

Healthseekers' Series No. 1.

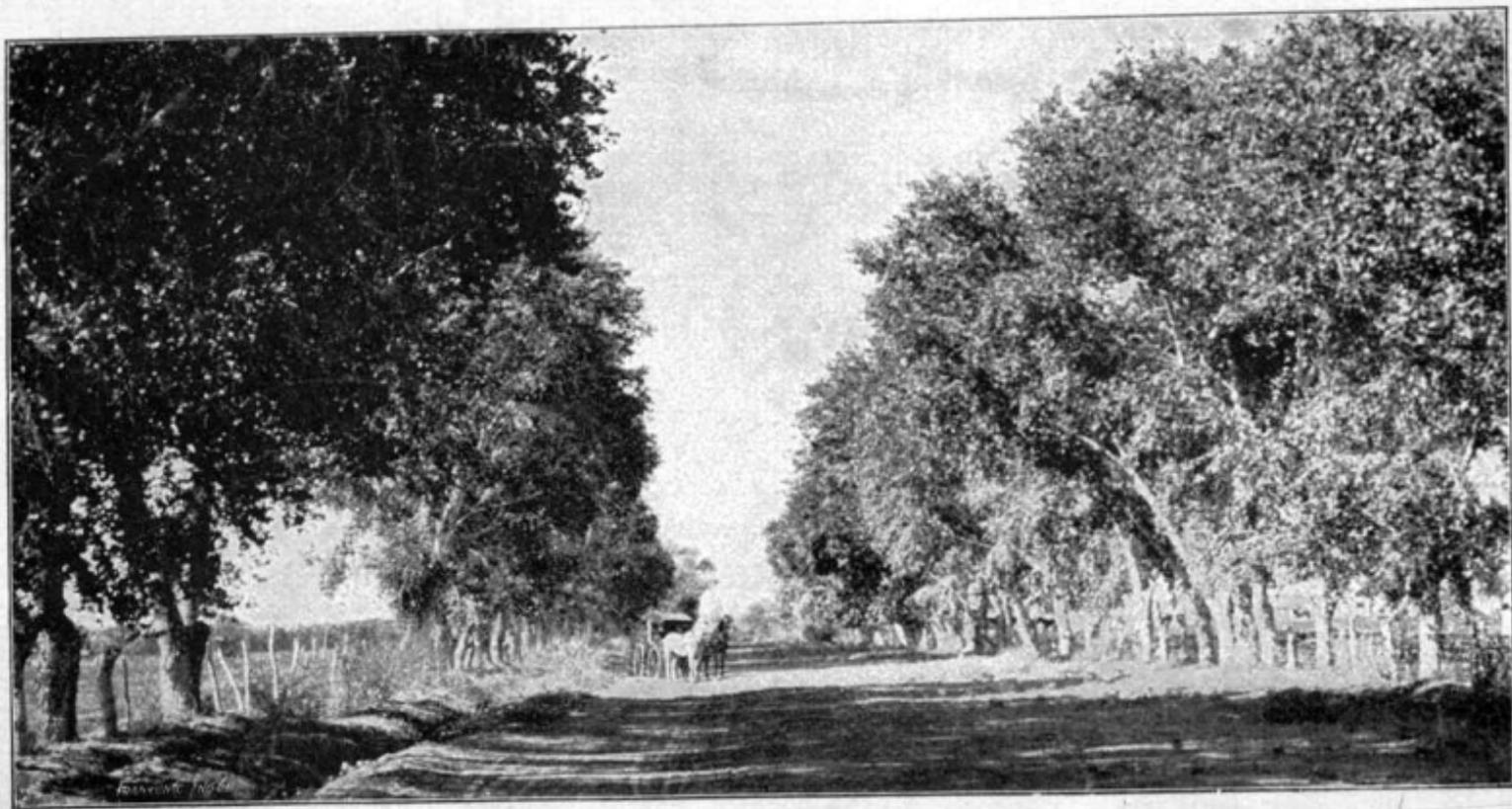
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ARIZONA  
HEALTH  
RESORTS

Gandy

Country Road  
in Salt River  
Valley.



Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe  
railway company

Arizona

Health

Resorts.

*Half-tones from special photographs.*

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Sixty-sixth Thousand

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Passenger Department  
Santa Fe Route  
February, 1901.

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## Announcement.

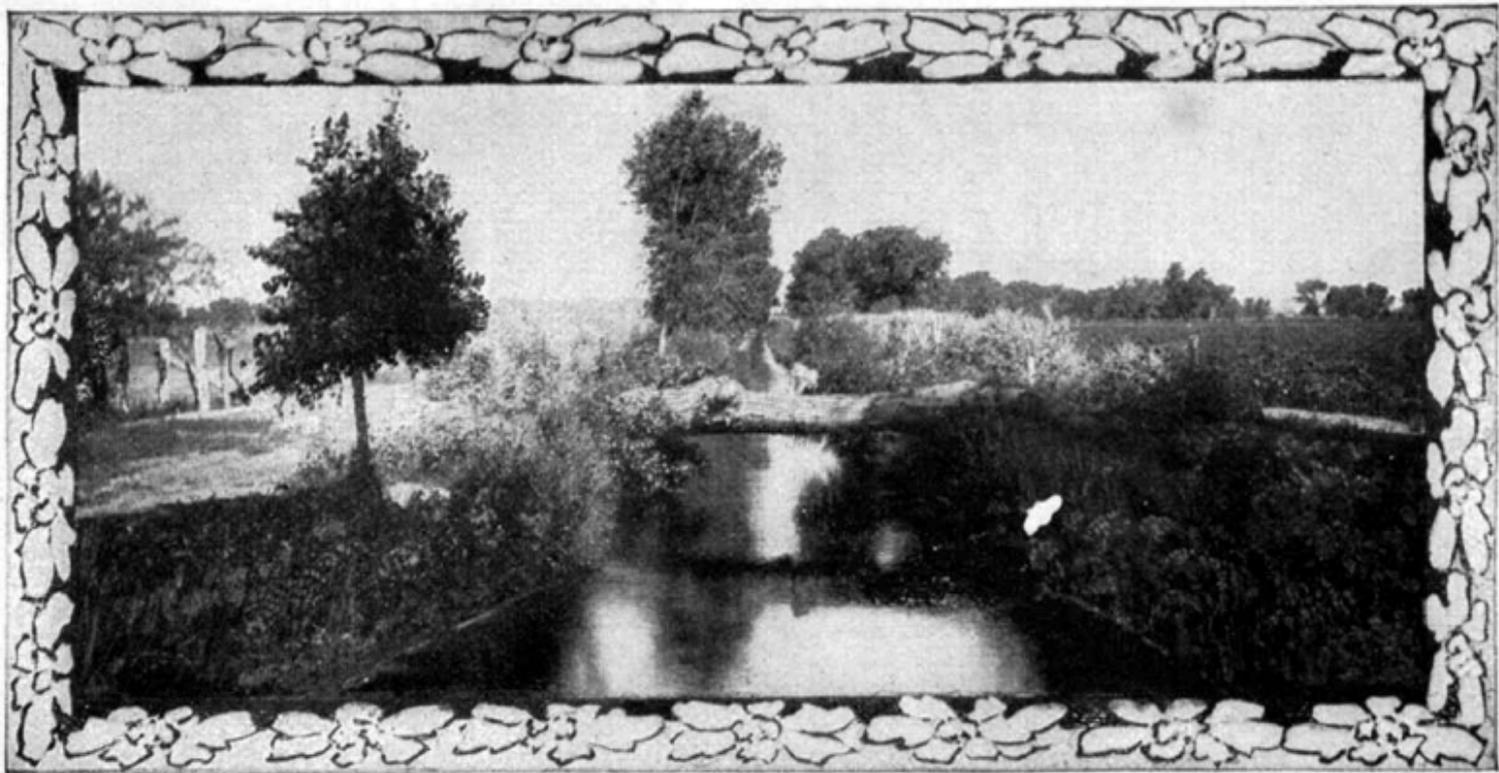
**T**HIS pamphlet is issued by the Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, and contains information regarding Southern Arizona as a health resort.

The region named is most directly reached via the Santa Fe Route, S. F. P. & P. R'y and P. & E. R. R. through Albuquerque and Ash Fork.

Round-trip tickets to Phoenix, Ariz., are on sale every day in the year, at low rates.

For information regarding ticket rates, accommodations, etc., address W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. R'y, Chicago and Topeka, Kan.; J. J. Byrne, G. P. A., S. F. P., S. F. & S. J. V. and So. Cal. Lines, Los Angeles, Cal., or H. P. Anewalt, A. G. P. A., S. F. P. & P. R'y and P. & E. R. R., Prescott, A. T.

An Artificial  
Waterway  
Near Phoenix.



A  
Climate  
"Brief."

Between the two great ranges of the Rocky Mountains there is lifted into the pure serene, a vast plateau, as significant in climatology as is any ocean.

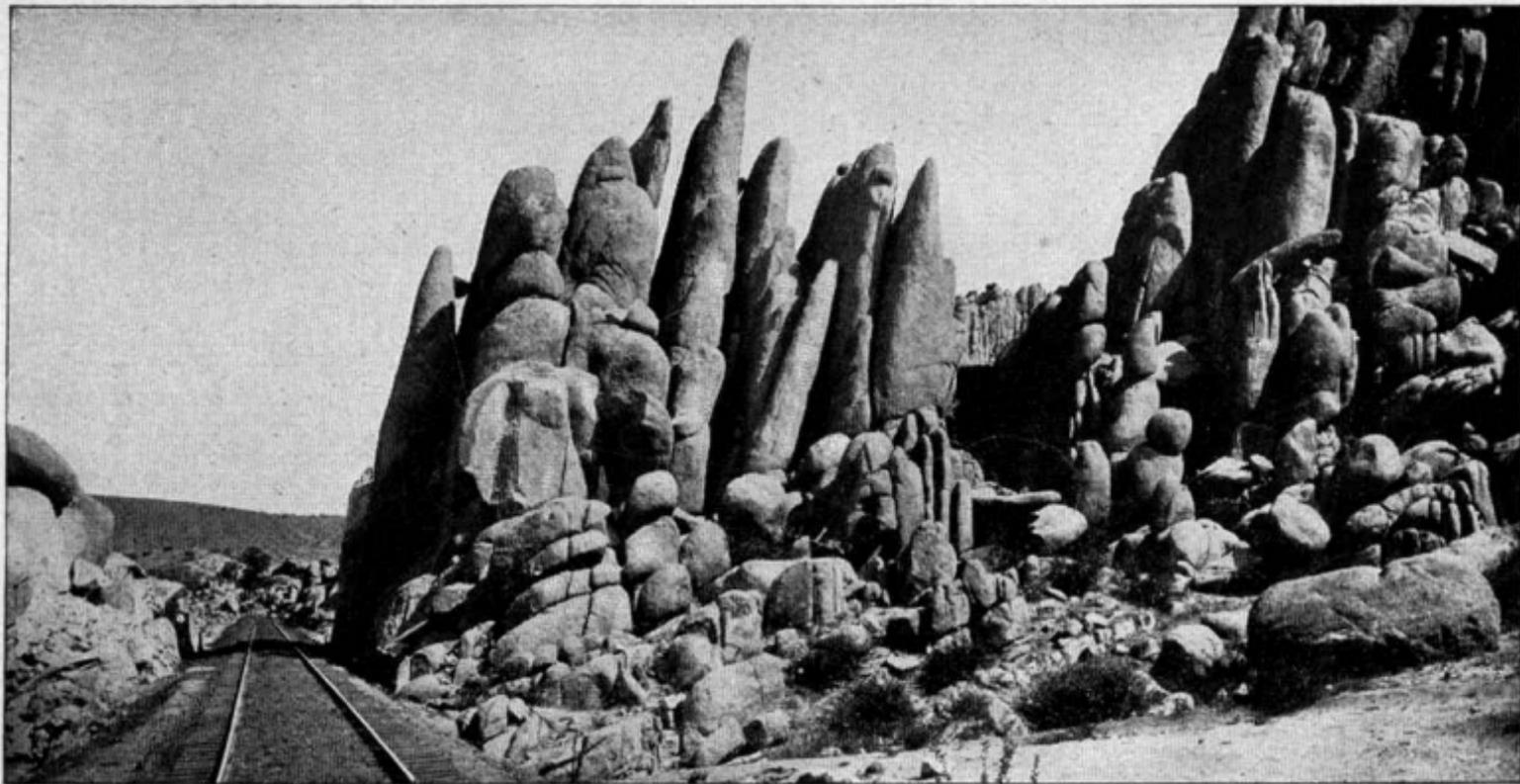
The relations of this immense uplift to the great atmospheric currents, to the storm areas, to climatic ills and climatic beneficence, show that it is not an accident. It is apparently designed not only for the alleviation or cure of some special troubles to which man is liable, but for the general invigoration of the race.

This land above the mists the thoughtful likens to those countries of the Orient, famed in the earliest civilizations, where were made the oldest of earth's imperishable records. So suggestive of those ancient renowned lands is this plateau country that one might reasonably prophesy the evolution here of a higher race-type than any known to modern history.

On this remarkable plateau is Arizona. It is the land of sunshine. "The empire of climate is the most powerful of empires"; the great factor of a perfect climate is sunshine—that something for which man can find no substitute, which he can not import, which can not be boxed and expressed, as it is said London fog may be. If sunshine could be railroaded to the demand, Arizona would go at a bound to the head of the States, for she has the transportation facilities, and she has the unadulterated commodity in stock essentially every day of the year. But, alas! sunshine can not be shipped to the suffering, the delicate ones, and yet they must have it, must have the fresh "open." Its mission can not be done by the model, comfortable house. He who must have pure sunshine must go to it.

Old geographies describe Arizona as the hottest and dryest section of the United States. For most ills of the flesh the dryest climate in easy reach is, other things being equal, the patient's best hope for cure. As to the *hottest* climate, the register by a metallic thermometer is a different case from the record of

Point of  
Rocks, on  
Line of  
S. F. P. & P.



*sensible heat*—the record of discomfort to living organisms. It is an established fact that the sensible heat of the hottest localities of Arizona is less than that of any towns on the sea from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Galveston.

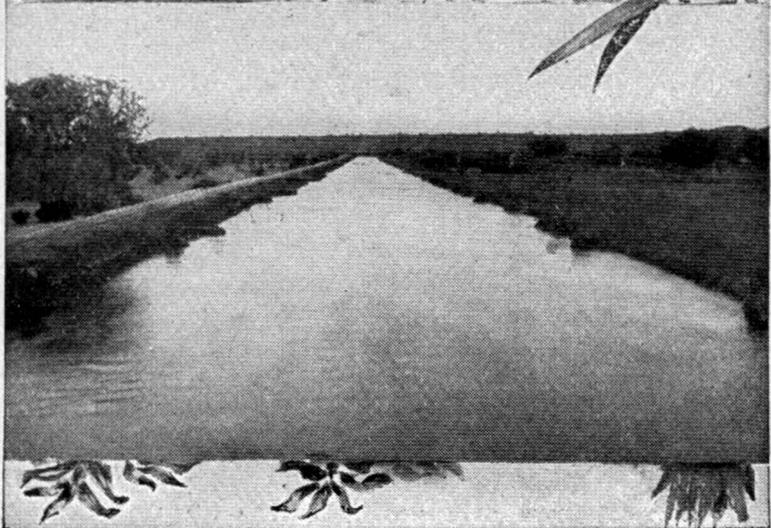
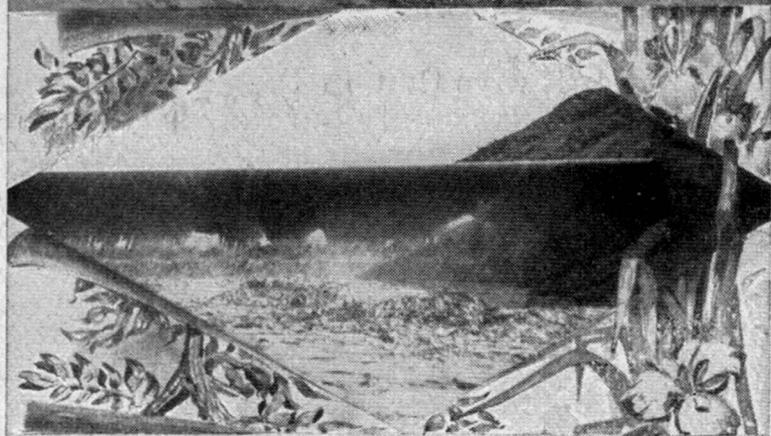
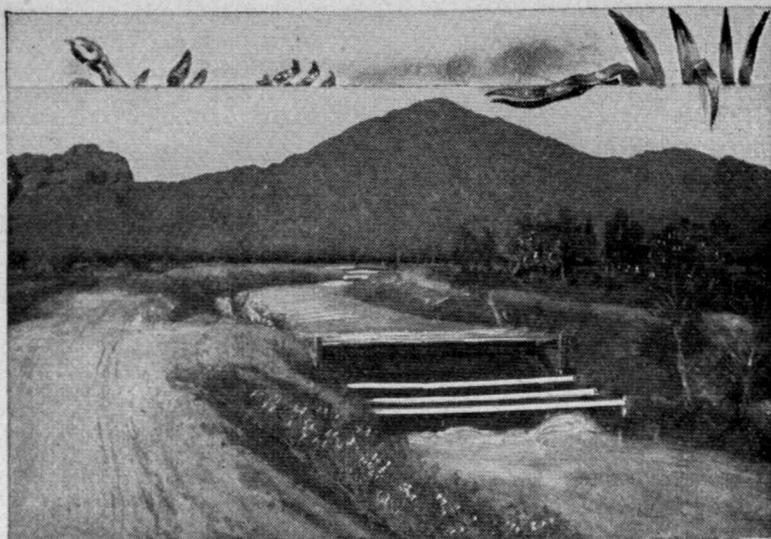
Concerning the physiological effects of high altitudes, they have not been thoroughly investigated. Physicians hold different opinions as to the effects on skin, heart, blood-vessels, etc., but the consensus of opinion is that the effect of altitudes more or less great is a stimulating one upon most bodily functions, and is shown in all diseases, including those of the respiratory organs. The effect, then, is invigorating.

Von Leyden attributes the only benefit of great altitudes to their hardening the system, while Gerhardt says that in the climatic treatment of tuberculosis only pure air is essential, and neither altitude nor the sea.

Dr. W. Freudenthal, in New York *Medical Journal*, replies to this: "I can not go as far as this great scientist, as I have repeatedly seen patients who could not stand the sea air improving in the Rocky Mountains. Whether this was due to a neurotic element, or whether it was the bracing air of the mountains that made these patients feel better, I can not say. I consider both points as important.

"There is a condition of pathological irritability, called *erethism*, which exists especially in the United States. Patients in this condition frequently improve in the mountains, and especially in the Rockies. In most parts of these mountains one can live outdoors and sleep in tents during the whole year, which can not be done in the mountains of the East, such as the Adirondacks or Catskills. This is a great factor for many consumptives.

"The air in some parts of the Rockies was exceptionally bracing to me, and what is of greater value is the fact that one can select almost any temperature or any altitude which may be desirable. In Arizona especially is there a wider diversity of climate than any-



Canal near Orange Belt.

Dam Across Salt River.

Irrigation Canal, Salt River Valley.

where else. With the elevation, there goes hand in hand the difference in temperature. From Phoenix, where I found 110° Fahr., I reached in a few hours' ride Ash Fork with temperature about 80° Fahr., and, in a few more hours, Flagstaff, where it was at noon-time about 84° Fahr.

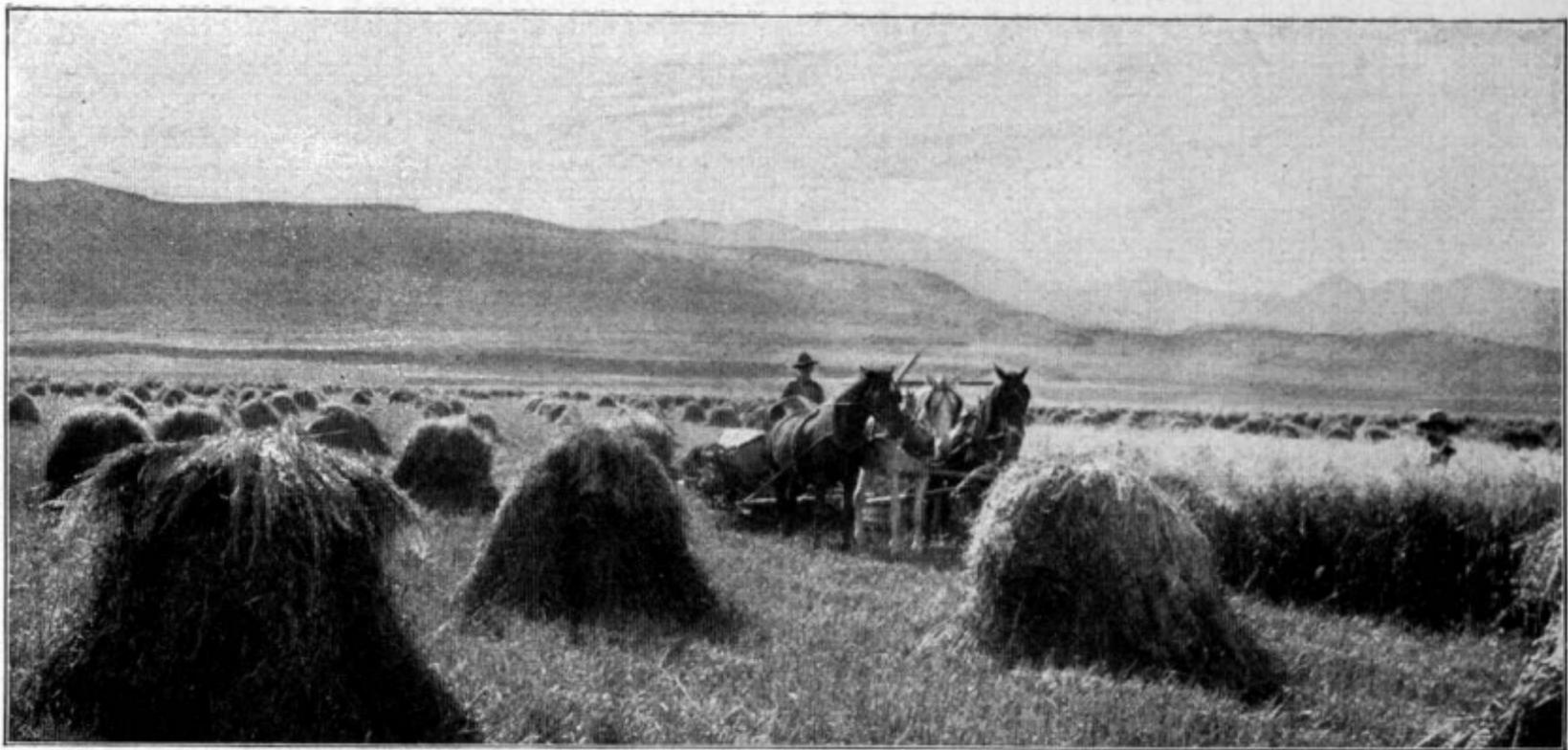
"It is to be remembered that the thermometer does not measure temperature as felt by animal life. The temperature we feel we call the sensible temperature, in contrast to the actual temperature that is measured. To get an idea of the sensible temperature, we have to consider the amount of humidity. The less the humidity, the less we feel the high temperature. 'Sultry' or 'close' or 'muggy' days, which we have so often in Eastern climates, are unknown in the arid region. The humidity is very low over there, and consequently we can bear great heat much easier than in our Eastern climate. Nevertheless, when the thermometer reaches 100° Fahr. or over, we feel the heat."

It is suggested that people born and reared there feel the heat less than a visitor. Bayard Taylor, traveler from equator to Arctic zone, asserted that natives of south countries do, for the first winter or two, bear the rigors of cold climates better than the native Northerners; and *vice versa*, the native Northerner endures the heat of first summers in southern climates better than native Southerners do.

But there is no necessity in Arizona for people, especially visitors, remaining in any hot places, when they have in easy reach, in the vicinity, cool, perfectly comfortable resorts, and without any sacrifice of that important curative factor, sunshine.

And a brand of sunshine warranted not to give "strokes"—a brand so peculiar that it drew from a puzzled imported servant a pertinent question: "And please, ma'am, is it the same sun shining in Arizona as don't most always shine in England?"

In Fields  
Or Ripening  
Grain.



## The Climate Cure.

This is recommended by physicians for most grave troubles, especially for nervous and pulmonary affections. The prescription involves the taking of residence where the air is dry, pure, warm and equable. Nature is the best of physicians where conditions are friendly, as they are at Prescott, Phoenix, Congress and other Arizona points. In the *Kansas City Medical Review*, Dr. L. W. Lusher has some valuable suggestions on climate cure :

“The patient should be cautioned against discarding remedies that have proved beneficial in the hands of physicians. The place should be isolated by altitude or protecting mountains as security against sudden changes in temperature and barometer. The sunshine record should be high, since sunlight is an enemy of pyogenic and putrefactive bacteria. Dry air, little rainfall, mild temperature, and the patient can have a maximum of outdoorness.

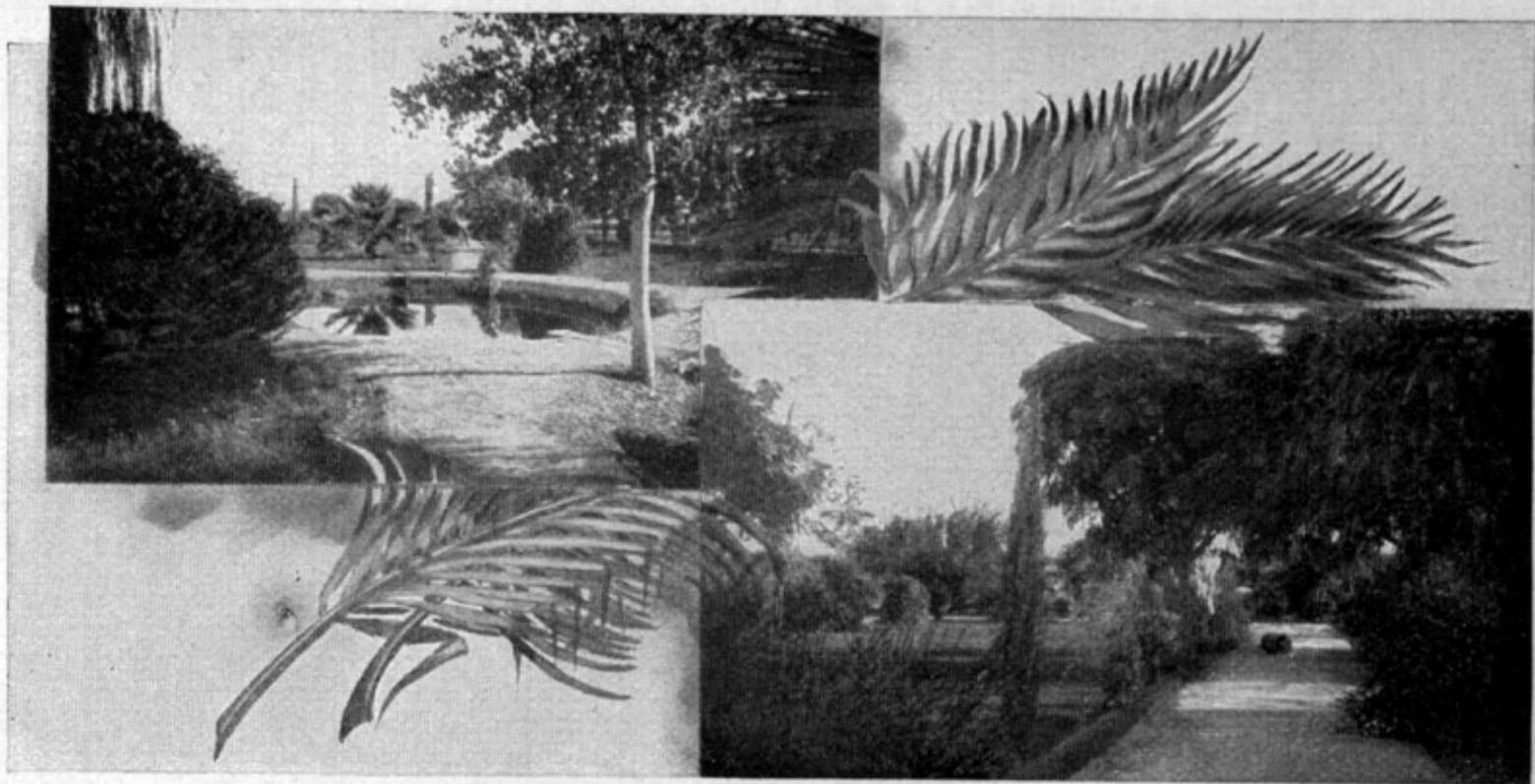
“While some can profitably endure the rare air of great altitudes, the cold of such and the possible decrease in sunshine may interfere with outdoor life. For the average patient, moderate altitude is best. The English go to Egypt, the French to Algiers, finding warmer climates, but humidity and thriving bacteria. In almost any part of Arizona the consumptive may find conditions helpful—so kind that even the sick man can have in the year three hundred and sixty-five days in the open air.

“The altitudes range from a few hundred feet to ten thousand ; localities abound of even temperature and dry air, with freedom from bacteria. Briefly, Arizona affords ideal conditions for consumptives.

“It is not claimed that climate is a specific for pulmonary tuberculosis, but that with favorable environment and judicious treatment, nature may effect a cure in cases otherwise unhelpable.

“Many thousands whose lives were given over, now in robust health in Arizona, prove the validity of the climate’s promise.”

Views in  
Capitol  
Grounds,  
Phoenix.



**Arizona :  
A Winter  
Resort.**

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, and formerly United States Minister to France, spends nearly every winter at Phoenix, Ari-

zona, where, for the sake of greater comfort, he rents a house and lives in a home-like fashion.

Mr. Reid's article on this country, reprinted below, which originally appeared in the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, under date of November 22, 1896, will be read with interest :

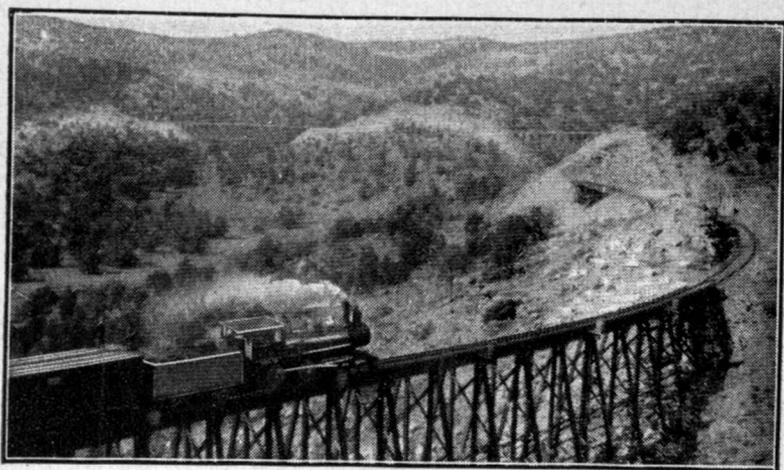
“ So many questions are asked about Arizona as a place for winter residence, and there appears to be such a dearth of precise information among many who are vitally interested, that it seems almost a public duty to set down a few facts of personal observation.

“ WEATHER.— During a five months' residence in Southern Arizona, in winter, there was but one day when the weather made it actually unpleasant for me to take exercise in the open air at some time or other during the day. Of course there were a good many days which a weather observer would describe as 'cloudy,' and some that were 'showery,' but during these five months (from November, 1895, to May, 1896,) there were only four days when we did not have brilliant sunshine at some time during the day. Even more than Egypt, anywhere north of Luxor, Arizona is the land of sunshine. As to details :

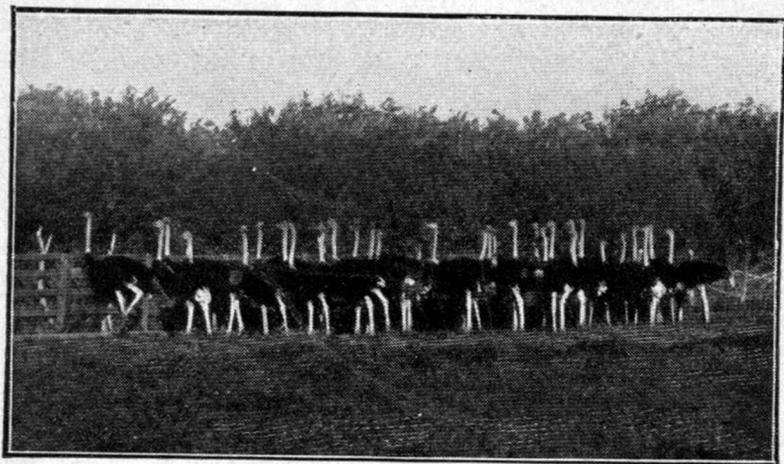
“ TEMPERATURE.— I have seen the thermometer mark  $92^{\circ}$  in the shade on my north piazza in March. On the other hand, we had frosts which killed young orange trees, and there were several nights when thin ice formed. The Government reports show a mean temperature for fourteen years at the present Territorial capital of  $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in November,  $53^{\circ}$  in December,  $49^{\circ}$  in January,  $54^{\circ}$  in February,  $61^{\circ}$  in March, and  $66^{\circ}$  in April. The same reports show the highest and lowest temperatures, averaged for eight years, at the same place, as follows : For November  $78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ}$ , December  $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , January  $65\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and



A Business Street in Phoenix.



Up in the Mountains — S. F. P. & P. R'y.



Largest Ostrich Farm in America — near Phoenix.

32°, February 71½° and 35½°, March 81½° and 41°, and April 86½° and 46°. The nights throughout the winter are apt to be cool enough for open wood fires, and for blankets. Half the time an overcoat is not needed during the day, but it is never prudent for a stranger to be without one at hand.

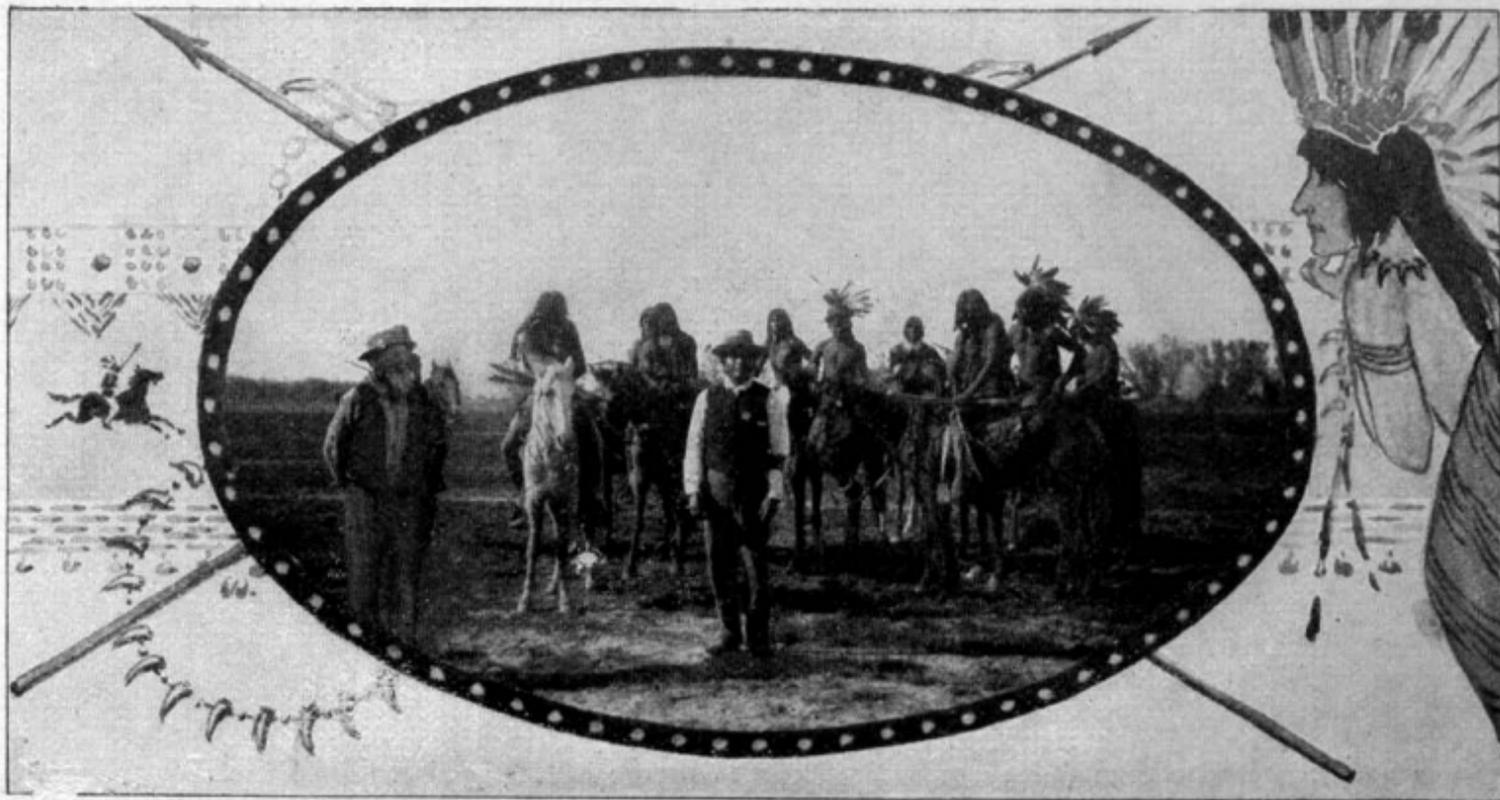
“AIR.—The atmosphere is singularly clear, tonic and dry. I have never seen it clearer anywhere in the world. It seems to have about the same bracing and exhilarating qualities as the air of the Great Sahara in Northern Africa, or of the deserts about Mount Sinai in Arabia Petræa. It is much drier than in the parts of Morocco, Algiers or Tunis usually visited, and drier than any part of the Valley of the Nile north of the First Cataract. It seems to me about the same in quality as the air on the Nile between Assouan and Wady-Halfa, but somewhat cooler.

“ACTUAL HUMIDITY.—This is extremely slight, everywhere in Arizona, as compared with any eastern climate in the United States. The air is driest on the high mesas, remote from snowclad mountains or forests, and in the desert valleys, where no considerable irrigation has been begun. Wherever irrigation is carried on on a large scale the percentage of humidity in the atmosphere must be somewhat increased, although to an eastern visitor it is scarcely perceptible.

“The same Government observations already cited show relative humidity, at Phoenix or Tucson, averaged for weeks, from morning and evening readings, as less than half the usual humidity on dry days in New York. General Greely, in a publication from the Weather Bureau, gave the normal weight of aqueous vapor in the Arizona air at from 1½ to 4 grains per cubic foot.

“RAIN.—Showers, and, indeed, heavy rains, are liable to occur in every month of the year; but the actual number of rains seems to an Eastern visitor strangely small. The average rainfall in southern Arizona, as shown by the

Group of  
Maricopa  
Indians.

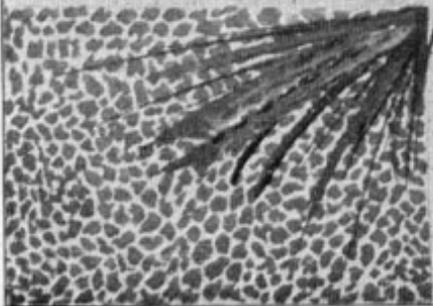
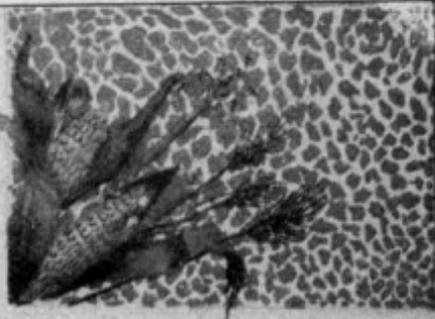


Government observations, is but  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches per year.

“ALTIITUDES.—It is a striking advantage offered by Arizona that, with the same general conditions as to temperature and dryness of air, the physician is able to select nearly any altitude he may desire. Thus, asthmatic sufferers can find almost the sea level at Yuma, or an altitude of only 1,000 feet at Phœnix, or of only 2,400 at Tucson. Others, who find no objection to greater elevations, can choose between Prescott or Fort Whipple, 5,400; Flagstaff, 6,800; the Sulphur Spring Valley, or Fort Grant, 4,200; Fort Huachuca, 4,800, or Oracle, about 4,000.

“IS IT A PLACE FIT TO LIVE IN?—This depends on what one expects in a huge, sparsely settled territory of mountains and deserts. The man who looks for either the beauty or the seductive excitement of Monte Carlo will not find it. As little will he find the historic remains or the cosmopolitan attractions of Egypt; nor could he reasonably expect the amusements and luxuries of our own Eastern cities. The people of Arizona are still chiefly busy in the pioneer work of subduing it to the residence and uses of civilized man. But it has two transcontinental lines of railway, with numerous feeders; it has fast mails, and rival telegraph lines, and is throbbing with the intense life of the splendid West.

“The two principal towns in the southern portion, chiefly sought for their climatic advantages, are Phœnix and Tucson. Each of them has ten thousand inhabitants or more. They have the electric light, telephones, trolley cars, plenty of hotels, banks, book stores, good schools, churches, an occasional theatrical performance, sometimes a lecture or a circus, often a horse race, and, in the spring, a thoroughly curious and interesting ‘fiesta.’ For the rest, people must take their amusements with them. Good horses are abundant and cheap, and there are plenty of cowboys—the genuine article—to show what horses can do. The driving, for



In the  
Alfalfa Fields,  
Salt River  
Valley.

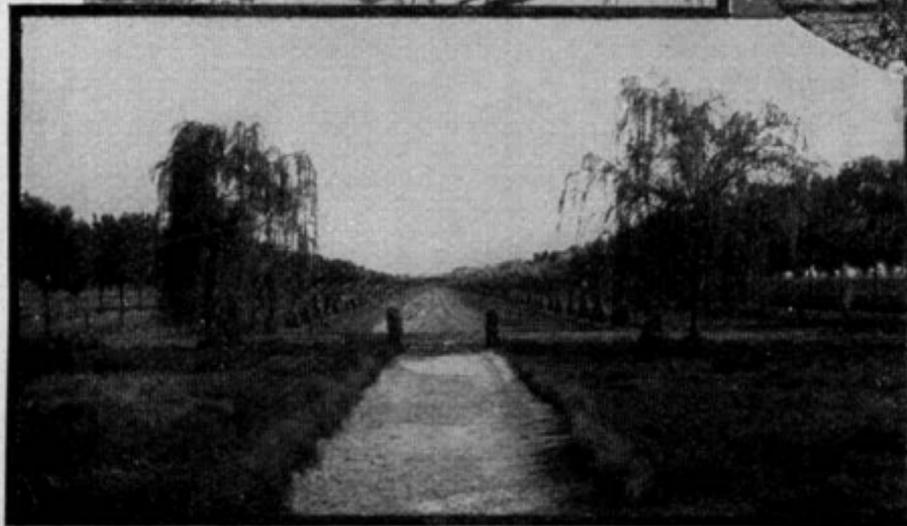
fifteen or twenty miles in almost any direction from Phoenix, is nearly always easy. The roads are apt to be dusty; but there is one well-sprinkled drive of six or eight miles; and since the winds are quite regular in their direction, it is rarely difficult to choose a route on which the dust will be largely carried away from you. The unbroken desert itself is often as easy to drive over as an eastern highway, and the whole valley is a paradise for bicyclers, or equestrians.

“CAN ONE LIVE COMFORTABLY?— That again depends on what you expect. You can not have the luxuries of our New York houses out there, unless you build one; or the variety of our New York markets, unless you charter a refrigerator car. But there are hotels with almost as much frontage as the Waldorf; and, like everything else in the territory excepting the mountains and the deserts, they are new. There are boarding houses, of more kinds than one; and brick cottages of eight or ten rooms can occasionally be rented. Better than any of them, for the man with the energy and the pluck to take it, is a tent on the desert; and he who knows how to ‘camp out’ with comfort through September in the Adirondacks can camp out in Arizona through the winter.

“As to food, there is plenty and it is good— if you can get it well cooked. The alfalfa fields of the Salt River Valley are the fattening ground for the great cattle ranges of the Territory. From there the markets of Los Angeles and even of Denver are largely supplied. Good beef, mutton and poultry are plenty and cheap. Quail, ducks and venison from the vicinity can also be had. Vegetables and fruits are abundant in their season, and sometimes the season is a long one. It is the one country I have lived in where strawberries ripen in the open air ten months in the year. I have had them on my table, fresh picked from the open garden, at Christmas.

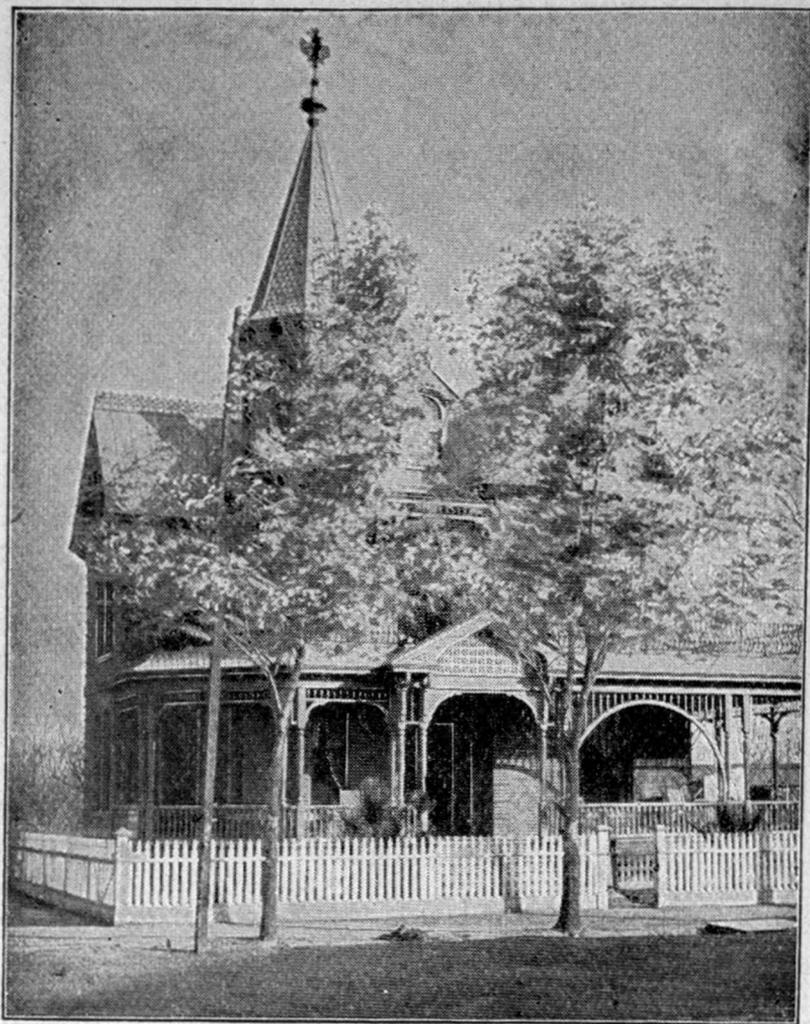
“IS IT A LAWLESS COUNTRY?— The man who goes to any considerable Arizona town with the ideas of the Southwest derived from

Out in the  
Country  
Around  
Phoenix.

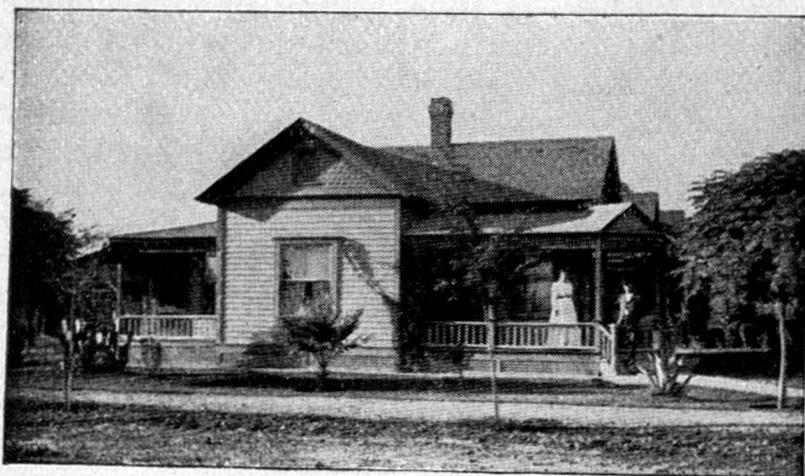


novels, or from 'The Arizona Kicker,' will be greatly mystified. He will find as many churches as in towns of corresponding size in Pennsylvania or Ohio, and probably more schoolhouses. He will find plenty of liquor shops, too, and gambling houses, and dance houses, and yet he will see little disorder unless he hunts late at night for it, and he will be apt to find — as at Phoenix — a community of ten thousand people requiring in the daytime only one policeman, and hardly requiring him. During my winter there I did not see a single disturbance in the streets, or half a dozen drunken men, all told. Mining men and an occasional cowboy certainly had quarrels, sometimes, in the disorderly quarters at night; and there were stories of the use of the knife among Mexicans; but the visitor who went about his own business had as little trouble as on Broadway or Chestnut street. The Pima and Maricopa Indians, who are encountered everywhere, have been friendly with the whites for generations, and there isn't an Apache within some hundreds of miles.

“WHICH TOWN IS THE BEST?— Primarily that is a question for the physician, if there is a physician in the case — if not, try them all. If a mountain region, considerable altitude and a comparatively low temperature are desired, Prescott is in a picturesque region, near a great mining district, and has the social advantages of an army post, Whipple Barracks. Flagstaff is still higher, is in a region of dense pine forests, and is within a hard day's journey of one of the wonders of the world, the Colorado Cañon. If lower altitude and a distinctly semi-tropical climate are desired, the three places most likely to be considered are Yuma, Tucson and Phoenix. Phoenix is in the center of the greatest irrigation in the Territory. The country for miles around smiles with green fields, covered with almost countless herds of cattle, and it is everywhere shut in by low mountains. It is the territorial capital, and is the general focus for the territory. Like Tuc-



Winter Home of Hon. Whitelaw Reid.



Home, Sweet Home, in Phoenix.

son, it has its occasional wind and sand storms — perhaps not quite so often. Visitors who know how to adapt themselves to circumstances can be entirely comfortable, and they will find an intelligent, orderly, enterprising and most hospitable community. They will further find a country full of mines, full of rich agricultural lands, abounding in cattle and horses, in vineyards and orchards — a country, in fact, as full of promise for hardy and adventurous men now as California was in the fifties. Above all, if it has been their lot to search for health in far countries, they will revel in the luxury of being in their own land, among their own countrymen, within easy reach of their friends by telegraph or rail, and in a climate as good of its kind as any in the world. W. R.”

Apropos of the foregoing note the following clipping from *The Fourth Estate*, a New York City periodical, bearing date December 3, 1896:

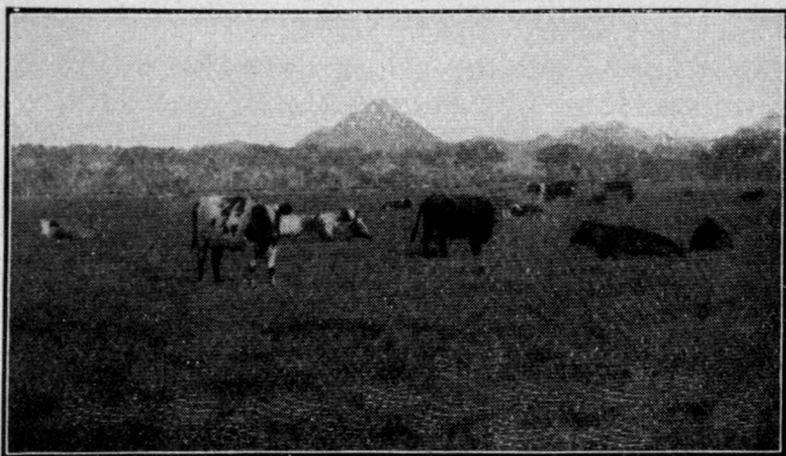
“Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid are leisurely journeying to their winter quarters in Arizona, where they have found a climate softer and fairer for throat troubles than New York, and a charming scenery and pleasing people. They go in spite of the revived rumors that the journey occasions of Mr. Reid’s broken health.

“The truth is, Mr. Reid’s physician, who sent him off a year ago, after his return from Egypt, and an experience of a storm in the desert, told him he could live in New York this winter if he wanted to, as ‘he had not a trace’ of his asthma, bronchitis and tenderness of lungs that followed an attack of pneumonia. That was the precise medical report of the efficacy of Arizona air.

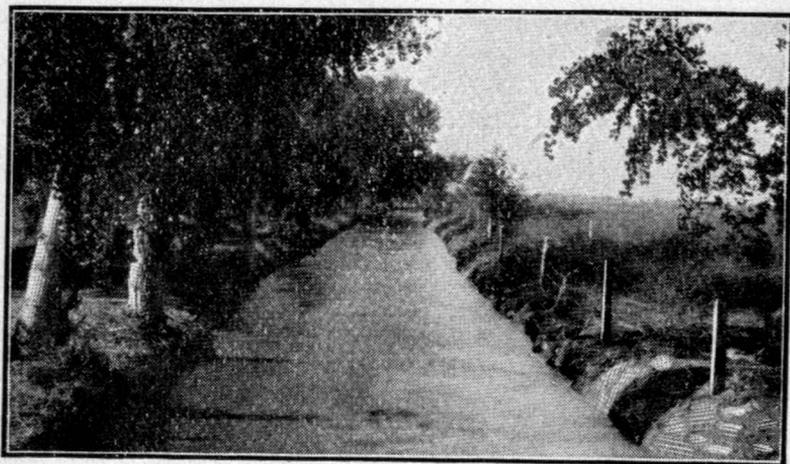
“Mrs. Reid, who is a great traveler and a good one, who has crossed our continent fifty times, and the Atlantic nearly as often, overruled her husband and his physician on the strong ground that it would be wise to lay in a store of health and strength by spending a second winter where the first had been so beneficial, especially as the balmy southern retreat and paradise was in our own country.”



Salt River Valley Foliage.



Where Beef is Made.



An Irrigating Canal.

Queries by  
Doctor Freu-  
denthal.

Dr. W. Freudenthal remarks :  
“ In the rough winds prevail-  
ing in our winter climate, pa-  
tients with tuberculous laryn-  
gitis should rarely be allowed  
out of doors. A winter in the Arizona moun-  
tains might sometimes prove of greater benefit  
to such than the treatment of the most skilful  
laryngologist in an eastern climate. I can not  
understand how experienced men can send  
patients to a place like Davos, in Switzerland,  
for the winter. At Davos the temperature dur-  
ing winter seldom rises above freezing point.  
True, the patients can be on the porch and  
'enjoy' the '*Liegekur*' sometimes for ten  
hours a day, but why should we look for a  
climate with, I am tempted to say, *artificial*  
heat, when we have the sunniest and most  
pleasantly warm climate in our own country?  
Why travel a great distance to a cold climate  
when in a few days he can reach a beautifully  
mild climate with almost eternal sunshine  
and with great purity of air? ”

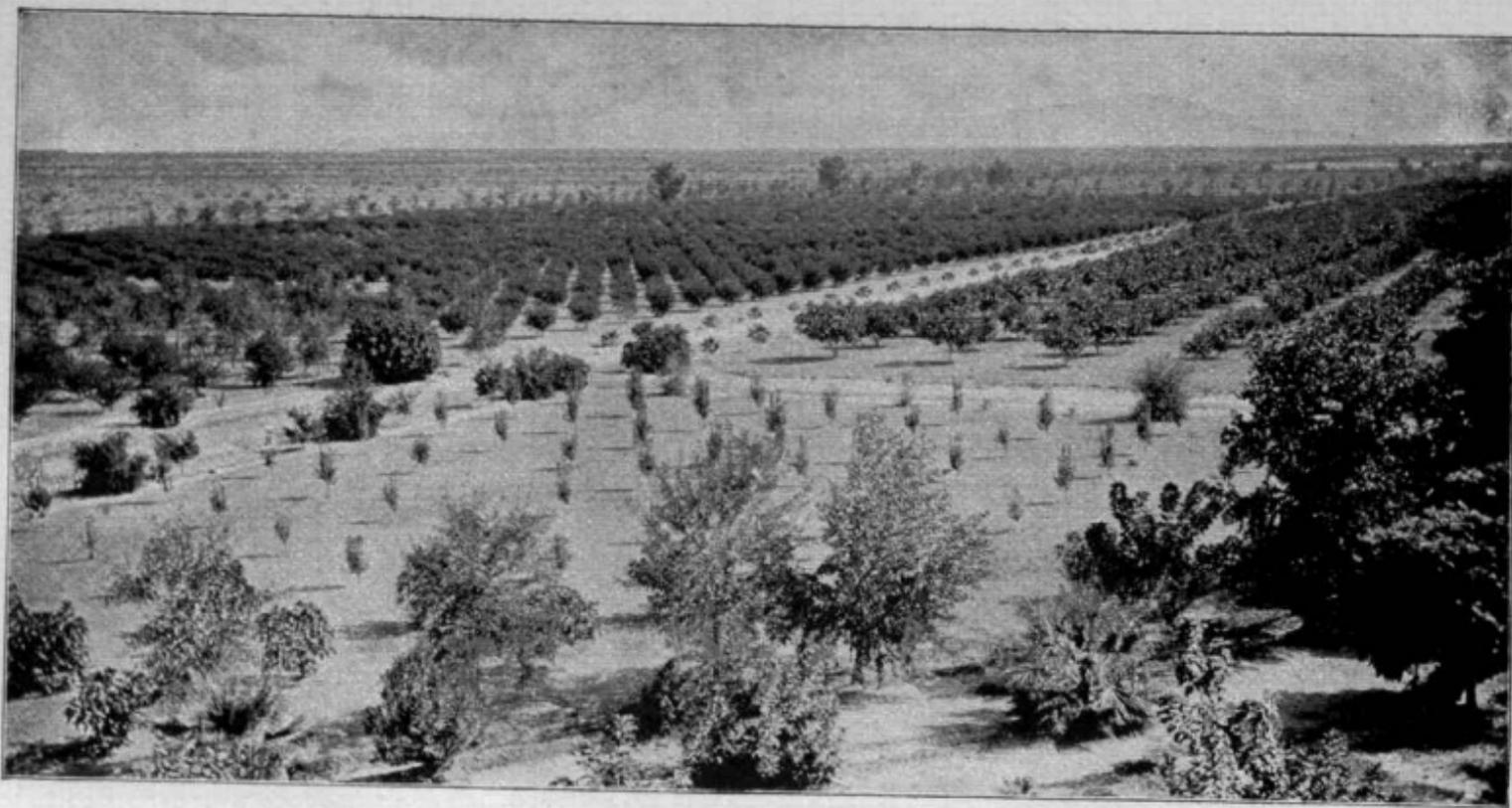
A New  
Kind of  
Rainbow.

While chasing rainbows Dr.  
Geo. M. Kellogg discovers why  
Arizona air is so life-giving.  
He says :

“ For three seasons in New  
Mexico and Arizona, I have studied the rain-  
bow. Besides being very bright and distinct, it  
has the peculiarity of presenting color-bands in  
the position of the more refrangible or invisible  
rays of the spectrum. Beyond the violet,  
which is especially vivid and distinct, in the  
lower part of the bow, these bands appear.

“ The fluorescent and chemical rays are thus  
apparently made evident in the pure air of  
these mountain regions. This is a demonstra-  
tion of the difference existing between the pre-  
vailing atmosphere, or the sunlight itself, of  
these favored sections, and that of others in  
general, and it is probable that the vitalizing  
power of this sunlight and atmosphere has its  
source in this difference.”

A Salt River  
Valley Fruit  
Ranch.



## The Persia Of America.

“ Charles Dudley Warner gave a new distinction to Southern California in calling it ‘ Our Italy.’ If Southern California is our Italy, Arizona is our Persia. In soil, climate, productions, and the character of its landscape it is much more like Persia than it is like any other locality in the United States. The following sketch of Persia is from a popular cyclopedia :

“ ‘ The climate is very dry except in the Caspian coast lands. In the valleys it is hot, with mild winters. On account of the dryness, the country bears in many places a barren aspect, but wherever sufficient water can be procured, the results are startling.

“ ‘ Persia is the home of the rose and the nightingale. In the valleys the cypress and myrtle abound, the fig grows wild, the mulberry and olive are cultivated in large plantations, the vineyards yield strong and highly flavored wines ; apples, pears, apricots, peaches, cherries, oranges and pomegranates of unsurpassed quality are raised in the orchards, and the gardens teem with roses and geraniums. The date palm grows in the oases of the desert, and dates are a common article of food. The cereals are wheat of excellent quality, rice, maize and barley.’

“ This is Persia ; this is also Arizona. The one is the counterpart of the other. But Persia is sleeping in a neglected corner of Asia Minor, while Arizona is on the broad highway of American civilization and is wide awake to her opportunities. There is but one reason why it is worth while to call Southern California ‘ Our Italy ’ or Arizona ‘ Our Persia.’ This is because the average American citizen knows much more about foreign lands than about the new empires being developed in his own country ; the shortest route to his understanding is to tell him that California has the soft climate and semi-tropical luxury of Italy, and that Arizona has the dry air, even temperature and marvelous productiveness of Persia.”—*Irrigation Age.*

Picking  
Grapes in a  
Salt River  
Vineyard.



Chapter on  
Arizona  
climates.

The data below was furnished by Dr. William Lawrence Woodruff, medical director of the Phoenix Pneumo-Chemic Sanatorium, and author of the

“Salt River Valley Region of Arizona—the Land of Health and Sunshine”:

“The climate of Arizona is as little understood as its unlimited mineral deposits, its inexhaustible soil, and its capacity to mature most known plants of the temperate and semi-tropic zones, alongside fruits hitherto grown only in the tropics. The date and the lemon, in the southwest quarter, are perfectly ripened, are sure crops, proving the mild winters.

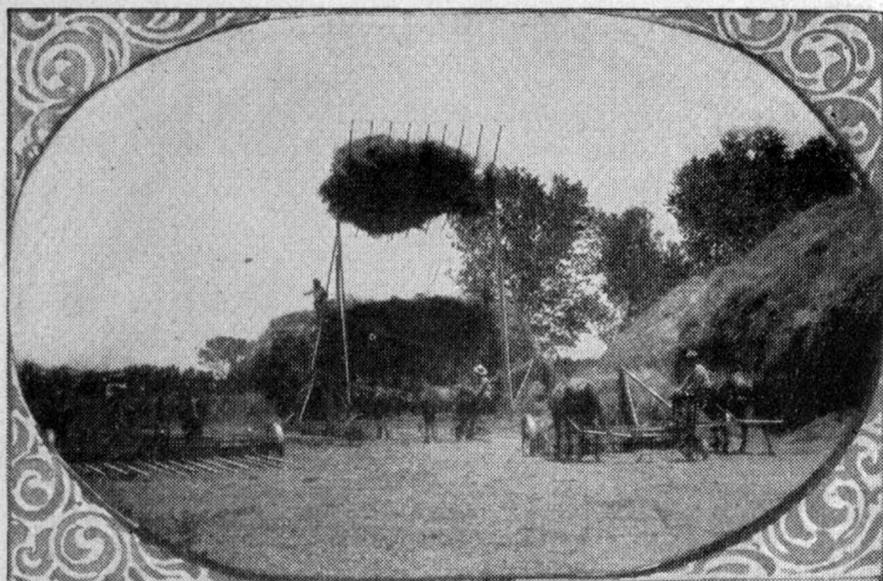
“The climates of Arizona are diversified as are its products. In the northern half, with Prescott as chief city, the summer climate of the higher valleys and plateaus is mild and invigorating, with rarely a day too warm for light woolen wear, or a night when blankets are not a comfort. The valleys and lower mountains are green. The apple grows to perfection, and here are the largest pine forests in North America, while near are seen regions of almost perpetual snow.

“In the southwest quarter is found a climate whose like does not exist elsewhere on this continent, if in the world. It has high mountain ranges gradually degenerating to foothills, valleys and table lands, called mesas.

“In these lower areas we find the mild, salubrious climate that is making Salt River Valley famous as the world’s greatest sanatorium; and the same may be claimed of most of this southwestern quarter.

“In the center of this semi-tropical region, between Yuma and Tucson, is the Salt River Valley. Phoenix, capital of Arizona, is the railroad and commercial center.

“Frosts to injure citrus fruits are rare, lasting perhaps a half hour in early morning. Even for the invalid outdoor life is healthful and delightful almost every day; the winters are seasons of sunshine.”



Stacking Alfalfa Hay.

A Field of Raisin Grapes.

Horses in Alfalfa Meadow.

## Fleeing From Snow Blizzards.

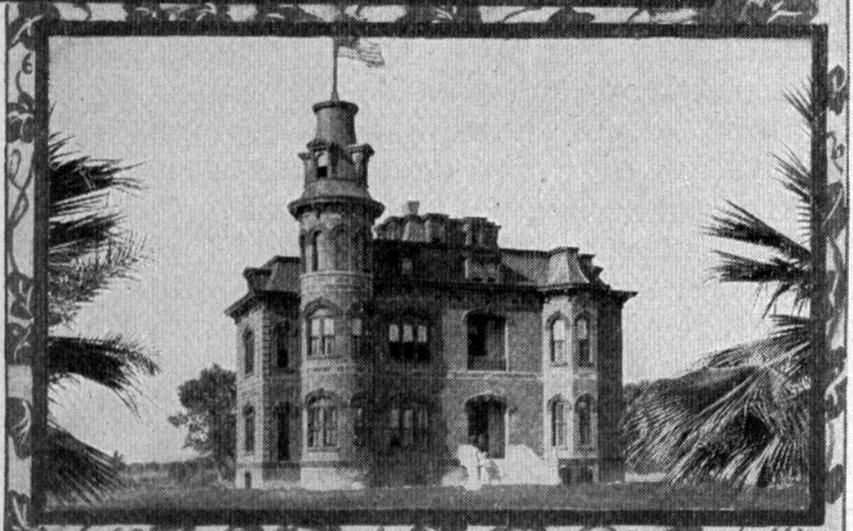
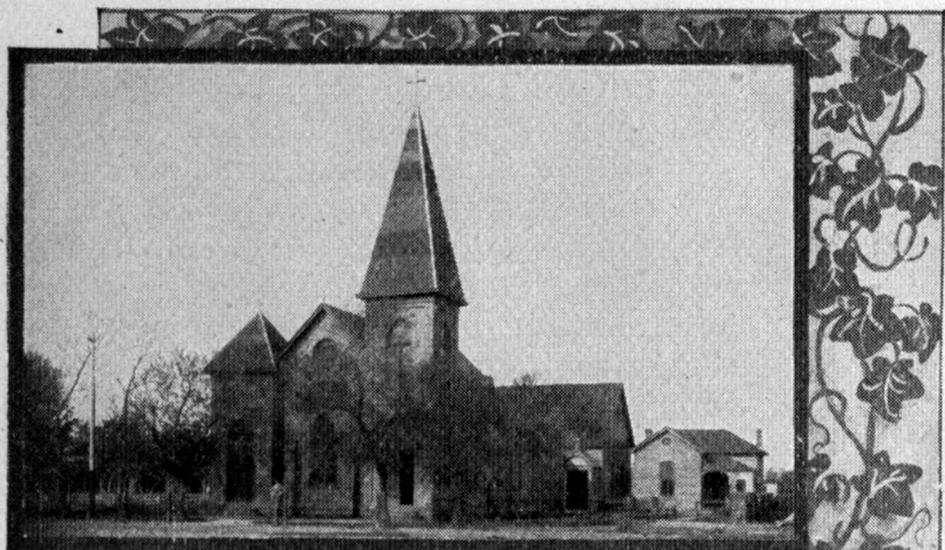
March of 1899 in Chicago had but four sunshiny days. Two days before the first of this March there was published in the Chicago *Times-Herald* an interesting letter from Phoenix, Arizona, by the noted writer, Miss Harriet Monroe.

Between the lines one may read of the comfort and pleasure in which the flight was made from snow lands to sun lands :

“While the North is frozen and the East buried in blizzards, while even Florida oranges are caked in ice, we who have followed the wise birds are basking in sunshine, searching the blue sky day after day for the ghost of a cloud. Arizona may not be the richest or most populous of the nation’s possessions, but in the matter of weather she takes her place proudly at the head of the column. All winter long she possesses but one kind of weather—the perfect kind. December and January, in a fond effort at self-deception, she calls her rainy season, yet only two days of the present winter have lived up to the term. All the others have smiled to the sun.

“But one has to travel far to enter this kingdom, and almost to the end the snow pursues one. It followed me, with fitful flashes of sunshine, over the Kansas plains. It met me the next morning among Colorado mountains. It persisted even through New Mexico and into Arizona, and I began to think the winter could never be escaped. But somewhere between Ash Fork and Phoenix we left it high and dry among the hills—somewhere along the queerest bit of country I ever encountered.

“It is a coward’s part to refuse life, and he who carries civilization into the wilderness robs himself of the zest of travel. There was much to be seen and learned in the station eating-houses; the vulgar satisfaction of hunger was but the mildest of many incidents. There were dark-skinned Mexicans and Indians, and even now and then a cowboy decked out in all the glory of sombrero and fringed



Phœnix — Episcopal Church.

High School.

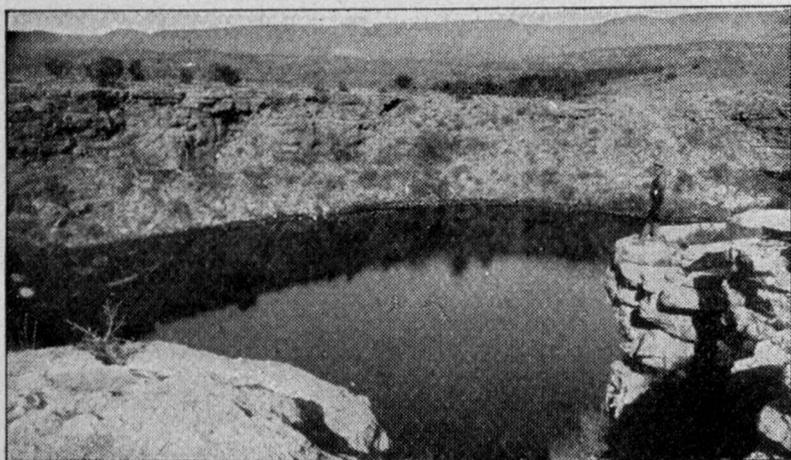
Methodist Church.

buckskin — picturesque types of that wild and woolly West which I was invading for the first time.

“At Phoenix itself, arriving late at night at the Adams House, I found myself once more in a modern and sophisticated environment — a regulation hotel, with velvet carpets and the latest Grand Rapids idea in furniture, with wide porches inviting the sun, on which promenaded respectable tailor-made tourists from Chicago and Canada and even Boston. The only distinguishable difference between these people and those at the Auditorium was the omnipresent sombrero.

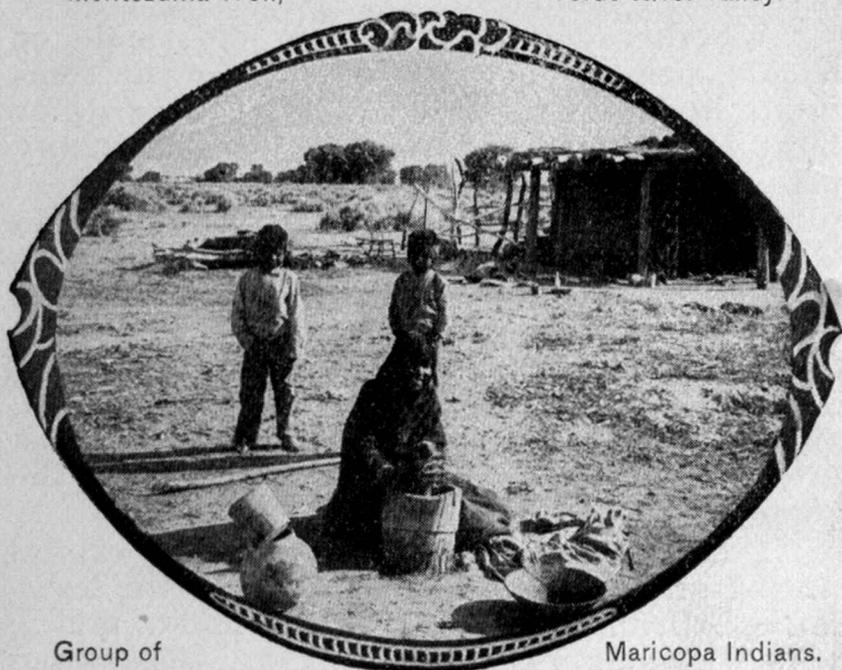
“Whether you be young or old, male or female, rich or poor, you must wear the sombrero in Phoenix. It must be of grayish or light brown felt, and you may get it at any price, from \$1.50 up, but you can not explore the deserts without it. If you wish to be still more distinctive you may encircle its crown with a narrow band of carved leather and girdle your waist with a belt of the same, cut with a design of flowers or threatening dragons. With these and a short skirt or two, and a divided one if you are going to mount a broncho, you may advance confidently to the conquest of this capital.

“I did not know that Phoenix was a capital until I arrived, on the very night of the legislative ball, and fell asleep to the sound of music, while lawmakers were drinking toasts and making speeches in the banquet hall below me. This function began with a dance and ended with a feast, and not until the small hours grew large was it over. All the elite of the territory and the invading world was there, and tales of splendor and eloquence were told the next day by sleepy guests and waiters. I found the town disappointingly new and American in appearance, in spite of its nearness to picturesque Mexico, in spite of the foreign types in its streets. It is spread wide over the valley, and most of its houses of brick or frame are as uncharacteristic and as inex-



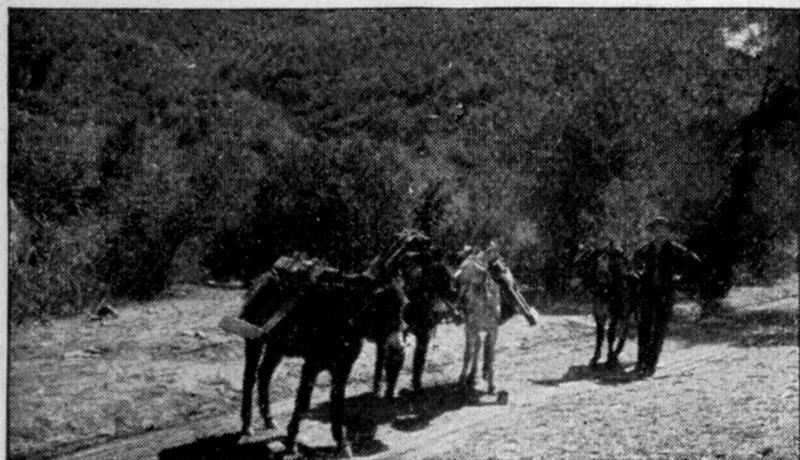
Montezuma Well,

Verde River Valley.



Group of

Maricopa Indians.



Arizona Pack Burros.

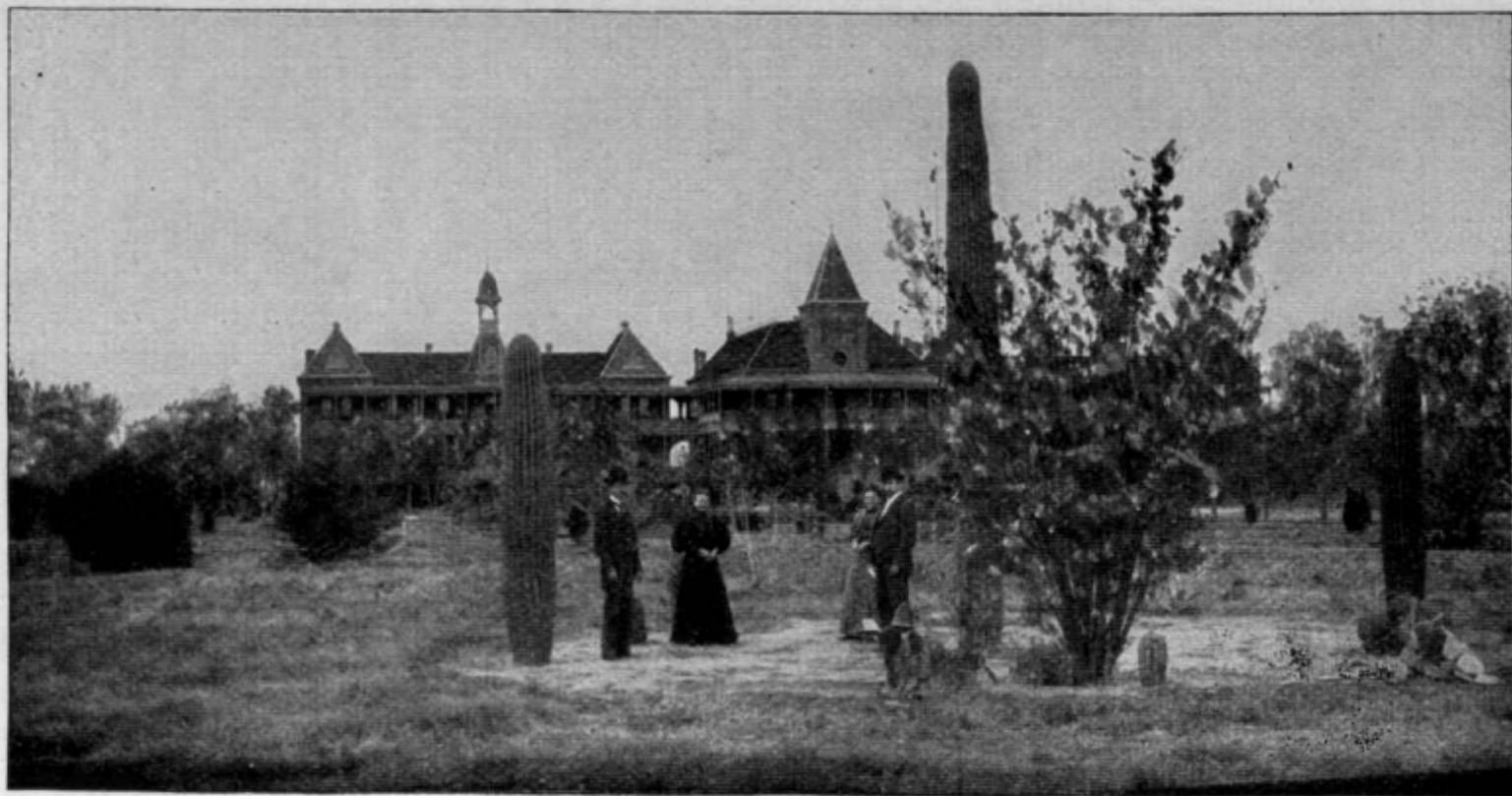
pressive of the climate as though they were built for stormy Chicago.

“ I have found only two or three of an older and finer type — houses of adobe with wide roofs sloping gracefully over broad verandas. The delightful architectural opportunity has not been improved here as it has in some parts of California, by copying the old missions.

“ But, after all, one lives out of doors, and indoor convenience does not matter much. The houses usually have screened porches and cupolas in which people bask by day, and in summer sleep by night, and those who are wise escape for long days of riding or driving, or picnics on the desert. Invalids of all kinds flock to this valley to breathe its dry and sun-soaked air. It was here that Whitelaw Reid came to die, and hence, after two winters, he returned well. The deadly tuberculosis microbe must fight for its life here, and often it is beaten in the struggle. Consumptives of all degrees may be found here, camping out in the desert, buying houses or ranches, or trying to invade inhospitable hotels and boarding houses, which fear the contagion of their presence. One finds whole families living here and taking up interests and properties because one member is threatened with the dire disease. If sitting in the sun is not exciting enough they make excursions over the desert and the hills.

“ Fifteen miles away are the Pima Indians, living in semicircular huts of adobe and straw, and cutting mesquite wood from the desert, which they cart to town to sell. Scattered over the valley are remains of ancient mounds and ditches, and thirty-five miles away is Casa Grande, the immense pueblo whose ruined masonry reminds us that cities, older perhaps than Rome, lie buried under these shifting sands. Bounding the valley rise mountains where those who long for the winter may find it, and among them are mines and large cattle ranges with real cowboys and other wild Western types keeping up the fading traditions.”

Arizona  
Territorial  
Insane  
Asylum.



## A Perfect Winter Climate.

Dr. Woodruff, of Phoenix, affirms that the perfect winter climate is found in the Salt River Valley.

“Physical features unite to produce it. On three sides high mountain ranges shut out cold winds ; to the south, lower ranges extend on both sides of the valley to the Gulf of California, and on either side down the gulf to its mouth.

“The gulf, with its 53,000 square miles of surface, almost in the tropics, and its mouth 250 miles wide, draws into its funnel-shaped expanse wind and wave from the equatorial Pacific, creating air currents which through the winter constantly sweep from the equator over this vast tropical sea into our own land-locked valley, unchilled by the cold air-currents of the North, and the climate thus created is becoming famous as the best the world can offer. To enjoy its perpetual sunshine and balmy air, the American has but a short journey, without the fear and danger of an ocean voyage.

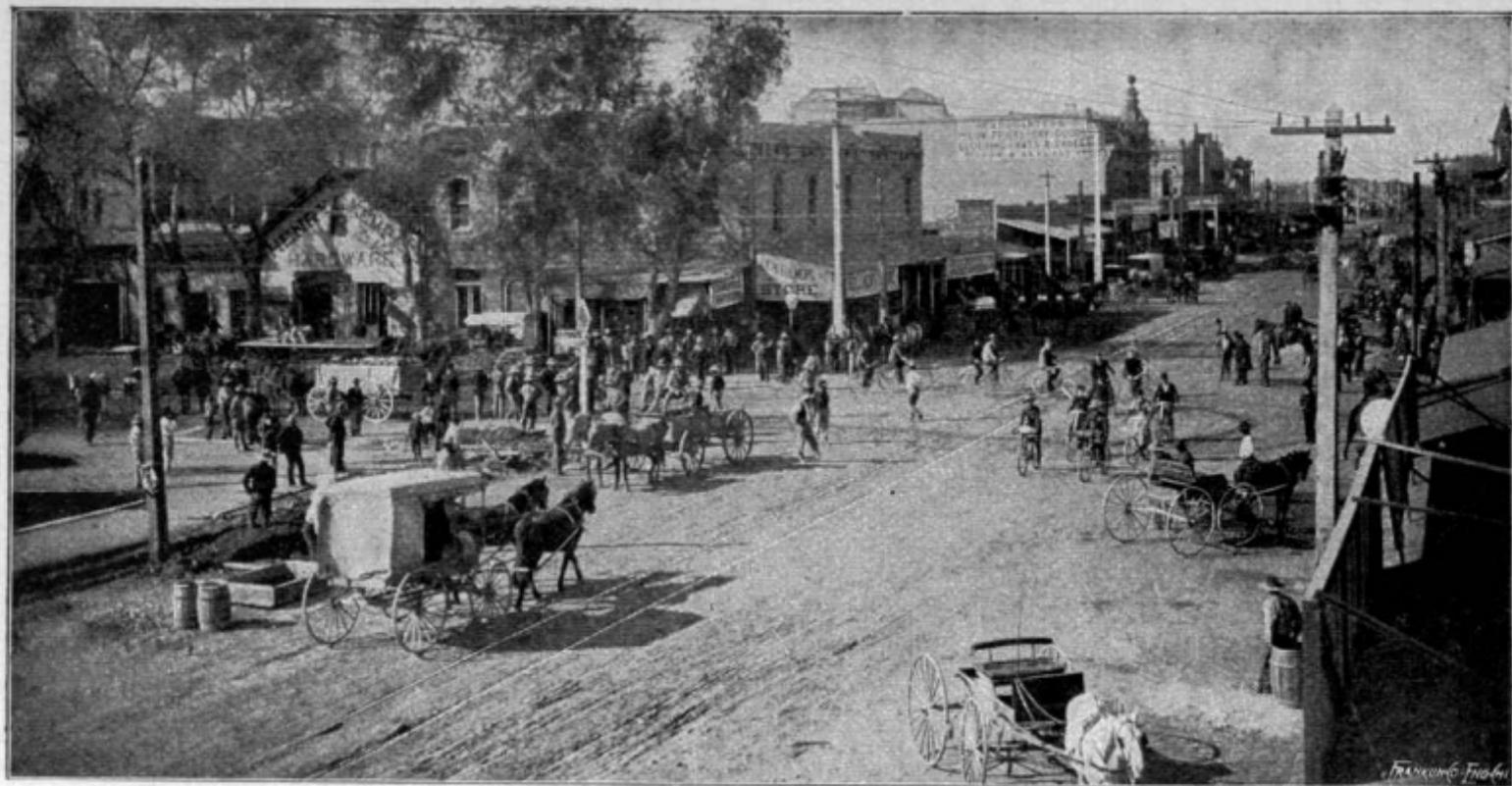
“Italy, Egypt, the Orient, are surpassed. We have California’s genial sunshine, Colorado’s dry, bracing air, the warmth and luxuriant vegetation of Florida — all good claimed for those sections, with none of their drawbacks. There is rarely a severe frost ; of ten days, nine are clear and sunny. Even for the invalid, habitual out-door life is enjoyable.”

Here is the natural home of the orange, lemon, date, pomegranate, apricot, peach, and of almost every other fruit and vegetable.

Except during the rainy season, which lasts but a week or so in either January or February, throughout the whole year one may spend every hour of the twenty-four out of doors. The invalid, with safety and benefit, may sleep in a tent through the whole season, thus assuring pure air without the risk of drafts.

The following table is in confirmation :

A View along  
Washington  
Street,  
Phoenix.



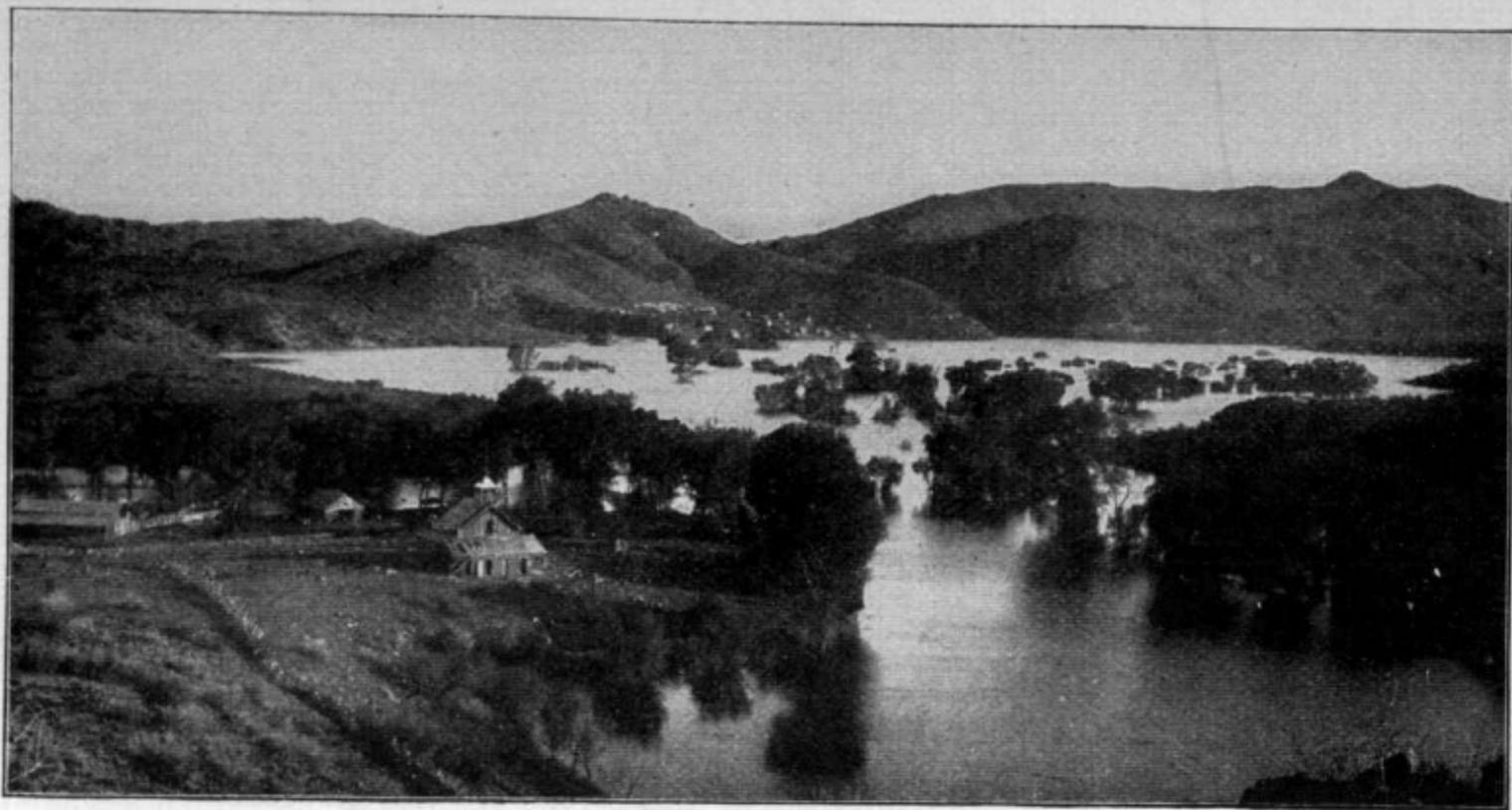
FRANKO PHOTO

# WEATHER DATA AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

By Wm. C. Burns, Director of Arizona Section, Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau.

(Observations taken at 5:32 A.M. and 5:32 P.M., local time.)

| FOR THE YEAR 1899.  |                                | Jan.          | Feb.         | Mch. | Apr. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Year |     |    |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|----|
| Temperature   | Mean.                          | Dry bulb .... | 8 A. M. .... | 40   | 41   | 48   | 56    | 56    | 72   | 80    | 75   | 73   | 58   | 49   | 42  | 58 |
|   |                                |               | 8 P. M. .... | 59   | 64   | 72   | 81    | 84    | 96   | 101   | 98   | 98   | 77   | 69   | 61  | 86 |
|   |                                | Maximum ..... | 63           | 67   | 74   | 84   | 86    | 99    | 104  | 101   | 101  | 82   | 75   | 67   | 84  |    |
|   |                                | Minimum ..... | 37           | 39   | 46   | 54   | 56    | 70    | 78   | 74    | 72   | 56   | 47   | 39   | 56  |    |
|   |                                | Monthly ..... | 50           | 53   | 60   | 69   | 71    | 85    | 91   | 88    | 86   | 69   | 61   | 53   | 70  |    |
|   | Wet bulb ....                  | 8 A. M. ....  | 35           | 36   | 39   | 44   | 44    | 58    | 69   | 63    | 59   | 49   | 42   | 35   | 48  |    |
|   |                                | 8 P. M. ....  | 46           | 47   | 51   | 56   | 56    | 66    | 72   | 70    | 67   | 57   | 53   | 46   | 57  |    |
|   | Extremes .....                 | Highest ..... | 73           | 79   | 86   | 95   | 101   | 110   | 112  | 108   | 112  | 96   | 95   | 75   | 112 |    |
|   |                                | Lowest .....  | 27           | 24   | 33   | 42   | 39    | 52    | 68   | 67    | 60   | 40   | 40   | 28   | 24  |    |
|   | Relative Humidity — Mean ..... |               | 49           | 40   | 32   | 28   | 22    | 32    | 40   | 38    | 31   | 40   | 46   | 38   | 36  |    |
| Precipitation, total .....  |                                | 1.28          | .10          | T    | T    | .00  | .75   | .87   | .89  | .37   | .30  | .55  | .08  | 5.19 |     |    |
| Sunshine, percentage of possible .....                            |                                | 85            | 87           | 91   | 83   | 91   | 90    | 78    | 87   | 87    | 78   | 87   | 77   | 85   |     |    |
| Wind, average hourly velocity .....                               |                                | 3.7           | 4.8          | 5.0  | 5.0  | 4.9  | 5.1   | 4.7   | 4.5  | 4.1   | 4.3  | 3.7  | 3.3  | 4.4  |     |    |
| Normal temperature, determined by fifteen years' record .....     |                                | 49            | 54           | 61   | 67   | 75   | 83    | 90    | 88   | 81    | 69   | 58   | 53   | 69   |     |    |
| Average precipitation, determined by eighteen years' record ..... |                                | .57           | .89          | .68  | .30  | .16  | .07   | .85   | .97  | .54   | .62  | .44  | 1.12 | 7.21 |     |    |



Walnut  
Grove Lake,  
Near  
Prescott.

“The one weak point is the difference between night and day temperatures. This difference is quite marked, but the extreme dryness of the atmosphere makes the lower temperature less perceptible than in moist climates, though the extremes be considerably less and the midday temperatures do not seem so high as they actually are, neither do the lower temperatures at night produce the chill one would expect from the reading of the dry bulb thermometer.

“The actual discomfort from this range of temperature is slight, and its dangers largely imaginary. Neither this danger nor discomfort is equal to that in a moist climate with one-third the range of temperature.

“This difference is smaller in the higher foothills and upper sides of the valley, where the altitude is greater. The average annual wind-movement in the Salt River Valley is but two and one-half miles per hour. The gentlest zephyrs usually prevail. On all sides there are barren mountains and desert. Nothing grows except by irrigation, and as the water is under control, there is no danger from decomposed vegetable matter, while animal matter dries up instead of decaying. There being no marshes or stagnant pools, there is nothing but pure uncontaminated air to breathe.”

From an article by Dr. Woodruff in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* (reprinted by the *Scientific American* and *The Sanitarian*):

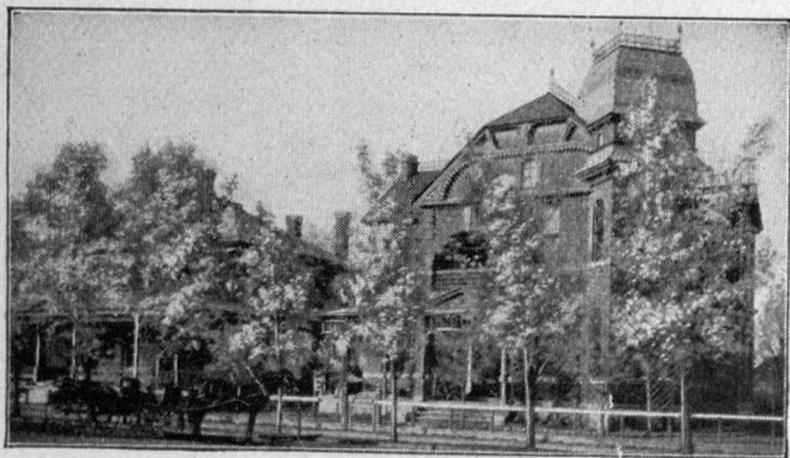
“As to diseased conditions: Asthmatics usually receive prompt relief and permanent cure. The dry, warm air and low altitude agree with them. If there is recurrence, it is during the rainy season and is usually but slight, to disappear again as soon as the usual dry atmospheric conditions prevail. This is equally so of aphonia, bronchitis and laryngitis, and of all diseases of the respiratory organs. Tuberculosis, by the dry, hot air of summer, is checked, and, if the patient is not in the last stages, a continuous residence in these favorable conditions will prolong life and often



A Cottage in Phœnix.



A Phœnix Residence.

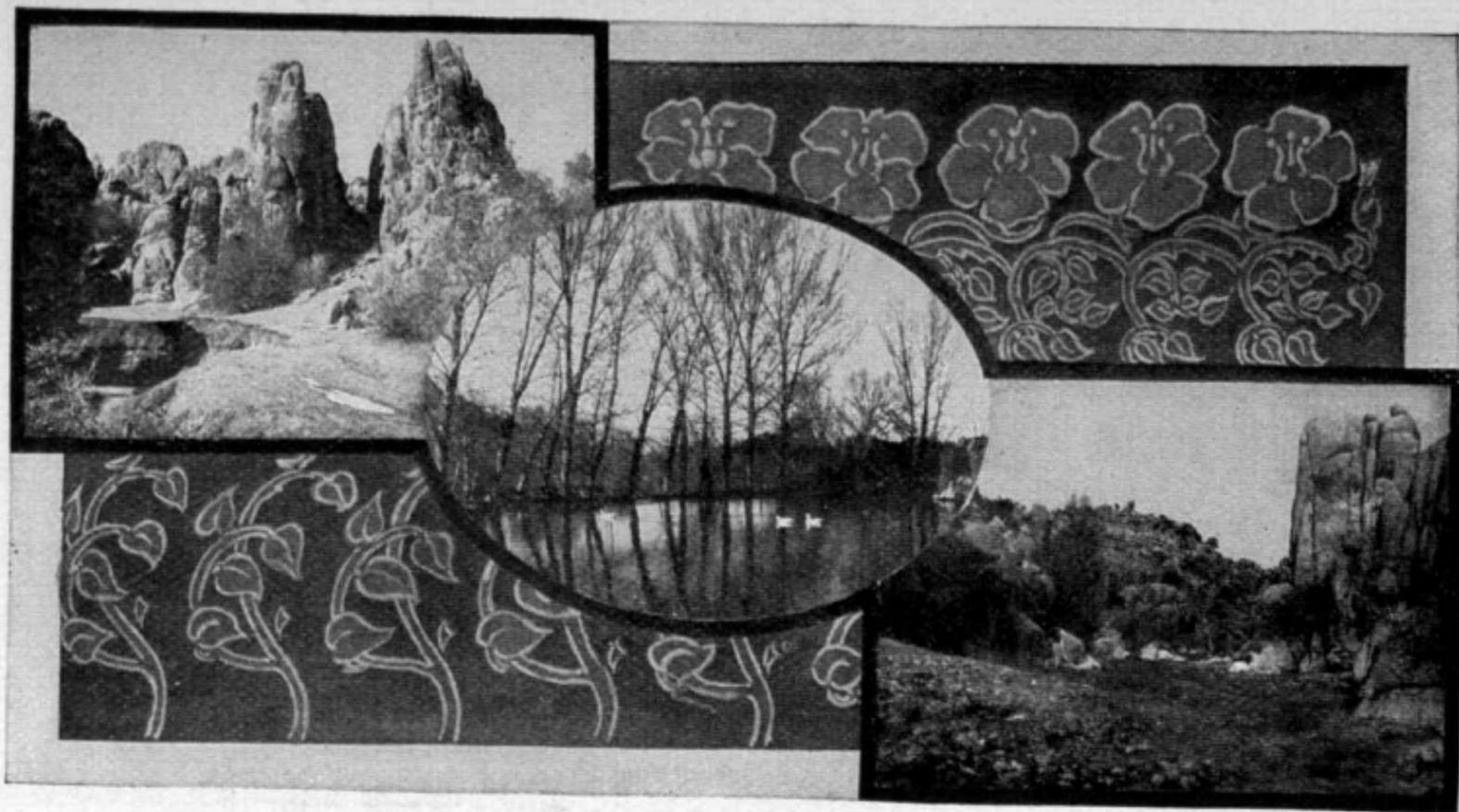


On a Side Street in Phœnix.

bring a cure. There is greater reason to expect beneficial results in all diseased conditions from a sojourn in this climate than in any other winter resort. It is equally true that the hot, dry air of summer produces the best results. In heart diseases we find the cooler winter the most beneficial. In some cases the reverse is true. The hotter and dryer it gets the more comfortable the patient becomes. This is especially so where the disease is complicated with diseased kidneys or rheumatic diathesis. Catarrhal conditions of head and throat are most relieved during the summer. Diseases of the digestive tract, dyspepsia, chronic dysentery and diarrhea, are usually promptly relieved, especially during the hot months. During summer the unloading of the effete material of the system is carried on by the sweat glands of the skin, and a healthy equilibrium is maintained. Perspiration is constant and copious, and its instant evaporation keeps the surface cool and the bodily temperature normal. These conditions are very advantageous to diseased kidneys, giving them rest and an opportunity to recuperate. In rheumatic affections, while in winter patients are made comfortable, it is in summer that the constant free perspiration, maintained for months without ceasing, eliminates from the system all morbid material. In diseases of the nervous system, this climate is a panacea, especially for insomnia and nervous prostration. Here, again, the best results are during the summer. The universal verdict is, 'I have nowhere else slept as I do here.'

"The tired, starved, overworked nerves experience in this balmy air the perfect relaxation and rest they so long have needed. The dry, hot air of summer seems to quiet the nervous system — is soothing. When to this a keen appetite is added with perfect digestion, which is the only epidemic during this season, the results are understood. The perfect summer nights soothe and rest one's nerves as does nothing else in all the world."

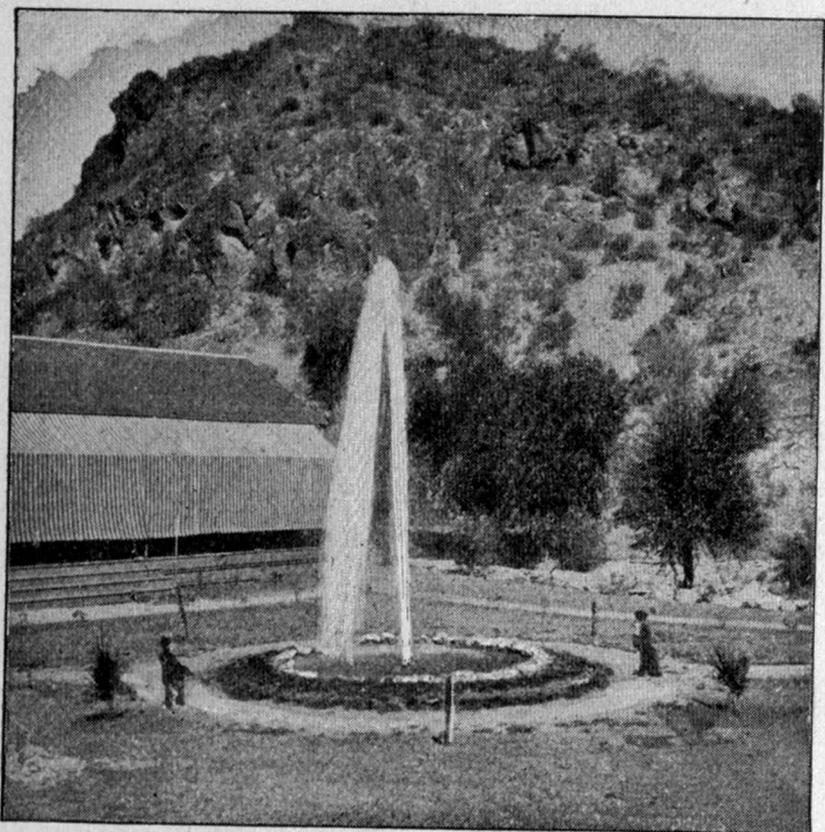
Typical  
Views at  
Point of  
Rocks.



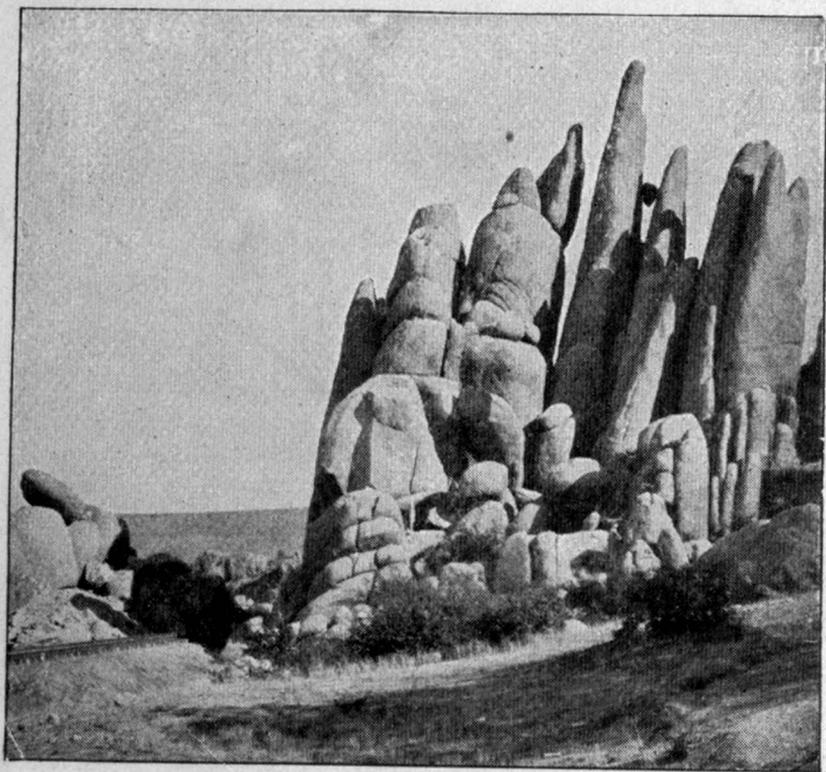
**VITAL STATISTICS** of that part of the Salt River Valley north of the Salt River, west of the Verde River, and east of the Agua Fria River, covering a territory of 250 square miles, and including the City of Phoenix. The population on a conservative basis is put at 14,000; for 1895 at 15,000, for 1896 at 16,000, and for 1897 at 17,000.

|  | 1896          | 1897          | 1898          | 1899          | 1900          |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total number of deaths .....                         | 205           | 220           | 277           | 291           | 292           |
| Transients .....                                     | 78            | 102           | 127           | 162           | 127           |
| Accidental deaths .....                              | 15            | 6             | 17            | 6             | 10            |
| Among residents .....                                | 112           | 112           | 133           | 123           | 155           |
| Percentage, fraction of 1% .....                     | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 4-5           | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8-9           |
| <b>CLASSIFICATION BY AGES.</b>                       |               |               |               |               |               |
| Deaths under 5 years .....                           | 38            | 41            | 28            | 40            | 51            |
| Deaths over 70 years.....                            | 10            | 12            | 14            | 11            | 23            |
| Deaths over 50 years.....                            | 43            | 30            | 51            | 45            | 58            |
| <b>DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS —<br/>MAY-SEPTEMBER.</b> |               |               |               |               |               |
| Transients and accidentals.....                      | 25            | 30            | 33            | 25            | 34            |
| Residents, from natural causes ..                    | 50            | 51            | 52            | 49            | 50            |
| Percentage, fraction of 1% .....                     | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Under 5 years of age.....                            | 19            | 18            | 13            | 15            | 19            |
| Under 5 years, of bowel trouble..                    | 8             | 5             | 6             | 4             | 5             |
| <b>CAUSES OF DEATHS.</b>                             |               |               |               |               |               |
| Stomach and bowel diseases.....                      | 15            | 14            | 9             | 16            | 12            |
| Nervous and brain diseases .....                     | 6             | 6             | 14            | 12            | 21            |
| Typhoid fever .....                                  | 4             | 5             | 7             | 11            | 8             |
| Scarlet fever.....                                   | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1             |
| Measles .....  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 8             |
| Diphtheria .....                                     | 0             | 1             | 4             | 4             | 1             |
| Heart disease .....                                  | 8             | 5             | 10            | 13            | 12            |
| Diseases of respiratory organs ...                   | 82            | 128           | 138           | 172           | 150           |
| Old age .....  | 3             | 8             | 3             | 2             | 8             |
| All other causes .....                               | 87            | 47            | 75            | 55            | 61            |

**NOTE**—Deaths designated as transients are only those of persons who have been here but a brief period prior to their decease, coming here as a last resort in the advanced stages of diseases of the respiratory organs, which accounts for the large number of deaths under this head. A large number of those claimed as residents ought properly to have been included in the transient class.



The Fountain, Castle Creek Hot Springs.



Point of Rocks, North of Prescott.

## The Arizona Summer Climate.

From Dr. Woodruff's book concerning the "Climatography of the Salt River Valley Region of Arizona":

"The month of June, 1896, will be remembered as having the highest range of temperature for the greatest number of consecutive days ever known in the Salt River Valley, if not in the United States.

"The following table shows the observations of the United States Weather Bureau, at Phoenix, Arizona:

| Date. | Actual.  | Sensible. | Rel. Hum'ty. |
|-------|----------|-----------|--------------|
|       | Degrees. | Degrees.  | Per cent.    |
| 1     | 97.1     | 65.6      | 16           |
| 2     | 95.9     | 64.0      | 12           |
| 3     | 94.0     | 61.0      | 11           |
| 4     | 91.0     | 60.8      | 14           |
| 5     | 93.8     | 61.0      | 12           |
| 6     | 94.8     | 63.8      | 15           |
| 7     | 97.0     | 64.5      | 31           |
| 8     | 100.8    | 65.4      | 12           |
| 9     | 104.8    | 64.8      | 8            |
| 10    | 107.0    | 67.0      | 9            |
| 11    | 109.0    | 67.8      | 7            |
| 12    | 109.5    | 68.8      | 10           |
| 13    | 114.8    | 72.0      | 13           |
| 14    | 114.5    | 73.0      | 11           |
| 15    | 114.0    | 71.5      | 10           |

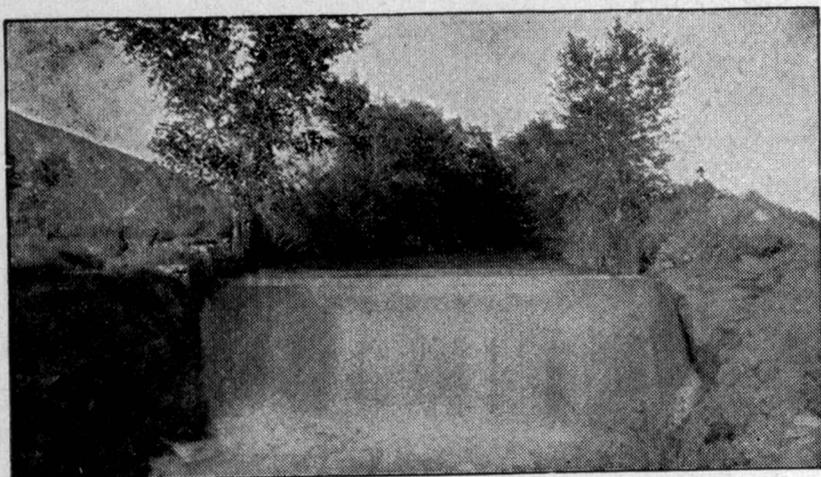
"From June 9 to 18 was the longest continuous period of extremely hot weather within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

"It will be noted that the difference between the actual and sensible temperatures was from 30 to 43 degrees, depending principally upon the percentage of humidity.

"On only seven days did the relative humidity go above thirteen per cent.

"With this record of intense heat, extending over one-third of the month, should be coupled that of the wonderful exemption from disease during the period.

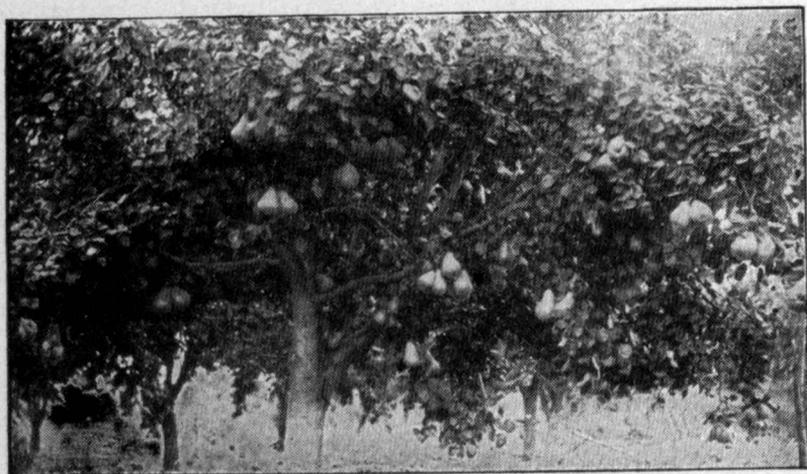
"Nowhere else in the known world were the inhabitants as healthy as in Phoenix and its vicinity.



Scene on the Canal, near Phœnix.



Railroad Station at Peoria.



Bartlett Pears.

“There was practically no sickness.

“The following table of deaths for June, 1896, in a population of 16,000, and including the city of Phoenix, is a fair index of our ordinary summer healthfulness:

| Cause of Death.                              | No. Cases. | Age.  | Remarks         |
|--|------------|-------|-----------------|
| Puerperal fever.....                         | 1          | 27    |                 |
| Typhoid pneumonia.....                       | 2          | 27-8  |                 |
| Bowel disease.....                           | 1          | 2     |                 |
| Typhoid fever and chronic alcoholism.....    | 1          | 79    |                 |
| Chronic alcoholism and heat prostration..... | 1          | 64    | Tramp.          |
| Old age.....                                 | 2          | 85-86 |                 |
| Brain fever.....                             | 1          | 24    |                 |
| Consumption.....                             | 4          | ..... | All transients. |

“During the five summer months of the past four years the total death rate was,—an average of two and 85-100 in 1,000 inhabitants. This is the season, in all other parts of the world, of greatest fatality from gastro-enteric diseases.

“The world ought to know, not only that the Salt River Valley during summer is the healthiest spot on earth, but that the healthy individual and the healthseeker can live in the Salt River Valley during the summer.

“Our hot, dry air is stimulating, not debilitating.

“We usually find (when there is sufficient vitality left to expect any benefit whatever) a gain in weight and strength while the hot weather lasts. A summer spent here with its unloading of poisonous, effete, broken-down tissues, prepares an invalid to get the greatest benefit from our genial winters.”

Roasting-  
Heaps of  
United Verde  
Copper Co.



## More About Summer Heat.

The following extracts are taken from an article by Maj. H. F. Robinson on "The Real Temperature in the Salt River Valley":

"An erroneous impression has gone abroad concerning the 'terrible heat' experienced in Salt River Valley in summer. This is based, in the main, upon the records of the ordinary metallic thermometer.

"There is a vast difference, however, between the sensible temperature and that indicated by such thermometer.

"The records kept in the Southwest of summer temperatures show extremes of heat; but the sensation of heat experienced by animal life is not accurately measured by the ordinary thermometer.

"This gives the temperature of the air only, and takes no notice of other factors present.

"The human organism, when perspiring, evaporates the moisture and thus lowers its temperature.

"The meteorological instrument that registers the temperature of evaporation and in a measure the actual heat felt by the body, is the wet-bulb thermometer.

"The drier the air the more rapid the evaporation and consequent coolness; the drier the atmosphere the lower the sensible temperature when compared with the air temperature; the damper the air the higher will be the sensible temperature.

"When the air is moist to saturation the readings of the ordinary and wet-bulb thermometer are the same, and the sensible temperature and that of the air are equal.

"Where the air is always charged with moisture, the difference is not great; but in the West and Southwest, particularly in the territory of Arizona, humidity is almost absent.

"On account of the extreme dryness in summer the sensible temperature is often 30 degrees or more lower than the air temperature.



Moonlight  
Scene on  
Salt River.

“It has been a mystery how, with our apparent great heat, there has been absence of sunstroke, and how it was possible to work the entire day in the hay field and not suffer.

“The extreme range between actual and the apparent temperature explains this; while the limited range in the East explains why prostrations from heat occur with much lower temperature as indicated by the ordinary thermometer.

“In 1896, the hottest weather in Phoenix was in June, and the following records were kept by the Weather Bureau taken at 5 P.M. local time :

|             |        |       |       |          |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| June 14—dry | 111.2° | ; wet | 73.5° | ;-37.7°. |
| 15—dry      | 113.0° | ; wet | 72.0° | ;-41.0°. |
| 16—dry      | 113.7° | ; wet | 72.5° | ;-41.2°. |
| 17—dry      | 111.1° | ; wet | 69.5° | ;-41.6°. |
| 18—dry      | 107.2° | ; wet | 69.8° | ;-47.4°. |

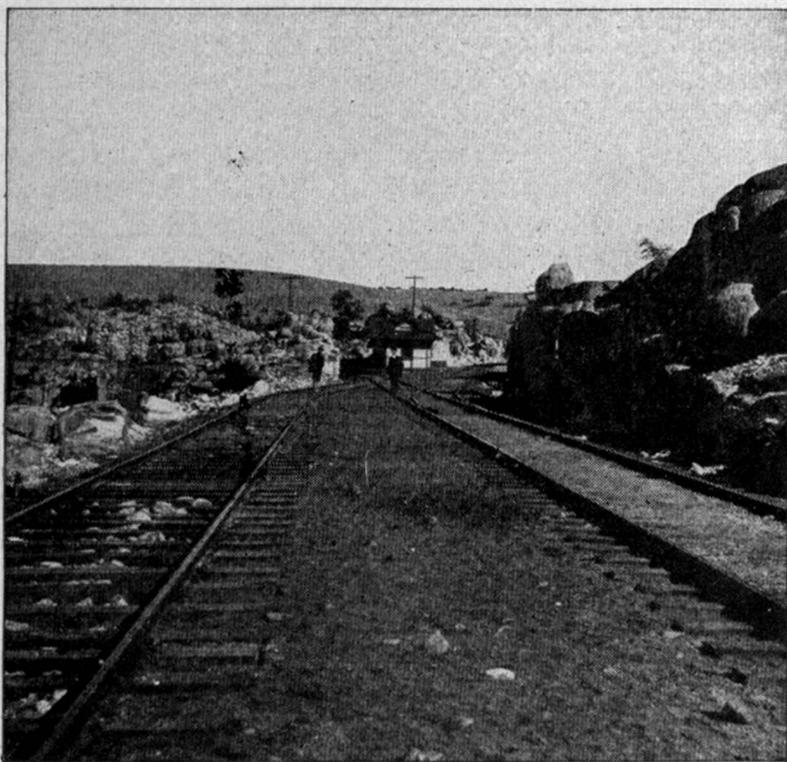
“Along the Atlantic and the great lakes the mean difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometers is not far from 5 degrees, so that on the days noted above the heat felt in Phoenix was no greater than it would have been in Chicago or New York had the range of the ordinary thermometer been from 75 to 79 degrees.”

Captain Glassford, of the Army Signal Service, at Denver, asserts that Phoenix enjoys a summer climate as agreeable as that of San Antonio, Texas, or Augusta, Georgia, and his views tally with those of many other eminent government officials whose public duties have made it necessary for them to sojourn in southern Arizona, and who have embodied their experiences in public reports.

Those whose business requires them to reside in the Salt River Valley region during summer almost unanimously state that the discomfort experienced from the heat of July and August is no greater than that felt in the more humid climate of the country along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.



Mescal Quartz Mill, near Prescott.



The Station at P. & E. Junction.

## Climate The Best Remedy.

According to Dr. Harrison E. Straud, of Phoenix :

“The highest authorities agree that we have no remedy or antidote that will destroy

the bacillus of consumption without also destroying the patient. His help is dry air, combined with mildness and equable temperatures.

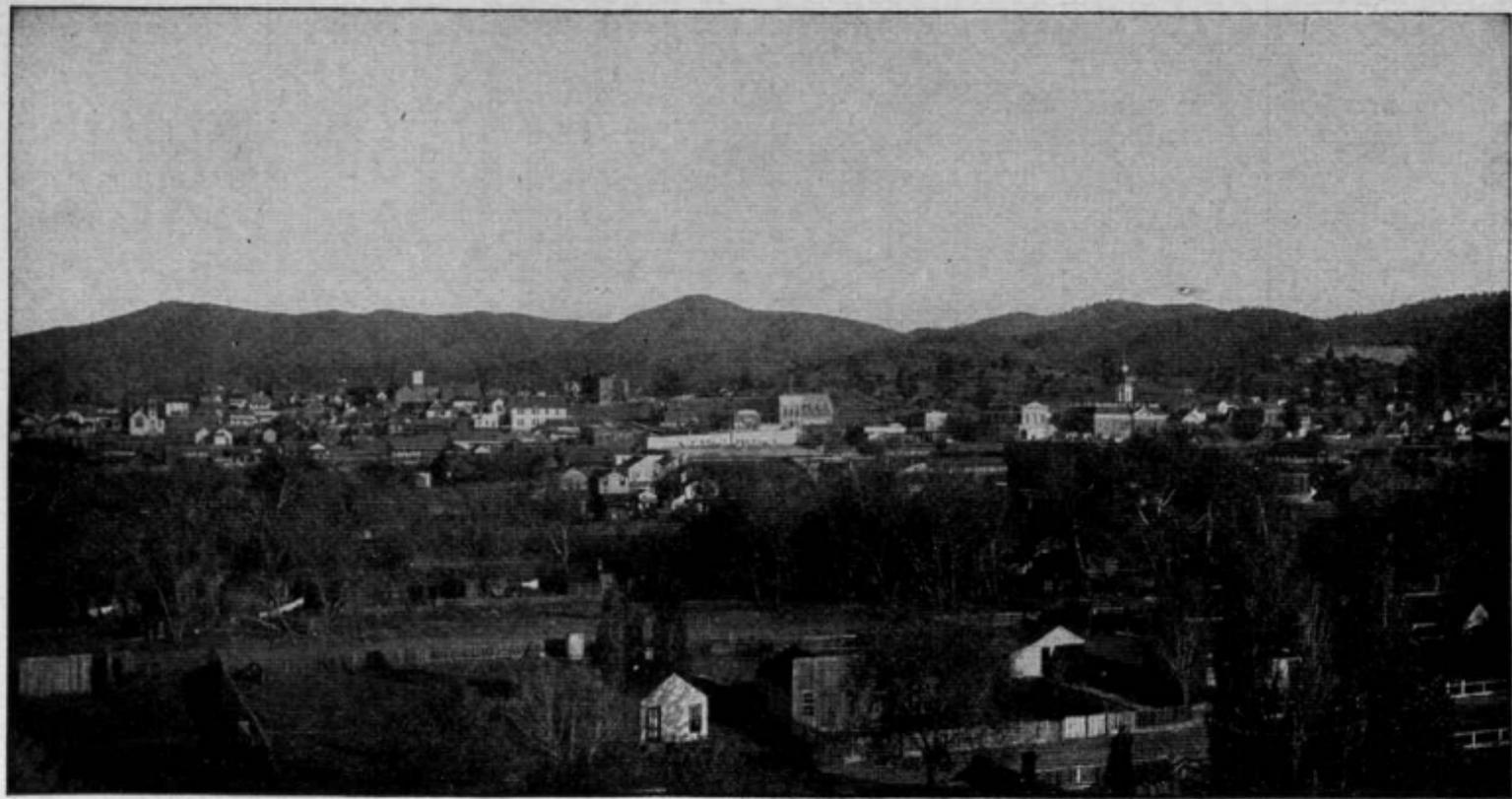
“Arizona has altitudes from twelve feet to eternal snow in the mountains. One condition exists in all the regions, regardless of altitude, namely, dryness. The dryness is perpetual, with entire absence of dew and fog, making it desirable to sleep out of doors from May to October, or the year round.

“The winter climate is delightful. It seldom frosts, never freezes. One bright sunshiny day follows another. Rains occur between December and February, but are insufficient for agriculture. The days are warm and pleasant, the nights cool and exhilarating. Flowers bloom ; oranges as fine as any in the world ripen. Such a winter climate is beneficial, but it is the summer that is especially curative. This heat is never oppressive except after one of the infrequent rains ; the prevailing dryness makes the heat tolerable, even comfortable. So little illness of any kind occurs in summer that ‘physicians alone are sick.’

“I have never known a case of infantile diarrhea during the hot period. Cholera infantum is unknown to us. Again, the longer one lives here the more he prefers the summers. We have no tornadoes, cyclones or sun-strokes.

“Speaking of Phoenix, if the question were asked : What is such a climate and environment especially recommended for? I should say for the early stages of consumption, chronic bronchitis, asthma and rheumatism. These, in my experience, find relief and cure. If the question were asked : What disease is the climate of Arizona not adapted for? I should say, ‘I don’t know.’”

The  
City of  
Prescott.



## Complementary Arizona Resorts.

Mrs. Sarah Winter Kellogg furnishes the following comparison of Phoenix and Prescott:

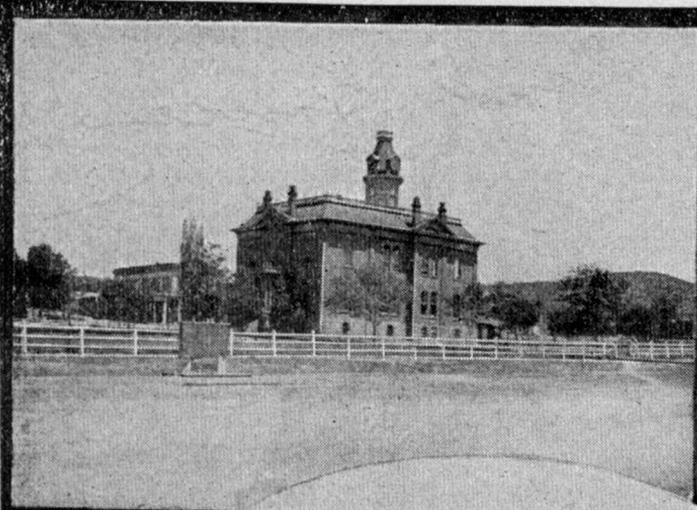
A traveled woman said: "I am all the time in exile. With a home containing the luxuries of life, I must abandon it to secure the necessities of existence. If I knew a place where I could live the year round, I would have a home built there as soon as workmen could get it up."

That woman should know of the companion resorts, Prescott and Phoenix. Each has a year-round climate, with nothing unbearable, and little that is discomforting.

Prescott is charmingly situated, 5,456 feet in the mountains. Than hers, Nature has furnished no finer landscape "in the rough," none more practicable or having more tempting possibilities of embellishment, or more boldly challenging man's beautifying arts. Its environs are of ennobling beauty and majesty. The pine-green slopes rise with gentle grace to meet the sky wall; that fine thing, "Thumb Butte," is not impertinently near nor impracticably remote. Another prized possession, more distant, more austere, is Granite Mountain, while in hazier vision are uplifts of 10,000 feet—Mount Union to the south—mountains blue and purple, peaks mottled with snow—spots and shadows of high hovering clouds. Across the receding, billowy heights, the eye discovers San Francisco mountain, almost 13,000 feet high, and by that noble token locates Flagstaff, "the skylight city," in its beautiful pinery.

Among other landscape assets, Prescott reckons Whipple Barracks, the regimental headquarters. The mile-drive to this is through lordly pines, and is picturesque with knolls and valleys white with the wild poppy.

Another asset is a remarkable area called "Point of Rocks," miles in extent, covered with granite rocks of all shapes and sizes, with endless variety of color. It is one of the most



Prescott: Courthouse.

Residences: F. M. Murphy, A. W. Edwards, E. B. Gage.

Residence, E. Block.

beautiful, novel, alluring sights in man's experience. A scape of sea, island-dotted, showing reefs, far-reaching capes, high promontories with that mottled ocean-river that the bright kelp makes—storm-tossed, billows broken—then all changed in a moment to stone—such might have a likeness to that extraordinary creation at Prescott called "Point of Rocks."

Briefly, Prescott affords the visitor happy diversion, having mines within four miles, while the copper mines at Jerome, twenty-eight miles distant, are among the greatest in the world.

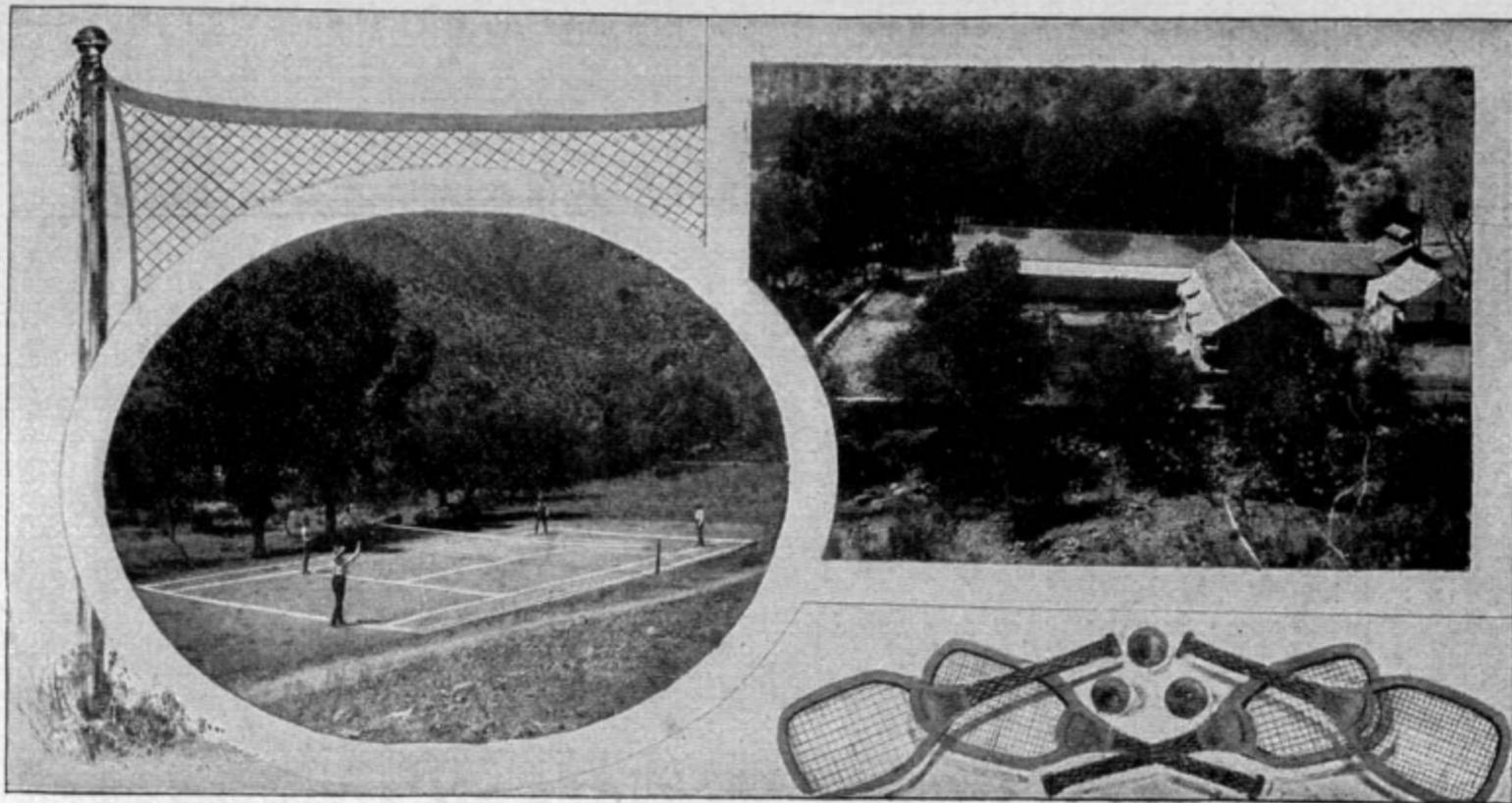
Prescott society may be described as "picked," so admirable is its character. Besides churches and schools, there is a woman's literary club and a library club. In *Harper's Weekly* of May 20, 1899, appears an interesting mention of this library movement. The Prescott library club have intimated that with \$8,000 additional capital they will engage to permanently maintain a free public library, and Mr. Carnegie has promised to give the second half of this amount.

Let the physician give a scientific estimate of Prescott as a health-resort. The one objection is the spring wind. This is an unemphasized, mild breeze compared to spring winds of most eastern localities; but Prescott people are so unused to weather adversities that they will frankly admit a complaint and advise a sojourn at Phoenix.

From the starting of my south-bound train, discomforting conditions ended. Mind and eye were at once engaged with the stupendous heights and depths and alluring immensities. The Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix R'y is a marvel of engineering skill, describing "mule-tracks," "horseshoes," and flaring crescents over volcanic beds, prodigious terraces and along the mountain face.

It is a memorable experience, the passing from the Spring, each outlook showing the procession of Summer's forces, the work of her artists in deepening Nature's tints, in changing

Buildings and  
Tennis  
Courts at  
Castle Creek  
Hot Springs.



contour and coloring of her plant forms. From the mountain city to that of the great beautiful valley of the Salt river there is a descent of 4,500 feet, one part of the road dropping 1,800 feet in fourteen miles.

An interesting study was the Monument Cactus. It is a moveless, solemn, weird form, now without branch or bud, again of candelabra form, while others are surmounted by fringe of opening buds in crown-like effect, explaining why the curious plant is called also "the crowned cactus." When these cacti are in line they could be taken for tall posts; when grouped, are like the rude pillars and columns of a village cemetery. A solitary one, thirty-five feet in height, with the likeness of arms crossed, looked a lonely giant of the plain.

We found atmospheric serenity in Phoenix: "ethereal mildness" had "come"; but there was no spring languor; the quiet air was a vital quantity. Evening as it was, I could realize the fine breadth of the streets of the city, the quality of the business blocks, the tasteful character of the residences mid trees and shrubbery. But the morning was a revelation. In that brief ride I had come into a new land.

It is easy to write statistics, but how can be conveyed the ineffable atmosphere of that beautiful city, risen as by enchantment from the desert? The surprise of it! An area given over, not many years ago, to solitude now the loveliest valley in America, with the most beautiful city, for its age, on the continent, and the best furnished with modern city improvements; with plant-forms of such size and exuberance and radiance that they seem preternatural. There are avenues of majestic palms, with their fine colonnading effects; long vistas of ash trees whose growth was never hindered by a day of cold; avenues of umbrella trees, grown out of the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, their symmetrical domes overlapping to form the finest shade that trees can afford; there are lanes of China trees with their fine filigree foliage and purple panicles of bloom. But of all



One of the Phœnix Cottages.



Opera House, Phœnix.

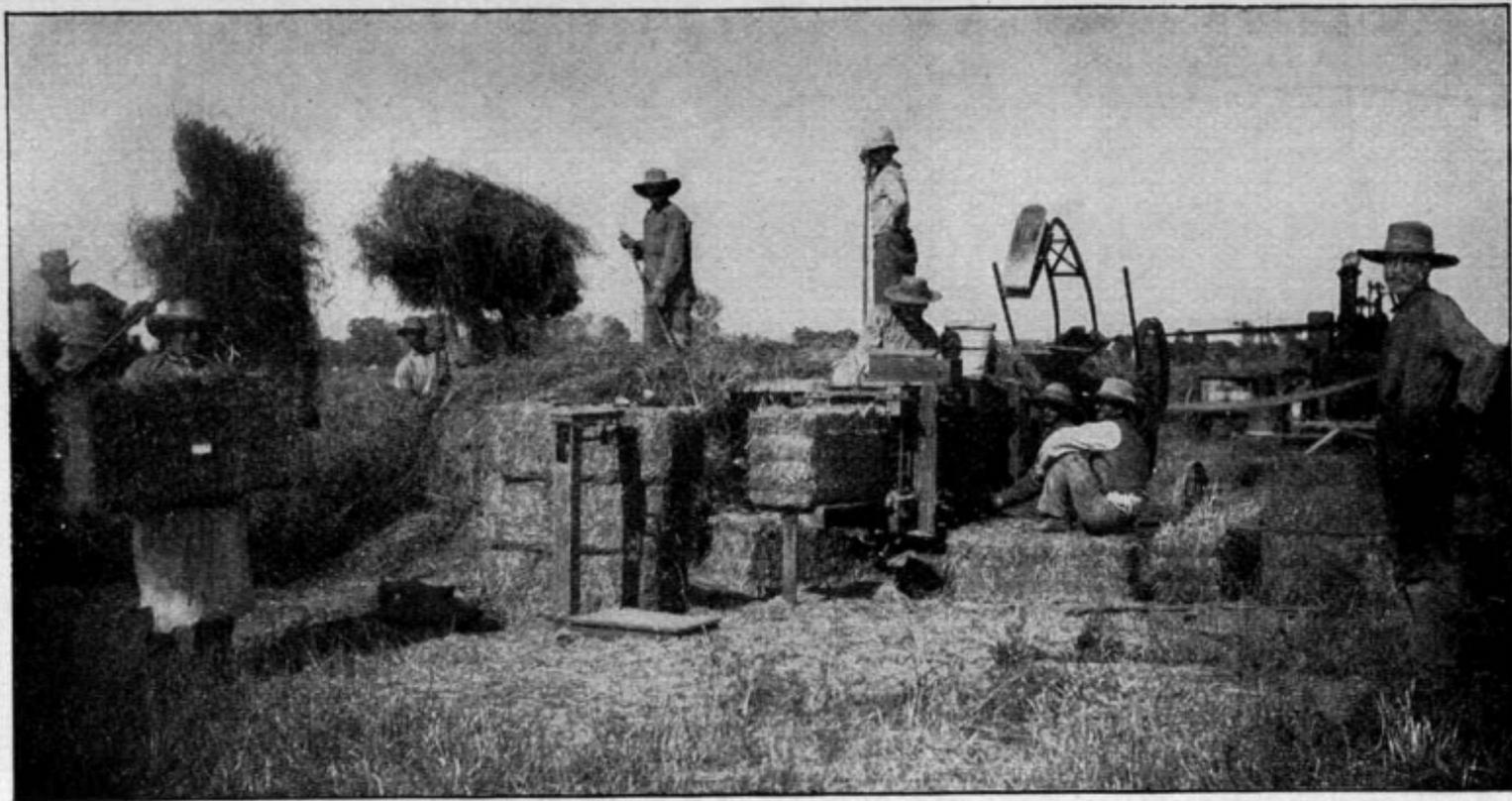


Fleming Block, Phœnix.

“shady paths” conceived by mortal, are there anywhere any more beautiful than the walks of pink oleanders and of white oleanders embellishing the parks and broad grounds of Phoenix? The trunks of these oleanders are fifteen inches in diameter and twenty feet high. There are hedges of rose, and pomegranate, and of geraniums. Broad avenues of rare trees lead out twenty miles, by fields of grain and of alfalfa, by almond plantations, by vineyards, by patches where strawberries ripen every month in the year, by the lemon grove, and the orange orchard of a hundred acres—where the fruit is ready for “clipping” thirty days earlier than the California orange.

Nine years ago a site of ten acres was donated for a new capitol building. Since then the Territory has annually expended \$1,500 in beautifying the grounds. That capitol site is now a very handsome piece of ground.

The winters of Phoenix are without damaging frost; there are no near swamps; the air is dry and pure; the summers are warm, but there is an interchange of winds from the Gulf of California, from the Pacific, from the near mountains, which rise, a wall on one side of the city, while in another direction they take strange individual forms standing aloof. These influences, with the low humidity and the perpetual sunshine, make the health of the valley nearly perfect, while the sensible heat is never excessive. The warm summer of Phoenix is a beneficence to the invalid; but if cooler summer weather is desired, the mountains are near, and in these mountains are hamlets, mining camps, ranches, inns, boarding houses, delightful camping grounds with outdoor sports and practicable mountaineering, while reached by rail in a few hours from Phoenix is the charming mountain city of Prescott, which in summer and fall is a climate-paradise, and where one may command the comforts of a refined social life. It has skilled physicians, trained nurses, and a new well-appointed hospital, invitingly situated in “the Pines.”



Baling Hay  
in Salt River  
Valley.

**The Editor's  
Point of  
View.**

Below is a comparison made by the editor of the *Phoenix Gazette*:

"On February 9, the steamer *Germanic* came into New York harbor in a temperature of nine degrees below zero, a blizzard blowing that had delayed the good ship many days. The harbor was full of floating ice, the ferry boats were stopped, not a train was running into the great city.

"Down the coast the temperature rose somewhat, but in Florida the atmosphere still was cold enough to freeze the oranges on the trees, and the trees themselves, damaging the industry in the Alligator State to the extent of fully \$10,000,000. In one week, citrus fruit-growing in the Southeast was practically wiped out. About the same condition of affairs prevailed along the Gulf States, working damage to the extent of millions.

"Working westward along the southern boundary line of the United States, not till Arizona is reached did the average temperature on that day rise to above thirty-two degrees. The line that marked the freezing temperature coursed up through the eastern and then through the northern part of Arizona, included a portion of the southern division of California, was lost in the waves of the Pacific, again touching the land only at a point on the northern coast of Washington, where the land most appreciably feels the warming effect of the wash of the mighty Japan current.

"On that day the temperature in Phoenix was but little below the normal for the season, and the palms and vegetables were untouched by frost. The citrus groves were unhurt, and only an occasional cloud marred the blue expanse of the heavens.

"Little wonder it is that from the stormy East there should turn so many toward the land where man is not, as is the squirrel, compelled to earn his livelihood with an eye ever to the stormy days of winter; where nature is ever helpful and never unkind."

## Sunnier Than the Riviera.

The following letter, written by Granville Malcolm, of Denver, throws a side light on the subject from the standpoint of a pleasure-seeking tourist:—

“I have seen no opinion as to the advantages of the climate and healthfulness of the Salt River Valley as compared with other favored resorts. Having spent several winters in Colorado, California, Florida, Cuba, Texas, Phoenix, Thomasville, Georgia, and New Orleans, and one winter on the Riviera in the south of France, and Italy, my judgment without bias is strongly in favor of this valley as a winter resort, having a climate surpassing each of those named.

“The reasons for my conclusion regarding the Salt River Valley shortly stated, and which appeal to even a casual observer as well founded, are the favorable conditions of temperature and humidity existing here as in none of the other localities named. For instance, on the Riviera there are not half so many sunny days; there is more humidity, and consequently the air has more ‘chill’ in it than there is here. It rains a great deal on the Mediterranean coast, and the dampness is sometimes very trying. If this valley was as plentifully supplied as the Riviera with delightful hotels and pensions for sojourners, the tide of seekers for a winter climate par excellence would soon turn this way. The mildness of the temperature (evidenced by the tender semi-tropical products of this valley that thrive the winter through); the dryness of the atmosphere, that precludes the feeling of chill one feels near the coast; the almost unintermitting sunny days, the favorable altitude—all these conditions conduce to the verdict in favor of this as a resort superior to all others. And when these advantages are appreciated, the valley will be filled with those seeking immunity from the severity of Northern winters.

“Each time I return to Phoenix but raises my estimate of this charming valley as a winter resort.”

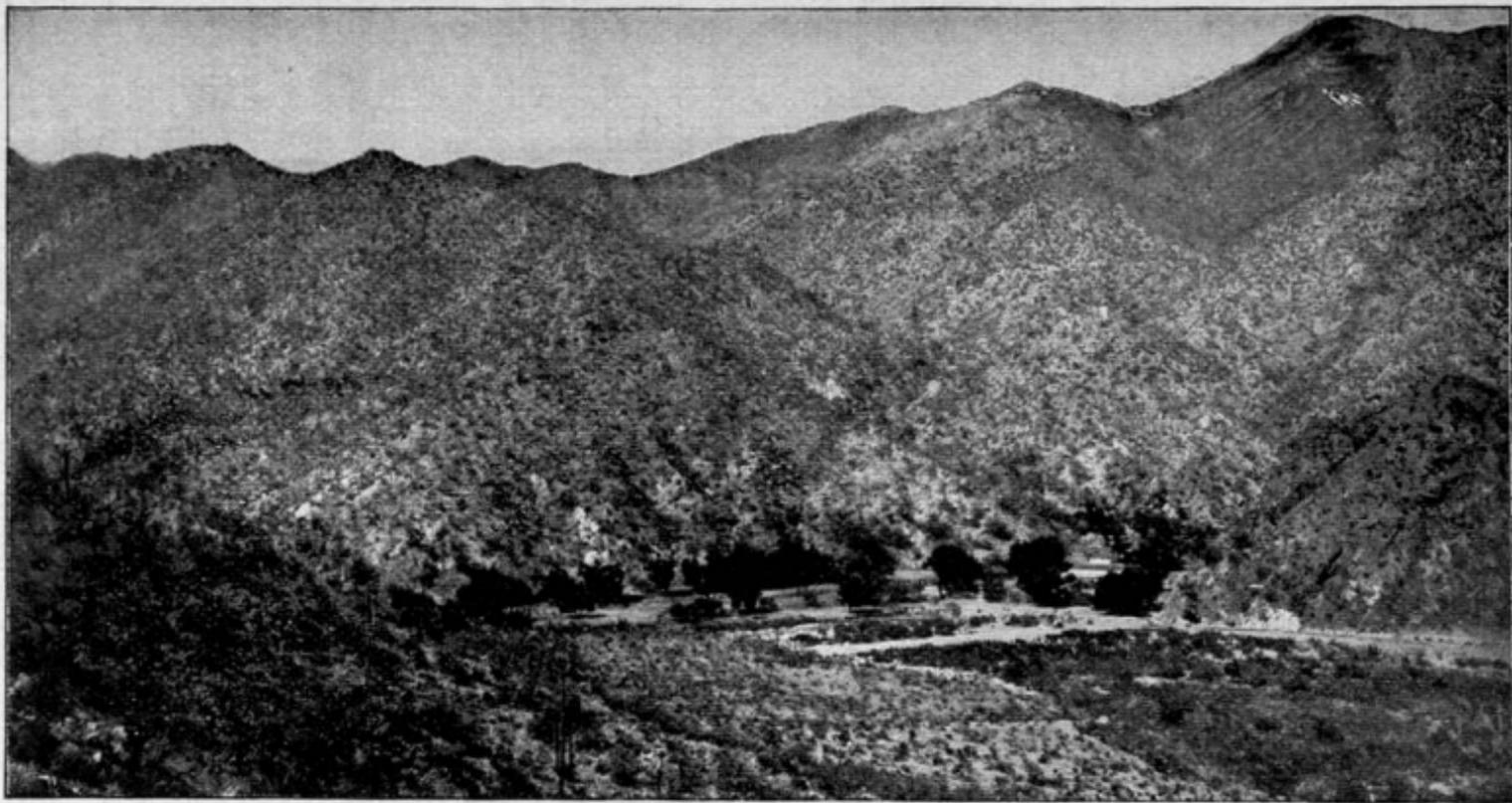
Phoenix  
As Seen by a  
Journalist.

Mr. Julian I. Williams contributes an article to the *South-west Illustrated Magazine*, touching upon phases of Phoenix life. A few extracts follow:

"No lover of nature can fail to appreciate the grandeur and wonderful beauty of the Salt River Valley with its varied mountain forms, and the magnificent views from the valleys, which, until a few years ago, had been for centuries as a sealed book. This country now has a wonderful attraction for the outside world; a visit to Phoenix will serve to reveal the reasons for this.

"I had occasion to use a carriage one lovely morning, and asked the driver to take me to see the better class of residence streets. The driver replied 'that there wasn't none but what was good.' The man mounted his box, adjusted his silver-buttoned livery, and sent his steeds off on their welcome errand. A drive about the city revealed several facts, one of which is that the city keeps the pavements in better condition than do many older cities. We whirled rapidly down Washington street, and as we were nearing the end of the street the impatient horses were pulled into a walk, while the spacious territorial grounds were pointed out. It is the site for the new capitol, and a most beautiful one. A gardener is kept constantly employed, and the grounds are in the best condition. The magnificent forest trees shading the ten acres of ground, the elaborate arrangement of flowers, date palm and fan palm, give an air of repose unknown to many spots in this busy, bustling town. Back from Washington street we went three miles, and my favorable impression was sustained. Washington street is three miles in length and is lined on either side with fine business houses. Many of the streets are fringed with trees. Ditches on either side flow with clear water, occasionally diverted to irrigate the yards and grounds of homes."

Bird's-Eye  
View of  
Castle Creek  
Hot Springs.



**Phoenix  
Again  
Considered.**

Dr. D. M. Purman, of Phoenix, writes expressly for this pamphlet :

“Phoenix is uniquely situated between two ranges of mountains which extend two hundred miles, enclosing the productive valley of Salt river. The young city has made rapid progress. Tourists can find homes as neat and convenient as any left in the East. The hotels are equal to those of large cities.

“Splendidly kept driveways extend far into the country and afford opportunity for delightful outings. There is scarcely a day that is not sufficiently warm and bright for a country trip.

“The farms are cultivated to a standard that astonishes people expecting to find a land crude and undeveloped. Great fields of alfalfa, green during the year, stretch for miles and sustain herds of stock which might arouse the surprise of fanciers of Kentucky or Illinois.

“Large tracts are planted to barley. The yield of this grain is something enormous. Barley and hay are the staples upon which the farmer can always depend.

“Orange groves abound. Groves planted a few years ago are now productive and furnish the Eastern markets with oranges of the best quality several weeks earlier than those in any other part of the United States. All tropical fruits grow in abundance, and of a quality unsurpassed.

“Such productiveness proclaims a climate warm and equable. The heat of summer at times becomes unpleasant, but it is universally admitted that this is an exceedingly healthful part of the year.

“The humidity of the atmosphere is inconsiderable. Pulmonary and throat diseases are benefited here to an extent that borders on the marvelous. A large percentage of tubercular patients who come in the incipient stage of the disease get entirely well.

“This is an El Dorado for the overworked. The cheerful, clear days make a winter residence one of continuous pleasure.”

**Phoenix  
In a  
Nutshell.**

As an answer to some questions asked by those who wish to be particularly informed respecting the social life, accommodations, etc., at Phoenix, the Chamber of Commerce of that city furnishes considerable data which is condensed for reproduction below :

The Salt River Valley is over sixty miles long and averages twenty miles in width. To the eye it presents a perfectly level appearance, though there is a gradual slope south and west.

In the center of this valley, at an altitude of 1,080 feet, is Phoenix. The city is surrounded by mountain ranges, the nearest being six miles away. The location is a pleasant one from a scenic point of view, and likewise desirable as a business proposition.

Phoenix has 17,000 inhabitants ; they are a progressive class of Americans. Residences, business houses and public buildings are substantial and attractive. A large transient population, principally composed of tourists and healthseekers, gives the city a busy appearance and adds much to its material resources.

Under the head of improvements — an extensive waterworks system is in operation ; illumination is supplied by gas and electricity ; a telephone system extends to neighboring towns and ranches ; there are ten miles of electric street railway, also a well equipped fire department with electric fire-alarm system.

Church organizations are maintained by the following religious bodies : Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventists.

There are four lodges of the several degrees of Masonry, four of Odd Fellows, and one each of Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Select Knights, G. A. R., Chosen Friends, Good Templars, Elks and Red Men ; the W. C. T. U. conducts a public library and reading room ; the press is well represented by influential daily and weekly newspapers.

The Maricopa Club has a large membership and handsome quarters, extending the customary courtesies to visiting strangers

Phoenix has three large school buildings, with a \$30,000 high school under construction ; 1,500 pupils were enrolled in 1898. A number of handsome State and county buildings are already erected, including the territorial insane asylum, costing \$100,000, while the site for the capitol has been selected and a large sum already expended in beautifying the grounds.

The various professions and all kinds of retail business are well represented. The city also possesses two wholesale grocery houses, two ice factories, three planing mills, five lumber yards, three foundries, one creamery, one onyx factory, two large roller-process flouring mills, four banks, five hotels and three public halls.

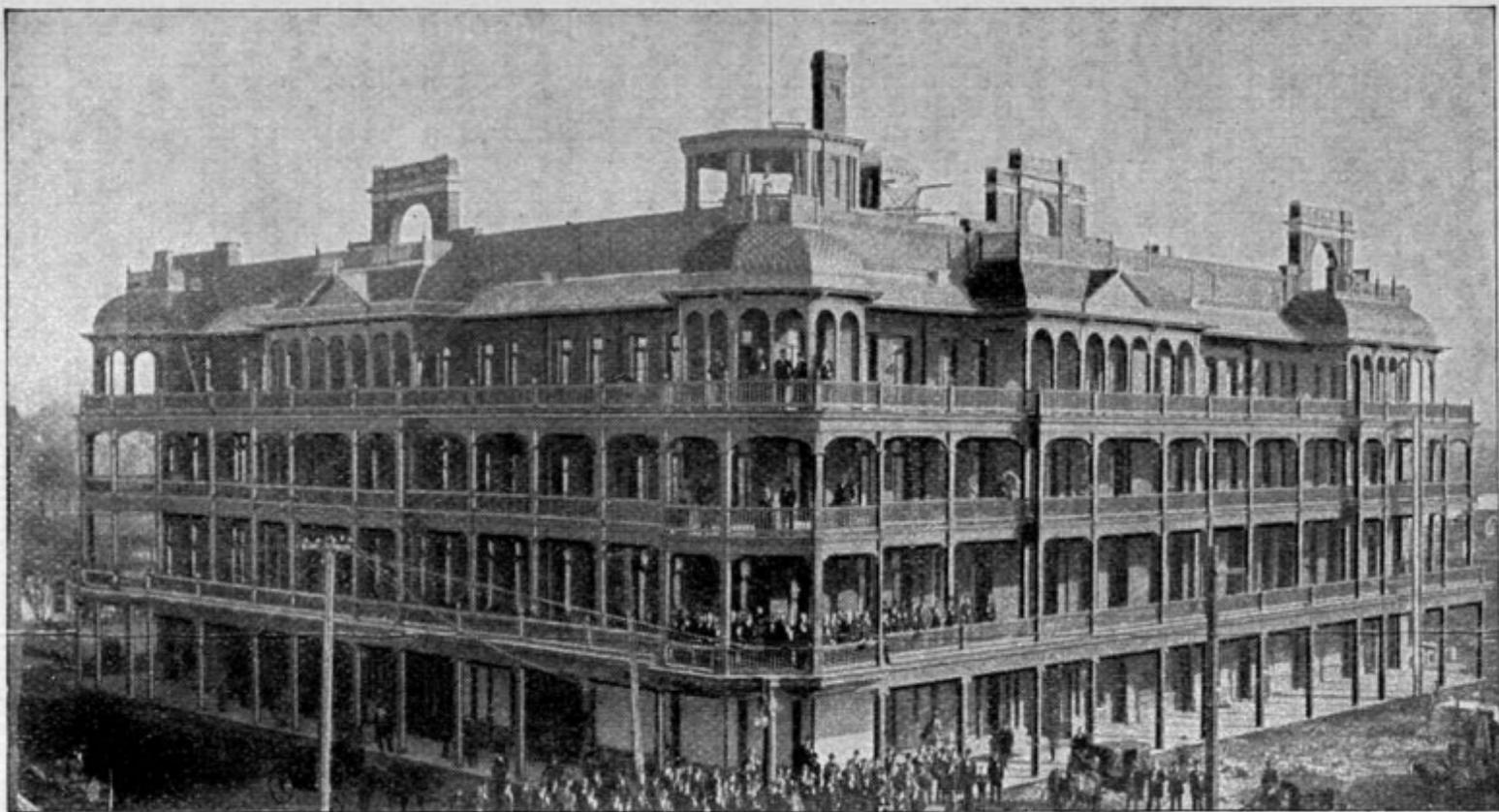
The above statistics will serve to show what Phoenix is, and to dispel any erroneous impressions that may prevail concerning the undesirability of life in the Far West.

The cost of living is about the same here as in the East.

There are numerous places for taking care of invalids ; a sanatorium which can accommodate a considerable number of patients ; a Sisters' hospital, several hotels, lodging houses, restaurants and furnished rooms—while out in the country there are good accommodations among the ranches. Phoenix has fifty physicians, including some specialists in lung and throat diseases. Competent nurses may be readily obtained.

Driving, horseback riding and bicycling are popular modes of recreation here.

Phoenix is quite a pretty place, its beauty all the more noticeable when contrasted with the arid portions of Arizona. Shade trees abound, and in almost every yard fruit and flowers may be found in season—olives, pomegranates, figs, great hedges of geraniums and acres of lilies.



The  
Hotel Adams,  
Phœnix.

## Hotel and Other Accom- modations.

Accommodations at Phoenix for tourists and invalids are very satisfactory.

The list is as follows:

**Adams Hotel.**—Two hundred rooms, 66 with private porcelain baths; new and modern; passenger elevator; conducted from November 1 to May 1, on American plan; rates, \$3 per day and up; May 1 to November 1 on European plan; rates, \$1 per day and up; café in connection.

**Commercial Hotel.**—One hundred rooms, three blocks from depot; first-class accommodations for 150 people; European plan; rooms, winter or summer; \$1 a day and up; special rates by week; no board.

**Ford Hotel.**—Sixty rooms, accommodations for 75 to 100 people; board and room \$2 to \$4 per day.

**Lemon Hotel.**—Fifty rooms, accommodations for 75 people; \$3 to \$6 per week for rooms; \$4.50 to \$7 for board.

**Sixth Avenue Hotel.**—Forty rooms; room and board, \$35 per month and up.

**Mills House.**—Thirty rooms; capacity, 50 guests; rooms per night, 50 cents; summer rates, \$8, \$10 and \$12 per month; winter rates, \$10, \$12 and \$15 per month; board, single meals, 25 cents, \$4.50 per week. Street cars at door every ten minutes.

**The Westminster.**—Twenty rooms; 25 and 50 cents per night.

**The Perkins.**—Twenty rooms; no board.

**The St. Lawrence.**—Twenty rooms; \$3 to \$6 per week; no board.

**Hardwick Hotel.**—Thirty rooms; board and room from \$5 to \$7 per week.

**The Occidental.**—Center street, opposite Hotel Adams.

**Capitol Hotel.**—Twenty rooms; no board; \$3.50 to \$7 per week.

**The Alamo.**—Twenty-five rooms; \$3.50 to \$6 per week.

**Kelso House.**—Thirty rooms; rooms and board; \$25 per month and up.

**Wharton Rooming House.**—No. 38 North Center street, twenty-one rooms; accommoda-

tions for forty guests; summer rates, 25 to 50 cents per night, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, and \$6 to \$10 per month; winter rate, 50 to 75 cents per night, \$2 to \$3.75 per week, \$8 to \$15 per month.

College Place Lodging House.—Four blocks from depot; 50 rooms; \$1 per week and up. C. D. Ward, proprietor.

Gregory House.—No. 225 East Washington street; thirty-five rooms; no board; \$2.50 to \$4 per week.

The Gilbert.—No. 221 West Adams street; sixteen furnished rooms; \$6 to \$10 per month in summer, and \$8 to \$12 per month during winter season.

Byer's House.—Three blocks from depot; twenty rooms; no board; 25 to 50 cents per night; \$2 per week during summer months, and \$2.50 during winter season.

Howard's Ranch Cottages.—Six miles north of Phoenix, adjacent to the foothills; the cottages (now under construction) are to be small houses of one, two and three rooms, neatly furnished, and built on a sanitary plan. Rates, \$8 to \$15 per month. Address Frank L. Howard, P. O. Box 202, Phoenix, A. T.

The El Dorado.—Thirty rooms; rooms and board; \$25 per month and up.

Rooms with bath are to be found in all parts of the city, and requests for accommodations should be placed as early as possible in order to secure good accommodations. There are also a great number of restaurants where first-class board can be had on the European plan from 15 cents up, and on the American plan from 25 cents up.

In this connection the Adams House deserves special mention. While there are other very good hotels in Phoenix, the Adams has the distinction of being the largest. The edifice cost \$200,000; it is built of pressed brick with brown stone trimmings; is four stories in height; has wide verandas on every floor, a passenger elevator and spacious parlors, halls and dining room. The culinary department is a noteworthy feature.

### Prescott from A Physician's Standpoint.

The line of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway extends from Ash Fork (on the Santa Fe Pacific Division of the Santa Fe Route), to Phoenix, a distance of 197 miles.

It runs through a district where exceedingly rich silver, copper and gold mines are operated.

The greater part of this road traverses either high table-lands or penetrates a mountainous region.

The altitude invites a different class of invalids from those who seek the Salt River country, and especially in summer, tourists find many opportunities for rest and recreation at Prescott, Jerome, Castle Creek Hot Springs and adjacent points.

Dr. John R. Walls, of Prescott, has the following to say with reference to the city of Prescott:

"I have seen all of Colorado, and its much boasted climate, as a health resort. Splendid though its scenery is, and invigorating though its climate be, candor compels me to say that Prescott and the surrounding country furnish scenery as grand and a climate surpassing that of the Centennial State.

"The altitude, 5,400 feet, is at the happy medium to temper the cold blasts of winter and the hot glare of summer to the needs of one in search of health.

"Sunshine is one of nature's most valuable agents in the purifying process constantly going on all over the world, in the chemical interchange (which is never ceasing) between animal and vegetable life.

"In my residence in Prescott I can not recall one day when the sun did not shine.

"The rarified air of this altitude tempers the rays of our semi-tropical sun, so that in the hottest day the shade furnishes coolness and comfort.

"The nights are cool the year round, and sleep can always be found an easy 'witch

to woo,' for the very atmosphere is hypnotic, bringing all summer long, from the mountains on all sides, the perfumed breezes off the pine and juniper covered slopes.

"The air is dry, light, and always fresh, comparatively free from sand and dust, giving to the weary invalid a new sense of something good in life, an added zest to be once more, a sure hope of good health.

"I believe, as a medical man, that Prescott furnishes all one can desire where the first consideration of residence is health :

"Altitude sufficient to temper the heat, rarify the air and render it dry ;

"A natural drainage, through Granite Creek ;

"A water supply of good fresh spring water ;

"Wholesome food of all kinds easily secured. Fruits grow in abundance near us ; ranches furnish milk, butter and eggs, and our railroad brings us all the luxuries and necessities.

"The social life is high. Here one may meet people as cultured, as conversant with the advancements of the age as in any other place of its size in the United States.

"Hospitality fills the hearts of Western people, and one here finds that noble virtue in evidence.

"Schools are well equipped all over the Territory, and Prescott has her share in public, private and high schools, where any pupil can be prepared for university entrance.

"Almost all church denominations are represented, and our pastors are of high rank.

"The business houses furnish all that one can need.

"To the person of health, in search of an ideal home, free from rigorous winter and tropic summer, Prescott furnishes a place to rest the balance of life."



## Delightful Climate Of Prescott.

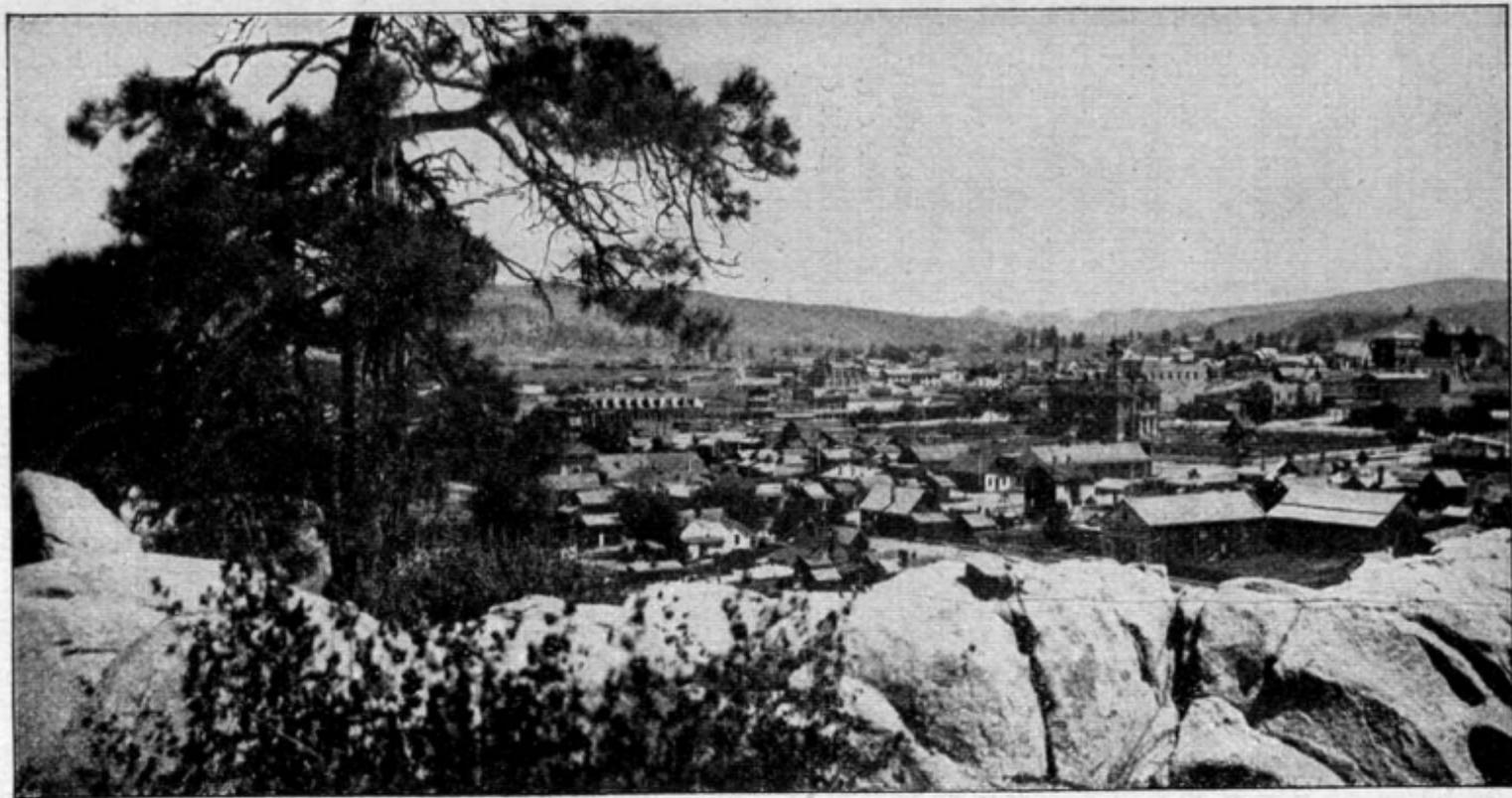
Dr. E. W. Dutcher, late of Prescott, writes in detail respecting the advantages of its climate :

“January and February are clear and cool, with frosty mornings and beautiful warm days. The air is dry and invigorating. Occasionally it rains for a few hours, while the mountain tops will be white with snow. March is the only disagreeable month. April, May and June are clear, and free from storms. In July and August comes the rainy season, a shower lasting an hour or two once or twice every week. September, October, November and December are beautiful months in Prescott, and I believe the air is clearer during those months than anywhere else on earth.

“Altitude is one factor, if not the chief, in curing consumption. I favor an altitude of not less than three thousand feet.

“The person to become an athlete will work faithfully to develop muscle, and muscle can not be developed without exercise.

“How can the patient with pulmonary tuberculosis expect to restore the lost power in the lungs in Florida, or in any other part of the universe while at sea level; breathing air loaded with fog and mist? He can breathe and breathe easily if a part of one lung remains. But how about the cure? The disease remains. The lungs waste, and the invalid who has traveled thousands of miles in search of climate, dies. In this climate, at this altitude, the invalid *must* exercise the lungs. He will say, it is hard to breathe; but the difficulty lasts for a few days only. He will expectorate more freely than ever. The air cells that have been shut, clogged, useless for months are being cleared. The pure, bracing, life-giving air is again penetrating them, the fourteen hundred square feet of surface in the lungs is healed and restored to health by Nature’s own remedy—a constant bath of pure, cool, dry air that has been sifted through boughs of pine, juniper and spruce.”



Another  
Glimpse of  
Prescott.

## Accommodations at Prescott.

Unless when going to a new place one is so fortunate as to find a temporary home among friends it becomes necessary to take advantage of the hospitality offered by hotels and boarding houses.

With a view of providing just such information, thereby enabling travelers whose destination is Prescott, to make arrangements before leaving home for a roof-tree at the journey's end, a list has been carefully compiled, containing full details respecting accommodations at the principal hotels, etc., in that city.

It is as follows :

**Burke Hotel.**—Burke & Hickey, proprietors ; three blocks from depot ; sixty rooms ; \$2.50 to \$3 per day ; \$14 to \$20 per week : \$40 to \$60 per month ; American plan.

**Hotel Kastner.**—P. L. Kastner, proprietor ; three blocks from depot ; thirty rooms ; room, \$1 per day ; dining room conducted on European plan.

**Sherman House.**—George Schuerman ; four blocks from depot ; thirty-five rooms ; room and board, \$1.50 per day ; \$8 per week ; \$35 per month.

**The Brinkmeyer.**—H. Brinkmeyer ; two blocks from depot ; forty rooms ; \$1 to \$1.50 per day ; \$7 to \$8 per week ; \$26 to \$30 per month.

**Prescott House.**—H. Kreber ; one block from depot ; thirty rooms ; \$1 to \$1.50 per day ; \$6 to \$8 per week ; \$25 to \$30 per month.

**Johnson House.**—Miss C. Johnson ; two blocks from depot ; thirty rooms ; \$1.50 to \$2 per day ; \$7 to \$10 per week.

**Congress House.**—Mrs. Anna Joakam ; two blocks from depot ; twenty-four rooms ; room and board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day ; \$35 to \$45 per month ; accommodations first-class.

**Mrs. Gould.**—Three blocks from depot ; ten rooms ; board and room, \$30 to \$40 per month.

Many private families also rent rooms, with or without board ; but the names of such can only be learned by personal interview.

**Flagstaff,  
The Skylight  
City.**

An eminent, traveled physician speaks for Phoenix and for Flagstaff:

“Phoenix is an *ideal winter* resort. The town is kept beautifully. There are long roads for bicycles and carriages that are almost free from dust, good drinking water, and good food in the hotels and boarding houses.

“The days in winter are warm and pleasant, the nights cool and exhilarating, the country green and pretty. Flowers and oranges abound there. The charm and healthfulness of Phoenix as a winter resort are almost unequalled.

“As a summer resort, however, I can not recommend it, as, judging by my own experience, it is rather warm there. For those, however, desirous of escaping the midsummer heat higher and much cooler places are very near. Among these I may mention Prescott, Ash Fork, and especially Flagstaff.

“Flagstaff is the county seat of Coconino county. It is almost seven thousand feet high, and has about fifteen hundred to two thousand inhabitants.

“It stands in the midst of the great San Francisco plateau, which extends over twelve thousand square miles. This extensive area, over all of which may be noticed volcanic action apparently still going on, is largely covered with pine trees and partly with other conifers.

“It is a wonderful country, and though I have traveled all through it, and have seen and admired every spot, I can not do better than quote from Charles F. Lummis' article in *The Land of Sunshine*.

“‘For one thing,’ says he, ‘it (Flagstaff) is destined to become an important point in the itineraries of intelligent tourists, not only as a charming summer resort, but as a center of some of the greatest scenic wonders of the world.

“‘Not only is it a natural approach to the Pine Creek Natural Bridge, Montezuma's

Castle, Montezuma's Well, and other marvels of that region; not only does it command the wonders of Cataract Cañon, and Walnut Creek Cañon with its cliff dwellings and an important group of cave dwellings, but it is also the main entrance to that greatest thing in the world, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Add to this that it is a fine hunting country; that its forests, unmarred by underbrush, are one vast park in which one may ride everywhere, . . . and you begin to know some of the attractions that will make Flagstaff a Mecca of discerning travelers.'

"Flagstaff is made by Nature for a summer resort. The air is excellent, and although during August it rains frequently, the rain seldom lasts longer than a few minutes, and it is so little that it is rather pleasant. I have seen many consumptives there, and think that in the near future many more will go there. Of course, we have to take into consideration the altitude (almost seven thousand feet), which excludes many tuberculous patients.

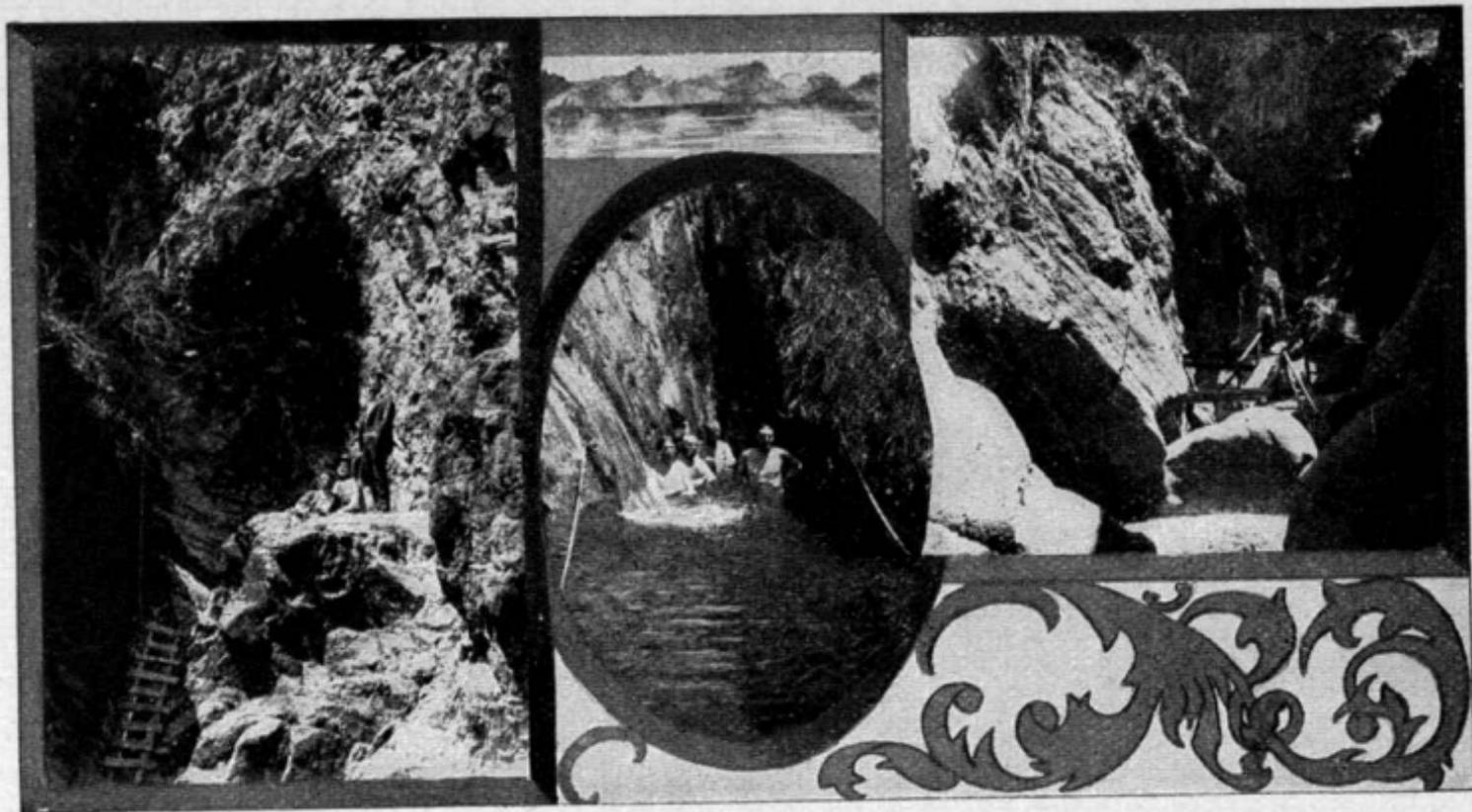
"According to my conviction, Flagstaff is as beneficial for consumptives in summer as Phoenix is in winter, and has some able physicians. Flagstaff is also the most available gateway to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.

"I would like to describe my trip to this sublimest of gorges and 'Titan of chasms,' and its impression on me. It is seventy-six miles by stage, but rumor has it that a railway will shortly be built, and then we shall consider the Grand Cañon a summer resort."

Considering the large lumber industries about Flagstaff in its far-reaching pineries, that farming may be prosecuted without irrigation, the visitor looking for work may hope to find it here amid grand scenery and a hospitable people, with a tonic climate.

By stopping in "The Skylight City" for the summer, taking Prescott for the fall, and Phoenix for the winter and spring, he can make his year a golden circle of delight.

Views at  
Castle Creek  
Hot Springs.



## The Noted Castle Creek Hot Springs.

The tourist in Arizona should not fail to visit Castle Creek Hot Springs. He will experience sensations that will come to him at no other known health resort. Here he will find a delicious climate, superb mountain scenery, a cosy hotel with superior accommodations and one of the most remarkable swimming pools in existence.

There are many hot springs in the world, but few open-air pools fed by streams of hot, medicinal water, where one may bathe any day in the year without fear of taking cold.

This pool lies a quarter of a mile above the hotel. It has almost perpendicular walls on three sides, and the blue Arizona sky for a covering. It is large enough for a comfortable swim. Into it pour unceasing streams of water at a uniform temperature of 114°. One may bathe at any hour, winter or summer, with absolute impunity.

While the hotel is equipped with modern bathing appliances, most of the visitors to this mountain resort prefer to take their baths in the pool because of the unique experience.

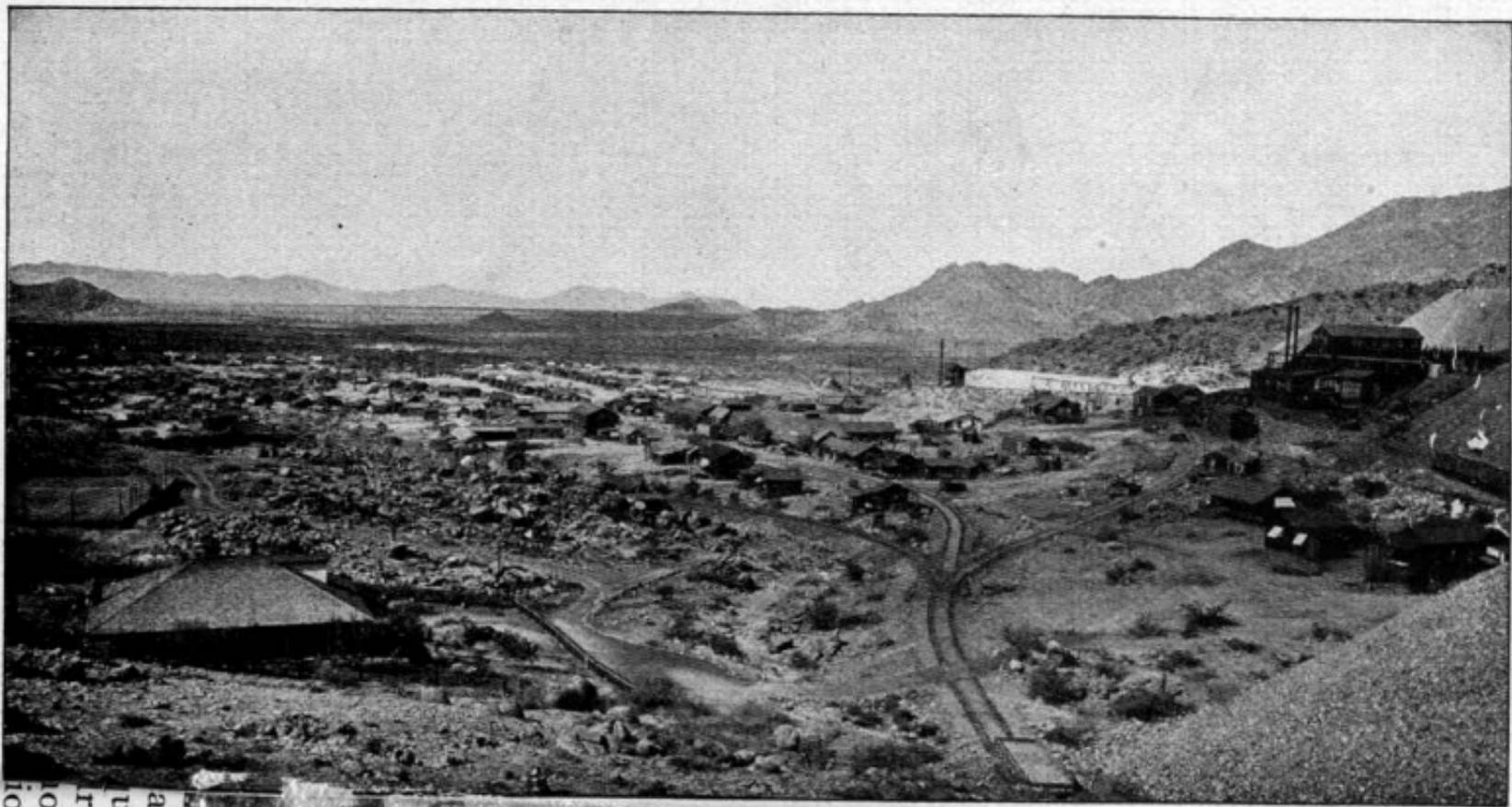
The springs are noted for the relief they give to sufferers from rheumatism, or gout, or nervous diseases. The chief components of the water are soda, silica, iron and lime.

The Castle Creek Hot Springs are 2,300 feet above sea level. They lie in a spur of the Bradshaw Mountains, twenty-five miles east of Hot Springs Junction, on the S. F. P. & P. R'y. A mountain road has lately been constructed, and stages make the journey in four hours.

One may leave Phoenix in the evening, stay over night at the comfortable hotel at the junction and reach the springs for luncheon. There, surrounded by the comforts of a first-class hostelry, with an attractive mountain region to explore, the tourist is certain to find much enjoyment.

For rates and general information write to C. M. Colhoun, manager, Hot Springs, Yavapai county, Arizona.

Bird's-Eye  
View of  
Congress,  
Arizona.



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## The Mining Industry Of Arizona.

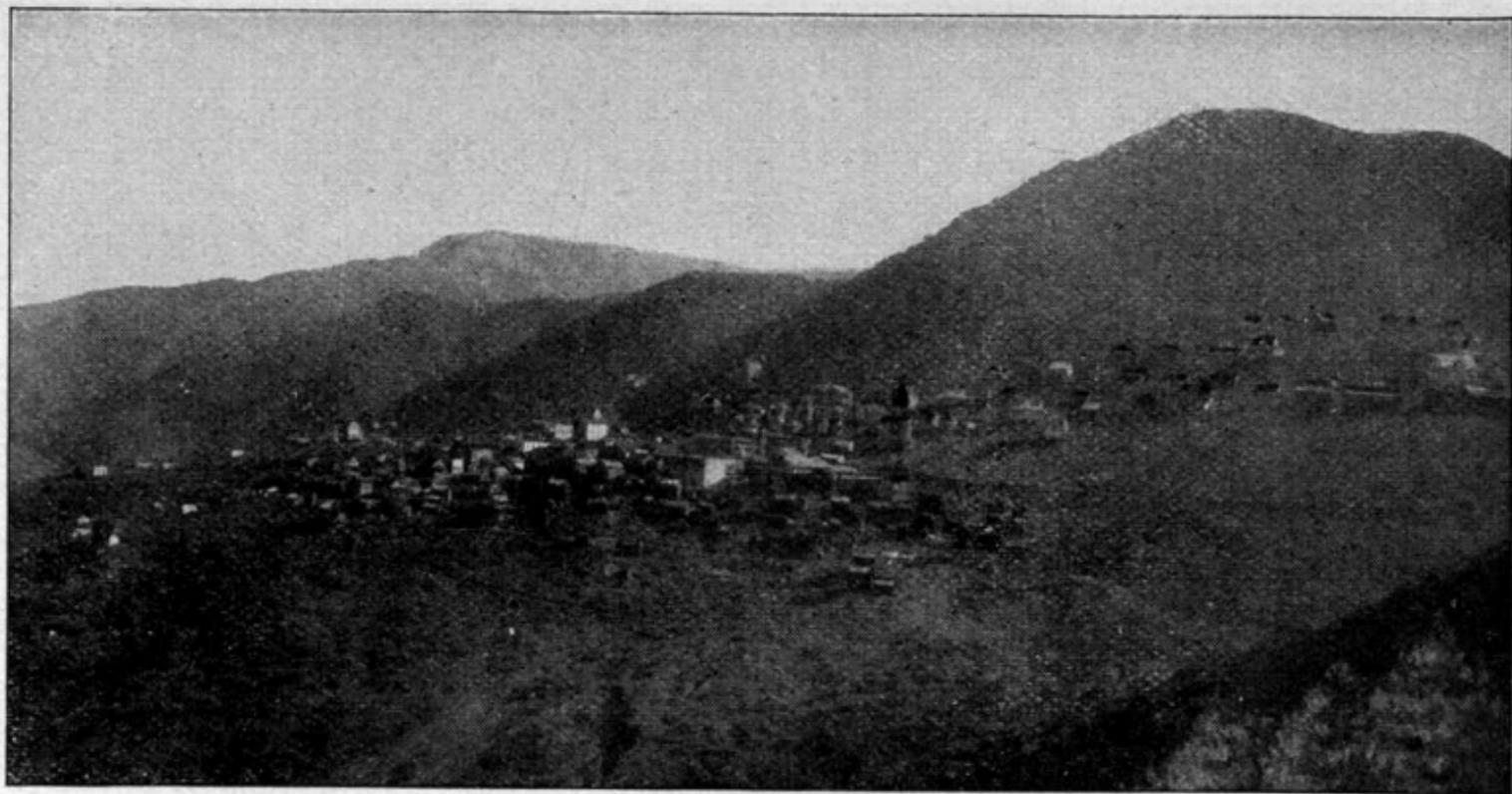
Phoenix as a health resort attracts many persons of means, not seeking rest or a change on their own account, but who accompany invalid friends or relatives. A splendid opportunity is offered such to investigate the repositories of treasure between Ash Fork and Phoenix; and in a number of cases they "strike it rich." The large amount of prospecting and development work constantly going on furnishes employment for considerable skilled and unskilled labor.

Wickenburg, the Castle Creek Hot Springs country, Congress, Stanton, Harqua Hala, Santa Maria, Peoples' Valley, Big Bug, Kirklund—in fact, all the country surrounding Congress, Prescott and Jerome, is a storehouse of mineral wealth, awaiting the intelligent direction of brain and capital to enrich investors.

There is completed into Mayer a branch line, the Prescott & Eastern R. R., making easy of access one of the richest gold, silver, copper and lead mining districts in the world; hundreds of prospectors are already turning their attention thither. Prescott affords an excellent base of supplies. The altitude of Mayer is lower than that of Prescott; the climate is delightful, a happy medium between the Salt River Valley and the northern, higher altitudes.

At Congress, four miles from Congress Junction, on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, is located one of the model mining towns of Arizona. Here the Congress Gold Company operates a gold mine on an extensive scale. Forty stamps are working night and day; improvements under way will increase the capacity to one hundred stamps. The ore, a quartz sulphuret, is rich in gold. Three hundred men are employed. Churches, school-houses and halls have been erected for education and amusement. Limited hotel accommodations can be secured. Healthseekers will find a pleasant diversion in a trip to Congress, with its picturesque mountain scenery.

Picturesque  
Mining Town  
Of Jerome.



## Jerome Mining Camp.

Jerome, a typical mining camp with a population of 3,000, is situated in the Black Hills, Yavapia county, 6,000 feet above the sea, and 3,600 feet above Verde Valley. The United Verde Copper mines are here. These are acknowledged to be the richest in gold, silver and copper in the world.

At the foot of the mountains lies the Verde Valley, watered by a never-failing river, from which water is taken to irrigate thousands of acres under cultivation.

From the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, Jerome is reached over the United Verde & Pacific Railway, a narrow-gauge line which is said by engineers to be a wonderful feat of railroad construction. A trip to Jerome over this "corkscrew" road should be taken by every tourist.

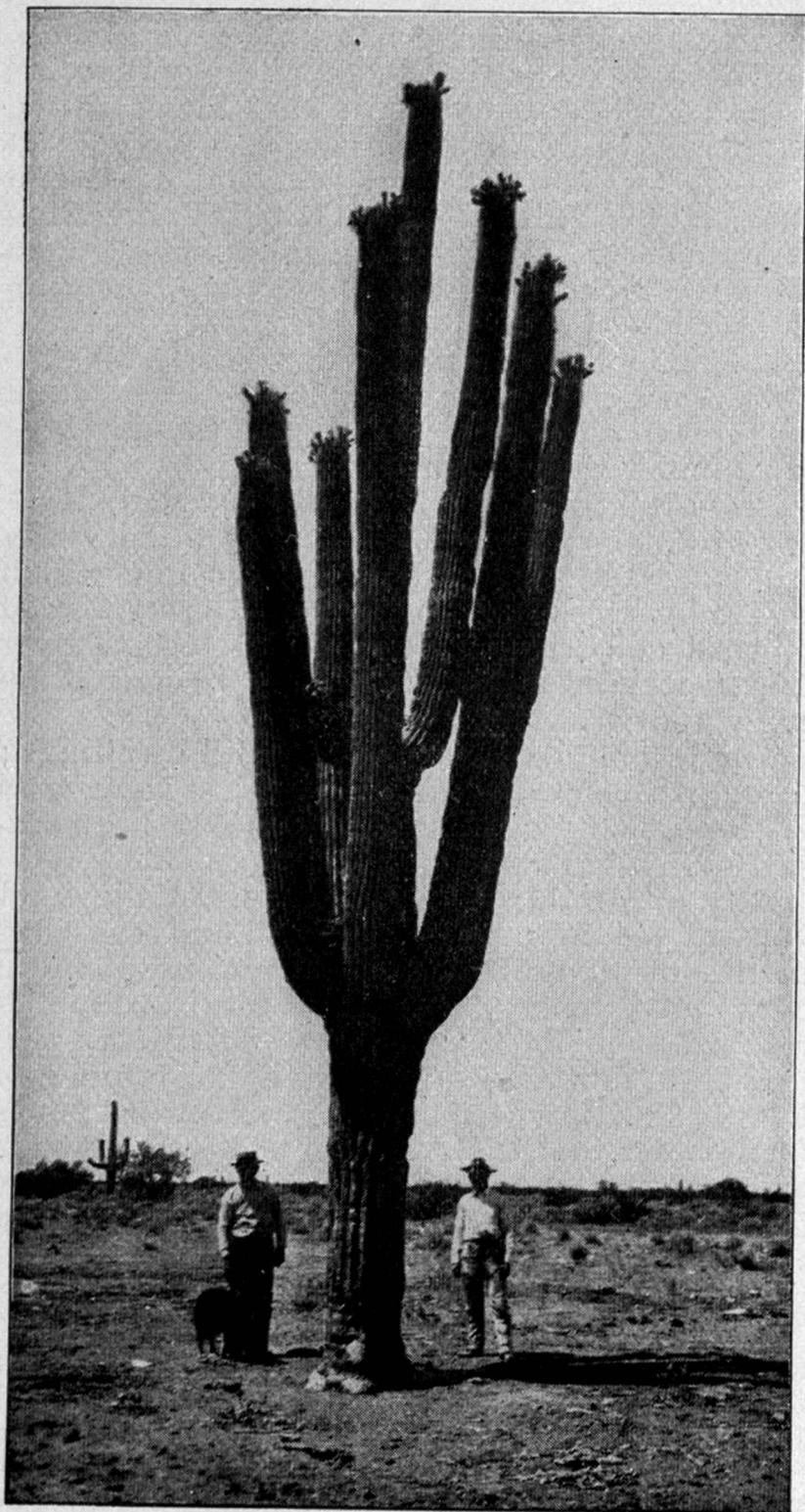
The Jerome section has many cliff dwellings; through the Verde Valley there are thousands of these, many of which have never been visited by white men.

A twenty-mile drive through the Valley and you are at Montezuma's Well, and the Cliff castles of an extinct race; a few miles more over good roads and the Natural Bridge is reached — one of the wonders of Arizona.

It is a fourteen-mile drive from Jerome to Beaver Creek, where the "Zulu" spring pours forth water that is claimed to be a sure cure for kidney trouble. Another short drive over first-class roads brings you to the Grand Box Cañon, which affords fine fishing and hunting.

### Accommodations at Jeromé :

Copper Company's Hotel.—200 rooms; accommodates 400 guests; located one-eighth mile from depot. Hotel Connor, 24 rooms, \$1. Hotel Leland.—20 rooms. Grand Central, 10 rooms. Ward Hotel.—20 rooms, \$1. Hotel Ryan.—12 rooms, \$1. Minimum price, \$1 per night. Higher prices for better accommodations. Mrs. Mehrens.—12 rooms, 75 cents per night.



Giant Cactus, Salt River Valley

## Some Plant Life of Arizona.

Below is given some data concerning the native plant life of Arizona, as noted by the well-known naturalist, Dr. George M. Kellogg :

“Where not controlled by human effort, each land that is individualized — separated by mountains or seas — is characterized by its own flora and fauna.

“Nature, by establishing conditions, has predetermined the life forms.

“This law is emphasized in Arizona. Plants thrive where nature establishes them. The gramma grass, the natural product of the dry plains, flourishes; it is destroyed by wet weather or irrigation. The mesquite bush, which grows abundantly over the driest of the plateaus, asks no favors of providence in the way of rain. Significant of this is the mesquite's habit of establishing and holding a low hillock, from which the rain waters are at once shed to the general level. The mesquite has its value, producing heavy crops of beans — excellent forage for stock — while the Indian and the Mexican peasant makes of these *tortillas* or cakes.

“In places, it grows to a tree thirty feet high, furnishing good timber and fuel, and exudes a true gum arabic.

“In the driest soils flourishes the canaigre root. It is rich in tannin and might be readily cultivated. The root grows in soil so powdery that the cast-off tubers of two previous years are found completely desiccated or cured in the same bed where the fresh tubers are growing, and the former contain the virtues of those freshly grown.

“Of the amole of the plains — the peerless yucca — thousands may be seen in bloom at once, the great, juicy, leafless, branchless stalk upbearing to a height of fifteen feet, a flower cluster with the circumference of a barrel and six feet in length, each bloom two inches wide — a pure white lily. In one cluster I counted eleven hundred and fifty corollas open

and opening. The plant is perhaps the most prolific bloomer in the world.

"The stem and root furnish the Mexican and Indian their soap, while the leaves supply a fine, long, strong fiber, adapted for textile fabrics, rope and paper. It is miracle-like—the white flame of this glorious plant, uplifted over the burning sand of an arid plain where there has been no rain or dew for a half-year.

"There are hundreds of other plants in Arizona's sun-lighted mountains and plains which have not been studied. Many are manifestly medicinal, while others are of positive economic importance. To reënforce the native products, the opium poppy, the *Acacia Vera*, the tea plant, the cork oak, and many other foreign plants, would find congenial growing conditions in parts of this region.

"Here the piñon tree flourishes. It is a reliable and superior fuel, and a bountiful producer of oily, edible nutlets. The rich nuts furnish by simple pressure a clear, dainty oil, nourishing as butter, which might be extensively prepared for table use. Now the crops serve to fatten the mountain bears.

"There is the *Agave Mexicana*—aloes or Century Plant—supplying the sweet juice made into *pulque*, and a strong fiber used for ropemaking.

"Here the juniper attains great reach of dome and such breadth of trunk that children construct playhouses at the crotch, getting up the flooring by stairs. Then there is the orchard effect of the oak, while dotting the mesa is the pyramidal, close-set 'Arizona lemon,' with small, red berry fruit, very bright and abundant, and rich in citric acid.

"A strange, quaint bush is the polyverdi. It is green through all its being, but has no leaves or flowers or fruit, though bristling with green thorns, very large and savage.

"A handsome creation is the desert willow, or willow-leaved catalpa, highly ornamental, with flower clusters of great beauty, and far more delicate than the catalpa of cultivation."

## Making a Living in Arizona.

The occupations and industries of Arizona are essentially the same as those engaging the people of any other State. The needs of Arizonians average like the needs of any other people.

If you were able to earn a living at supplying some need in your community, you will probably find opportunities to use your skill or accomplishments in some Arizona community. If in addition to business and working ability, you have capital, there are numberless opportunities for financial profit, for developing a wonderful and most interesting country, and for lending a hand to the making of a great State. A distinguished citizen of Arizona who has recently corresponded with prominent men in almost every county of the Territory as to promising enterprises in their sections, states that without exception they mention the development of water and the consequent reclaiming of the rich valley lands as an enterprise sure to be very remunerative — each instancing fine, practical reservoir sites in his county amenable to development.

Here are brief quotations from some of these correspondents as to paying enterprises:

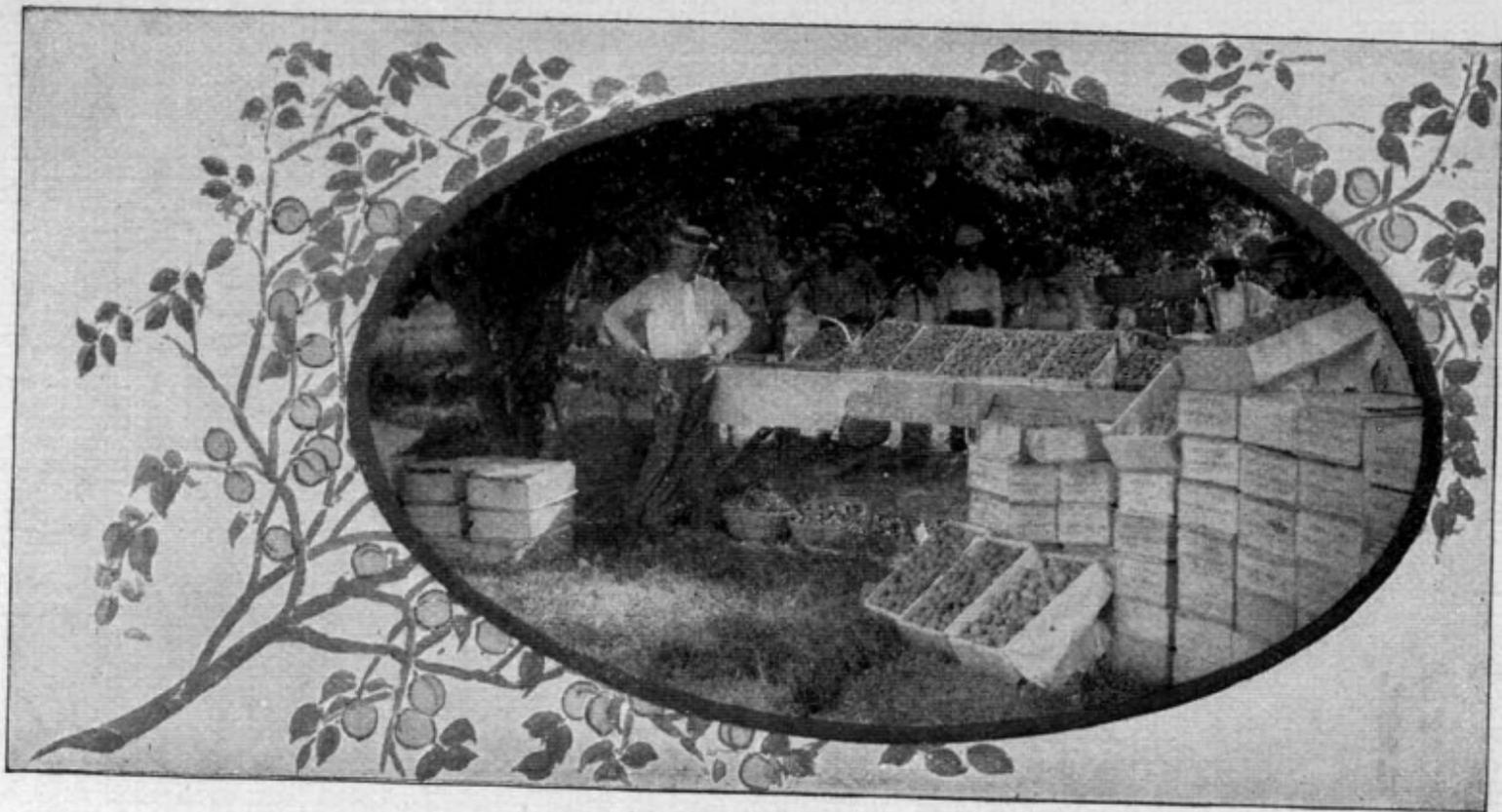
“The manufacture of cheese and butter; woolen mills; tanneries; lime and cement, there being every facility for carrying on these.”

“A railroad to the Grand Cañon; a wool-scouring mill; flouting mill; furniture factory; a 100-room hotel; sanatorium.”

“Mining coal; exploring for oil; cultivation of canaigre, indigenous to the soil and climate; factory to extract tannic acid; tannery; custom ore-reduction works; sanatorium.”

“Laborers on irrigation canals are now in demand. Active preparations are now being made for the construction of sixty miles of canal in the northwest part of my county, which will reclaim and make fertile 150,000 acres of land at a cost of less than \$2.50 an acre. Work is now being pushed on eleven

Packing  
Apricots in  
Arizona.



miles of canals, having a capacity of 17,500 inches. Twenty reservoirs can be used for storing the water."

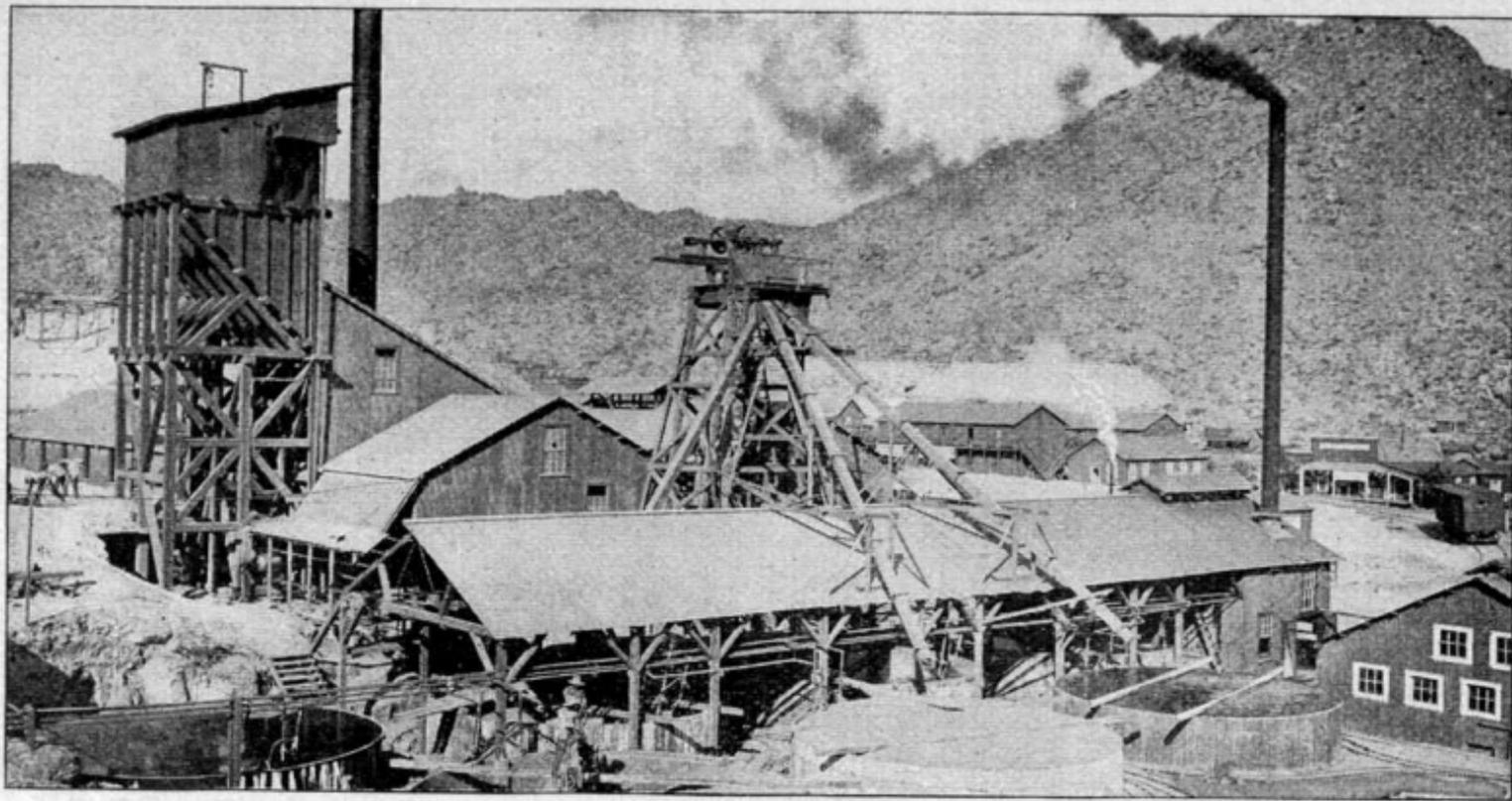
"To the man who wants work my county offers a field unexcelled. Nowhere is the labor of farmers, mechanics or miner better repaid. There is great undeveloped wealth in our valleys, rich in nature's fertile soil, awaiting the water that is here in our mountain streams to make them yield golden harvests. Mountain gorges there are in which to impound the flood waters sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres; and were not this feasible, there runs through our northern border one of the mightiest streams on the continent — the great Colorado of the West. The water runs through the cañon like a tail-race, and will generate millions of horse-power, and this power can be used in pumping water on the uplands. Capital to carry out this immense project is all that is needed to develop these millions of acres, rich as any on this planet. Hualapai valley is overrun with the canaigre plant, and a factory to extract the tannic acid could be conducted successfully, as could be the production of cement from the immense gypsum beds along the Colorado. Tanneries could be successfully run at any of the towns along the line of the railroad."

Some cash-producing occupations :

There is money in barley. A farmer planted 500 acres to barley and harvested \$9,000 worth of grain in one season, paying the cost of the land and realizing a profit of 50 per cent. Over 30,000 acres in Salt River Valley are sown in barley, with average yield of forty bushels to the acre.

There is money in alfalfa. In 1893 a forty-acre tract returned a gross income of \$1,600. Another man made \$5,900 net on 160 acres in three years, by feeding his alfalfa to cattle. Not less than 50,000 acres are planted in alfalfa, capable of producing 350,000 tons of hay yearly. Three to five crops may be harvested in a single year, yielding two to five tons of cured hay per acre at each cutting.

Mill and  
Cyanide  
Plant at  
Congress  
Gold Mine.



There is money in bee culture, for here the bees feed on mesquite and alfalfa blooms, producing a honey noted for mildness and fine quality. The honey from this valley is shipped to all parts of the United States.

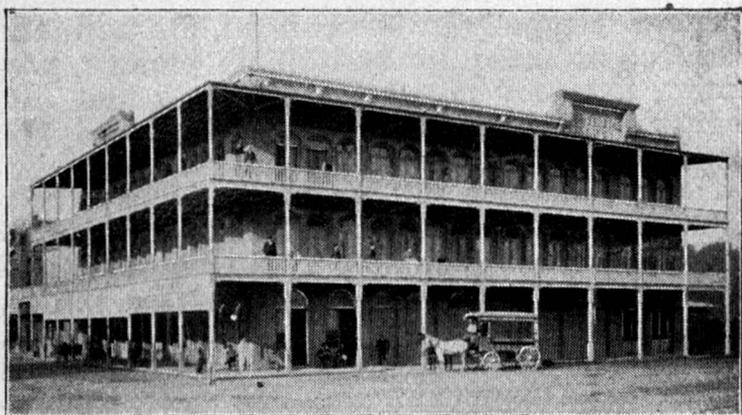
There is money in live stock. Under these mild skies, and with an abundance of nutritious food, young animals mature quickly and at small expense for rearing. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs are a source of profit. Contagious diseases do not exist. Shipments of cattle from Arizona amounted to nearly \$3,000,000 in 1896. Blooded stock is being rapidly introduced. Sheep ranching is also a lucrative industry, Arizona's protected valleys are well adapted to breeding of hogs.

There is money in poultry. Chickens sell at \$4 to \$6 per dozen; turkeys, 10 cents per pound live weight; eggs average 25 cents a dozen. Hatching can be carried on all the year without shelter.

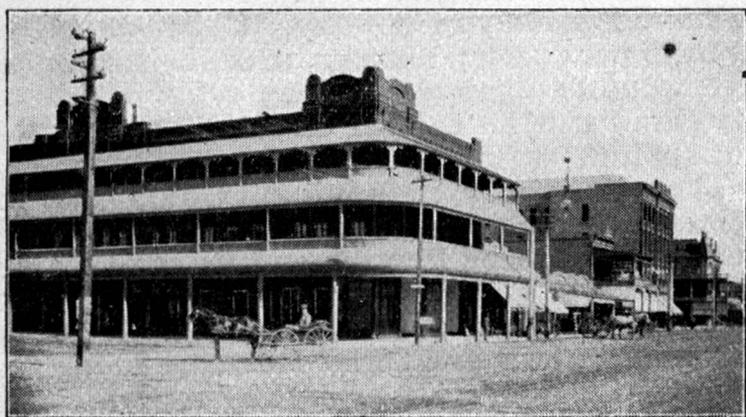
There is money in mining. Gold, both in placers and rock formations, is found in paying quantities between Phoenix and Prescott. One mine reports \$11,000,000 worth already taken out. Others have done almost as well. Copper mining is a great and lucrative industry. Silver, coal, iron, tin, marble, onyx and lead are also found. The mines of Arizona have produced for the twenty years ending June, 1896, gold, silver and copper, aggregating \$127,000,000. The annual return from dry placer mining alone is about \$600,000. Forty million acres of Arizona land is mineral-bearing.

There is money in sugar beets, onions, sweet potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. But the dollars come quickest and easiest from the raising of small fruits. It is the orchard and vineyard that particularly invite the young man with a fortune to make, or the old man with a fortune to enjoy.

Not even the most favored sections of California are better adapted to the profitable raising of oranges. Trees grow thriftily and are not affected by disease. The fruit matures



Commercial Hotel, Phoenix.



The Ford Hotel, Phoenix.



San Francisco Mountains near Flagstaff.

evenly, being bright, clean, and highly colored. In juiciness, richness of flavor, and marketable qualities, Arizona oranges and lemons have no superior. This is admitted by California and Florida experts. As to profits, it is nothing unusual to receive \$400 per acre net from a five-year-old orchard. One company alone now has 1,500 acres set to oranges, lemons and limes.

Other fruits at home here are : Apples, pomegranates, limes, peaches, strawberries, almonds, plums, figs, quinces, nectarines, lemons, cherries, bananas, pears, olives and apricots. Peaches come into bearing early and do well. Apricots yield seventy-five pounds per tree the third year, and at maturity over four hundred pounds; they are dried, and also shipped in refrigerator cars. Olives thrive well and are free from scale.

The grape and wine industry is assuming important proportions. As a sherry wine district, experienced viticulturists pronounce Salt River Valley to be without an American rival. Seedless raisin grapes are successfully produced, and bring good prices when packed for shipment to outside markets.

Getting fruit to market does not eat up all the profit. Besides the innumerable mining camps and stock ranches which this valley supplies, the foreign market (as far east as Chicago) is reached with a considerable advantage in distance, time, and earliness of ripening, as compared with competing fruits from some other localities. Navel oranges are ready here for market by November 10. Farm labor ranges from \$20 to \$30 per month and board; domestics get \$15 to \$40 per month; common laborers earn \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, and skilled labor \$2.50 to \$6; clerks receive \$25 to \$100 per month.

The Salt River horticulturist is placed in a position where intelligent industry will enable him to secure results equal to those of any fruit district in the world.

It Is  
Exceedingly  
Funny.

It is funny to the Western man the discouraged or dismayed manner of the uninitiated at a suggestion of irrigation. They think that irrigation is pretty close to blasphemy—the making of things grow where Heaven did not design they should.

To have to raise potatoes by irrigation seems to them hardly less difficult than to make the tubers by hand, whittling with pocketknife.

They act as if they had first to manufacture the water and then apply it by a watering-pot.

The Arizona man does not say “We have the finest of countries, *but* we have to irrigate”; he does not apologize; he congratulates: “We have the finest of countries *and we irrigate*. We have attained to the great scientific method. Concerning water, we have found out many inventions; we get it; we control it, so that in the round year it does not interfere with our sunshine’s work. We so use it, as to quantity and season, that our farming is almost an exact science.”

This will be remembered in the history of the founding of a desert city, Salt Lake. When the long journey of months from Nauvoo, Illinois, across the desert, had come to arrest, there was in one of the wagons a sack of seed potatoes. The season was late for planting and there was not a foot of turned soil. But it was of vital importance to save those seed potatoes for there were no supplies of any kind within hundreds of miles. There was swift decision. The tired horses were scarcely unharnessed from the wagon before they were hitched to plows and a potato patch broken. Then the first irrigating ditch ever made in the United States by Anglo-Saxons was dug from the running stream, and water was brought to those seed potatoes, and from those seed all the potatoes raised in Utah, for many years, at least, were grown.

**Growing a  
Guest-Room  
By Irrigation.**

This is reported of a hospitable Arizonian :

“ I'm sorry that I can't have you stop with me while you're getting settled, but I have only four rooms. But you come around next season and I'll have accommodations for you. I'm going to begin to irrigate, and I'll have a room for you by that time ; irrigation will bring it.”

This seems only a joke, but there are seen in Arizona comfortable and very beautiful lodges, *living* things, growing out of the earth. They are of evergreen, perhaps of the Monterey cypress, and have been grown, roof and all, from the rich soil. One of these had three rooms and a porch, and had been grown in about three years. Carefully trimmed, inside and out, the walls seemed about as smooth and solid as stonework.

The owners had their simple devices and shifts for keeping comfortable in this rare house. But Arizona climate and weather are easily managed. You can manage them with an umbrella. If you are too warm, hoist the umbrella ; if too cool, put it down and get the sunshine.

Yes, the Arizonian can grow guest-rooms, also vast grain fields and beautiful orchards and vineyards, if he is hospitable toward demonstrated best methods in agriculture.

“ But to irrigate takes so much time ! ”

Not nearly as much time as “ to come in out of the rain ” and wait for the sunshine's return to redry the soil for plow and hoe. Besides, Professor Lowe may succeed in his proposed new method of producing rain. Then Arizona can have her rains made to order, and that without any significant interruption of the beneficent sunshine. There would surely be a protest against the establishment in her weather of unconditioned or reckless rainy habits.

Professor Lowe succeeding, a facetious newspaper correspondent tells what the weather program will be for the Sunshine States : “ Sunshine ! Piff ! Bang ! Umbrellas ! ”



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MAP OF THE  
**SANTA FÉ, PRESCOTT AND  
 PHOENIX RAILWAY,**  
 — AND —  
**PRESCOTT AND EASTERN  
 RAILROAD**  
 AND CONNECTIONS.

