

MASS MEETING.

TABERNACLE, G.S.L. City, }
Nov. 26, 1864, 11 a.m.

At a mass meeting of the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake county called pursuant to previous notice, John Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair by unanimous vote.

Mr. George A. Smith offered prayer. Mr. Robt. L. Campbell was voted Clerk, and Mr. Geo. D. Watt, Reporter.

The chairman stated the objects of meeting to be to take into consideration the necessity and feasibility of taking one half of the waters of the Jordan river and bringing the same on the east side of the Jordan to this city for irrigation and navigation.

No argumentation is needed to show that the lots in this city and vicinity need more water. There is not one third of the water available that is required for irrigation in the dry season. An artesian well is started and is now dug 165 feet deep: this is an experiment, by the City Council and others, but if successful, which we hope it will be, it will not afford sufficient water for irrigation. We are blessed with a natural reservoir—Utah Lake—which holds an immense volume of water. History tells us that in Egypt a reservoir was dug by manual labor some 50 miles in circumference into which the water of the Nile was conveyed in canals and aqueducts.

It is something of an undertaking to bring the waters of the Jordan to water our lands, but it is believed that our circumstances now warrant us in prosecuting the work. Its feasibility has been duly considered. Estimates have been made of canals of different sizes. One 12 feet wide at the bottom, 3 feet deep, with a flare of 1 foot to every foot in height; another 16 feet broad at the bottom, and a third 20 feet broad at the bottom with the same slope. It is thought best, at first to dig the canal 12 feet wide and increase it to 20 feet by and by.

Estimates and data concerning these will be laid before the meeting. A substantial dam will have to be built in Jordan. The farmers on the Cottonwoods who have plenty of water may think it a hardship to have their land taxed to construct a canal to benefit the city and contiguous lots, but when it is remembered that the city was settled first, and that in 1849 the Legislature granted a portion of the waters on the Cottonwoods for to irrigate the city and five-acre lots, and made appropriations from time to time to assist in the completion of the work; and that these facts have been patent to every settler on the Cottonwoods, they will readily concede the priority of right to the city. But it is not the wish of the citizens of this city to benefit themselves at the expense of the settlers on the Cottonwoods. The object is to organize a company with means sufficient to bring the waters from the Jordan, which will supply all abundantly.

The estimated cost of a 12 feet canal is \$217,000 with \$70,000 additional for dam, bridges, and flumes. At first sight this seems a large amount, but when we consider the benefits to be derived commercially as well as agriculturally, it is comparatively a small sum. The Trustee-in-Trust, as one item, will give \$50,000 to have the privilege of boating the granite rock from Big Cottonwood, for the building of the Temple. If for the construction of one building it is worth that amount, how much is it worth for the whole city? Another item—coal—no coal suitable for blacksmithing has been discovered nearer this point than San Pete, which has to be hauled about 120 miles to this city.

If an estimate is made of the benefits to the farming interests, perhaps one or two crops, with a plentiful supply of water, would pay for the construction of the canal. Some in this city would give \$100 if they could be insured plenty of water for their lots for one season only.

An assessment might be made of \$100 on each city lot, the same on the five-acre and ten-acre lots, and on each ten-acre in cultivation on the east side of Jordan. The amount assessed need not be collected all at once, but by installments, perhaps fifty per cent. at a time, and the greatest part of this would be in labor; and as much as possible thereof this winter, so that next spring the granite can be boated to the city.

If this project is carried out, thousands of acres in this county can be brought into successful cultivation which now lie waste. The statistics and canal data will be laid before this meeting, and they can adopt such measures as they please.

Mr. Joseph A. Young said it was a settled fact that this canal had to be constructed or that parts of the cultivat-

ed lands in this county had to be abandoned. He read an estimate of the land in cultivation in this county on the east side of Jordan, amounting in round numbers to 23,000 acres; also the following table of canal data:

DIMENSIONS OF CANAL.									
Length in Miles.	Breadth on Bottom.	Depth of Water.	Incline per mile.	Area of Cross Section of Water.	Velocity of Current per hour in feet.	Amount of Water discharged per 24 hours, after deducting one-half for evaporation, waste, etc.	Square feet of ground which one cubic foot of water will irrigate.	No. of Acres which can be irrigated.	Per Day.
32.	12 feet.	3 feet.	20 inches.	45 feet.	1 1/2, 200 Feet.	4,705,200.	24.	2042.	18,404.
32.	16 feet.	3 feet.	20 inches.	57 feet.	1 1/2, 510 Feet.	6,238,080.	24.	3187.	24,050.
32.	20 feet.	3 feet.	20 inches.	60 feet.	1 1/2, 50 Feet.	7,775,200.	24.	4288.	29,081.
CUBIC YARDS OF EXCAVATION PER MILE.									
Which can be thrown.	Cost to be excavated.	Cost to be put in flumes.	Cost to be put in bridges, etc.	Average Cost of Excavation per Mile.	Total Cost of Excavation.	Estimated Amount for Bridges, etc.	TOTAL COST OF CANAL.		
4,480.	40.	8,320.	60.	\$12,000.	\$217,000.	\$70,000.	\$287,000.		
4,888.	40.	12,500.	60.	\$12,000.	\$317,000.	\$70,000.	\$387,000.		
4,888.	40.	18,555.	60.	\$12,000.	\$415,000.	\$70,000.	\$485,000.		

The velocity of currents in the above table is calculated from the formulas of Eytelwein and Bidone, which according to the Edinburgh Encyclopedia have been tested with satisfactory results.

Mr. Young, said he was aware that many would question the possibility of combining irrigation and navigation in the same canal, but in illustration of its practicability he referred to the Ganges canal in India, constructed by the British Government for watering 5,400,000 acres of land for the culture of cotton, etc. This canal, with its branches, is 880 miles long, 140 feet wide, and 10 feet deep with a fall of 18 inches per mile, which owing to the greater volume of water, gives a current of 3 miles and nearly a quarter per hour. This canal is successfully navigated its whole length.

Mr. Young also read estimates from reliable data on the present carrying

trade from the south, which is herewith submitted in tabular form:

ESTIMATED YEARLY CARRYING TRADE FROM THE SOUTH.

ARTICLES. UTAH AND JUAB COUNTIES.					
Bushels.	weight tns lbs	distance hauled.	Present cost of hauling.	Amount saved by boating.	
Wheat	44,844	1345 640			
Oats	7,941	138 1935			
Barley	2,340	53 320			
Hay		438			
Potatoes	9,570	287 740			
Corn	4,275	119 1400			
Meat		10 980			
Molasses	2171	11 1881			
		24071896	\$48,143	\$24,071	
SANPETE COUNTY.					
Wheat	44,844	1345 640			
Oats	7,941	138 1935			
Barley	2,340	53 320			
Potatoes	9,570	287 740			
Corn	4,275	119 1400			
Meat		10 980			
		17721555	\$46,076	\$23,038	
MILLARD COUNTY.					
Wheat	10,000	330			
Oats	3,000	52 1000			
Barley	2,000	48			
		400 1000	\$9,002	\$1,801	
Coal from Sanpete	1000	61	\$2,000	\$12,000	
Granite from Little Cottonwood	4000	12	\$20,000	\$10,000	
Plaster of Paris from Nephi	50	65	\$1,000	\$650	
Merchandise from South	200	45	\$5,200	\$2,000	
1 w. cords of Wood	2	30	\$5,000	\$2,500	
100,000 feet lumber	40	40	\$8,000	\$1,000	
1,000,000 lbs	9	9	\$5,000	\$2,500	
Totals	9331,451		\$174,322	\$85,161	
Probable benefit on 20,000 acres of land now under cultivation					200,000

* The nearest point from which Blacksmiths can obtain their Coal.

† The only source of supply.

‡ For our Merchants which will probably increase five fold.

§ From Cedar Bluffs at head of Lake.

|| From Utah County.

¶ From Big Cottonwood.

Prest. Brigham Young said: He would like to have the subject before the meeting seriously considered; and in the first place, he wished to know the minds of the community relative to the equal distribution of water on the east side of Jordan; he realized it would be difficult to get some who are now well supplied with water to interest themselves in the matter; there was, however, one thing which would interest them, and that was for the mass meeting to take an action affecting their water privileges. If any claims can be set up by priority of rights to water, it certainly belongs to those who came and located here in 1847-48-49 and 50. In this city new additions had been made from time to time without any remonstrances from the first settlers.

When the contemplated canal is made, this county can raise double the amount of grain and vegetables. If the 23,000 acres now in cultivation were plentifully supplied with water, and cultivated aright, they would yield sustenance for one hundred thousand inhabitants.

Two years ago last spring Utah Lake, in consequence of the high waters, rose seven feet; this has been emptying for the last 30 months and has not entirely run out yet. If three feet of water could be taken from the Utah Lake annually and made available for irrigating purposes, it would abundantly supply all the lands in this county on the east and west sides of the Jordan river.

The question is, will the brethren be agreeable to have an equal distribution of water; grumblers will grumble at anything, they are never easy but when they are in pain, if those who have hearts unite in the enterprise, it is but little matter about the others.

Will we have this beautiful, natural reservoir—Utah Lake—tapped and bring it to our farms and gardens? The past dry season has given us sufficient experience to prove the necessity of having more water.

On motion, it was voted that the inhabitants in Salt Lake county, east of Jordan be equal in the expense of obtaining and distributing the waters which flow from the mountains into this valley.

On motion, a committee of seven were chosen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz.:

Geo. A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff, Joseph A. Young, Edward Hunter, Abraham O. Smoot, Reuben Miller and David Brinton. To which committee Isaac M. Stewart and Andrew Cahoon were subsequently added.

During the recess of committee Mr. Robert Wimmer related his experiments with the waters of the Jordan conveying the same over porous sandy land, and declared that in running a stream of that water 24 hours over such land such a heavy alluvial deposit was made as rendered the soil impervious.

On the return of the committee they reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we are fully convinced that the growing interests of our county imperatively demand an increase of water on our farms and city lots; and,

Whereas, a great part of the waters of Jordan have not yet been made available for irrigation, while we have been losing a large percentage of our crops through want of water in the dry season; and,

Whereas the waters of Big Cottonwood, if brought into the city as originally designed, would be insufficient to supply our rapidly increasing wants.

Therefore be it resolved, that *

and their associates be organized into a company for the purpose of constructing a canal for the purposes of irrigation and navigation from any point of Jordan which may be selected by them to convey one half of the waters of Jordan to this city and the contiguous farming lands.

Resolved, that said company are hereby authorized to have the entire control and management of all rivers and streams used for irrigation on the east side of Jordan, in this county.

Resolved, that the company are hereby authorized to raise the necessary capital, by an equitable apportionment of the expenses upon the lands to be benefitted thereby, according to their judgment for the purpose of excavation, constructing the necessary dams, locks, weirs, aqueducts, flumes, feeders, bridges and of completing said canal, and keeping it in order when completed.

Resolved, that we mutually and severally agree to take the stock of said company, as apportioned by them, for the above-named purpose.

Resolved, that the company are hereby authorized and requested to petition the Legislature to grant a charter to said company authorizing them to carry out the intent and wishes of this meeting.

On motion the resolutions of the committee were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was voted unanimously that a company be organized to carry into effect the objects of the meeting.

Prest. B. Young moved that the capital stock of the company be \$600,000, to be increased to a million of dollars when necessary. Seconded and carried.

Prest. B. Young moved that the stock of this company be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Seconded and carried.

Prest. B. Young moved that each share be entitled to a vote, and that each shareholder be a member of the company. Seconded and carried.

Wilford Woodruff moved that Prest. Brigham Young be President of the company. Seconded and carried.

Phineas H. Young moved that Heber C. Kimball be Vice-President. Seconded and carried.

Prest. B. Young moved that Geo. Q. Cannon be Secretary. Seconded and carried.

Prest. B. Young moved that Abraham O. Smoot be Treasurer. Seconded and carried.

On the respective motions of parties present, the following persons were unanimously voted to be Directors of the company:

Edward Hunter, Reuben Miller, David Brinton, Andrew Cahoon, Joseph A. Young, John Taylor, Fred. Kessler, John Sharp, E. F. Sheets, Isaac M. Stewart.

On motion of Prest. B. Young, the Secretary was instructed to prepare the minutes of this mass meeting for publication in the DESERET NEWS and Telegraph.

On motion of Prest. B. Young, the deliberations and resolutions of this mass meeting were to be laid before the several wards of this county on the east side of Jordan for approval or disapproval.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

Benediction by Elder G. Q. Cannon.

POULTICES.—As to inflammation, sores, cuts wounds by rusty nails, etc., the great remedy is warmth and moisture, because these promote evaporation and cooling: whatever kind of poultice is applied, that is best which keeps moist the longest, and is in its nature mild; hence, light, cold (wheaten) bread, soaked in sweet milk, is one of the best known. There is no specific virtue in the repulsive remedy of the "entrails of a live chicken," or scraped potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, or any other scrapings; the virtue consists in the mild moisture of the application. Hence the memory need not be burdened with the recollection of particular kinds of poultices, but only with the principle that that poultice is best which keeps moist longest without disturbance.—[Dr. Hall.