

F
753
B6B6
1913

BOISE COMMERCIAL CLUB

BANCROFT
LIBRARY



BANCROFT
LIBRARY



THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA

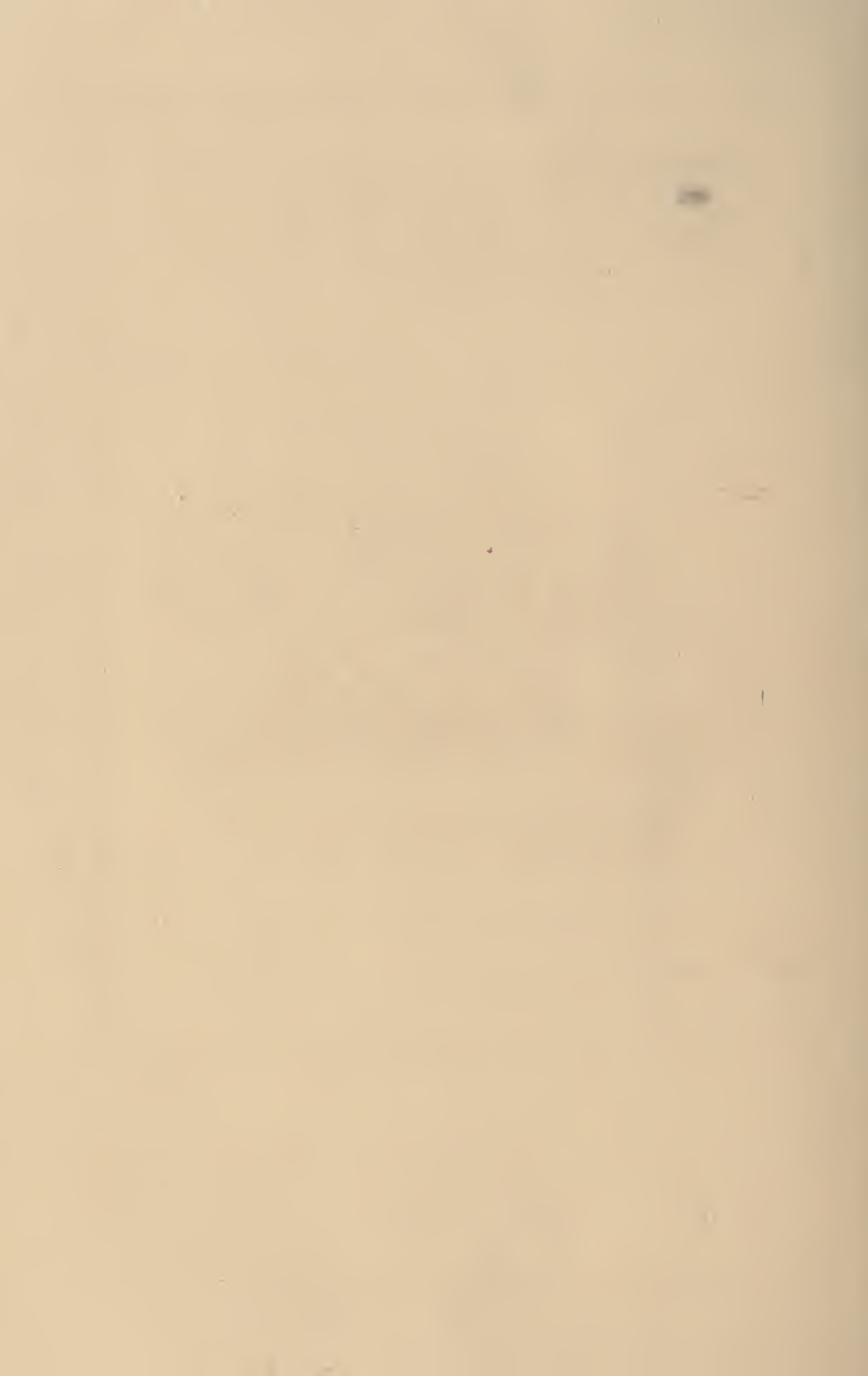


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



BOISE
IDAHO





Boise, Idaho



OREGON SHORT LINE STATION, BOISE

PUBLISHED BY
BOISE COMMERCIAL CLUB,
BOISE, IDAHO,

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY SYMS-YORK CO., BOISE



State Capitol Building

Boise Public Library
Boise City Hall

Boise Post Office

Foreword



YOU recall, dear reader, how Ulysses was bound on board his ship and his ears filled with wax to prevent the delusive songs of the sirens of the enchanted isles from luring him to their shores.

These pages were written to induce you to cast your lot with us in this Eldorado of the west. Fill not your ears with wax; we invite you to no enchanted land where sirens sing, but to a city and country that are not only fair as a poet's dream, but replete with opportunity for you to win not only a living, but where a reasonable degree of effort, industry, perseverance and foresight, will, in a reasonable time, win a modest fortune.

Be assured of this: Nothing herein is exaggerated. Care has been taken to keep within the limits of sober fact.

We beg a careful reading of this booklet. It will prove interesting and if you act upon the suggestion made herein it will be to your lasting profit.



SOME BOISE RESIDENCES

The Environment

Naturally, kind reader, you want to know something about the state in general where you are invited to make your home.

A half century has hardly elapsed since the Argonauts of the west built their camp fires in what is now known as Idaho and began to lay here the foundations of a great state.

Since then cities and villages have sprung into being as Minerva from the brow of Olympian Jove, vast areas of sagebrush plains have been changed into waving fields of grain and billowy sweep of orchard and vineyard. The mountains have yielded their hoarded treasures and peace and plenty fold their white wings over happy homes and a prosperous people.

Idaho is nearly 480 miles long and ranges from 45 to 325 miles in width. It has an area of 84,000 square miles. It is nearly equal in area to the state of New York and Pennsylvania combined. Its acreage is something over 54,000,000. Its present population is 350,000 and is rapidly increasing. The elevation varies from 700 feet above the sea level in the extreme west to 10,000 in the extreme east. It is a land of fertile valleys and mountains rich in ore. So varied are its surface and elevation that all varieties of climate are found here. Notwithstanding its high altitude, the climate is one of the finest in the world, owing to the influence of the Japan current. The average mean temperature is 56 degrees, milder by five degrees than Ohio, and by 12 degrees than Maine and New Hampshire. Open air work is performed every day in the year, sunstrokes, cyclones, floods and severe storms are unknown in its borders except as memories of such inflictions endured elsewhere.

Idaho is a land of almost perpetual sunshine, the state

averaging 124 clear days each year and showing 300 fair days to Boston's 191.

Rain seldom falls in Idaho during harvest time and crops are often gathered up to the time snow flies.

The agricultural resources of Idaho rank very high. Its 21,000,000 acres of agricultural lands will produce every variety of crops known to the temperate zone. Wheat yields on an average 30 bushels to the acre, but yields as high as 80 have been reported; barley 40 bushels to the acre; oats 55 to 90, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel; rye is produced in large quantities and grows nicely even in the arid belt without irrigation; fine corn is produced in the irrigated districts. All the natural grasses grow here profusely, and alfalfa and clover usually yield three crops annually of from four to eight tons to the acre. All kinds of vegetables are grown in abundance. The sugar beet is extensively cultivated, and the sugar beet industry is one of the most important in the state. The total



BOISE FROM THE OWYHEE HOTEL ROOF GARDEN

value of the eight principal farm products of the state for the year 1912 is about \$40,000,000.

Idaho is celebrated for its fruits of all kinds except those of the citrus family. Idaho apples have no superior in the markets of the world. She is equally famous for her peaches, pears, apricots and berries.

Four thousand cars of fruit were shipped from Idaho during the year 1912. There are in the state 142,000 acres of bearing fruit trees.

Idaho is a natural stock state. Its 8,000,000 acres of grazing lands afford good ranges. Sheep are very profitable. This industry alone puts into circulation annually among the farmers, laborers, and merchants \$7,000,000. There are over 2,000,000 head of sheep in the state, and over \$18,000,000 capital invested in the industry. In 1912 the wool shipment from Idaho amounted to 19,200,000 pounds, from which were received \$3,250,000, which profits were increased by \$4,750,000 from the sale of mutton.

Dairying is a very profitable industry in Idaho, as also is mining. The timber resources of the state are almost illimitable. Her forest area of 20,000,000 acres contains enough merchantable timber to supply the west for the next 500 years if it is properly conserved.

Educationally, Idaho takes high rank among the sisterhood of states. The 3,386,000 acres of land donated by congress, the proceeds of the sale of which go to the support of the public schools, provide a large fund, which, by statute and by act of congress, is so carefully managed that only the interest can be used. We have a state university, two normal schools, one state academy, and modern high schools, in all the towns that are up-to-date in every respect. Idaho pays a higher annual salary to public school teachers than Ohio or Indiana. Students are provided with text books by the state.

All of the various religious denominations are well represented and moral standards are high. Morally and religiously Idaho people will compare favorably with those of any other state in the Union.

There is nothing of the "wild and woolly" about Idaho. Here woman takes her place on a political equality with man; she has the right of voting.

We have water power in abundance with which to make electricity, and the state's development along electrical lines is phenomenal.

U. S. Senator James H. Brady, in an address before the conference of Governors at Washington, D. C., said as to his home in Pocatello: "I have not had a fire in my house to cook by for seven years, nor a fire to heat the house, either. We heat our home, we light our house, we heat our bath water for domestic use, and we do our cooking, make our ice cream and churn the butter, do the washing and ironing, and the girls even wash the dishes by electricity."

Into such an environment we invite you. Should you cast in your lot with us, you will be in a state where cities and towns grow as if by magic, where, in the course of a few



Swan Falls Dam and Power Plant on Snake River Generating Light and Power for Boise

years, the sage-brush plains give way to the modern city with its electric lights and its trolley lines, where there is health, wealth, happiness and abundance for all.

A BIT OF HISTORY

You recall Keats' striking lines in which he compares the surprises and delights of Chapman's Homer to the discovery of the Pacific when stout old Cortez and all his men looked upon that vast expanse of water in wonder and, "silent upon a peak in Darien."

Something like this happened when in 1834 some French Canadian explorers, a part of Captain Bonneville's expedition, whose exploits were described so graphically by Washington Irving, pitched camp on the mesa overlooking the site where Boise now stands and looked down upon the valley through which rippled a river of surpassing loveliness through ranks of nodding poplars.

They had traveled for many days through dust and sage-brush in the heat of summer; they had not seen a tree for hundreds of miles. When they saw the trees along the river they exclaimed: "Les bois, les bois! Voyez les bois!" "The woods, the woods, see the woods!"

It is from this circumstance that the Boise river takes its name, and the city was named after the river.

On the 28th of June, 1863, Major Lugabill of the United States army with a troop of cavalry, pitched camp on what is now known as Government Island. His object was to select a suitable place to establish a military post. About the 6th of July the same year he selected and located the present site of Fort Boise, now Boise Barracks.

A few days after that Cyrus Jacobs, H. C. Riggs and Frank and Thomas Davis laid out the town of Boise.

Boise grew with the growth of the territory. It was the territorial capital, and when statehood was obtained in 1890 it became the capital of the state, and is now as it has been for many years, the financial, social and political metropolis of the state.



LOOKING WEST ON MAIN STREET

THE STORY OF BOISE

One of the old Hebrew writers in a burst of poesy, said of Jerusalem: "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth."

Boise is beautiful for situation as was Jerusalem and it is the pride of the entire northwest. It is the best little city in the United States. It is substantially built, it is strictly up-to-date in every detail, its business and social and educational advantages are inferior to none, and it offers to the homeseeker an opportunity to get rich if he is poor and to get well if he is sick.

Boise is located about half way between Salt Lake City and Portland on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Its population, including its immediate environment, is in excess of 25,000.

The city nestles in the encircling arms of a series of surrounding foothills that protect it from the severer blasts that sometimes blow across the mesa.

Its altitude of 2760 feet above the sea level removes it



St. John's Cathedral First Methodist Church St. Michael's Cathedral Christian Church

from any danger from malaria and brings the invigorating ozone from the mountains with health and healing on its wings.

Here is an opportune occasion to say that Boise is the healthiest city in the United States. Its death rate per thousand as shown by the government reports of the troops of cavalry located here, is the lowest of any other section where government troops are located.

Boise, and the entire Boise Valley is a natural sanitarium.

As there is something in the climate and surroundings that destroy certain fruit pests that greatly trouble other sections of the west and can only be destroyed by much pains and effort, so there is also something in the climate and environment that is destructive to many disease germs, especially tuberculosis.

Boise has never had a case of sunstroke. No cyclones, no severe storms, very little thunder and lightning, no earthquakes.

Its climate is all that could reasonably be desired. There are only a very few nights in summer that people do not sleep under blankets. For a few weeks in summer the days are warm, but not severely so; the nights are cool. The winters are as a general rule mild. The climate is of that bracing kind that does not enervate like that of Southern California; it stimulates and strengthens.

Naturally you would suppose climatic conditions in Boise would be about the same as in other places of similar latitude. Not so. The mean summer temperature as given in official publications of the United States weather bureau is 70 degrees, the average minimum temperature of summer is 54 degrees; the average winter temperature is 32 degrees, the average minimum 26.

There are periods in winter when the ground is frozen and children can enjoy the luxury of skating on the adjacent sloughs, but there are days at a time when the temperature does not fall below the freezing point. During some winters flowers bloom out of doors in January and wild flowers often are found in the hills as early as February; roses bloom in Boise door-yards nearly up to Christmas.



IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT

BOISE CLIMATE

By Director Wells, U. S. Weather Bureau

The climate of Boise is influenced noticeably by the prevailing westerly winds, which blow over this region from the north Pacific Ocean, and by the mountain barrier on the northeast, which protects from the severe cold waves that are so prominent a factor of the weather east of the Continental Divide. For this reason the climate here is milder than is found in the same latitude farther east. The mean annual temperature is 50.6 degrees, which is about the same as is found in northern Kansas. The January mean is 29.3, which is about the same as is found in western Oklahoma and central Missouri, while the July mean is 72.8, which is about the same as that found in southern Minnesota. In summer the temperature occasionally exceeds 100 degrees for a short time in the afternoon, but at such times the humidity is low, and these hot afternoons are usually followed by cool, pleasant evenings. In winter the temperature occasionally falls below zero, but this does not occur every winter, and when it does occur there is almost entire absence of wind. The winters are moist, but the rainfall is not heavy. The annual rainfall is slightly less than that at Los Angeles, California, and is considerably less than one-third that at New York City. Some snow falls, but it seldom remains on the ground long enough to make good sleighing. Light wind velocities are a striking feature of the climate of Boise. The average wind velocity at Boise is five miles per hour. This feature, together with the equable temperature and light rainfall, make it possible to sleep out of doors in comfort during the entire year. The relative humidity is high in winter but low in summer and varies considerably at different hours of the day, being much higher in the morning than in the afternoon. There is an abundance of sunshine during the spring, summer and fall, the only period of deficiency being in the winter months. There is an average of 26 hours more sunshine per month at Boise than at New York City, taking the year as a whole. In summer the contrast is much greater.



IDAN-HA HOTEL

FIRST NATIONAL BANK



OWYHEE HOTEL

Visitors often express surprise at the absence of high winds here. Windows may without discomfort be kept open nearly every day in the year. The average wind movement is only from five to six miles an hour.

Rain falls here mostly during the winter months. The precipitation for winter is 5.2 inches; spring, 3.7 inches; summer, 1.3, and fall 2.7 inches. The special article by Mr. Wells of the U. S. Weather Bureau appearing on another page may be read in this connection.

Boise has 300 days of sunshine during the year. Modern scientists say: "Everything from the sun." Think of the prodigality of good things that must be lavished upon the inhabitants of Boise!

When it is said that Boise is in every respect a modern, up-to-date city, about all the ground has been covered. This statement includes all modern appliances and conveniences, electric lights, street cars, trolley lines, telephones, a good



MODERN ROAD FARM SCENE AND IRRIGATION CANAL

water system, cement walks, paved streets, ample sewers, and modern business, educational, religious, benevolent and social institutions.

Boise has over 100 miles of cement sidewalks and 15 miles of hard surface pavement.

Her modern and well equipped fire department, one of the best in the entire northwest, together with its splendid water system by which water can be thrown over the highest buildings with ease and dispatch, makes insurance rates very reasonable.

Boise has large wholesale houses in all lines, and the very best of retail stores and groceries.

No city, anywhere, can boast better and more tastefully and elegantly decorated store windows than Boise. This feature excites much comment from visitors.

The hotels of the city are famed far and wide as being modern, up-to-date hostleries.

Among the public buildings of note are the capitol building, the city hall, the penitentiary, the Soldiers' Home, the United States Assay Office building, the Federal building in which is the post office and all the Federal offices, the Carnegie Library building, the Natatorium and the Pinney Theater.

The United States Government has a building for the use of the Reclamation service.

A glance at the cuts of business blocks in this booklet will give an idea of the character of business and office buildings of Boise.

All the leading religious denominations are well represented. The same is true of benevolent and social orders. The Y. M. C. A. own a large building which has a fine auditorium, and all the accessories of a modern institution of its kind. The Y. W. C. A. have recently purchased the building formerly used for the offices of the Independent telephone company and which they refitted and remodeled as a home for the members of this organization.

It is worthy of mention in connection with Boise as a religious center that the Catholics have a fine new cathedral



Mc Carthy Building Goreczky Building
 Yates Building

Sonna Block Standard Building
 Allen-Wright Building



PINNEY THEATRE.

almost complete, costing about \$180,000, and maintain a resident bishop.

The Episcopal church also maintains a resident bishop.

Boise has two up-to-date hospitals, the St. Luke's and the St. Alphonsus.

It has two daily newspapers, one morning paper, the Idaho Daily Statesman, and one evening paper, the Capital News, each with complete telegraphic service.

Recently the Idaho Club Woman, and See Idaho First magazine was removed to Boise. Illustrated Idaho, now in its third year, is published here.

Boise is well supplied with amusements. The Pinney Theatre puts on high class drama and comedy, and we have a number of high grade picture shows, and two theaters devoted to stock company and vaudeville.

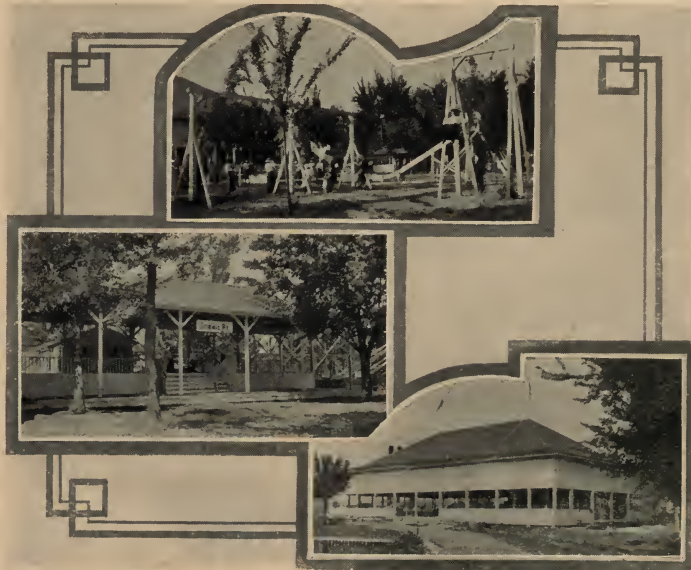
Boise is headquarters for one of the best baseball leagues

in the northwest and has fine ball grounds within a few blocks from the main portion of the city.

The White City on the grounds of the Natatorium has a scenic railway, a joy wheel, a fun factory, pavilion and skating rink, a picture show building, a band stand that will seat 60 musicians, a miniature railway, a lake for boating in the summer and skating in the winter, an ostrich farm, and other attractions.

Within a few miles of Boise, down the Boise Valley, is Pierce Park, where there is a fine dancing pavilion, a beautiful scenic lake for boating, splendid trees for shade, an ideal place for picnic parties and for families to spend a few hours away from the dust of the city.

The various labor unions are well represented. The various printing plants, including those of the two daily papers, have large pay rolls. The larger insurance companies have branch offices here and this swells the volume of money that is in circulation in the city.



Scenes at Boise's Amusement Park "The White City"

The legislature meets here every two years and Boise is the home of the state and federal offices, the members of the supreme court, and of the district court. Some of the wealthiest men of the state have built their homes here and live here. Boise has, each year, a large number of visitors who make the city their headquarters while they go on fishing and hunting trips.

This section of Idaho is a veritable hunters' and fishers' paradise. Grouse, sage hens, quail and all kinds of small game are found here in abundance and the bigger game can be found in the mountains within a reasonable distance from Boise.

The finest kind of speckled trout are in our mountain streams and lakes. Many throng here in season for hunting and fishing.

One of the best indications of the substantial character of a city is its banking institutions. Measured by this test Boise has good reasons to be proud. In the history of the



Stevens Building

Oregon Hotel

Manitou Hotel



SOME OF BOISE'S BUNGALOWS

city there has been only two bank failures. All of the banks of Boise are on a solid basis. They are conservative and yet progressive and are managed by conservative and careful men. The buildings in which they are housed would reflect credit on a city of 100,000 inhabitants. The total bank clearings of all the banks in the city for 1912 were \$41,116,905.93. In 1912 the six banks of the city had on deposit over \$6,000,000. The average deposit in the city banks for the same year was \$552, probably as high as any in the country. Over \$1,000,000 are invested in bank furniture, fixtures and buildings.

Boise's water system is one of the best in the United States. It furnishes water of the highest standard of purity at a reasonable cost. Some of the supply comes from artesian wells located in the foothills above the city and some from the river filtered through a natural filter of sand and gravel into large wells and from there pumped into mains.

Boise has a good gas plant with an investment of \$500,000. This plant paid out in wages in the city in 1912, \$12,000, and expended in improvements during the year \$47,000. The total capacity of the storage plant is 150,000 cubic feet.

Many of the families of Boise use either gas or electricity for cooking.

Tap any of the mains of the Boise water system any time of the day or night, anywhere in the city, and you get a glass of pure, sparkling water, cool and refreshing. The Boise water system represents an investment of \$500,000 and has a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet per 24 hours.

Electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes is furnished mainly by the Idaho and Oregon Light and Power Company, as formerly known. Since the consolidation of the traction interests this company is in the merger and is now a part of the Idaho Traction Company.

This Company procures power from three plants, the Barber plant on the Boise river, the Horseshoe Bend plant on the Payette river, and the Swan Falls plant on the Snake river. These plants have a combined capacity of 12,000 horsepower, and may be enlarged to double that amount.

This company also has a large plant partly completed at Ox Bow on the Snake river which will be capable of delivering 30,000 horse power for electrical energy. Boise, Nampa, Caldwell, Ontario, Payette and Weiser are among the towns supplied with power by this company.

The Beaver River Power Company, which has been operating in Utah for about five years, is now operating quite extensively in southern Idaho. It has a development hydraulic plant on the Malad river of 7500 horse power capacity and with an ultimate development of 30,000 horse power. The Malad river is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from its origin in the lava rocks, and no ice has ever been known to form on it, so that all danger of hindrance from ice is eliminated. This company has a line from the Malad to Boise of 90 miles. It supplies power and light to a number of other places along the line and will extend to Weiser and the lower country

this season where they will supply power for pumping purposes. They have laid their lines throughout Boise and are supplying a number of people. On 17th and River streets, Boise, the company have a steam turbine generating plant of 2500 horse power capacity which is for reserve in case of emergency either to lines or plant on the Malad river.

Supplementary to the general educational institutions of Boise are the summer Chautauqua and the Summer Normal School. The Chautauqua has been running now for three years and is attracting wide attention. Its board employs the very ablest Chautauqua talent in the nation and the lectures and entertainments are of a very high order and contribute to the pleasure and information of many people who come here from different parts of the state to attend. Some of the very best musical talent available present their best programs at the Boise Chautauqua.

The Summer normals are largely attended by those about to engage in teaching and those who wish to refresh themselves in theory and practice. It is under state management and some of the very best educational talent in the United States are among the lecturers and instructors at this school.

The State Teachers' association holds its annual session in Boise.

Boise is especially a city of beautiful homes. It is one of the most picturesque cities in the west. Here we get a glimpse of the Owyhees lifting their heads in the snow. We see the pines nodding on the adjacent slopes of the mountains. The sunrise strikes no fabled Memnon into chastened music but it touches the green grass and flowers of the hills into gladdening smiles. No Euphrates pours its golden tide through our streets, but the cool and limpid water from our irrigating canals ripples its musical laughter from the Natatorium to the Soldier's Home. How Rembrandt and Millet would have rejoiced to set up their easels amid so much loveliness and spread its magic charm about Boise.

Many of the rich mining and stock men build homes and live here and educate their children. The cultured throng here; and here the poor who want to better their condition find



EMPIRE BUILDING

a shelter and an opportunity to achieve; here the poor get rich and the sick get well; it is the home of the artist and the laborer, the civilian and the soldier, the man of business and the man of leisure. Come and cast in your lot with us.

POINTS OF VANTAGE

You are interested in knowing what gives Idaho its supremacy. It is the supply point for the rich mining and agricultural country adjacent. This is one item.

You must know that the mines of the Boise Basin, and Silver City, of Neal and Pearl, together with the important placer mines along the Boise and the Snake, employ a large number of men and demand a large amount of supplies.

While the Basin and the Owyhee mines are not producing as largely in gold, silver and lead as they did some years ago, they are still large producers. They make a market for the



THE PAYETTE LAKE, BOISE'S SUMMER RESORT

products of the ranches of the Boise Valley and also for all kinds of supplies which the Boise wholesale trade furnishes. A statement as to the immense wholesale trade of Boise may be found on another page of this booklet.

The sheep industry calls for its quota of supplies, a very large part of which Boise wholesalers furnish.

In addition to this, Boise is connected by trolley with all the near by towns, and by telephone with all the towns of the entire Snake river valley. These towns pour a large number of people into the city daily to make purchases they can get cheaper and better here, and to attend social functions, theaters, concerts and fraternal meetings of various kinds, and the telephone orders come in for goods to be sent by post or express.

Then again, Boise is the center of a vast irrigation district covering over 300,000 acres of the finest agricultural and fruit lands in the United States. This vast acreage is rapidly

being reduced to cultivation; it is being cultivated by industrious and frugal people from other states, some of the very best brawn and brain of the nation, and these help increase the trade and business of Boise.

Just above the city, on the mesa, where, some 60 years ago, those French Canadian Voyagers under Captain Bonneville looked down upon the present site of Boise, are now orchards and smiling fields and happy homes. The recent extension of our trolley lines all over what is known as "the bench" brings this large population in touch with our business and social life.

In short as all roads once found their center in Rome, so all roads of business and political life head towards Boise as the metropolis of the state and are potent factors in giving it supremacy.

This feature is worth working out more in detail, so we invite your attention to some of the main factors of Boise's supremacy.

FIRST POINT OF VANTAGE—IRRIGATION

In the west, Irrigation is king. Irrigation is almost as old as human history. Even before the pyramids of Egypt were built, people knew how to divert water from rivers and streams and lead them out onto arid plains to make crops grow. In the valley of the Nile and in many valleys of India were vast systems of irrigation that made these portions of the Orient the granaries of the then known world. From the earliest period of Egyptian history, irrigation was a function of the government.

Lake Moeris was formed by artificial means from the natural depression in the Syrian desert in the district of Fa-room, from which canals were led in all directions to irrigate the surrounding desert, water being fed into the lake from the Nile. In many places in the higher districts of Egypt, water was drawn in buckets by slaves and put into reservoirs higher up, and this in turn was bucketed still higher, until the top of the bank was reached when canals led the water onto the land.

Without irrigation but little could be done in raising grain, fruit and vegetables in what is known as southern Idaho.

When the mines of the Boise Basin and Silver City were at their best and pouring into the lap of business hundreds of millions of gold, the large mining population was supplied with vegetables and other food stuffs from Boise gardens and the Boise Valley, produced by means of taking small canals from the Boise river and leading the water out onto the sage-brush plains.

Idaho leads the world in irrigation. No other state in the union can boast of such an irrigated area as Idaho; no other state has expended so many millions of dollars in the reclamation of arid lands, and no state has so many acres available to public entry. Idaho's canals are the longest; her engineering feats the most wonderful; and her water supply the most inexhaustible. No other state has been more active in securing the benefits of the provisions of the Carey Act, and, with possibly one exception, no other state has benefited so much from the U. S. Reclamation Act. And, furthermore, no other state has done so much and made so much progress in irrigation through individual effort and private enterprises.

From a very small beginning so insignificant as to consist of a single furrow extending from a rivulet to a garden spot a few rods away, it has developed to embrace an irrigated district of over 5,000,000 acres of land, with canals aggregating 13,000 miles in length and costing approximately \$100,000,000.

Boise is in a position to reap the advantage of a very large part of the vast systems of irrigation of southern Idaho.

In Ada county of which Boise is the county seat, there are over 100,000 acres susceptible of irrigation, and it is now nearly all being irrigated and cultivated.

Boise is practically the center of 300,000 acres of good irrigated lands.

The state projects developing irrigation in this state are



Laying Foundations of Arrow Rock Dam, Ninety Feet Below the Bed of the River

known as the Carey Act Projects, while the others are government projects.

Of the former, Idaho has projected and in operation 40 different enterprises with an area of 2,000,000 acres, and contemplating in the total cost of construction nearly \$70,000,000. The estimated length of the main canals of Carey Act projects is 1,398 miles, and there has already been expended on them \$23,000,000. The acreage already entered under these projects is 726,000 in round numbers, and the acreage still open to settlement is over 200,000.

The New York canal furnishes water for irrigating a large section of very fine agricultural and fruit lands on the mesa just above Boise. It is almost a river in itself. Already on the mesa are some of the finest fruit farms and general ranches anywhere in the west. The volume of water has heretofore not been large enough in the hot months especially to sufficiently water the crops and fruit trees on the bench, and so a project was conceived to store the water of the Boise river to form a supply against the low water of the summer months. This resulted in one of the most colossal dams for storing purposes in the known world. The object of this dam, known as the Arrow Rock Dam, is to store the waters of the Boise river so that they may be let out into not only the New York canal, but other canals that irrigate the Boise Valley in the summer months when water in the river is low.

You will be interested in knowing more of the Arrow Rock Dam and hence we make a separate paragraph of this booklet to briefly describe it.

THE ARROW ROCK DAM

It is worthy of note that the Assouan Dam, the greatest engineering feat of the eastern continent, and the Arrow Rock Dam, the greatest engineering feat of the western continent, should be completed about the same time.

The Assouan Dam makes of the Nile a great lake. It cost \$7,500,000. It will irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land heretofore sterile for lack of water. It is estimated that the



LOCATION OF ARROW ROCK DAM. 351 FEET I

annual increase of the value of the cotton crop will be \$20,000,000.

Its double on this continent will bring thousands of acres of rich land into cultivation.

Victor Hugo said that to describe a battle there is needed a man with chaos in his touch. To describe the Arrow Rock Dam properly, would require a composite man with the balanced talents of Hugo, Ruskin, and Balzac. It is something colossal. Even a casual view of it rouses feelings of awe. It has a vast and somber perspective of mountains that spread their evergreen banners of pine and loom awful and solemn in rugged grandeur. To chain a river that rushes in cataract and plunges with almost lightning like swiftiness, to hold back its waters that they do not run to waste in the sea and make them a lake whose limpid waters can be led out by canals to make glad the dusty face of the desert in whose wake



H. IMPOUNDS 176,000 ACRE-FEET OF WATER.

will spring up farms and orchards and gardens with apple and peach tree fruited deep, this was their problem.

In this marvelously inventive age, no task seems too gigantic for the intellect of man, and after years of thought, the great work was begun; it will be completed, so it is asserted by those in charge, in 1915.

The dam is built in the Boise river, and the first problem was what to do with the river while the dam was being constructed. The answer to this was the digging of a tunnel 30 feet wide, 25 feet high and 500 feet long. It carries the entire river around the dam site. The engineers excavated some 80 feet below the river bed to reach the bed rock.

Before beginning the work the government found it necessary to build a town and a railroad. The town is a model one and the railroad is the only one owned and operated by the United States government. It is 17 miles in length.

The dam itself is the highest in the world, higher even than the Assouan dam. The area of its foundation is one acre. Its maximum height is about 351 feet. It is 16 feet in width at the top. About 2500 car loads of sand and cement will be used in its construction. The concrete in the dam, if placed in a column 10 feet square, would reach to a height of about 27 miles. The water in the reservoir will cover to a depth of one foot an acre of 360 square miles. Together with what is known as the Deer Flat reservoir, that of Arrow Rock will furnish a late season water supply for 240,000 acres of land in Boise Valley. So far the expense of the construction of the entire Boise project is, in round numbers, \$6,854,000. The total cost of the construction of this great dam will reach in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000, according to the estimate of the engineers.

We have entered into these details in order to give you something of an idea of the gigantic character of this great engineering feat. It stands related in a very large way to the continued prosperity of Boise. It is one of the factors that enters into the points of vantage possessed by the capital city of Idaho.

In addition to this the New York canal on the bench, almost a river of itself, irrigates an immense section all immediately tributary to Boise. It is fed by the Boise river and receives a part of the storage of the Arrow Rock dam.

Beside, two large canals run through the city, also fed by the Boise river, that furnish water for irrigating lawns in the city and lands throughout the Boise Valley. Thus it will be seen, the entire country adjacent to Boise is well supplied with water for irrigation and other purposes.

The reader must grasp the thought that irrigation is one of the main factors in the culture of the land in southern Idaho. As Egypt was said to be the gift of the Nile, so the abundant crops that contribute much to the prosperity of Boise are the gift of irrigation.

Another thing must be impressed indelibly: It is irrigation that makes profitable crops of all kinds absolutely



Outlet Gates at Deer Flat Reservoir, Boise Reclamation Project

certain. In many sections of the east and middle west and south and in New England, the drought often spreads ruin and makes agriculture uncertain. There is no uncertainty here in the Boise Valley; you will get a good crop every year. All you have to do is to tickle the earth with a plow, sow the seed, put on the water, which you have absolutely under your control, and your crop is assured.

This feature among other things, is what makes Boise a most desirable place to live in or to have as headquarters. It is to irrigation we owe our fruit, our grasses, our grains, our vegetables, in fact, every thing that soil produces.

Boise produces the finest fruit in the world. Her apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, plums and prunes, cannot be excelled anywhere for flavor and size. Her small fruits, strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, gooseberries, and the like, are unrivaled.

Good incomes are received each year from a few acres of strawberries. A ten acre tract set out in winter apples is an

assured competence, while a twenty acre tract set out in either prunes, apples or cherries, is a modest fortune.

Five acres properly cultivated and discreetly managed, located on the bench, or anywhere in the Boise Valley, will make a good living for any family. They have at their very doors by means of our trolley lines access to all the city affords in the way of market, schools, theaters, concerts, churches and all kinds of wholesome entertainment and pleasure.

Under another head this booklet will be found a more detailed account of what is profitably produced in and around Boise.

Under the present homestead law only three years are required to prove up on a homestead in this state, and a bill has been introduced in congress to allow 30 years time to pay for the water right on lands entered under government projects. It will probably become a law.



LIFTING WATER FOR IRRIGATION



FEDERAL BUILDING

IDAHO BUILDING

SECOND POINT OF VANTAGE—HOLD ON ENVIRONMENT

Boise stands immediately related to all the leading industries and to all the leading towns in this part of the state. It is a sort of parent of them all. In a business, social and educational way, it has the most cordial relations with them all.

The rich mines pour their wealth through the U. S. Assay office located here into its channels of trade. The immense profits of the large and important sheep industry find their way into the coffers of Boise merchants and into Boise banks and gradually reach the masses of the people and the laboring classes in one way or another.

The great earnings of the large tracts devoted to the culture of agriculture, fruit and vegetable products help to swell the wealth of the people of Boise.

The Boise Barracks which is now a four troop post, of the regular army, on which was recently spent in substantial improvement \$250,000, add quite largely to the money circulation of Boise.

Boise is connected by trolley with Eagle, Star, Middleton, Caldwell, Nampa, Meridian, and other points, and the people of all these places do a large shopping trade in Boise. This leads naturally to a special paragraph on

BOISE'S INTERURBAN LINES

With the construction of the Interurban line down the Boise Valley a new era opened for all the intervening section. It was built solidly and had first class car-equipment and gave first class service.

The line known as the Boise Valley road running up on the bench and connecting Boise with Meridian and Nampa also brought Boise into more immediate touch with a very desirable class of people and business.

The city also has a fair system of trolley lines reaching nearly every part and supplying means of transportation.

During the closing months of the last year, however, a deal was made by which all the electric lines came under one management. The various lines were taken over and are now operated under the name of the Idaho Traction Company. What is known as the Mainland interests have now control of all the interurban and city lines, and in addition to the amount already expended, amounting to approximately \$3,000,000, they are making many improvements and extending their lines which involves the expenditure of many thousands more.

This merger gives Boise one of the very best trolley line service in the west, fully up-to-date. It places Boise within a few hours of Caldwell, Nampa, and other towns on what is known as the loop.

A line running clear around the bench puts Boise in close touch with the large population there. They have a quick and very satisfactory service.

The amount of interurban mileage is 59 miles; city mile-



Modern Depot of Idaho Traction Company from which all Interurban Cars Start

age, 21 miles. The trolley system employs 167. Over \$500,000 was spent by this company for labor alone during the past year. Estimated value, \$2,000,000. Boise now has the best interurban system of any city for its size in the United States.

Among the public buildings of note are the capital building, the city hall, the Penitentiary, the Soldier's Home, the United States Assay Office building, the Federal building in which is the post office and all the Federal Offices, the Carnegie Library building, the Natatorium, and the Pinney Theater. The United States government has a building for the use of the Reclamation service.

A glance at the cuts of the business blocks in this booklet will give an idea of the character of business and office buildings of Boise.

The postal receipts for the year 1911 were \$96,902.22, and for 1912 they were \$103,923.31. This shows a very fair increase. There were quite a number of improvements made

in the postoffice building during the past year, a large number of new boxes were put in and the interior of the office made more handy for the rapidly increasing business.

In addition to furnishing and running an up-to-date trolley interurban system, the Idaho Traction Company owns and runs one of the very finest (the Natatorium) indoor bathing resorts in the United States. A detailed description of this resort is given under the head of Boise Buildings in another section of this booklet.

Another item under this general head may as well be discussed here. Boise has already done something in the way of manufacturing. The city is the natural location for woollen mills to handle the large wool crop of this part of the state; for alfalfa mills; for factories to handle the immense output of vegetables, such as beans and peas and corn, and fruit canneries.

Her vast resources in the way of electric power make Boise a natural manufacturing center.

Two large electric power companies now have electric power in any quantity for sale right here in Boise. This makes power easy to obtain, and in the next few years no



Showing What Hard Work, Sunshine and Irrigation Will Do the First Year



SOME OF BOISE'S FACTORIES

doubt those interested in new fields to establish manufacturing establishment will turn to Boise as offering the very best opportunities for profitable manufacturing.

Boise has not as yet done very much in this line but she has done something.

The following table will give an idea of the beginning that Boise has made in the line of manufacturing:

MADE IN BOISE

Commodity	Investment	Employees.
Creameries	\$ 60,000	40
Cigars	10,000	30
Cement pipe	15,000	20
Candy	35,000	60
Brooms	2,000	3
Trunks	10,000	6
Shirtwaists	1,000	3
Soap	5,000	6
Sweeping compound	1,000	2
Brick	20,000	20
Quarries	100,000	50
Harness	5,000	6
Tents, awnings	5,000	15
Mattresses	10,000	10
Apiary goods	10,000	10
Bottling plants	30,000	15
Foundries and machine shops	100,000	50
Bakeries	20,000	30
Packing houses	30,000	30
Coffee roasting	40,000	5
Brewing	150,000	50
Canning	20,000	12
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>		
Totals	\$674,000	473

In addition to the manufacturies already named Boise has a Sash and Door company, an institution known as the Capital Sash and Door Company, the Coast Lumber company,

Boise Lumber Company, two ice companies, and two Beef Packing companies.

The Barber Lumber company has a fine plant with a capacity of a million feet a day located near Boise. It will resume operations in a few months. This company employs a large number of men and in addition to its lumber output, manufactures immense quantities of fruit boxes. In order to bring its timber to the mill the Barber Lumber company has perfected plans for building a railroad into the Boise Basin which will develop considerable new business for this city.

The following paragraphs from the columns of the Idaho Daily Statesman's annual for 1912 is of interest in this connection:

"During 1912 two important manufacturing concerns have entered the field. They are the Boise Stone company and the Western Bottling company. Both are organized on broad lines.

The Boise Stone company has commenced the develop-



Dam and Mill of Barber Lumber Company. Capacity 140,000 Feet per Day



FREIGHTING WOOL IN FROM THE RANGE

ment of the splendid stone quarry properties near the city. The quality of the stone is equal to anything found in the United States. The company is preparing to ship its product to all points in the west. The company is now constructing a tramway that will carry the rock to the shipping point.

The Western Bottling company was launched during the year with a full line of bottled soft drinks, extracts and specialty goods in the bottled line. It is shipping its products to all points in the intermountain region, and though but a new concern, is already preparing to enlarge its plans.

The cigar manufacturing business has made a notable advance in the last year. Local manufacturers have raised the standard of their goods and made popular their brands. They have thereby increased the demand for them in their home territory, and to see a Boise man calling for a Boise made cigar is no longer an uncommon sight."

BOISE'S VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Boise's volume of business has increased steadily every year. The much wider area covered by her wholesale trade in comparison with other cities of much larger size, together with the reasonable prices at which her merchandise is offered to purchasers gives Boise a commanding position in this respect.

Her jobbing trade is one of the factors that makes Idaho's capital great in a business sense.

In the year 1912 the volume of business of Boise was easily \$10,000,000 as compared with \$8,000,000 for the previous year. This, in itself, is a measure of the progress of one year.

The wholesale district comprises 12 blocks, the buildings are mostly brick, and the houses include almost every article used by man from plows to pins and shaving soap.

About 300 people are employed by the jobbers and wholesalers. The 200 traveling salesmen who make headquarters in Boise travel from eastern Oregon far into the interior of southern Idaho. Of the 200 men who work from Boise, 57 are employed by Boise firms.

The implement and dry goods wholesale business show the largest increases. The implement jobber whose business and stock of goods are located in Boise have done \$50,000 more business this year than last. The capital and stock of the implement firms located in Boise exceed \$250,000.

The wholesale dry goods trade is credited with doing \$1,250,000 business in 1912.

The wholesale grocery business here has increased ten per cent the last year and its volume of business foots up \$45,000,000.

The hardware jobbing business has done well, the business in this department amounting to \$650,000 the past year.

Packing and produce houses report a good year. The volume of business of this department is estimated at \$1,500,000.

The Oregon Short Line reports over 3,318,000,000 pounds of freight received at the Boise freight depot and 78,982,834 forwarded.



St. Teresa's Academy Longfellow School Washington School St. Margaret's Academy

BOISE'S SCHOOLS

The public schools of Boise rank with the very best of the nation. This is quite clear from the report submitted to the Board of Education by the committee of eminent educators who recently made a thorough examination of the schools, courses of study, buildings and methods of teaching. The committee was composed of Edward Elliott, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Stayer, of Columbia University, and Dr. Judd of the Chicago University. Among other things these eminent educators say in their report:

"The course of study is comprehensive. It includes the fundamental subjects which have long been recognized as essential to any school training, and also includes those forms of organized knowledge and activity which in the last generation have transformed and enriched the course. Especially commendable is the full and unqualified recognition of the importance of such matters as health, recreation and various types of industrial activity."

"The supervisory staff of the school system is organized in accordance with the practice prevailing in the most progressive cities of the United States."

"The more evident source of strength of a school system is the standard of qualifications maintained for the teaching and supervisory staff. To be eligible for appointment to a position in the elementary schools, under the existing regulations of the board of education, a teacher must have completed a four year course of study in the high school; must be a graduate of a standard two-year normal school; and in addition, must have had at least two years of successful experience in a school system of recognized standing. Eligibility for appointment in the high school is based upon college or university graduation, and two years of approved teaching experience."

The valuation of the property belonging to the Independent school district of Boise is about \$1,000,000. There are ten school buildings in the district, all of them handsome and commodious, equipped with the latest apparatus and up-to-



BOISE'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL

date in every respect. The high school building recently completed is among the finest in the west. There are, at present, 121 teachers in the schools. In 1912 the district paid in salaries to teachers \$121,000. The present enrollment is 3943. There are 875 pupils in the high school.

Another item in relation to the educational institutions of Boise is that the enrollment in the high school is the greatest in proportion to the total enrollment than any other cities in the United States except two, Berkeley, California, and Newton, Massachusetts, and there is but a shade of difference in these two exceptions. Berkeley is the seat of the University of California and large numbers of people come there for the purpose of passing their children from the high school to the university, which accounts for the largeness of the high school enrollment there. Newton similarly plays into Harvard college. Boise high school enrollment is under normal



THREE COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSES NEAR BOISE

conditions and the exceptions noted really add to its proper fame.

In addition to the ordinary branches of an English grade and high school education, the Boise school teaches domestic science, manual training, bookkeeping, stenography and type-writing.

In addition to the public schools, Boise has three private schools and one business college. Under Protestant Episcopal auspices St. Margaret's Hall is a school for girls. It offers good advantages under high moral auspices. It has been established 20 years, has fine buildings, good equipment and teachers. There are at present 100 pupils in attendance.

St. Teresa's Academy, under Catholic auspices, is also a school for girls; has a liberal course of study and a good corps of instructors.

St. Joseph's is a school for boys and is doing good work.

Link's Business College is recognized as being one of the very best institutions of its kind in the west.

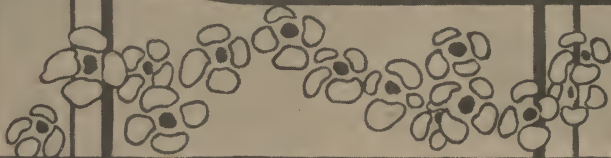
Those who wish the best educational advantages for their children, will find them in Boise. Our trolley service enables people to live anywhere down the Boise Valley, or on the bench and send their children to school in Boise. Special rates are given by the trolley company to pupils attending school.

BOISE FRUIT

The fame of Boise fruit practically girdles the world. The soil seems to be especially adapted to the raising of all kinds of fruit, small and large, excepting, of course, the tropical fruits.

In all the competitive examinations of late years, Boise fruit has taken the palm. The finest prunes in the world are raised in the Boise Valley. This fruit alone has averaged a profit to the grower of from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and the market is constantly and rapidly growing. There is not much good prune land anywhere in the west, and hence there is no probability of over production.

No jucier, or finer looking apples are raised anywhere



One Year Old Apple Orchard and Three Year Old Apple Orchard near Boise



A Boise Prize Winning Exhibit at Apple Show

than in and around Boise. When rightly handled they yield a profit of from \$100 to \$400 an acre.

There is no danger of over production, for the apple market is constantly being enlarged. Millions of people in different parts of the world are hungry for the delicious apples produced in this section of the country. With increased facilities for transportation and a lowering of rates which will surely come in a few years, the already large profits of our apple crops, will, no doubt, be increased.

Large areas around Boise are given over to peaches and cherries. One cherry orchard that has been bearing but a few years has done so exceptionally well, that its owner established a canning plant on his acreage, and is now putting up the finished product, much to his own advantage. Peaches do remarkably well, all the finest varieties being produced in abundance.



PICKING FRUIT NEAR BOISE

Boise pears are the astonishment of all who see and eat them. For many years California was ahead of all other states of the west in the matter of raising Bartlett pears. For a long time Boise Bartlett pears were looked upon as being inferior to the California product, but in point of flavor and freedom from blemishes, the Boise Bartlett pear far outtops that of California and is a great favorite in the market.

Apricots are produced in large quantities and are of the very finest quality.

In the matter of small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, etc., Boise cannot be excelled.

A few acres set out in small fruits under any of the irrigated canals of this section, is a competence for any family. Published statements under the signature of some of the best fruit growers, in and around Boise, men of irreproachable reputation, will be furnished cheerfully to those who send in applications, showing what immense profits there are in fruit raising.

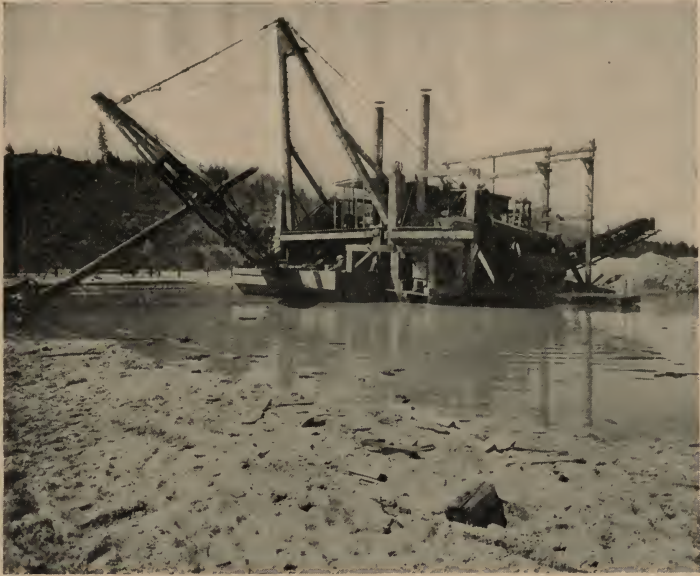
Apart from the general market for fruits as they are shipped away from here, the local market from the adjacent mines is exceptionally good and very valuable to the fruit grower. The mining camps near Boise take a large amount of fresh fruit and pay good prices for the same.

Then, again, through the efforts of the Commercial Club and leading citizens of Boise, a canning factory has been established here, which, while yet in its beginning, has sent out a large output during the past year and is preparing to do more.

One feature of the fruit industry of Boise is worthy of special mention—the certainty of the crop.

With the exception of very early fruit which is sometimes caught by an early frost, the trees and the vines produce unfailingly. This liability to frost is now being avoided by smudging.

The fruit growers of Boise are not dependent upon uncertain rains for the maturity of their crops. By virtue of our splendid irrigation system, the water for necessary quan-



PLACER MINING IN BOISE BASIN

tity is absolutely under the control of the grower, and he can put it on and take it off at will. There is a wealth of sunshine that matures the fruit crop, so that fruit growers here are working with the least possible modicum of risk.

Within a few miles of Boise, either down the valley, or over the Bench, and within easy access of the city's fine trolley lines, are good tracts of land that can be obtained very reasonably. Homeseekers and those desiring to pay special attention to fruit growing, can secure from five to ten acres, either more or less, which, when set out in fruit, will yield a good living, if not a competence, and will grow in value from year to year.

THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING

This new Capitol building, the monumental section of which has recently been completed, is an architectural gem. It was built of native stone quarried from the hills near Boise, the base of granite. The construction of the building



A HOLSTEIN DAIRY HERD



The Natatorium, Boise's Famous Swimming Pool, Supplied
by Two Artesian Wells of Natural Hot Water

is heavy and substantial, and the materials entering into its construction are durable. Its dome is a close rival of the famed dome of the Congressional Library building of Washington, D. C. The interior is luxurious in its appointments and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was built. It will cost, when completed, \$2,000,000. About one million dollars have already been expended. The building is distinguished from other capitols in having a bright rotunda, flooded with light, and in this, that the marble composing its finish, is of white material with dark green veinings. Its furnishings are elegant and tasteful. It is heated and ventilated according to the very latest methods.

THE NATATORIUM

This bathing, health and pleasure resort has most appropriately been called the Taj Mahal of the west. Its thermal waters are taken from three artesian wells 400 feet deep and



A Typical Farm Scene, Boise Valley
Raising Hogs on Alfalfa. These Hogs Are Fed No Grain Until Ready to Fatten

are 172 degrees Fahrenheit. The building is most picturesque and beautiful, being of the Moorish style of architecture. It has a plunge 120 feet long and 70 feet wide, varying in depth from two to 16 feet. The bottom of the plunge is lighted by 10 submarine electric lights of about 3000 candle power. Facilities are afforded for nearly every kind of bathing. There are 130 dressing rooms including bath tubs and steam baths, the latter having massage rooms in connection. There is a gymnasium on the third floor under the management of the Boise Athletic club. The artesian wells supplying the Natatorium yield 1,300,000 gallons of water every 24 hours, and are used, in addition to furnishing water for the baths and heating the building, to supply water to heat a large number of public buildings and private residences in the city. The streets of Boise are sprinkled with hot water furnished from the Natatorium wells. The Natatorium grounds are handsomely laid out and delightfully shaded. It is a general resort for the people of Boise, and a mecca for visitors. The property is valued at \$210,000, and they have recently added improvements amounting to \$10,000.

TO THOSE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN FARMING

Boise and vicinity offer very superior opportunities to those who wish to enter systematically and thoroughly into plain, everyday farming. There is probably no place in the west where an investment of a reasonable amount of money and intelligent, persevering effort will assure, in so short a time, not only a competence, but a modest fortune.

Near Boise are rich lands, all under some one of our irrigating canals that insure plenty of water and large, certain crops of all kinds of farm products at good prices and near to market.

Alfalfa is raised here in large quantities, from 4 to 8 tons to the acre in all the three crops of the season. Alfalfa is one of the very best feeds for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. It produces more fat than any other grass. Mills are going up near Boise for the purpose of grinding the alfalfa into a meal which goes far and wide to the middle west as



Making Hay in Idaho—The Sun Always Shines

feed for stock. Boise Valley farmers have received as high as \$50,000 in one spring from one community in Wisconsin for Alfalfa for the use of the fine blooded stock there. All the natural grasses are produced in abundance. Clover yields two crops a year. Timothy does well. Vegetables of all kinds especially potatoes and sugar beets.

The latter yield from 15 to 20 tons to the acre with 19 per cent of sugar. They return a profit of \$40 an acre. From 250 to 500 sacks of potatoes an acre are produced. In one instance \$1780 was received as the gross returns from six acres of ground. There are no potato bugs in the Boise Valley.

Dairying is rapidly developing into a most profitable industry in the territory immediately adjacent to Boise. Ours is a section where the cow comes swiftly and surely into her own. Pasture is good eight and one-half months in the year, and succulent storage is always obtainable. Steers are



A JERSEY FAMILY

brought to their full weight on pasture and hay and without one kernel of corn or other grain and these same steers will bring the highest market price in competition with the corn fed steers from the middle west. The cost of procuring a crop of hay is 40 per cent less than that of producing a crop of corn, and the difference goes into the farmers' pocket.

Poultry is a very profitable by-product of the farm in the Boise Valley. One of our farmers with a plant covering 20 acres with 60 buildings, and a flock of from 2,000 to 3,000 birds, and a total investment of \$5,000, cleared over \$2,000 annually. The climate is very favorable to fowls. Eggs seldom fall below 20c a dozen, and average during the year 40c a dozen.

Hogs are a prolific source of wealth to the farmer of the Boise Valley. Here hogs can be developed to 150 pounds at a cost of two cents a pound. With a ration of ground wheat and barley they can be brought in 60 days additional to from



SHEEP AND CATTLE ON THE RANGE

200 to 225 pounds. It costs from six to seven cents a pound to fatten hogs; the profit at the rate hogs usually sell for, is quite evident. An Idaho hog prefers alfalfa to grain.

BOISE'S COMMERCIAL CLUB

It may be proper in this booklet to speak modestly with reference to the work of the Boise Commercial Club. It is not many years old but it is fruitful of good works. It is composed of the leading business men of Boise with quite a sprinkling of the solid laboring class. Boise's Commercial club is built upon lines of use. The fourth story of the Boise City National Bank Building, corner of 8th and Idaho, has been taken over and is now occupied by the Commercial Club.

Apart from the amusement features and opportunity for harmless recreation, the Commercial Club rooms are so many points of energy that radiates not only over the entire city, but also over all southern Idaho. Its interests lie not only for Boise, but for all of the cities and towns in this part of the state. No question of public interest escapes its scrutiny. Every good work finds behind it Boise's Commercial Club. Its widening circles of influence extend in every direction. There are kept on hand at the club rooms all sorts of pamphlets, documents and books that tell what Boise is, and the opportunities she offers for investment. Its Secretary would be glad to furnish any of these articles on application.

Additional facts more in detail will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Commercial Club. Special pamphlets on the principal crops and farming industries are being prepared and will be sent on application.

You want to know something about the price of lands.

Improved lands with perpetual water right may be bought for \$75 to \$150 per acre; unimproved lands with perpetual water right, \$50 to \$75 per acre; land with bearing orchards, \$300 to \$600 per acre. These prices are not high, but they are constantly going higher. Considering the dividend-producing power, this land is as cheap as any on earth.

AFTERMATH.

Dear reader, our task is done and we are come to the parting of the ways. The story is told and the question presses: What do you intend to do? What are you seeking in the way of a life home for yourself and those depending on you? Do you seek a land where the sun shines and the flowers bloom, where delicious fruit gladdens the boughs, where the air is instinct with health, where a competence and even a modest fortune waits on a modicum of toil? A land of lofty mountains and fertile valleys, where there is opportunity for all, where you and your dear ones can sit under your own vine and fig tree and enjoy all the comforts and many luxuries of life? Where a little money offers the best return for investment, the glad, wide land of the Gem of the Mountains where there is plenty and to spare?

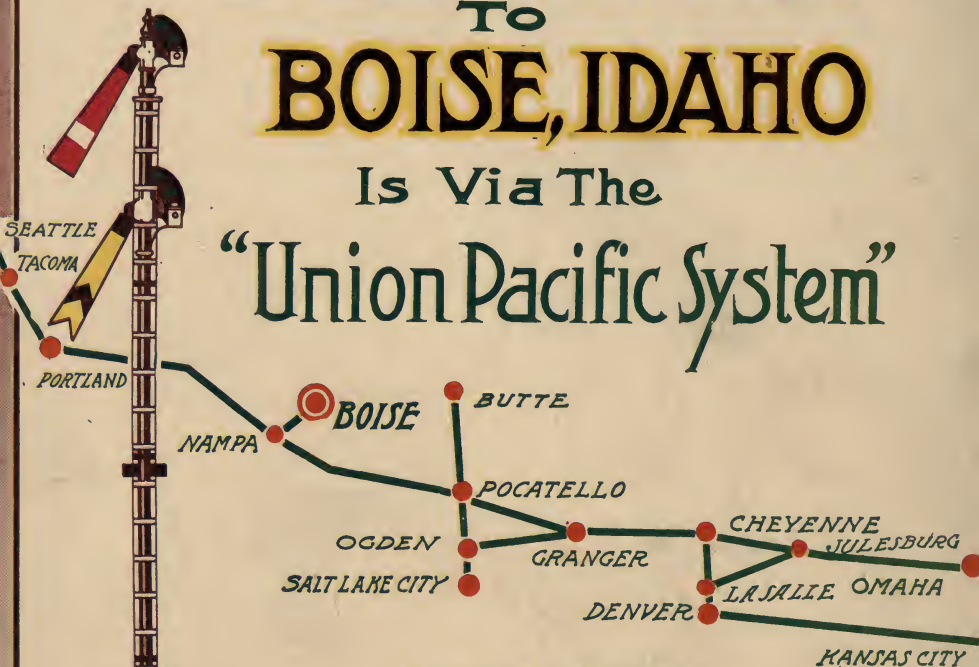
Do any of these things move you? Then act, and act promptly. Every day's delay is one more opportunity less. Boise, the beautiful, extends to you a welcoming hand.



JULY WHEAT FIELD IN SOUTHERN IDAHO

THE DIRECT WAY To BOISE, IDAHO

Is Via The
"Union Pacific System"



**Automatic Electric
BLOCK SIGNAL Protection**



You Find a Cozy, Modern Depot on arrival at Boise

Call on Union Pacific or Oregon Short Line Agents
for fares, reservations, etc., or write

GERRIT FORT

Gen. Traffic Mgr. U. P. and O. S. L. R. R.'s
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

D. E. BURLEY

Gen. Pass. Agent O. S. L. Railroad
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

