

water twenty five feet depositing it in sluices raised on tressels and nearly one mile long, and when farmers go to such an expense and labor, it is a sufficient evidence that it pays to do so.

This closed our visit to Idaho, and we took the afternoon train for Salt Lake City, arriving there next morning, notes on which will be referred to hereafter. We again took the train for Clear Lake, distant 200 miles, arriving there in the night. Our route took us through the Salt Lake valley and here let me say the country owes much to the industry and perseverance of the Mormons, who by the judicious use of the mountain springs and the subdivision of labor through small farms have made this valley, otherwise barren and unfruitful, to blossom as a garden for more than 150 miles, thus showing an object lesson of what may be done with the balance. At Lehi is situated the Mormon beet sugar factory which, due to the foresight and energy of Brigham Young, was the first plant in the west and now I am told makes all or most of the sugar used in that section. The company has a capital of \$700,000 on which it pays a dividend of ten per cent. per annum. They pay \$3.75 per ton for beets, which will probably be increased to \$4, but at this rate I am told farmers can make \$50 per acre on their crop, though our home farmers claim that it does not pay at \$5.00.

We noticed numerous patches of the beets on our route, which appeared thrifty and in good condition. Alfalfa is most generally grown for grass and hay and contrary to clover the first crop is generally saved for seed, the sale of which the past season produced \$35 per acre alone at Clear Lake. By the assistance and attention of C. W. Aldrich we were enabled by the use of teams to take a view of this country and its capabilities. The Central Utah Land & Irrigation Co. own a dam twenty miles in length forming a reservoir for the storage of the water of the

Sevier river, which thus covers 7672 acres of land, and storage capacity is about 60,000 acre feet, a quantity sufficient for a four months supply in case of accident. This company (largely under the control of Philadelphia capitalists) own, in addition to their canal, 10,000 acres of irrigable land and there are 50,090 acres of government land open to entry under this system, though some of it may be too high to be reached by the present standard of water. The company holds this land at \$35 per acre, including a perpetual water right, will sell at one-tenth cash with balance in nine annual payments at seven per cent. interest on deferred payments. To settlers on the government lands \$10 per acre is charged for the same water right. The maintenance is at actual cost to be assessed on the respective users in the spring. The supply of water is sufficient to draw on to the depth of seven feet without interfering with it, which, as heretofore stated, will last four months.

The Clear Lake Land & Irrigation Co. also operate a plant in this section fed from subterranean springs, more than 200 in number, which supply several lakes with water which are enclosed by levees and the water raised five feet above its natural level and covering a surface of 1400 acres, a supply sufficient for the irrigation of 15,000 acres, 10,000 of which is government and subject to entry, and 2000 of good natural hay meadow equal to any in the state. This company represents a capital of \$300,000 at a par value of \$100 per share, and for every share of stock purchased a warrantee deed is given for four acres with perpetual water right, but this is limited to the extent of 2000 acres. The maintenance is kept up by assessments for actual expenses. We regret to say that the crops under neither of these plants have been sufficiently developed owing to the financial stringency of the times, for us to express an intelligent opinion in regard to them, but reasoning from analogy, we see