THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1905

SECTION TWO

CITY AND CITIZENS PUSH FORWARD TOGETHER

Millions Expended in Improvements.

All Previous Records Thrown Far Into the Background by That of 1905--Municipality Sets Fast Pace for the County and State.

Public improvements by Salt Lake City, 1905	$515,500
Public improvements by Salt Lake county, 1905	41,800
Public improvements by state, 1905	77,450
Public improvements ordered by Salt Lake City, to be completed in 1906	681,200
WORK BY CITY DURING YEAR.	
Big Cottonwood conduit construction, one and a quarter miles	80,000
Big Cottonwood options, bonuses, etc.	38,000
Canal stock purchased	40,000
New pump installed at Utah lake	3,000
Water mains laid, three miles	18,000
Gravity outlet sewer, extension construction	5,000
Intercepting sewer and pumping station construction	3,000
Sewers constructed, six and six-tenths miles	45,500
Sidewalks constructed, twenty-two and six-tenths miles	120,000
Street pavements laid, one and one-half miles	160,000
Steel bridge across Jordan river at Eighth South	3,000
CITY WORK ALREADY ORDERED FOR 1906.	
Completion of Big Cottonwood conduit, six and one-half miles	200,000
Brick conduit, Jordan and Salt Lake canal	13,700
Completion of gravity outlet extension and intercepting sewer	180,000
Storm sewer	20,000
Sewer laterals	16,000
Sidewalks (preliminary estimates)	11,500
Street pavements (preliminary estimates)	240,000
WORK BY COUNTY DURING YEAR.	
Macadamizing roads and constructing bridges	24,800
Increasing lighting system of county roads	8,000
Restoring and improving main building at infirmary	10,000
Water system for infirmary	3,000
WORK BY STATE DURING YEAR.	
New building at state fair grounds	20,000
University of Utah gymnasium	15,000
Restoring and improving mechanics arts building at Agricultural college	25,000
Six guards' cottages at state prison	6,000
Additions to buildings at state mental hospital	5,450
Boiler house at branch normal school, Cedar City	5,000
Bakery at school for deaf and dumb	1,000
WHERE THE PUBLIC MONEY GOES.	
Cost of maintenance, ordinary repairs, labor and minor improvements not included in above figures.	

City and county, especially the former, made remarkable showings in public improvements during the year. The state's record was not so heavy. Demands made upon the state's money bags in previous years made it necessary to limit the appropriations for state improvements.

The city never before witnessed such an era of general improvements as the year 1905. More than half a million was actually expended for improvements, all necessary and of permanent character. Work already ordered for completion in 1906 calls for the expenditure of almost $700,000. This does not include the customary water system extensions, minor sewer laterals and sidewalk and street pavement extensions. Sidewalk and street pavement extensions already asked for—much of which will be ordered, no doubt—call for more than $250,000, in addition to the amounts enumerated above.

Cost of the Water System.

First in cost, as it is first in importance, comes the greater water system, on which work was inaugurated in the early autumn of the year. The year's close finds more than half of the earth and rock work done, and a mile and a quarter of the concrete construction of the Big Cottonwood conduit in place, with an apparent certainty that the project will be brought to triumphant completion by the middle of next July.

The story of the greater water supply project and its allied plan of extending the sewer system of the city are too well known to require a review at this time. Work on both projects is well under way and progressing rapidly. Before the close of another year the city will have a water supply ample for the needs of a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and the sewer system will cover all the territory embraced by Ninth South, Ninth North, the East Bench and the Jordan river.

Source of Water Supply.

The increased water supply will come from Big Cottonwood and Mill creeks, chiefly, and will be borne through the Big Cottonwood conduit about seven and three-fourth miles from the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon to the mouth of Parley's canyon, where it will connect with the present conduit and distribution system. Of the $850,000 realized from the sale of the water bonds, $100,000 will be devoted to the betterment of the distribution system. This will result in better connections, the elimination of "dead ends," the laying of new mains as they may be required, etc.

Extend the Sewer System.

The improvement of the sewer system will come through the extension of the gravity outlet sewer south and east to take in the southeastern section which has had no sewer connections heretofore, and by the construction of an intercepting sewer, which, by means of gravity and a pumping plant to be installed on Fifth North street, will care for the western and southwestern sections.

Sidewalk and sewer construction was a feature of the year's work. The year opened with 50.3 miles of sidewalks in Salt Lake. It closed with almost 73 miles laid and in use. The year's record was 22.6 miles, built at a cost of $120,000. Sidewalks already ordered and to be completed early in 1906 will be placed on both sides of First North and both sides of North Temple from Main to Ninth West, on the north side of South Temple from Fourth West to Ninth West, on both sides of Third street and Second street from Canyon road to Thirteenth East, on both sides of First street from M street to Thirteenth East, on both sides of Eighth South and Ninth South from Main to Ninth East, as well as many smaller extensions, such as both sides of Sixth East, Seventh East, Eighth East and Ninth East from Fifth South to Ninth South.

Care of Surface Sewers.

Sewer construction was considerable during the year, handicapped though the work was by the unsatisfactory progress made by the contractor. The year closes with but twenty blocks remaining uncovered by sewers in the area bounded by State, Ninth East, Brigham and Fifth South. The gaps will be closed early in 1906 and all connections made. The work of sewer construction was confined largely to the section described, although minor extensions were placed in other parts of the city.

A storm sewer on Ninth South from Main to Second West, to carry off flood waters, is one of the improvements to be completed during 1906.

Street Paving a Problem.

The street problem is a serious one in Salt Lake because of the "magnificent distances" and the attendant cost of this character of improvement. The city has almost 100 miles of streets 132 feet wide, besides the narrower streets of the north bench and in the additions and subdivisions. Experience in paving has had the effect of steadily reducing the cost to the taxpayers, while systems new to the city are to be given trials during the coming year. Among these systems is that of macadamizing the central portions of streets in the residence district and parking the areas on the side. This plan probably can be put in operation at comparatively low cost and will do much toward making rapid advance in street improvement compatible with proper regard for economy. Another plan to be given a trial early in the year is that of constructing "oil pavement," a system

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SALT LAKE IS A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE, BECAUSE

There Are Unusual Chances to Make Money.

Some of the greatest financial minds of the country are so well convinced of this that they are investing approximately ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS in and around Salt Lake City. Actual investments now being made by the American Smelting & Refining Co. interests, Gould, Harriman, and Salt Lake & Ogden railroad interests alone approximate $13,700,000. Investments determined on for the near future by Hill, Moffat and other interests reach $61,250,000. These enterprises alone will give employment to 17,300 more men, and the estimated addition to the population of Salt Lake City and suburbs for this sole cause is 75,000. Nature in the first place, and the railroads and smelting companies recently, have ordained that the ores from Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada shall be smelted in Salt Lake, and that the people in the mining regions can do business in nearly all lines most advantageously through Salt Lake, where the money is received for the ores. There are great jobbing and retail opportunities in mercantile lines. An enterprise has been financed to bring cheap electrical power from the Snake river in Idaho to Salt Lake. The Coal Belt railroad has been surveyed and incorporated by wealthy men to bring cheap coal into the valley. In the early spring a company with ample franchises and financial backing will begin the construction at coal mines near Provo of a gas plant which will furnish cheap gas for fuel and lighting to Salt Lake and Utah valleys. A year ago Salt Lake had four railroads. During the year the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake road has been completed between Salt Lake and Los Angeles, and the Western Pacific has been started on its way to connect Salt Lake and San Francisco. D. H. Moffat has announced that his Denver, Northwestern & Pacific road, now being built, will link Salt Lake and Denver in another year; the Burlington has announced a determination to build to Salt Lake, while the Northwestern has started surveys to the city. The deposits of iron ore near Salt Lake have been pronounced by experts the greatest in the world. With cheap raw material, cheap fuel and cheap power, a large and growing market and good distributing facilities, Salt Lake offers unusual opportunities to various kinds of manufactures. Salt Lake is the banking center for four states. The city is growing so rapidly that building is not keeping pace with other development. There is a chance for real estate investors, especially those who will put up business blocks and flat buildings. The demand for skilled and unskilled labor is ahead of the supply, and wages are high. In every line of enterprise, especially mining and allied lines, there are exceptional opportunities to make money.

Educational Advantages Are Good.

The public school system is one of the best in the United States, as evidenced by the prizes won at the St. Louis and Portland expositions. The University of Utah, including the School of mines and Normal school, is in the city, attended by about 800 students from various parts of the nation. The Catholics have All Hallows college for boys and St. Mary's academy for girls. The Mormons have the Latter-day Saints' university. The Presbyterians are represented by the Collegiate Institute and Westminster college; the Congregationalists by Gordon academy; the Episcopalians by Rowland hall, a school for girls. Large numbers of people having interests in various parts of the intermountain region live in Salt Lake to give their children educational advantages.

Churches of Many Denominations Are Represented.

The Mormons, who founded the city, still constitute a little over one-third the population, and have many houses of worship, including the famous Mormon temple and tabernacle. Other denominations, which far outnumber them in the aggregate, have many splendid church edifices. The denominations represented in Salt Lake are Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Adventist, Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Jewish (Reformed and Orthodox), Lutheran, Nazarene, Christian Scientist, Unitarian, Reorganized Latter-day Saints and Salvation Army.

Its Social Advantages Are Many.

The city is largely settled by men and women of education, refinement and high character. Besides the usual social intercourse, club life is prominent. The University, Alta, Elks', Country, Press and Commercial clubs have fine quarters and large memberships. The Ladies' Literary club was the first women's club west of the Mississippi river and the first to own its club house. There are large numbers of other women's clubs, fraternal and other social organizations. There are plenty of places of recreation, especially in the summer.

Its Climate and Sanitary Conditions Are Unsurpassed.

Many of Salt Lake's leading citizens came to the city sick and without money and have gained here wealth and health. The climate is especially good for lung troubles, while the medicinal hot springs and the waters of the Great Salt Lake will cure many ailments. There are no extremes of heat nor cold, nor is there a monotony of either.

What Other Place Has This Remarkable Combination of Advantages?

DAIRYING IN UTAH.

By R. W. Clark, Professor of Dairying and Animal Industry, Agricultural College

All things considered—climate, soil, markets, labor conditions, etc.—dairying is the most profitable line of farming. It is carried on successfully in every state in the Union, and it has changed conditions wherever established. There are good reasons for this. The cow is the most economical producer of all animals. From thirty pounds of hay, worth 8 cents, and six pounds of bran, worth 4½ cents, a good cow can easily make one pound of butter, worth 25 cents.

By this system of farming the fertility of the soil is restored and maintained, as about 85 per cent of the fertilizing constituents of the food consumed is recovered in the manure. By the use of well-rotted barnyard manure, the yield of most farm crops can be increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

In communities where dairying is practiced, wages do not fluctuate as elsewhere, and profitable employment is had for every member of the family and sometimes more the whole year. The farmer who follows dairying can pay cash, because what he buys for food consumed by the cows one day is turned into money the next, and large expense bills do not accumulate as they do in case of grain growing.

How to Get a Start.

The farmer should use pure-bred dairy sires, and, by the use of the scales and Babcock test, find out his best cows, from which the heifer calves should be raised, and by this system of breeding and selection he will, in a few years, have practically a herd of pure-bred dairy cattle. Good cows can be raised cheaper than they can be purchased. In this state it costs about $30 to raise them to 2 years of age, at which time they should commence to milk. There is a very great difference in cows, as shown by the following table, which gives the performance of the best and poorest cow in the herd of the Agricultural college during the year 1904:

	Milk pro. lb.	Fat pro. lb.	Fat pro. lb.	Total cost.	Cost fat cost.	Cost fat per lb.	Net profit
Best cow	12,013	411.1	479.6	37.25		9c	59.58
Poorest cow	4,368	159.9	184.2	27.77		17.4	12.30

One cow gave a net profit of $59.58, while the other gave a net profit of $12.30. The expense of caring for these two cows was about equal.

Work of Common Cows.

During the year 1903 a record was kept of a herd of common grade cows owned by the experiment station. They were carefully cared for, but received only such care as any farmer can give. The following is the record:

	Number of cows	Pounds of milk produced	Pounds of butter fat produced	Cost of keep	Net profit per cow	Return for $1.00 worth of food consumed
1		6,514	266.6	$30.21	$39.99	$2.25
2		7,330	230	29.80	43.03	2.44
3		6,684	266.6	31.76	37.64	2.18
4		5,550	240	32.22	30.02	1.93
5		5,559	220	28.[illegible]	29.40	2.02
6		4,956	177	29.83	13.30	——
7		5,837	230	28.97	31.18	2.07
8		4,764	199	20.09	32.74	2.62
9		6,893	259	30.47	38.17	2.25

Average cost of one pound of butter fat is 11.1 cents.

Good Year for Butter and Cheese.

The price of butter fat to the farmer has been good, an average of 19½ cents for the year, excluding December. The competition among the creameries to secure milk and cream has been sharp, and in consequence of it prices are better than they might be otherwise. Markets have been good during the year, and the creameries as well as the farmers have prospered. In many outlying places, a long distance from the railroads, hay is very cheap and is sold to the sheep and cattlemen. Twice as much would be received for it by feeding it to good dairy cows. A ton of good alfalfa hay, probably, fed to good cows, is worth $7 to $9, and an average acre of good land, well manured, properly irrigated, will give a return of $45 to $50 when grazed by good cows.

The quality of the dairy products has improved during the year and there seems to be a growing tendency on the part of butter and cheesemakers to turn out better articles.

Some creameries, to the detriment of the business, are employing cheap, incompetent help. One occasionally finds men in charge of creameries who do not know how to properly clean the utensils, not to mention the lack of knowledge necessary to the manufacture of a good article.

The highest quality butter and cheese on exhibition at the recent state fair was made by young men who had received special dairy training. It is this class of men who are putting the dairy industry on a firm foundation, and a wage of $100 a month is none too high for them. In some of the eastern dairy states wages range from $75 to $150 a month. The success of a creamery depends almost entirely upon the man who operates it.

Cache county is the heaviest milk-producing county in the state. The county supports eight creameries and two milk condensaries, besides furnishing considerable cream for creameries in Ogden and Salt Lake. The condensaries have creameries attached and are also making considerable butter and cheese. These latter factories are in a thriving condition, and the farmers supplying them are pleased with the results. Every irrigated section of the state, of any size, should have at least one creamery.

Utah, with her natural dairy advantages, can easily be made the leading dairy state of the west. There should be harmony among the dairymen and any move that increases the interest of one increases the interest of all.

Salt Lake Jobbers Witness a Revolution.

Better Freight Rates Sweep Away Old Commercial Landmarks and Make Comparisons Worthless--Benefits From Railroads.

STORY OF THE WHOLESALE AND JOBBING BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.	
Groceries	$ 7,500,000 00
Dry Goods and Notions	7,000,000 00
Hardware and Mining Machinery	5,000,000 00
Farm Implements and Wagons	3,500,000 00
Drugs and Chemicals	2,500,000 00
Lumber and BuildingMaterials	2,500,000 00
Furniture, Carpets and Decorations	2,000,000 00
Meats, Cured and Fresh	2,000,000 00
Liquors and Cigars	1,500,000 00
Boots and Shoes	1,500,000 00
Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods	1,500,000 00
Confectionery	1,500,000 00
Crockery, China and Glassware	1,000,000 00
Saddlery and Harness	750,000 00
Paper, Stationery and Books	750,000 00
Paints and Oils	750,000 00
Bottled Goods and Pickles	750,000 00
Plumbers' and Electrical Supplies	500,000 00
Total for the year	$42,500,000 00

Salt Lake jobbers have witnessed a regular revolution within the year just closed. All old landmarks were swept away and new conditions were presented to busines men; these make comparisons with former years worthless both as to the volume of busines transacted and the extent of territory covered.

These changed conditions are due in great measure to the victory won from the railroads in the matter of freight rates by importers, jobbers and wholesalers working through the agency of the Commercial club. The change took place March 13, 1905, and so beneficial were the results that ever since the Salt Lake territory has been expanding and the volume of busines increasing by leaps and bounds. Now the Knights of the Grip from this city work their way east through Wyoming and undersell competitors from Denver and other eastern points as far as Rock Springs. They overrun all of Idaho and even extend their operations into eastern Oregon, where they hold their own against men representing Portland houses, and big concerns in other ambitious northwestern cities. Salt Lake drummers now penetrate a good portion of Montana, and are winning new territory every day. They beat back the representatives of San Francisco houses in northern Nevada. They are in a hand-to-hand struggle with Los Angeles jobbers in the mining camps throughout southern Nevada. This struggle is the result of the completion of the Salt Lake route, throwing open a vast extent of virgin territory to the enterprising merchants at both ends of the line. This city was badly handicapped in this fight for business until the adoption of the new schedule last March. Since then Salt Lake shippers have been on a plane of practical equality and have been holding their own magnificently.

Cheaper Machinery for Mines.

The good effects of the new freight schedule are also felt right at home. Under the old schedule mining machinery, for instance, was shipped from Missouri river points through Salt Lake to Butte, Montana, for $1.05 a hundredweight. If this machinery was unloaded at Salt Lake, 500 miles short of its ultimate destination, the freight rate was $1.25 a hundredweight. This discrimination in favor of Butte was based on the claim of part water-haul by way of St. Paul. It can be readily seen that this discrimination was certain to cut Salt Lake out of an extensive business to which the city seemed rightly entitled. By the change in rates which went into effect last March Salt Lake was given the same rate as Butte on mining machinery—$1.05 a hundredweight. As a result of this saving of 20 cents on each hundred pounds of mining machinery, which means a saving of $4.00 on each ton, it is now possible to operate many low-grade properties that would otherwise be closed down because of the high prices of mining machinery.

Agents From Abroad Driven Out.

There is still another great advantage that has come to Salt Lake and the territory immediately surrounding it. This is the fact that outside jobbers have been shut out as never before. It was no uncommon thing in the old days for jobbers from Missouri river points to invade Salt Lake City itself and take large orders here in spite of the best that local merchants could do. Now the railroads are convinced that it is to their advantage to protect jobbers here just as they are protected in other business centers farther east. This is adding to the volume of local business and permitting local merchants to reap profits than heretofore went east.

Good results from the securing of better freight rates for local dealers were not confined to mining machinery. Other lines were benefitted, although not to the same extent on all classes of goods. This victory from the railroads was won after a continuous warfare of over three years. The problem of freight rates is always a complicated one. In Utah it is especially complicated at this time, in view of the campaign just inaugurated for the establishment of new industries. Naturally, these new industries are opposed to the importation of goods in their lines at low freight rates, while they are anxious to have the raw material laid down at the lowest possible figure. Condensed milk is a case in point. An effort was made to have this commodity laid down in Utah points at a low rate. Here stepped in the representatives of the Utah condensed milk factories, asserting that this would mean a discrimination against them, and that infant industries at home should be protected. The interests of the manufacturer and the consumer come into conflict at this point, and this conflict of interests enters into almost every item on every schedule suggested. The schedule adopted last March—the one which has been in operation ever since—is considered the best compromise that could be reached. There will be minor changes from time to time, but it is thought that the main features will remain for years, until after other railroads have entered the city as competitors for freight business at least.

Expected Influence of New Railroads.

Shippers here as elsewhere are not overlooking the revolution certain to take place in wholesale and jobbing business as the result of the construction of new railroads. Salt Lake merchants are especially interested in this phase of the subject. The Western Pacific, now under construction, is certain to open up a large territory in the west to Salt Lake merchants. At the same time it is certain to bring San Francisco into more direct competition in a large part of the territory to the west. In like manner, the opening of the Moffat road between Salt Lake and Denver will open up a rich territory to the east; but every inch of this territory must be fought for by the merchants of the two cities. The same will be true of the Burlington, reported to be building into Salt Lake from a point in Wyoming. Local merchants welcome all such competition and are ready to meet competitors at least half-way. They insist, however, that they must have an even start in the race and that they must not be handicapped by discriminating freight rates. The branch lines that will open out from these trunk lines will bring extensive business to Salt Lake merchants. They are experiencing something in this line now from the new territory opening up in Nevada in the country crossed by the Salt Lake Route.

Total Runs Above $40,000,000.

It is not always easy to secure reliable figures on the amount of wholesale and jobbing business done in Salt Lake. This is especially true now when such a large volume of merchandise is ordered direct from the factory or eastern shipping point to common points in the Salt Lake territory. The most reliable information that can be secured from local merchants in the different lines who transact a large portion of the business places the total for the year just closed at upward of $42,000,000. Groceries stand at the head of the list as in former years. This is due in part to the fact that the beet sugar made in Utah passes through the hands of local dealers on its way to market.

Feeling among the leaders in local business circles is to the effect that the outlook for Salt Lake as a jobbing and shipping point could not well be improved. There is prosperity in all the territory around this city, and it seems that an era of wonderful development has set in. This is in part due to railroad development, in part to the tremendous irrigation work undertaken by the general government, but in greater part to the general prosperity in the mining camps of Utah and surrounding states, and on the farms and ranches where better methods of stock raising and farming are bringing their rewards. The unusual development in Idaho is making itself felt, especially in wholesale circles in Salt Lake.