

a granary to hold 14,000 bushels, and in it has been housed the year's crop.

The Hawaiians at Iosepa have on hand sufficient breadstuff to last them between two and three years. In this respect they are much better off than many people who have had opportunities superior to those afforded them.

The colony will also market this year 150 head of swine.

Speaking of raising pumpkins, Elder Cluff says that two years ago he received from the agricultural department at Washington, through courtesy of Hon. John T. Caine, a package of Tours Mammoth Pumpkin seed. The first year he raised from it on 11 square rods of ground 5,320 pounds of pumpkins, which are an excellent food for stock. This year a larger area was planted, with an equally tremendous yield.

IN UTAH COUNTY.

There have been about sixteen acres of sugar beets rejected by the factory in Springville, and over sixty acres in Spanish Fork. It is said that the heavy rain in September injured the beets by starting them to growing again. These beets that are rejected are being purchased by the owners of stock at the low figure of two dollars a ton. This is cheap feed and is profitable to those who are fattening steers for market. There are lots of turkeys and chickens in this region, but at present no demand. We think that Salt Lake dealers would do well to inquire into this region before they import more from the East.

The rapid development of the agricultural resources of this region could be augmented by the establishing of a system of reservoirs towards the head of the different streams that furnish the irrigating water for Payson, Spanish Fork and Springville. If we are correctly informed there are good sites for this purpose up all these streams. These things should be looked into and proper surveys made and a united effort to construct entered into. This would bring under cultivation every foot of available ground in this region and enhance the value of much of the land now under cultivation.

Excellent schools are being conducted in most of these towns and the B. Y. academy is doing good service to the people by the way in which they are conducting these classes; among the pupils there seems to be a determined and satisfied feeling and great enthusiasm.

The Sugar factory at Lehi has about 150 men employed about the mill and are turning out an average of 500 sacks of sugar a day. This seasons run is expected to end about the 15th of January.

The officers are pushing the delinquent taxpayers throughout the county.

The season's business has been fair, so the merchants state, and collections better than last season. Farm produce has brought a better average price than last season and found a more ready sale.

The people of Lehi are agitating the increase of the water supply and it has been agreed to start the construction of a reservoir which is to be completed in three years. Other parties are urging the putting in of artesian wells to supply the lower part of the town and

field below the town. This last appears quite feasible, as excellent flows are obtained at a little over 150 feet in localities from where the water could be conducted to where it is needed for irrigation. The experiment with the artesian wells would be worth trying, and if a reservoir is to be established on the bench, the seepage will increase the underflow of water. There is land here in this county now that could be greatly benefited if it was properly drained so that the mineral could be washed off instead of raised to the surface, producing nothing but salt grass or black salt-weed as it now does. The great effort of our agriculturists has been to get the water on the land, so that that but very little attention has been paid to the question of drainage; but there are now many points where the question of drainage will have to be looked into and where much of our so-called mineral land could be reduced and made productive by proper drainage and then leaching with fresh water. This question should be considered by the owners of this class of ground, as there is no doubt that good returns can be realized from means judiciously expended in this way, and much land that is now practically worthless could be made to yield profitable returns, thus creating business and making homes for industrious citizens.

LEHI, Dec. 16, 1894.

TRAVELER.

NOT MONEY, MEN'S WORK.

The Blackfoot (Idaho) News of December 8 has the following:

The People's canal, west side of Snake river, is the most important irrigating scheme to Blackfoot ever started in the county. It is the purpose of the originators to extend it until it will furnish water to cover and redeem 100,000 acres of fine agricultural lands. Already ten miles and more have been completed and the work is being pushed as rapidly as men and teams can be brought into service. This week the headgate is being built and of such dimensions as to allow the passage of all the water the present or future increased capacity of the canal will command. The average width of the canal is twenty-five feet and is so constructed that it may readily be widened and its volume of water increased at will.

John England, of Plain City, and Ogden, Utah, is at the head of the scheme and is crowding the work with a push and vim that would do credit to a man of tender years. Mr. England is doing wonders for the west side, and the increasing inquiries and the growing numbers of homeseekers for homes along the line of his work, show that reports of what he is doing has gone out beyond the confines of Bingham county. It begins to look as if the west side is soon to have a dense population. All praise to Mr. England and his noble assistants in their great enterprise.

The NEWS has received the following communication on the same subject:

PRESTON, Dec. 13, 1894.

For the benefit of your readers the following explanation of the above clipping is offered. Early last spring

a small number of men in search of a place desirable to make homes on, went to the vacant land, known as Riverside, beginning just over the Snake river from Blackfoot, and extending down to the falls, a distance of about forty miles. The strip is about ten or twelve miles wide, with a down grade of about eight feet per mile. The land is of the true western sagebrush type; the top soil averages two feet deep, and produces all kinds of grain and fruits grown in northern Utah. They, therefore, found it a very good place to make homes, there being the three great requisites, good land, water and climate. They found that water could be taken out by their own labor and a little money; so they went at it in true Mormon style and organized a company for the people; the books to be open to all settlers (and none others) until every acre of land lying under the canal is watered. By letting the people do this for themselves, it has been demonstrated that it will not exceed one dollar per acre for permanent water right, thus proving to be the cheapest water scheme your correspondent has ever known. The work is already done for the first ten thousand acres. There is over 100,000 acres remaining, all of which can be watered by this ditch.

There is one thing, however, to be regretted; some men go there, get located on a large tract of land and then sit back and wait for the workers to make the ditch. This would be all right if they would advance some money to help pay the right of way and the surveyor and such things as cost money. It is always a drawback to a new country for people to take more than 80 acres to each family. If this is borne in mind by the new comers at Riverside, that will soon be the most prosperous land in the world.

Too much praise cannot be given to the men who unselfishly protected this water scheme for the people, by doing which they have saved the people the vast sum of \$5 to \$10 per acre, as that is about the sum any speculative company would charge. Every enterprise in the country will be benefited by this unassuming, moneyless undertaking. Yours truly,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON, West Va.,

December 6, 1894.

I arrived in this state in January last, and have labored in several different counties since that time. West Virginia has a population of about 650,000. The country is rough and broken and in the eastern part very mountainous. The climate is subject to very sudden changes, and is more damp and foggy than that of Utah; but the people generally seem to enjoy good health. The state has a good free school system; and it is very wealthy in coal and timber, and these are the leading industries. In the eastern part, where I was last summer, are some immense saw mills. There they handle a great deal of oak, walnut, hickory, maple, poplar and some mahogany timber. Farming is carried on extensively also, but is not a paying business, as these rough hills do not yield abundant harvests. Tobacco is exten-