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Souvenir folder. of SCENIC

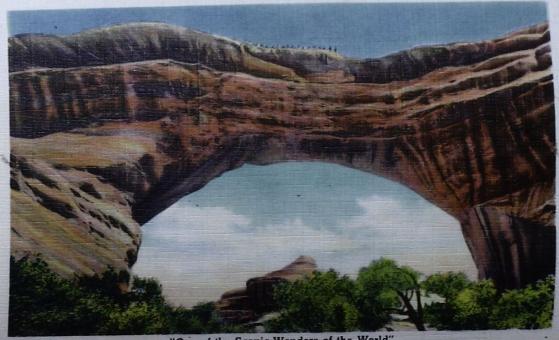
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LITAH

The Great Augusta Natural Bridge



The Great Augusta Natural Bridge, Utah

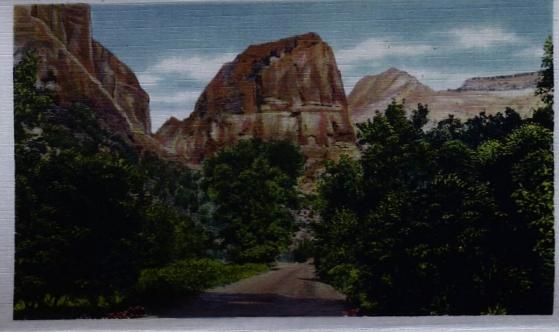


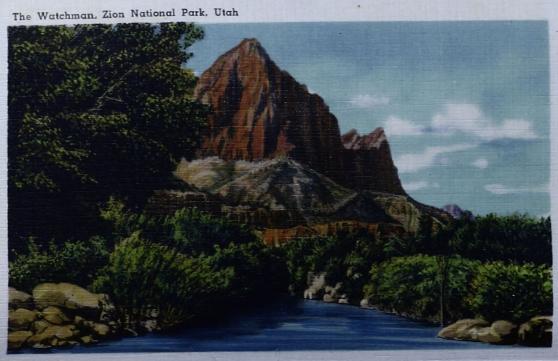
"One of the Scenic Wonders of the World"

Boat Mountain from Sunrise Point, Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah



Angel's Landing, Zion National Park, Utah

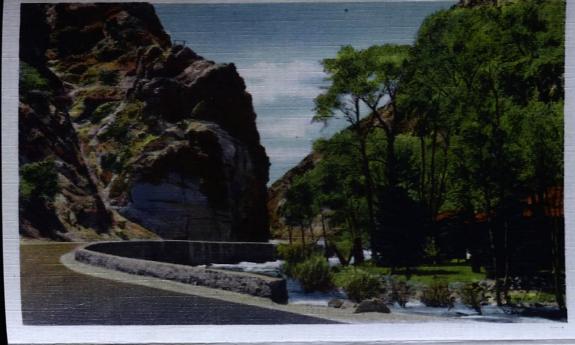


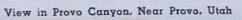


Queen Victoria, Bryce National Park, Utah



Entrance Ogden Canyon, Utah

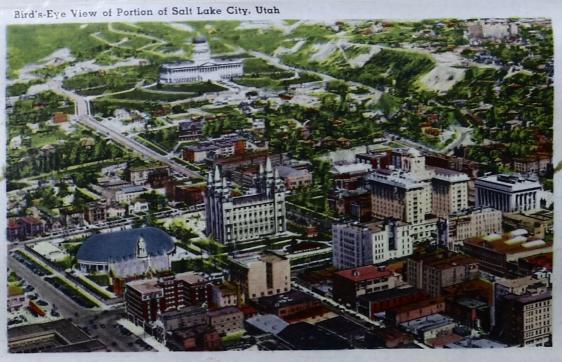






Mt. Timpanogos near Provo, Utah

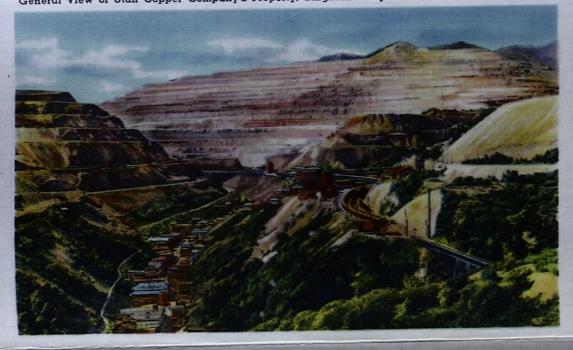




Bonneville Salt Flats, World's Fastest Speedway, near Great Salt Lake, Utah



General View of Utah Copper Company's Property, Bingham Canyon, Utah





Mormon Temple Square, Salt Lake City, Utah



Utah State Capitol Salt Lake City, Utah





Devil's Slide, Weber Canyon, Utah

State of Utah

Utah has an area of 84,990 square miles, 2,806 of which are under water. Its population at the present time is close to 600,000.

The state is immense and varied and presents an irregular and diversified topography, with lofty mountains, wide undulating plateaus and vast unpeopled deserts of salt and alkali.

The rugged Wasatch mountains extend north and south across the center of the state, dividing it roughly into two approximately equal sections. Nearly all of the arable land in Utah parallels this mountain range on the west. Here, with a rich soil, favorable climate and successful conservation of water, farmers produce nearly every crop found in the temperate zone. Water has always been the life blood of Utah and is still its most important natural resource. However, mineral resources have contributed most of the wealth of the state, with smelting ranking as Utah's most important industry.

The red deserts of Utah are among the world's foremost scenic and scientific wonders.