

more loose the flood gates of the upper deep. Torrents of water descended, from Robert Holmes' to J. P. Wood's farms, bringing millions of tons of rock, gravel and mud, covering many acres of farms and bench land and orchards. But it came and was over in 40 minutes. Now, gentlemen, we do not want a Johnstown disaster in Willard, and all talk about bridges with Wing's bulkheads or other devices is but sheer nonsense against such mountain slides or mud floods at uncertain places along these three and a half miles of hillsides. J. N. Barker, protest against a known treacherous element of destruction being built above my residence, to endanger me and mine.

As sure as the past catastrophies have left their impress, so would it follow in the future.

With 1000 more or less cubic feet of water per second moving in a confined channel, should its egress be suddenly stopped, its banks for one or more miles would quickly overflow, and the blessing intended would be turned into an engine of destruction to life and property from which there could be no escape. Word would have to be taken or sent to the head gates forty-five miles away. And even then the whole water would flow twenty-four hours at least.

J. N. BARKER.

We the undersigned citizens, of Willard, living directly under the proposed canal, have heard the protest of J. N. Barker, and we fully endorse, and will sustain him in any action to prevent the canal being built above our homes.

GEORGE FACER,  
W. A. DALTON,  
JOHN P. WOOD,  
BENJAMIN TAYLOR,  
ROBERT HOLMES,  
ELIHU PETTIGELL.

#### WATER IN KANE COUNTY.

The following has been received by Governor Thomas, for the information of the Senate committee on irrigation, which is to visit this city next month:

KANAB, Kane Co., Utah,  
July 22, 1889.

To His Excellency Arthur L. Thomas,  
Governor of Utah Territory:

Dear Sir:—Having been appointed by the County Court of Kane County to answer your communication of June 12, I beg leave to submit the following:

Three-fourths of the surface of our county is mountains covered with timber. The other quarter is arid land, all of which would produce good crops by being irrigated. The amount now cultivated in comparison to what could be by an increase of water is very small. I will give an account of each of the principal streams separately, commencing with the

#### EAST FORK OF THE RIO VIRGIN.

On the headwaters of East Fork of this stream there are about three hundred acres under cultivation, about one quarter of which is irrigated from numerous small ditches.

Ten miles below the canyon opens out into what is called Long Valley, with an average width of half a mile and seven miles in length. In this valley are situated the towns of Glendale, Orderville and Mount Carmel, Glendale occupying the north and Mount Carmel the south end of the valley, while Orderville is centrally located.

Between Orderville and Mount Carmel, in what is known as the cove, there are fifty acres of good land that could be cultivated by an extension of the Orderville ditch and an increase of water.

About one mile below Mount Carmel a stream called

#### THE MUDDY

flows in from the west, on which about sixty acres are now cultivated and 200 more could be by an increase of water. From Mount Carmel the course of this branch of the Virgin for seven miles is a succession of narrows and small coves, said coves containing in the aggregate about three hundred acres of good land. There is a small side canyon at nearly every cove that could be dammed up and filled from the main stream in the winter season, with sufficient water to irrigate the cove. This is also the case with the Muddy branch. Many of these reservoirs will be made in time by private enterprise, but in the mountains at the head of this stream, some ten miles above Glendale, are located several sites on a large scale that could be used to hold the water up in the spring and let it down in the dry season. Being natural reservoirs they are used now by parties who farm fifteen or twenty acres near each of them. One of these sites, owned by R. G. Jolley, could be made to cover fifty acres six feet deep at an expense of \$500. Another, owned by R. G. Jolley & Co. could be made to cover 100 acres fifteen feet deep, at an expense of \$500. Another, owned by E. Potter & Co., could be made to cover 100 acres, eight feet deep, at an expense of \$500. And yet another, owned by Levanger, could be made to cover forty acres, ten feet deep, at an expense of \$500.

These sites are located in the mountains among pine timber and removed from all danger of floods, which might break or fill them with mud or debris. All the present owners ask is to be allowed to use the same amount of water from the reservoirs that they now use. There is always an abundance of snow water to fill these reservoirs and plenty of use for the water in Long valley.

#### KANAB CREEK.

On the head waters of Kanab creek are some very fine farms, comprising about 300 acres of land under cultivation and twice that amount of pasture land under fence. There are 1,000 acres of good land that could be cultivated by an increase of water, and one good reservoir site on the property of Woolley and Segmiller, which could be made to cover ten acres, ten feet deep, at an expense of \$1,000.

Immediately below these farms, at the lower end of the valley, the

mountains come almost together, and by building a dam twenty rods long and 100 feet wide a reservoir could be made that would cover a half mile square, at an average depth of thirty feet.

Eight miles below this point S. M. Anderson has a reservoir in successful operation. It is a little cove on one side of the narrow valley, with an area of about five acres. He has constructed a ditch five miles long to fill it, which he did last spring in one week to the depth of eight feet. He is cultivating fifteen acres this season and will not use half the water. He intends to irrigate fifty acres from this reservoir next season.

Twenty-five miles down from the head of Kanab Creek is the town of Kanab, the county seat of Kane County. There are no good reservoir sites in the canyon above it, but along the foothills on both sides are numerous good small sites which could be filled in the winter and so increase the amount of land cultivated many times.

#### JOHNSON RUN.

Along this stream for twenty miles the valley has an average width of half a mile all good land and many side canyons that would make good reservoirs at a small expense. The only land cultivated on this stream is the Schutampah ranch and about 150 acres at the town of Johnson, twelve miles east of Kanab, and this is all watered from springs; the stream being dry during the summer season, except when it rains, when it is a rushing torrent which is also the case in the spring for two or three months.

But the grandest reservoir site in the county is situated about three miles below the town of Johnson. Here is a long valley running east and west and the Johnson Run crosses right through the centre of it and breaks through the mountains on the south side. The gap where it breaks through is not more than one-quarter of a mile wide, and by building a dam across this gap fifty feet high the water would be backed along this valley for five miles in length and one mile in width. About two miles below this gap are situated about sixteen hundred acres of the best of land.

#### OUR COUNTY

is situated over the southern rim of the great basin and falls rapidly toward the Colorado River. The average fall of snow in our mountains is not less than fifteen feet. In the spring of the year and during summer rains the amount of water that runs into the Colorado River by hundreds of streams that are dry at other times is something that cannot be estimated. The major part of the water could be held back by the construction of reservoirs. The amount of land, water, and reservoir sites, is practically unlimited. All that is lacking is capital and labor to utilize them. We have a semi-tropical climate and one of the best and most extensive stock ranges in the Territory. But the country is sparsely settled and the people are poor and without the means to