

THE EVENING NEWS.

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The Colorado Desert.

Where is it? Between parallel 32° and 34° North latitude, and the meridians 114° and 116° degrees west. It is, in fact, the southwestern corner of California. Its western boundary is the Sierras; its northern and eastern marks are formed by a spur or back range of the Sierras, starting from near Mount San Bernardino, running easterly some forty miles, and thence bending south-easterly and southward, and falling away into the low desert. It is here that it flattens out into barren plains near Fort Yuma. On the south it opens up through a gradual ascent upon the head of the Gulf of California. Its width varies from thirty to forty miles, and its average length is something more than twenty-five miles. What is it? Probably if not unquestionably, it is the old bed or bottom of the Gulf of California which once extended at least a hundred and fifty miles northward beyond its present limits.

Its surface has a gradual ascent from the northerly end, to the present sandy shore of the gulf, its temporary limit. In a very able, interesting article on the subject by Dr. J. P. Widney, of Los Angeles, published in the Overland Monthly for January of the present year, he thinks that the Colorado, entering the east side of the ancient gulf, must have been nearly a thousand millions of tons of quicksand and thick red mud, which gradually formed an immense shoal and, in time, a delta which after many years, stretched quite across the opposite end of the gulf, which was narrow at that place. This, of course, cuts off the water, built up and fifty miles of the gulf and changed it into a large, shallow lake. This lake, receiving neither rainfall nor rivers sufficient to replace its loss by evaporation, became extremely hot locally, gradually dried completely away and left its sandy bed a desert basin.

This annual alluvial deposit has steadily increased the distance between the river and the sea, until now a maximum of the old, salt bed desert, till it has formed a neck of land nearly forty miles wide, lying but slightly above the sea.

The taking away of such an immense body of water, presenting over five thousand square miles of surface, has caused an extremely rapid evaporation, much more rapid than the natural dry air and hotter, for one or two hundred miles east or west—that is through southern California and western Arizona. Now that is exactly what did take place, on the side at least, western Arizona furnished the conclusive proof:

1. The ruins of cities once large and populous, and the remains of wide canals for extensive systems of irrigation.

2. Remains of old forests evidently dead for want of moisture.

If any one questions the modifying influence of evaporation upon climate, let him consider the fact, generally published, that the Society of the Bengal Meteorological Society, that the annual evaporation of the Bay of Bengal is more than sixteen feet! But this upper part of the old Gulf of California, flanked on both sides by high mountains, whose steeply-sloping sides daily reflect the rays of heat which greatly increase the intensity of the power of the sun's direct rays, must have lost a proportionately greater amount. Assuming, however, for the sake of a safe argument, that its evaporation is only equalled that of the Bay of Bengal, we should have an amount of vapor which, if condensed and precipitated, would supply twelve inches of rain over 36,400 square miles—an area more than double that of the entire State of Ohio, and more than half the land area of California.

Submerge the desert basin, make it once more the bottom of a vast lake, an inland sea, in fact, sending up thousands of tons of vapor every day, cooling the overlying and surrounding air for hundreds of miles, and then cause the precipitation of a large part of the vapor, now held in suspension, by the ocean winds. This would restore not only the humidity but the mildness of those climatic conditions which once made fertile thousands of leagues now desert for more than a hundred years, which under the protection of former conditions, might and would beat and blossom again, as surely as cause produces effect.

The dampness of the atmosphere thus increased, and the lower temperature of the air would have yet another and most beneficial effect. They would retard and diminish the evaporation of the rains which do fall, and the greater rain which would fall over the adjacent country. This would work three good results. A milder climate, a moist soil. 3. More springs and streams.

How could the present desert be flooded again? In either one of two ways:

1. By a canal from the present head of the gulf across the forty miles of sand which now separates the present head of the gulf from its old bed, which is now the desert. This would be extremely difficult and costly, and is impracticable, not only on account of the strength and width required, but on account of the constant sand-drift which would continually tend to fill the canal again. Then, too, the action of the river and gulf waves would tend to cover the gulf side of the sand-belt, and to increase the width of the sandy belt by letting down stones which it would cut. This plan would restore the desert to its old condition of a salt water lake. It has been often suggested, and may be adopted.

2. Open a canal from the Colorado, a radio river into the desert, turn the river into the desert, and thus make it a fresh water lake. During the flood season of the last twenty years the river has been doing this. The water, as it overflow already forms a stream a hundred yards wide and four feet deep, with a strong current, which pours so much water into the desert, as to make a lake several miles across, not so shallow that it dries up in a few days, but the subsidence of the floods, and the river cuts off its supply.

Comparatively little artificial help would turn the whole volume of the Colorado into this new channel, and it would presently cease to require permanent effort.

3. Combining the two projects, open the canals from both the gulf and the river. This would insure an ample and speedy filling of the river with water which the river supply would continually take care of at a level of 1100 feet above the gulf, thus creating a current through the canal to deepen and widen and make it more permanent all the while.

This can be done, and I believe it will be done, green and money cost things having now done to reach results far less important and not near as certain.

It is the grand climatic problem, on whose solution depends the position and the civilization of California, and the future of western Arizona.

Those who wish full information of most of the ideas here hurriedly mentioned, may find them in Dr. Widney's article already cited. And who do so will judge in the same

spirit with which he closes: "Would it be money wasted if the Government were to form a commission of investigation of something, carefully to examine the subject, to run trials and report the result?"—*San Bernardino Guardian.*

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