

# DRAINAGE WOULD BE PROFITABLE

Engineer in Charge of Experiments on Nine Mile Ridge Submits Report.

IS CAPABLE OF CULTIVATION

Soil White Heavily Charged With Alkali, Contains Much Plant Food—Cost Comparatively Small.

The report of C. F. Brown, engineer in charge of the drainage experiments covering a large section of the alkali lands in Salt Lake county, has been submitted to the government with the data pertaining to the subject. The cost of the drainage of the district investigated is given in figures, the conclusion being reached that it would be a profitable investment to expend the money necessary to properly drain the land. The investigations have been carried on under the co-operation of the Utah experiment station and the government, and covers the sections known as Nine Mile Ridge. Following is the report:

This tract comprises sections 20, 21, and portions of 22, 27, 28 and 29, township 1 north, range 2 west, S. L. base and meridian. It lies about nine miles west of Salt Lake City, and three miles from the lake shore on the west. The soil is classified by Gardner and Stewart in the soil survey of the Salt Lake valley as Jordan sandy loam. It is a virgin soil from four to five feet deep, covered with shadeless, underlaid with sand, and with the water table ranging from three to five feet from the surface. Sorghum and alfalfa have been grown successfully on a small area. About 10 acres on section 21 last season and irrigated. This season, nine tons were harvested in two crops without irrigation. A washed out head gate was the cause of the water failure. Potatoes and beets were planted last spring. They grew throughout the season but did not amount to much because not irrigated.

## THE FIRST WORK.

Our first reconnaissance was made July 3, 1907, by Messrs. C. G. Elliott, engineer in charge of drainage investigations, office of experiment stations, U. S. department of agriculture, S. M. Woodward and myself. We were accompanied by Messrs. Thomas J. Almy and Thomas Jeremy, owners of the tract. The scheme was pronounced feasible if properly handled as a whole and drained with open ditches six feet deep and half a mile apart.

Many attempts have been made in this valley and in other arid states to handle such lands without drainage. Where the natural drainage has been good, these lands become as valuable as any, but where it is deficient and no artificial drainage has been provided, the attempts have resulted in failure. If the work of these investigations during the last three years had been published, it would be sufficient to show that such lands have been and are being successfully reclaimed by under drainage. The experiment on the Swaney tract near this city by the bureau of soils, and the Utah experiment station, is a fine demonstration of what can be done with the heavy low lands of this section when they are in the worst possible stage. This experiment was begun five years ago and the whole tract is now growing alfalfa. It is a fair stand and is paying. Of course it costs considerable to drain such lands.

## GENERAL DRAINAGE PLAN.

As stated before, a general plan for the ridge was outlined at the time of Mr. Elliott's visit, but a level survey was necessary before attempting to plan the drains and irrigation system in detail sufficient to make a reliable estimate of the cost. A plane table survey carrying elevations was planned but was abandoned for the level because of a poor instrument and conditions of the atmosphere. Levels were run around every 40-acre tract. The elevation was taken from a bench mark established by City Engineer Kelsey in his survey of the sur-

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plus canal at Cohn's slough, three miles east of the ridge. A line was also run along the North slough to the lake shore and the lake water level determined.

## TWO THOUSAND ACRES.

The project comprises about 2,000 acres of good land. It has an average elevation of 15 feet above the level of the lake. The surface slope is approximately three feet to the mile both north and west, with the highest point 21 feet above the level of the lake at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 28. Generally the surface is smooth, but small bumps or knolls from six to eight feet high which are found in small patches will make an allowance for leveling necessary.

## LITTLE HARD PAN.

The soil survey already referred to, classifies a large portion of this land as having a thin carbonate hard pan from 15 to 25 inches below the surface. Of 45 test holes 5 feet deep and evenly distributed over the soil, only two showed hard pan. There are several small areas of this formation in the tract, but they are by no means serious. The drainage outlet shown on the map as the North Slough and the installation of a pumping plant, the details of which will be treated later and shown on the map.

## GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATES.

The U. S. department of agriculture, through the irrigation and drainage investigations of the office of experiment stations, in co-operation with the Utah experiment station, has been engaged in drainage studies and the reclamation of alkali lands in this state for the past three years. During this time, experiments have been made in eight different counties. The success attained in most of these has been marked. Besides this the department has been doing co-operative work along these lines in the states of Washington, Montana, California, Colorado, Idaho, Texas and New Mexico. Mr. Elliott has had 25 years experience in the drainage problems of the middle west in addition to five years in the department, which has been about equally divided between humid and arid drainage work. The department has considered that where efforts were being made along these lines it is well to have the work of the department, plans, etc., to the extent of their available funds and time. It is under this provision that we have assisted in this project. Messrs. Almy and Jeremy, owners of the tract and the Best-Reed-Kelsey Investment Co., who are undertaking to finance the scheme, have assisted and borne a portion of the expense of the survey.

## THEORY OF ALKALI RECLAMATION.

What is commonly known as alkali lands are those lands in arid sections in which there is an excess of alkaline salts to the extent that plant production is prevented or seriously interfered with. Nearly all of the arid regions have an abundance of these salts, but they are so uniformly distributed that they do not interfere with crop production until after one or more years of irrigation. The salts are very soluble, in lands where the water table is near the surface the application of water fills the soil to saturation. The alkaline salts in solution readily and are carried to the surface with the soil moisture as it rises to the surface by capillary attraction. When the water evaporates the alkali is left behind on the surface. Prof. Hilgard reports the limit to which the water will rise by capillary attraction as 3 feet for clay soils and less for loams. As a result, the salt accumulates rapidly at the surface unless excessive evaporation is prevented. Evaporation may be prevented by a reasonable lowering of the water table by drainage and surface mulching or shading of crops.

The prevalent notion that alkali can be washed out by heavy and frequent irrigations without underdrainage is wrong. There is another idea held by some that such lands can be successfully handled by applying just sufficient water to supply the plant needs without any seepage. Of course this will concentrate the alkali at the surface in time. The method of flooding the surface by checks and then sluicing the water away does not remove much alkali for the reason that the salts go into solution so readily and are carried down into the soil by the first water that reaches them. The only successful and permanent way is by underdrainage, and the use of moderate quantities of water.

## SUPPLIED WITH PLANT FOOD.

It is a well known fact that the soils of these sections are well supplied with all of the elements of plant food. The fertility of these soils when the moisture conditions are properly controlled are wonderful. Irrigation water cannot be applied practically without seepage or drainage water. If water in its downward movement through the soil passes out through the drains, it carries its load of alkali and the land is improved. If on the other hand it has considerable lateral movement and is allowed to rise near to the surface in other parts of the field, the alkali is accumulated there. This is what usually happens with the irrigation of hillside lands. Nothing can be done beforehand to prevent this but drains should be so placed as to intercept such seepage where it first appears on the surface. This particular tract will not be troubled from the seepage from other lands. If the water table is lowered sufficiently to 5 or 6 feet, the soil will readily care for all ordinary application of water and rainfall.

## OPEN DRAINS.

As stated before, open drains were decided upon by Mr. Elliott and myself as the best method of draining this tract. The sandy loam and sand subsoil which underlies the tract will respond to such drainage and keep the water table practically to the depth of the ditches. The following is the section of the drain ditches: bottom width, 6 feet, side slopes, 1 horizontal to 1 vertical; and depth 6 feet. The grades will be from 2 to 3 feet per mile. The bottom width may seem large, and be questioned. The first and main reason is that the effective depth of any drain is to the surface of the water. If the ditch is narrow, the water which it must carry runs deeper and the depth of way of 16 feet making a total of 22 feet is about the minimum width in which a machine will work. There is a third reason which is also good. It is that such ditches will work effectively with less cleaning and will be less likely to become obstructed with very little slide, etc. The drains are located with respect to draining the soil and affording outlets or supplementary life lines and surface waste water if necessary. Each drain will require a right of way of 16 feet making a total of 22 acres waste. The waste banks should be left for filling as the land will in time become valuable enough to lay life in the ditches and cover.

## COST OF DRAINAGE.

This class of work will require the use of machines. There are two types of ditching machines that might be used successfully on this job. One known as the F. C. Austin Drainage Excavator, which is a scraper cutting from side to side and making true side slopes. The other is a drag boat type of steam shovel. The latter might offer some difficulty in moving on account of the sand, but it is the simplest machine and the one that has been used the most. The estimate of the cost is made on the basis of 15 cents per

cubic yard. The following table will show the division of the cost:

Drain No.	Acres.	Cost.
1	800	\$ 5,466.80
2	360	2,603.25
3	480	3,043.80
4	400	2,917.60
5	150	1,041.00
		\$14,217.75

## COVERED DRAINS.

Covered drains will not be needed to any great extent, but to be on the safe side they will be considered and an allowance made. The larger part of the need for drainage in irrigated fields is caused from the seepage from neighboring and higher fields. It is possible that the seepage from these fields may cause some trouble in the lower portions and away. If it does come, it can be prevented and the only course is to irrigate and provide such drainage when and where it develops that it is necessary. The cost of draining irrigated lands with tile in this state where they have become thoroughly water-logged ranges from \$15 to \$15 per acre. When such drainage is provided as soon as the seepage shows, the cost is very materially reduced. A liberal allowance will be \$2.50 per acre. The total for tile is equal \$4,000.00.

The duty of water of amount required for irrigation on which the sizes of canals, laterals, pumps, etc., are estimated, is on second foot, one acre foot per second for each 80 acres. This is the standard when properly used. The season should extend from June 1 to Sept. 30.

## ELEVATION OF LAND.

The water supply comes from the Jordan river through the Surplus canal and the North Point Consolidated canal. The latter has a low grade and the water flows very slowly. In making the present survey, the elevation was taken from the bottom of the flume on the North Point Consolidated canal, where it crosses the Cohn slough. The elevation was given at 4,244.7 feet by Kelsey. Running to this land, we found that the elevation was 4,249.0 feet, or more than four feet higher. By the present canal, the distance between these points is over four miles. A glance at the map and the elevation, which is given just in units and tenths, will convince one that the irrigation of this tract can not be accomplished by means of this canal. As the surrounding country is low, the only solution is to pump. The shortest distance with the least excavation proves to be by way of cutting a new canal from the south quarter of section 22, west, and southwest of Bailey's lake and down the Bond slough a distance of three miles to the pump house. The canal will be six feet wide on the bottom with side slopes of one to one and a depth of three feet. The grade will be 1.32 feet per mile. Leveling and its consequent seepage will be avoided and the water taken directly to the high point of the land. The amount of excavation will be 15,340 cubic yards at 15 cents per yard; this equals \$2,296. This means that the old canal should be filled in where it crosses the tract.

For a low lift and a large quantity of water, the centrifugal pump is best. The following is a summary of the cost of the plant:

The laterals or ditches for conveying the water to the different parts are shown and named on the maps. These ditches are shallow, being from 1½ to 2 feet in depth and the estimate is based on a cost of 10 cents per cubic yard. There are three different sections based on the quantity of water to be carried. The main, named ditches have

The laterals or ditches for conveying the water to the different parts are shown and named on the maps. These ditches are shallow, being from 1 1/2 to 2 feet in depth on the estimate based on a cost of 10 cents per cubic yard. There are three different sections based on the quantity of water to be carried. The following named ditches have a section of 3 feet bottom width, 1 1/2 feet deep and 1-1 side slopes. Bond ditch, north and south laterals; and all of the laterals on the Jeremy, Almy-Westman and Bond ditches. The Jeremy and Bond ditch mains are 3 feet wide on the bottom and 2 feet deep, with 1-1 side slopes. The Bond ditch is 5 feet wide on the bottom and 2 feet deep. The cost of excavating is \$1,534.21, and 25 per cent for headgates, etc., \$384.50; total, \$1,918.71.

## CHARGE FOR MAINTENANCE.

The items of canal reconstruction can not be properly charged to this project, as the capacity of the canal is three or four times the amount that will be used on this tract. It would seem that a liberal charge annually for maintenance be made on all of the stock and that improvements be made as fast as they could be with the funds thus provided. The Bear river canal system in Boxelder county, Utah, has such an annual charge of \$1 per acre which keeps the system in perfect condition and pays interest on the money invested. To this charge for maintenance there should also be added enough to cover the cost of the pumping and depreciation of pumping plant. On a basis of 2 cents per acre, \$400 per power and 4 per cent on money, a maintenance charge of \$1.50 per acre per annum would cover it. The total maintenance charge would then be \$2.50 per acre, which is not excessive.

## COST SUMMARY.

Drainage, open.....	\$14,217.75
Drainage, covered.....	5,000.00
Clearing and leveling.....	10,000.00

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For 1,000 acres of good land this is an expenditure of \$15.35; original cost of land and water, \$21; total, \$36.35. If the land is properly farmed it will pay interest on the money invested from the start.

## ELKS MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Annual Exercises in Salt Lake Theater Sunday Evening.

Sunday evening, at the Salt Lake Theater, commencing at 8 o'clock, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will hold their annual memorial services. The day is observed on the first Sunday in December each year, when the memory of departed members is recalled. Following is a list of deceased local Elks:

W. W. Miles, E. J. Pratt, F. H. Peters, J. W. Smith, Lester Fullish, A. Watkins, K. A. Kior, P. K. Holtman, P. J. McKenna, Louis Goldsmith, M. Miller, Henry Siegel, W. A. Nelson, John E. Hill, Jr., P. A. H. Franklin, Geo. D. Inman, W. P. Caffey, H. M. Saylor, W. P. Lynn, J. W. Heywood, J. D. Norton, Max A. Peters, J. E. Owen, Hogle, Jno. C. Laux, R. L. McElroy, A. C. Watson, W. E. Root, L. E. Ritter, Frank Washburn, Lester Taylor, C. L. Miller, S. A. Benson, D. P. Huddart, Otto C. Bersback, W. J. McIntyre, E. V. McCune, Geo. H. Neville, C. M. Neumann, F. A. Lange, Nathan Young, W. D. Parker.

The program to be rendered Sunday evening is as follows:

Orchestra—"March".....Gounod  
Opening Ceremonies.....  
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Responses.....Officers of the Lodge  
Invocation.....The Chaplain  
Orchestra—"The Lost Chord".....Sullivan  
Quartet—"Christian, the Morn Breaks Sweetly Over Thee".....Shelley  
Miss Evans, Miss Holt, Mr. Graham, Mr. Ensign.  
Solo—"Be Thou Faithful Unto Death".....Mendelssohn  
Mr. Fred C. Graham.  
Eulogy.....James C. Leary  
Solo—"Fear Not Ye Oh Israel".....Buck  
Solo—"Miss Edna Evans."  
Orchestra—"The Lost Chord".....Sullivan  
Annual Memorial Address.....  
Solo—"Oh Tender Loving Shepherd".....Gilbert  
Mr. H. S. Ensign.  
Orchestra—"Andante Religioso".....Thome  
Quartet—"Jubilate Deo".....Shilling  
Miss Evans, Miss Holt, Mr. Graham, Mr. Ensign.  
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Doxology.....The Lodge and Audien  
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