

Over Half a Million Acres in Utah are Under the Carey Act

UNDER the Carey land act, 721,555.62 acres of land have been taken up in Utah and the projects are being rushed to completion. In 1910 about half of the projects will be completed and the lands placed on the market with water rights. The opening of these vast tracts of land will afford settlement to homeseekers where they can begin at once to cultivate the land and raise crops.

The Carey act is an act of Congress which authorizes the secretary of the interior, with the approval of the president, to contract and agree to patent to the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah such desert lands, not to exceed one million acres in each state, as the state may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, and occupied and not less than 20 acres of each 160 acre tract must be cultivated by actual settlers. The State of Utah accepted this grant and provided for its operation as follows:

An individual or a company makes application to the state to secure from the general government the segregation of certain tracts of desert land and files the necessary maps of surveys, field notes, source of water supply and evidence of water rights acquired or being acquired and other information to enable the state board of land commissioners to judge of the practicability of the scheme. The board must also be satisfied of the financial ability of the applicant to construct the irrigation system.

If the project is approved by the land board and the department of the interior, the state enters into a contract with the applicant in which the maximum price at which the applicant may sell water rights is fixed and the state agrees to sell the land at 50 cents per acre to the purchasers of water rights. No entryman may purchase more than 160 acres. The land and water are paid for in installments.

Upon proof of reclamation of the tracts a citizen has entered, the government will issue patent to the state and the state will patent to the entryman.

The first Carey act project in the State of Utah was the Lake Bonneville project under which 221,000 acres was segregated in 1897. French capital became afraid at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and nothing was done. If land is not reclaimed within 10 years after segregation, it is restored to public domain.

LIST OF CAREY ACT PROJECTS.

The Beaver Land Irrigation project, company Carey act project, Salt Lake City, Utah, has 45,226.74 acres of Carey act lands, 12,000 acres of its private holdings and 8,000 acres of state land situated in Beaver county, Utah, near Millard on the Salt Lake Route. The source of water supply is the Beaver river. Two reservoirs are being constructed to hold 36,000 acre feet. The cost of the reservoirs and canals is estimated at \$1,000,000. The project has been approved by the state and department of interior. The opening of 12,000 acres of land is contemplated before the spring of 1910. The land and water are to be purchased on installments.

The Oasis Land and Irrigation company, Carey act project of Salt Lake City, Utah, has 43,118.82 acres in Millard county 130 miles south of Salt Lake City near Lynn Junction on the Salt Lake Route. It has been approved by the state and department of interior. The construction is partially completed and water available for part of the land. The state sells this land at 50 cents per acre to persons who purchase water rights from the company. The source of water supply is the Sevier river. The cost of dam and canals is estimated at \$394,000. The company has sold 10,000 acres.

The E. Warren Stees' Carey act project of Salt Lake City, Utah, has 45,915 acres of land in Emery county, elevation 4,500 feet near Woodside on the Rio Grande Western railway 160 miles from Salt Lake City. It has been approved by the state and department of interior. The construction will begin. The estimated cost is \$140,000. The source of water is the Price river.

The Carey act project of Salt Lake City, has 29,878.89 acres in Emery county near Price. The source of water supply is Huntington creek with storage reservoirs of 27,000 acre feet. The estimated cost is \$400,000. The project has been approved by the state and upon approval of the department of interior construction will begin.

Lott, Smith, Jones and Smart Carey act project of Salt Lake City, Utah, has 30,000 acres south of former Utah Indian reservation in approximately township 9 south, range 17 east, S. L. M., in Wasatch and Uintah counties. The source of water is the Duchesne river near the projected Moffat road from Denver to Salt Lake City. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000. It has been approved by the state and when approved by the department of interior, construction will begin. By this canal certain lands within the former reservation which are only open to homestead entries will be supplied with water.

PROJECTS PENDING COMPLETION

The Green River Valley Land & Water company, Carey act project, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has about 400,000 acres in Emery county west of Green river near Green River station. The source of water is the San Rafael river. It has been approved by the state, and upon completion of papers will be filed at the United States land office and forwarded to Washington for approval by the department of interior. The estimated cost is \$1,200,000.

The Sevier River Land & Water company, Carey act project, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has 150,000 acres in Millard county near Lynn Junction on the Salt Lake Route. Part of this tract has been purchased from the state and the remainder applied for under the Carey act. The source of water is the Sevier river, and the estimated cost is \$1,000,000. The project has been approved by the state and upon completion of the papers will be filed at the United States land office to be forwarded to department of interior for approval, when construction will begin.

Under the Carey act projects a citizen of the United States or one having declared intention buys the land at 50 cents per acre from the state and buys water right from the Carey act company. The price may be paid in full

or on installments. Proof must be made that one-eighth is cultivated before a patent will be issued.

The state has two reclamation projects under the management of the state board of land commissioners and the direction of the state engineer. One of these, called the Hatchtown state reservoir project, is completed, and water will be ready to deliver for the season of 1910. Under this project the state has 4,300 acres of first class land in townships 23 and 24 south, range 3 west, Salt Lake meridian, in Garfield county, three to eight miles north of Panguitch, the capital of the county, and 35 miles south of Marysville on the Sanpete branch of the Rio Grande Western railroad. The state has constructed a storage reservoir on the Sevier river at an outlay of more than \$125,000, near Hatchtown.

The state offers the land at not less than \$2.50 per acre and the water right at a maximum of \$30 per acre. This tract is fine farm land and the water supply is abundant. The object of the state in selling the water at cost and the land at the usual state minimum is to secure settlers on improved irrigated farms. The funds for this project are taken from the state reservoir land grant fund and as fast as a project is completed and sold the money is returned to the state and used as perpetual fund for reservoir purposes. The lands under this project were selected and the works constructed under direction of the state engineer. The work on the reservoirs and canals is first class in every respect. These lands are near towns long established, with good schools, and are near the national forests, insuring fuel and grazing privileges and water protection.

PLUTE STATE RESERVOIR PROJECT.

The state has selected 25,000 acres of good land west of Sevier river in Sanpete and Sevier counties to be reclaimed by waters from the Plute state reservoir project. The state is constructing a large storage reservoir on the Sevier river in Plute county, by which an ample supply of water will be furnished to this tract. These lands are situated close to the Sanpete branch of the Rio Grande Western, and close to towns of 1,000 to 3,000 population each, as Richfield, Salina and Gunnison. The estimated cost of the project is \$350,000.

Work is being rushed on the dam and canals, and when the projected reservoir is completed some time in 1910 the land will be offered at a low price and the water at cost.

In these state projects the state has title from the general government and acquired water rights and constructed the irrigation works and sells the lands and water outright, no proof of residence or cultivation necessary, and gives the purchaser privilege of paying purchase price in full or 10 per cent down and balance in 10 equal annual amounts with 5 per cent interest on deferred amounts. When the purchase price is paid a patent will be issued to purchaser.

The soils of Utah are of the best, the water supply constant, the yield of crops abundant and the quality and flavor of grains and fruits unsurpassed.

WHY SOME MEN DON'T MARRY.

It is true that but few men, if any, elect to become bachelors—indeed, I have yet to meet the man who desired, other than in a flippant way, to live out his life in a state of single blessedness. Yet the fact remains that there are plenty of bachelors—we meet them on all hands—but it may be accepted that every single one of them meant to marry at one time or another.

Why didn't they marry? Ah, that's the rub; they want to marry, nay, more, they actually sought to marry, and there were plenty of girls about, girls quite good enough for them too, yet there they are, bachelors to the core. How does it come about?

Well, there is a type of man who, at a certain age, a marriageable age, meets a girl. Without a moment's hesitation he decides that she is the girl for him; he knows that she is his fate. As it happens, she is his fate, but not quite in the way he thought of, for when he actually proposes the question, he is sent about his business—in other words, he is rejected, with or without scorn, as the case may be. The girl then proceeds to marry another fellow.

Now, that man, as sure as sure can, becomes soured; he takes his defeat badly, he is touched on the raw,

and he resolves that never again will a woman make a fool of him—never.

There is another sort of man who can very easily develop into a bachelor, although quite against his will. He seeks a woman who will suit him in every particular, which just means that he wants a wife made to order, and not an ordinary woman.

He is sure to be disappointed, for a woman who will suit any man in every particular is not living—you cannot get hold of a woman like that, no matter where you turn. This man really wants too much, and values himself too highly; he thinks he is cut out for good things, and, accordingly, seeks to marry a woman to whom the word "superlative" applies in every way. Can one wonder if he remains single all his days?

Then there is the man who cannot propose—he simply cannot put the question to a young lady. He yearns to marry, and perhaps gets hold of the right girl—but he cannot speak; time and again he makes an effort; time and again he is foiled one way or another; and so his proposal hangs fire, and probably never comes off. Also there is the very good-looking young man—a non-marrying type, if ever there was one; he knows scores of nice girls, all of them worthy and quite capable of taking up the post of wife. He is able to marry, but what is he to do? He likes them all equally; he knows he ought to settle down; in fact, he wants to do so, but how on earth can he pick out one girl when he knows quite well that a round dozen are expecting him to propose?

A man of this kind is liable to hesitate too long, and ere he knows what is happening he is into set bachelor habits—and he sticks to them all his life very often.

There is one sort of man who does not marry—I have met a few of his kind; he wants to marry a girl with a bit of hard cash. Now, we all of us know what a hard task it is to capture the love of a maid with a little cash, so it may be assumed that such a man starts out on an almost hopeless quest. He could marry if he liked, but the very girls to suit him, alas! are maids of the penniless order.

Accordingly he remains a bachelor in the end.

Then, again, I know for a fact that a lot of men do not marry for this one

reason—they, one and all, want to wed pretty girls, while they themselves are as plain-looking as a man can be. Of course, they are passed over by good-looking girls who will have none of them; but, all the same, they really could marry, for they have plenty of chance of marrying plain Janes. But no, they do not seek that sort of wife; the women they marry must be pretty; plain-looking ones they won't have at any price.

Result—they evolve into bachelors eventually—not, mark you, that they could not marry, but because they could not get exactly what they sought.

There are men who do not marry because the women they loved slipped into the shadows when love was in its heyday; they feel that no other women can be set in the places which their dead loves occupied, and whether this be right or otherwise, we cannot but admire the men who adopt that course.

Yes, it is quite true that many men want to marry, but cannot—not that they actually could not, but because they will not by reason of not getting just exactly what they want.—San Francisco Chronicle.

UTAH HAY FETCHES BIG PRICES IN LOCAL MARKETS

THERE was a big stir in Utah earlier in the year, the price of timothy going up to \$25 per ton last spring, and alfalfa to \$18, and hard to get at that. This was due to the eight months' winter as well as the increase in the amount of live stock accompanying the growth of population. An unpleasant feature of the hay situation is that farmers are neglecting to keep out the June grass which is said to be creeping fast in Utah meadows. Unless something is done to counteract this evil, the quality average of the Utah hay crop will be rapidly lowered. Dealers advise also an increase in acreage to supply the ever growing market. The prices to obtain this winter will largely depend on the weather. If the winter is open and mild, so that stock may be pastured out, there will be less consumption, and prices will not rise abnormally. But with a close, hard winter, hay is likely to become very scarce and high.

Development of Oil Fields in Big Horn Basin.

IT has been a little over a year since oil was struck in the Big Horn Basin in northern Wyoming. In that time several companies have secured holdings and are pushing the development of the field as rapidly as possible. The discovery was made as a result of drilling near a seep where the escaping gas melted snow as fast as it fell.

The oil occurs in three distinct anticlines, located at Garland, Byron and Cowley. Only the Garland anticline has been prospected and already six producers have been "brought in." The strike of these anticlines, or oil reservoirs, is northwest and southeast.

The strata dip on the Garland, making the formation rather dome shaped. On the southeast end of the Garland field, the Montana-Wyoming company has three producers and is joining directly on its ground, another running northwest along the crest of the anticline, the Utah-Wyoming Oil Co. has the same number. The latter company controls the top of the anticline for a distance of about five miles. Flanking its holdings and the holdings of the Montana-Wyoming Oil Co., Bullfrog Clark as well as California operators are drilling with standard machines. The Utah-Wyoming Oil Co. controls the Byron anticline as well.

Statistics show that the oil production of last year was \$16,000,000 greater than the combined output of gold and silver; that the production by independent producers and refiners was eight times that of the Standard Oil; that in the last nine years the Gulf Coast region has produced 15,000,000 barrels of oil and that in California they are as deep as 5,322 feet. The best wells have been found to be in the deepest sands.

There is more of the asphaltic oil produced than there is of the paraffin. Hence the latter oil commands a higher price and has a readier market, especially on account of its refining qualities. The Big Horn Oil has a paraffin base and carries 34 per cent gasoline and benzene with 43 per cent of the illuminating oils and 21 per cent of the lubricants. It has a gravity of 44 Baume.

As yet it has been encountered only in the first sand. No deep wells have been attempted in the district. The geological formation as studied by Dr. Pack, professor of geology at the state school of mines, shows two other oil sands at lower horizons. At Cody and at Gray Bull, oil has been encountered in the sand that corresponds to the second sand in this field.

It has been the history in oil fields that the second and third sands are more productive than the first. Already a refinery has been constructed to care for the output of the first sands and is in operation. Expert opinion is that the great volume of oil will be found in the deeper sands and the operators in the field are working in that direction. The Utah-Wyoming Oil Co. has ordered machinery and is planning an extensive campaign of development. Eastern capital has been attracted and it is stated on good authority that the next year will see over \$1,000,000 invested in this field.

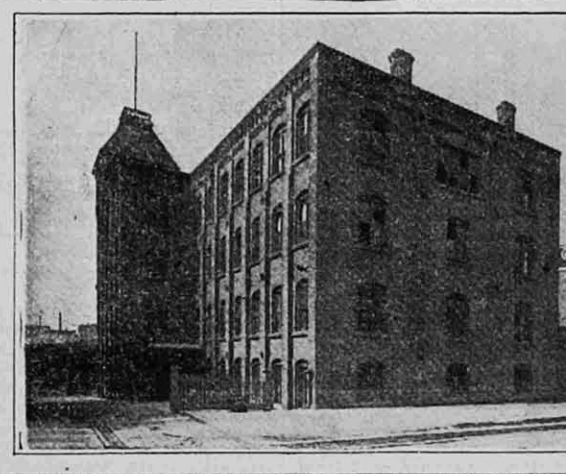
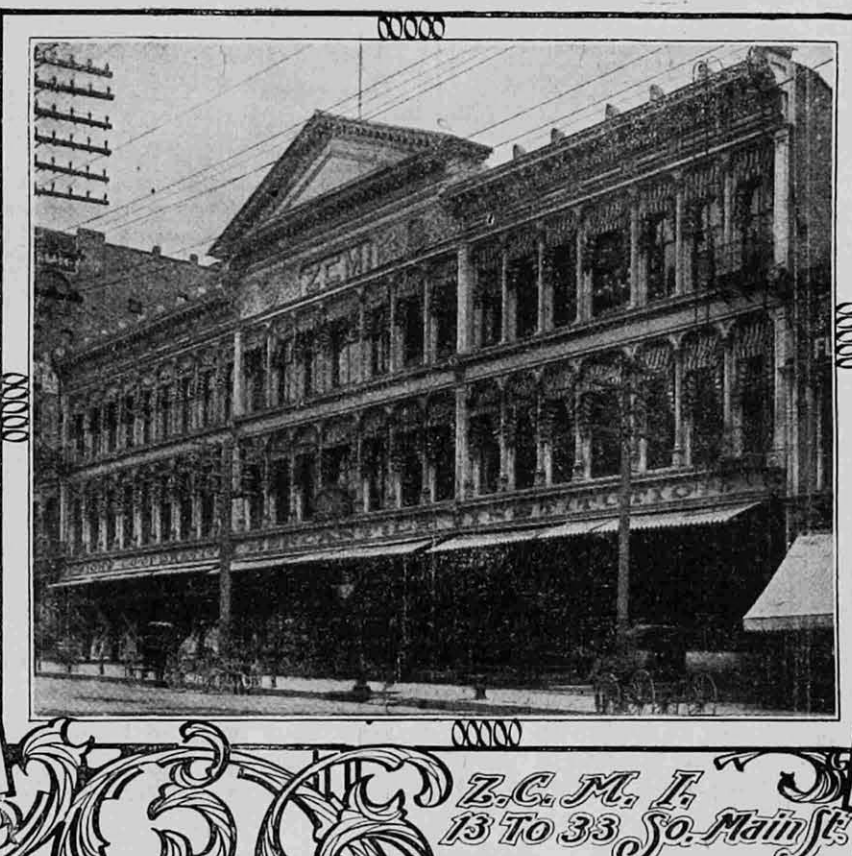
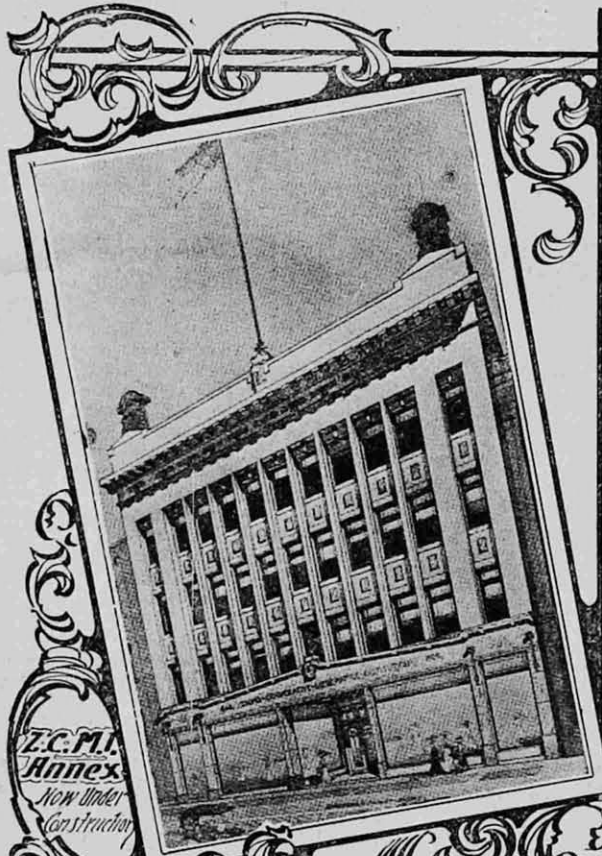
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