really disgraceful. He had, in fact, a quite unpleasant odor, and so on."

"The next morning the boy, as dirty as ever, handed the teacher this note: 'My son ain't no rose. I send him to school to be learnt, not smelt.'"

There are few business houses in Salt Lake City, in fact, in the entire intermountain region that can boast an existence of nearly 50 years. Yet that can truthfully be said of Elias Morris & Sons company, the well known dealers in mantels, tile and marble monuments of all kinds.

The founder of the company, the late Elias Morris, was one of the oldest pioneers of Utah, a man conspicuous as a citizen of Salt Lake City, who participated very largely in the upbuilding of the city in the olden days. He was, in fact, one of the pillars of the State of Utah.

Mr. Morris built some of the oldest business blocks in Salt Lake. At the corner of Main and First South streets still stand three notable structures erected by him in by-gone days. They are the Deseret National Bank Building, the Goddard-Pitt and the Emporium, occupying today three of the best corners in the city. Compared with the present day skyscrapers, they seem comparatively small, but in the day of their building they were considered splendid structures. The strength and permanency of these three buildings, historic today, show an honesty of purpose, a conscientious work that was ever a characteristic of the builder himself.

Mr. Morris' contracting included also the construction of smelters, milling construction, business blocks and residences of all kind.

The firm is now managed by his sons, N. L. Morris and George Q. Morris.

INTER-MOUNTAIN PACKING COMPANY.

A Year of Rapid Growth.

One of the real big institutions of Lake, the general offices at First South Packing company, which in April of last year absorbed the Utah Packing. The plant is situated in North Salt Lake, the general offices at First South and Third West streets.

The plant represents an outlay of \$125,000, inclusive of buildings, machinery, real estate, etc. Some 20 men are employed, the monthly payroll totaling \$3,500 to \$4,000. The plant handles on an average per month: Cattle, 500 head; sheep, 1,500 head; hogs, 1,500 head. The beefs are worth \$35 per head, the sheep \$4, and the hogs \$14, a monthly outlay of close to \$50,000 in these three kinds of meat alone. In addition it puts up a general line of packing house products, the by-products being converted into a fertilizer worth \$20 a ton.

Take the hog, for instance. It is taken from the pen, killed and converted into lard, ham, bacon and sausage. The feet are converted into neatfoot oil; none is made use of, the heavier ones shipped to Chicago, where they are ground into bone ash, the shin bones manufactured into buttons. In fact, everything is handled.

The new smoke house recently installed has a capacity of 15,000 pieces. There is a 20-ton ice plant for the manufacture of artificial ice. Here is a big 150-horsepower boiler connected with the establishment, and furnishing

the 65-horsepower generator with power for the electric light system, operation of the machinery throughout the plant, hoisting, etc. There is also a 65-ton compressor, giving refrigeration to the cooling cells.

The main building consists of a three-story brick, situated in North Salt Lake. This building includes the beef-killing floor, the hog-killing floor, cutting floor, beef-cooling floor, sweet pickle cellars in the basement, fertilizer department, hide cellar, lard refinery, shipping and packing room, etc. The city branch, First South and Third West streets, consists of the general offices; cold storage plant, with its 12-ton refrigeration machinery.

The plant has a refrigeration capacity for 200 cattle, 500 hogs, and 600 sheep; its pickling capacity is from 300,000 to 500,000 pounds.

Manager Hatch may well be proud of the high quality of the products of his plant. The lard, sausage, but particularly the ham and bacon inspected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, would compare with the output of the biggest and best plants in the country; these products could be little improved upon. Mr. Hatch says his greatest trouble is in procuring enough beefs, mutton and porkers in prime condition to feed the plant, and to supply his rapidly increasing list of customers.

The officers of the Inter-Mountain Packing company are: James A. Eldredge, president; D. L. Evans, Malad City, vice president; O. O. Whitney, secretary; W. S. McCormick, treasurer; F. S. Hatch, general manager. Other directors are: Wm. McIntyre, Samuel McIntyre, James H. Moyle, W. C. Crawford, J. C. Leary, Geo. C. Whitmore.

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS CO.

Utah's Pioneer Monument and Mantel Concern Records a Prosperous Year.

THERE are few business houses in Salt Lake City, in fact, in the entire intermountain region that can boast an existence of nearly 50 years. Yet that can truthfully be said of Elias Morris & Sons company, the well known dealers in mantels, tile and marble monuments of all kinds.

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The firm is now managed by his sons, N. L. Morris and George Q. Morris.

ris, who have succeeded to the control of the company. These young men have in late years many times shown they are chips off the old block, inheriting the rare traits of character possessed by their highly honored father. Their business dealing will be conducted on the same broad, honest basis has already been demonstrated time and again.

A call this week by a News representative found the place well stocked with a most complete line of beautiful mantels, all kinds of marble work, supply of tiling, and a fine lot of monumental pieces of latest styles and designs. The books show that Morris & Sons are doing an extensive business throughout the intermountain west. And when once they get a foothold in a town, it means an ever increasing business with that particular point.

They now have large contracts for the interior marble and tile work in most of the large buildings which are being constructed in Salt Lake City. Their mantle trade has increased in proportion to the growth of Salt Lake City, and they have an average of three orders per day to set in dwellings in and around Salt Lake City. That means a considerable business of itself.

They also handle cement and cement products and many other kinds of building materials, including Portland cement, grates, fire clay, fire bricks, cement pipes, and chimneys, lime in large or small quantities.

The officers of the company are: George Q. Morris, Secretary and Assistant Manager. M. L. Edwards, Edward T. Ashton, and George M. Cannon, the other directors. The main office and display grounds are located at 21-23 west, South Temple Street.

INDIANS GLAD THEY'RE CITIZENS

Ojibways Celebrate Day They Entered Reserve.

Ojibways of the Mississippi band have regularly each year since 1868 celebrated their acceptance and occupation of the White Earth reservation in western Minnesota, says Fur News.

Within the limits of its boundaries in northern Minnesota, these people have come out of barbarism into an advanced stage of civilization. From being American wards and helpless children they are now citizens and own-

ers of the land, with deeds duly signed with their own signatures proving their claims. Even to this year the days of June 15 and 16 are celebrated instead of July 4, though it is possible that hereafter the Americans' independence day will be accepted as their own time of rejoicing.

A DOG'S INTELLIGENCE.

The following anecdote is related by Mr. X. Russell. It is worthy of comparison with the most remarkable instances of the same kind.

The author one day perceived a dog in full flight before two dogs in the Algie

woods that form a part of the forest of Chantilly. The dog was accompanied by a very young fawn, which appeared quite exhausted and ready to drop. The mother, doubtless well aware of this, slackened her pace and presently stopped. She remained some time there with lowered head as if awaiting the onset of her pursuers.

Suddenly an idea seemed to strike her, and with a butt of the head she tossed her fawn right into the middle of the thicket. Then first advancing gently as if to make sure it was well hidden, she set off by rapid bounds in front of the dogs. The latter barking close upon her heels, she made a sud-

den bend and thus drew them far from the spot where this incident occurred. The howling of the dogs became fainter and fainter, the valiant animal having doubtless led them two kilometers away into the Canardiere pest bog, where the dogs often lose the scent.

In fact, later they were seen returning to the village in a dejected condition, while the intelligent mother doubtless returned to the bushes to find the little fawn she had so cleverly hidden and placed in safety—Vulgarization Scientific.

NOT A FRAGRANT FLOWER.

"A Devon woman," said a man who