

## IRRIGATION IN OREGON.

CROPS were raised in Oregon on 178,000 acres by irrigation, in the census year ending May 31, 1890. In addition to this, 72,000 acres were irrigated for grazing purposes. Irrigation is confined exclusively to the counties east of the Cascade range, with the exception of two counties in southern Oregon where it has been recently introduced west of the range. The irrigated area extends over sixteen counties, comprising in the aggregate 10,518 farms of which 3,150 are irrigated.

The average size of irrigated farms, or, rather, of irrigated portions of farms on which crops were raised, were 56 acres. The average first cost of water is \$4.64 per acre, ranging by counties from \$1.25 to \$19 per acre. The average selling value placed by the irrigators upon their water rights is \$15.48 per acre. This is the price which the water right, if transferable without the land, might be expected to bring.

The average annual expense of maintaining ditches, repairing breaks, and of cleaning out sediment is 94 cents an acre, the averages for the different counties range from 35 cents to \$2.50 per acre.

The cost of preparing land for cultivation is estimated at \$12.59 per acre, government price \$1.25, and cost of bringing water \$4.64, making a total cost of tilled land to the irrigator of \$18.48 per acre. In comparison with this the estimated average value of land upon which crops were raised by irrigation is placed at \$57 per acre. In Idaho it is 48.50, and in Nevada \$41 per acre.

The average annual value of products per acre irrigated, in Oregon is \$13.90, in Idaho \$12.93 and in Nevada \$12.92.

## NOT CHURCH COLONIZATION.

THE papers have another opportunity for asserting that the "Mormons" are going to move to Mexico. It appears that Mr. A. J. Stewart, who has been engaged for some years in land speculations in Mexico, has closed a deal at Santa Rosale, which requires him to settle a given number of colonists on the tracts he has secured, and as he is known as a Mormon, it is supposed that he will bring in a lot of people from Utah to settle upon Mexican soil. At least so the papers are assuming.

It should be distinctly understood that Mr. Stewart is fishing entirely "on his own hook." He is not employed by the "Mormon" Church or making contracts in its behalf. Neither will his speculations affect the people of Utah in any perceptible degree. His movements have no relation to "Mormon" immigration, and there will be no great exodus from this Territory in consequence of his deal, which is his own affair and in the course of his own personal and private business. It is emphatically *not* a "Mormon colonizing scheme."

For grease and milk and acid spots upon furniture, rub the place well with cold water, then polish with soft linen. Save old napkins and pillow-cases for such work.

## SUBMARINE NAVIGATION SUCCESSFULLY DEMONSTRATED.

REFERENCE was made in these columns a few weeks ago to a submarine torpedo boat constructed at Detroit, Michigan, by a Chicago man named Buker. On the 1st inst. Mr. Buker made a successful test of his boat and demonstrated that water can be navigated below the surface. The trial was made in Rouge river, five miles from Detroit, where the water is sixteen feet deep. The boat was run up and down and athwart the stream, and made to sink, ascend and turn around at the will of the pilot. The boat is cigar-shaped, 14 feet high, 9 feet wide amidships, and constructed of seven-inch oak. It is propelled by means of side wheels, and also lighted by electricity. It can be steered at any depth beneath the surface that the water will admit of.

This boat is "tight like unto a dish," and the "ends thereof are peaked," and when those on board are "buried in the deep," "no water can hurt them." This is rather an antiquated description of a similar vessel and there have been a great many jeering expressions concerning it because it appears in abridged form, in the book of Mormon. But Buker's modern "invention," like many other discoveries of the latter times, are but reproductions of ancient manufactures, and illustrations of the adage that "there is nothing new under the sun."

## THE PRESSING NEED OF THE HOUR.

THE greatest material need of the times in Utah is home manufactures. Trade is dull. Many persons are out of employment. Money is still tight. Something is wanted to stir up business and put life into the veins of society. Factories would prove the best stimulus that could be provided. The employment of labor and the production of articles for home consumption are healthy stimulants, that bring no harmful reaction to the social body.

Our capitalists are more attracted with banking and mercantile investments than with manufacturing ventures. They naturally want quick returns and good dividends. They have a dread of home industries because few of them have met those requirements. But times have changed and conditions are different from those of former days. We believe there are many branches of industry that could now be profitably established and conducted. They are the great need of the hour. They would not only prove beneficial to employers and employed, but all branches of trade and business would share in the good results that would accrue.

Take the Z. C. M. I. shoe and overalls factories as an example of what has been and may be done in this direction. They have paid well from the beginning. We believe a large clothing factory could also be made to bring excellent profits. Why will not some energetic men try this? There is a big market in all this Western country for what could be manufactured, if the goods were properly pushed.

It looks like folly to ship so large a

proportion of our wool and hides to the East, when the material can be made up at home.

There is plenty of iron in this Territory, and spasmodic efforts have been made to work it up in a small way. Some of these days eastern or English capitalists will scent out the opportunities these deposits afford for the acquisition of wealth, and home capitalists will lose their chances in this particular. Iron works on a large scale will yet employ many of the people of Utah and produce some of the best metal in the world.

After the iron works will come the manufacture of various implements which are now imported. This will suggest other home industries, and there will be openings for the boys and young men who are now idle to learn trades. This will be of immense value to the community in a moral as well as in a financial sense, for the adage is true that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop," and "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

The trouble in relation to home industries has been that money has been invested, after great pressure on some individuals, and then they have paid little attention to the matter, and often incompetent persons have been placed in charge, or they have had to find places for other incompetent persons, to please an investor or some officer of the company organized to carry on the work, and discontent, discouragement and failure have followed.

But experience has shown that where the same energy, care and attention have been devoted to manufactures as to mercantile and financial concerns, success has been achieved and the benefits that have occurred have been invaluable to the Territory.

The greatest benefactors to Utah now, will be those who carry on some branches of industry which will employ our young people. What encouragement can be offered to emigrants from abroad to make their homes in this Territory? We know of young men, new-comers, who have tramped this town over for months, vainly looking for employment at fair wages. Many young men and women are growing up without being producers in any sense, and are a financial burden on their parents.

Girls do not like to hire out, from a feeling of false pride, so while there is an abundance of young woman labor, there is an unfilled demand for domestic help; and until a different view is taken of this service there will be both difficulties to contend with. But there should be other avenues for female employment than "hiring out."

One of our most active business men has talked seriously about the advisability of a manufacturers' convention, to devise means for the promotion of home industries. We believe it would be productive of great good. The question of what manufactures can be most profitably established, might be thoroughly canvassed by men of experience and financial as well as business ability. We hope the idea will develop into something tangible, for we are thoroughly satisfied that the most pressing need of Utah, today, is the establishment of industries to develop our resources and give labor to the unemployed.