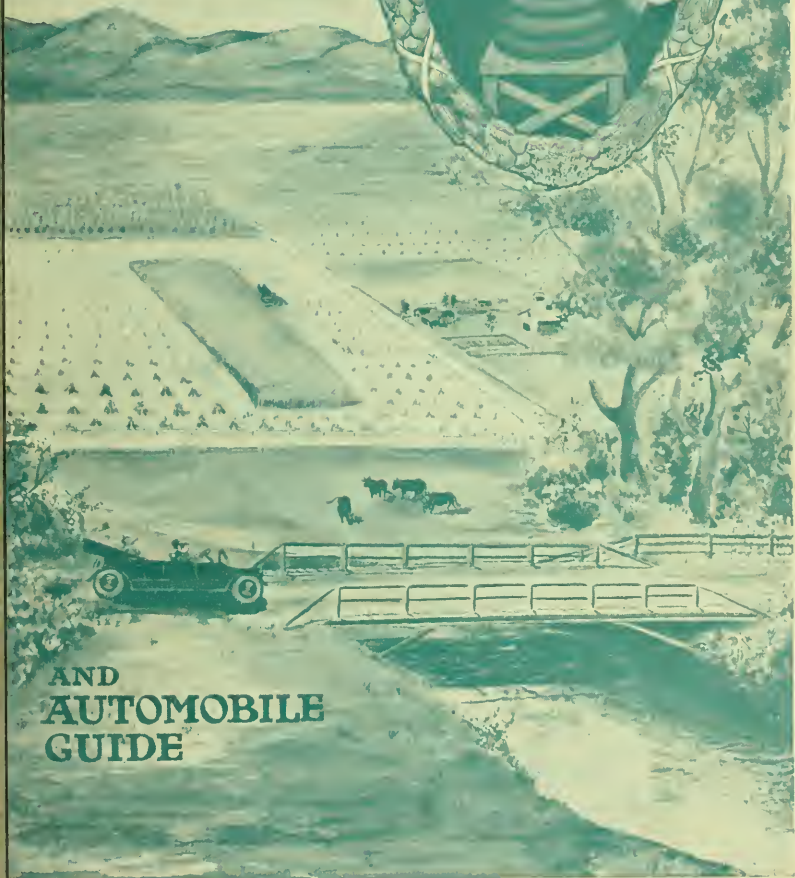


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# WEALTH OF THE UINTAH BASIN. UTAH



AND  
AUTOMOBILE  
GUIDE

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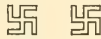
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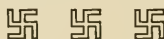
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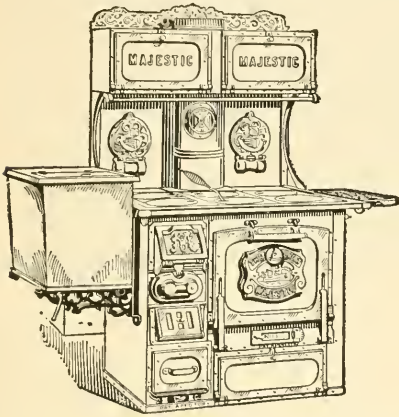
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VERNAL, UTAH

REVISED EDITION

# Wealth of the Uintah Basin, Utah and Automobile Guide

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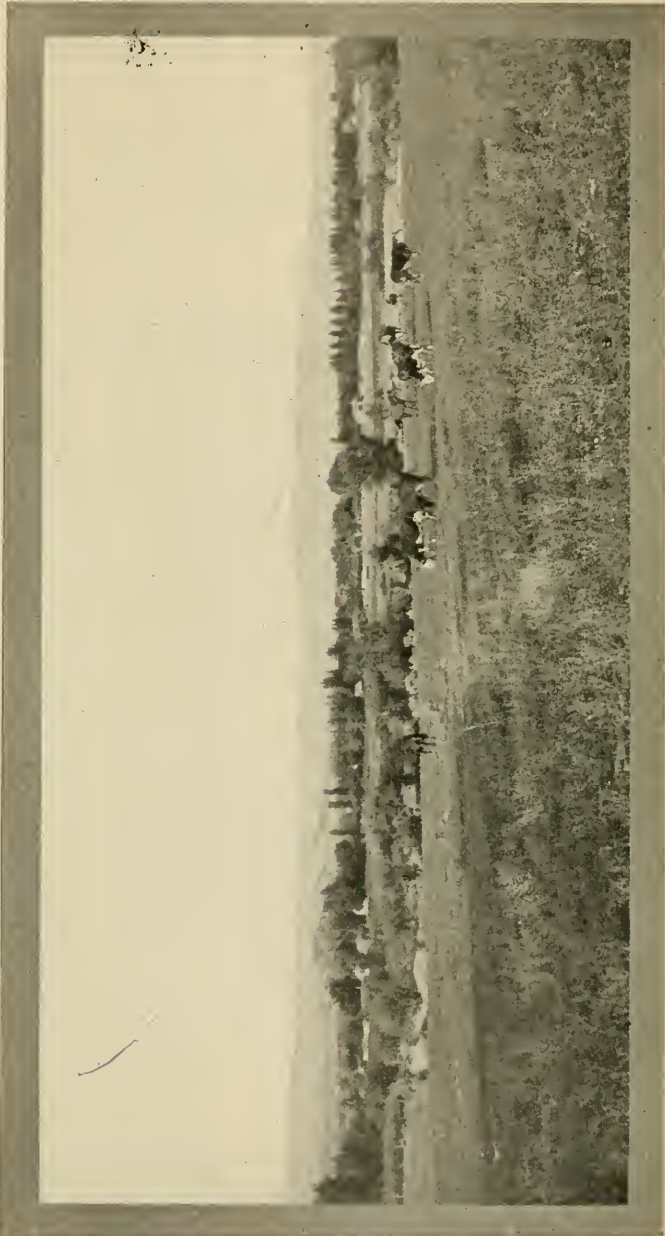


Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. G. R. R.  
A Pastoral Scene in the upper part of Ashley Valley, looking east towards Green River.

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# Wealth of the Uintah Basin

Readers of George Barr McCutcheon's *Graustark* have wondered if he visited Northeastern Utah before he wrote that wonderful novel, telling of a beautiful country and a happy and prosperous people. The Uintah Basin is the biggest and richest undeveloped country in the West, and offers the homeseeker and investor the most flattering opportunity. Land is cheap, water is plentiful and climate is perfect. Mountain and plain hold untold mineral wealth. The fame of the Hydro-carbon and oil fields has spread abroad. The timber in the forest is abundant and valuable.

The estimated area of land is 5,376,000 acres, of which 540,000 acres is tillable. The portion not tillable is divided into grazing, timber, oil, mineral and "bad lands." Of the tillable land there is probably 100,000 acres under cultivation. The general slope of the country is east and southeast, with a fall just right for easy irrigation. The character of the soil varies according to the location. In one section of the country is the red sandy loam and in another is the gray clay. The low country is "made" soil and is anywhere from five to fifty feet in depth. It has been said that if the Uintah Basin were cut off from all the rest of the world, with no means of ingress or egress, it would be self-supporting. It would produce everything with the exception of tropical fruits. The main crops are fruit, alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, wheat, barley, rye, cane, melons, garden truck of all kinds, and sugar beets.

It is the best watered country in the West. In order to get an idea of the number of streams the reader is invited to refer to the map. The rivers and creeks, rising in the mountains, hurry in their mad flight, one running into the other, until the identity of all merges into three, near Ouray, and afterwards into one, the great Green, which moves on in search of the mysteries of the Grand cañon of the Colorado.

On another page is a table of canals which will be of interest. Many private canals have been supplying water for some years. Others are under course of construction and others in contemplation. As rapidly as money can be raised the work progresses.

The United States government began building canals for Indian lands in the spring of 1905. At the close of the year 1913 the sum of \$850,000 had been expended and 142 miles of main canals, with 175 miles of laterals had been completed. The area of Indian lands covered is approximately 100,000 acres. The average cost of the construction of government canals is \$7 per acre. The average cost of water throughout the Basin is \$10 per acre.

The altitude of the Basin is from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. The atmosphere is naturally dry and pure, a giver

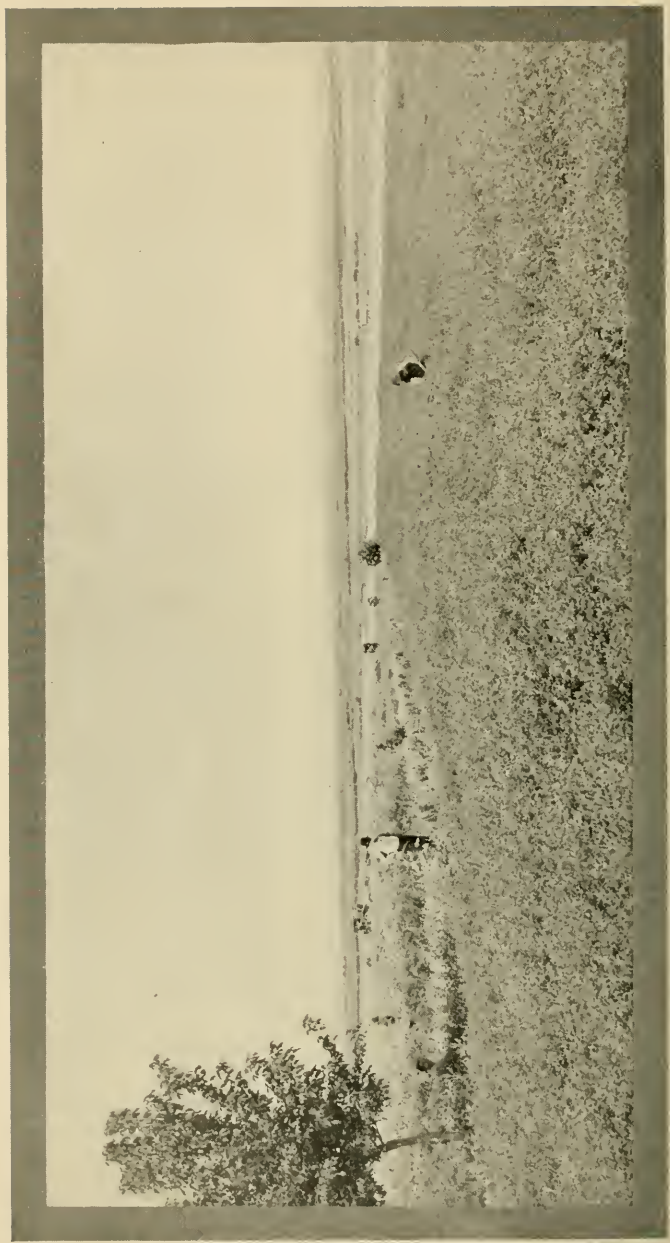


Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. C. B. B.

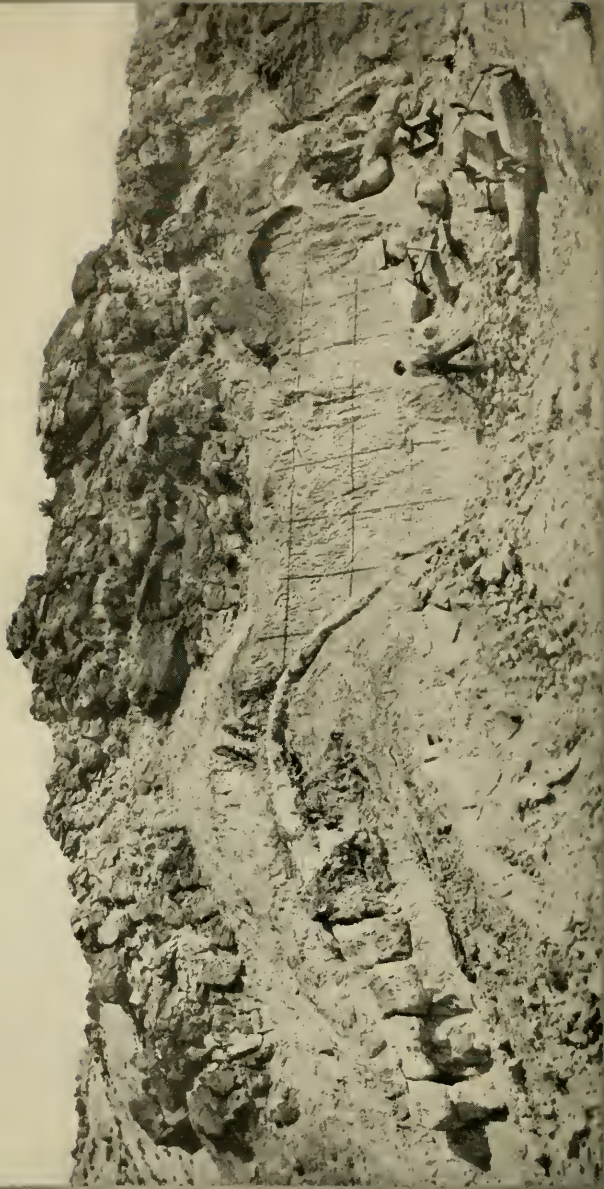
A Field of Alfalfa in Ashley Valley—Average yield, four tons to acre—Three cuttings—Price of hay in stack, \$5 to \$8 per ton.

of health to man and beast. The sun shines in whole or in part, 325 days out of the 365 each year. On the west and northwest, from whence come the spring winds, is a shelter of lofty mountains, some of the peaks of which stand, solemn and majestic, uncovered heads white with snow, to heights of more than 13,500 feet. The wind, which would sweep down that vast territory at terrific velocity but for these shelters, passes to the north of the Uintah mountains into Wyoming, and the blizzards rage in that state while over here the peaceful valleys are kissed by a smiling sun. For a few weeks in the spring there is considerable wind. During other seasons of the year the climate is glorious. The summer day is not too hot and the summer night is a delight. The autumn is a dream. The winter is still, with plenty of snow. Now and then the weather is cold, but the average for the winter is not severe. The cold season is comparatively short—a month or six weeks at the most. The snow in the lowlands melts early in the spring and long before the farmer is ready to begin active cultivation the ground is in good shape. In the mountains the snow melts later, and in the midst of the irrigation season the streams are filled to the brim. The average date of the first killing frost in the autumn is October 4 and the last in the spring is May 4. The weather conditions in June, July and August are so nearly perfect that the growth of vegetation is so rapid that only seeing is believing.

From the summit of the Wasatch mountains on the west to the Utah-Colorado line on the east, average distance 120 miles, from the Uintah range on the north to the Book Cliffs on the south, average distance 70 miles, total 8,400 square miles, total acreage 5,376,000 acres, is a territory rich in agriculture, stock raising, mineral, oil and coal.



Cozy Corner, Fort Duchesne, Utah, showing asphaltum pavement



The spinal column of dinosaur No. 160, partly encased in plaster and partly outlined in blocks to prepare it for shipping. A perfect skull was found with No. 160, and the only complete skull known. To the right are blocks of other skeletons encased in plaster ready to be boxed. Quarry near Jensen, Utah.

## Physical Features of Uintah Basin

(By Earl Douglass)

To those who have spent their lives in the Uintah Basin its physical features seem quite matter-of-fact. The stranger sees it as a strange land indeed, a chaos of rocks, hills, buttes, badlands, valleys, cañons, benches, foot-hills and mountains. Those who have an eye for the wild and out-of-the-way, the beautiful and picturesque, who are weary of cities and artificiality, revel in its wildness.

The practical man sees the billions in money-value in its gilsonite, asphalt, and other hydro-carbons, in its prospects of great oil-outputs, in the forests and minerals of its mountains, and its great engineering possibilities which will make "streams of water in the deserts," causing them to "blossom as the rose," and in other sources of wealth and progress too numerous to mention here.

The man whose chief interest is in human progress sees in vision a land transformed, sees hundreds of thousands of farms and pleasant homes, with the greatest diversity of farm products and home comforts, with fine stock and finer people, these homes threading the labarynth of the hills, spreading over the benches and climbing the mountain sides. But in spite of the industry of man he sees ever in the background of cultivated lands the background of the mountains, bad lands, buttes and benches, the ancient bulwarks of primeval nature, which will ever appeal to the feelings, instincts and imaginations of man and help to shape his character.

"But how does it appeal to the man who has made the structure of the earth his principal study?" This, virtually is the question which the writer is asked to answer in this short sketch.

He may see all that others see, and more. He sees how an intelligent, common sense study of the physical characteristic of a country, especially like that of the Uintah Basin, would save a vast amount of time, worry, and disappointed hopes, and would be an immense aid in the healthy growth of the country and the development of its unnumbered resources.

If we are dealing with the earth—and that is the source from which all our wealth comes—we will be benefitted directly by knowing more about the earth. The occurrence of precious metals, oil, hydro-carbons, etc., are directly related to the rocky structure of the earth; and though prospecting often requires large expenditures of money, the amount expended need be only a fraction of what it usually is if the prospecting were done on a true scientific basis.

No one is more dependent on geological conditions than the farmer—in fact the whole future prospects of the country depend

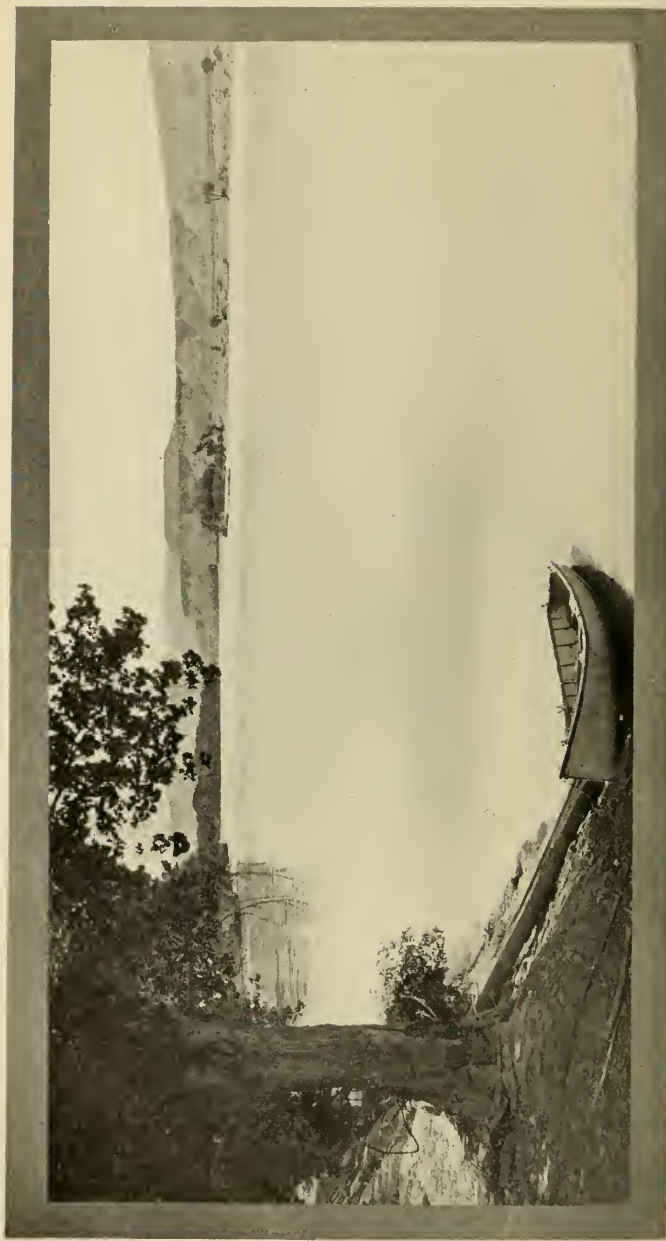


Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. G. R. R.  
Scene on Green River at Alhandra, on Uintah Railway Auto line—The Green River is the largest in the Basin—On its banks is placer gold.

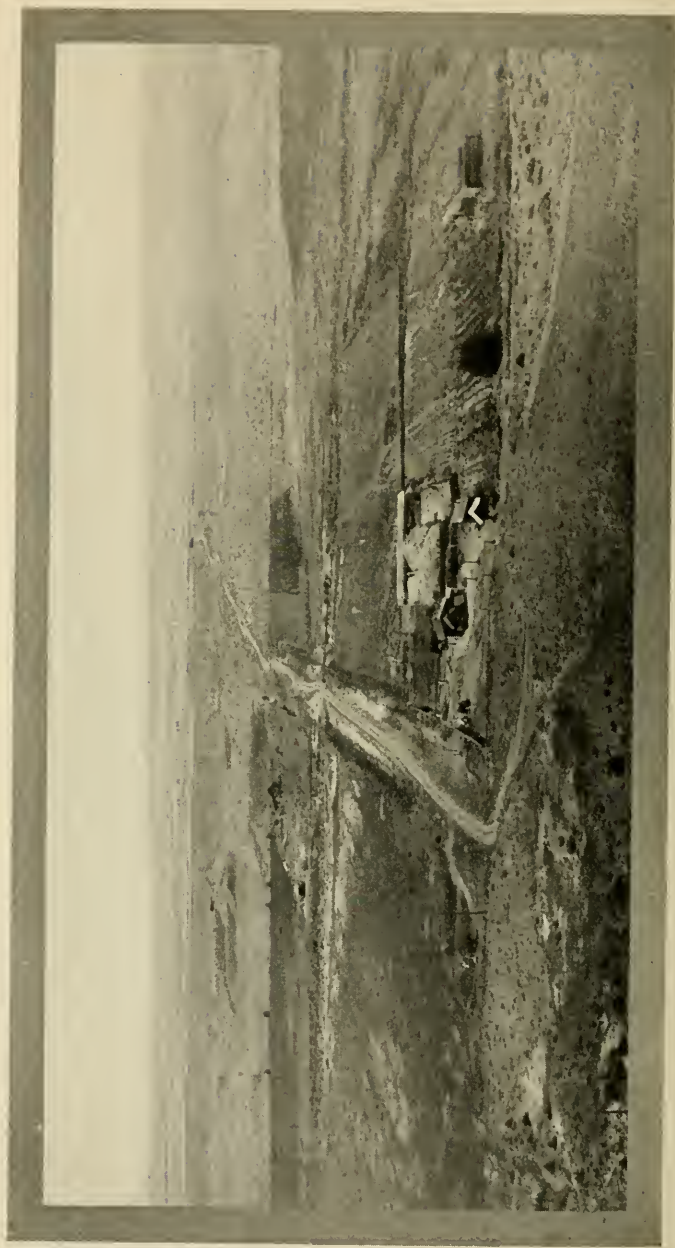
on its physical and geological conditions, for its soil, local climate, the conditions for profitable irrigation, the division into farm and grazing land, what crops will grow best in certain localities, depend on geological conditions.

Do you know that the Uintah Basin stands by itself? that there is no other region like it in topography, climate, physical, and geological conditions? No other rocks in the world have yielded the remains of fossil animals like those of the Uintah deposits along Green and White rivers. No other region has yielded such an abundance of nearly complete skeletons of the huge Dinosaurs, no other country has such deposits of hydrocarbons, and there is no other country which will give the same number and range of agricultural products.

The details of geology like those of other sciences are complex and it requires patient work and skill to understand them; but some of the main principles are comparatively easy and are of great practical value besides giving zest and pleasant study for every excursion out of doors especially in a region like this. We can here give only a few principles hoping that in the near future it will be practicable to publish a booklet on the physical geography, and geology of this region, which will be interesting and profitable to the pupil in the schools, to the laborer on the farm, the promoter of great engineering projects, and all who are interested in the development of the resources of the region and in making it their homes.

If you stand on the Uintah mountains in the region north of the Ashley valley and look to the southward you see a maze of rocks, buttes, benches, cañons, valleys, etc., that seem a chaos which admits of no rational explanation.

Beneath your feet are red sandstones or quartzites. A little farther to the southward the outcrops of rock are of hard limestones which contain the shells of ancient sea-animals. Still farther to the southward and forming the shoulder of slopes of the mountains are hard sandstones. Then come red beds a thousand feet or more which weather into cliffs and slopes facing the mountains. Beyond these are sandstones again weathering into buttes and massive architectural forms in the foothills. Then there are sandy shales containing more marine shells than badland deposits and sandstones containing bones and skeletons of huge Dinosaur then more sandstones and south of these a sea-deposit of soft shale a mile or so in thickness which, weathering into plains give us the Ashley valley, then sandstones and shales again beyond these beds of alternately soft and hard rocks containing asphalt, veins of hydrocarbons and the bones, teeth and skulls of fossil animals different from anything known today or found in rocks in any other part of the world.



Looking West from the Indian Bench towards Roosevelt, showing part of the great Dry Gulch country and auto highway.

Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. G. R. R.



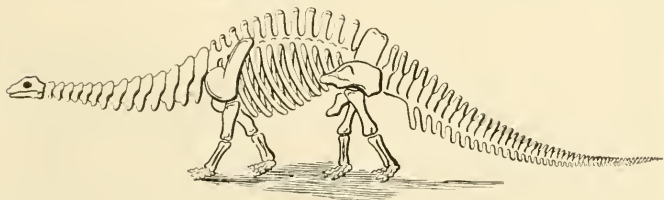
In glancing over this series of rocks you have been gazing all the time on newer and newer rocks. All are "older than the hills" into which the elements have carved them, but newest are young compared with those which lie at your feet.

Here the rocks slope away towards the southward, leaning up against the mountains. Go to the north side of the mountains and you will find in places the same beds dipping the other way or leaning against the north slope—at least you would if more recent deposits did not cover them. Evidently there has been an upheavel of the rocky crust of the earth in a great wave, and time and the elements have slowly worn off the crest of the rocky billow.

But the earth waves, like those of the sea are not perfectly simple long upheavels, but they are more or less complicated by smaller waves. If this were not so we would see straight lines of buttes, parallel with the mountains, carved from the heavy sandstone layers, and cliffs of the red beds extending like a red band from east to west, etc. But these smaller folds or waves complicate matters and make a formation that seems to dodge in and out or turn to the southward to get around the smaller uplift.

The rising of these waves which form the Uintah mountains was evidently no sudden dramatic catastrophe for it has risen across the course of the Green river which, as the uplift rose slowly cut its way down into its rocky beds keeping its right of way without changing its course.

What has the upheavel done? It has raised the altitude, increased the precipitation of moisture thus making the streams that have cut cañons into the mountain sides and made valleys below. Soft rocks have been washed away making valleys narrow or broad, depending on the dip of the rock. It has given the grade to the streams which makes irrigation, and great utilization of water power possible. It has compelled streams to pass through a great series of rocks and carried down the mineral constituents of all and deposited it in the valleys. It has made thousands of combinations of soils of local climatic conditions and of topographic features.



Restored Brontosaurus. This animal lived in Uintah Basin millions of years ago. Complete skeleton recently unearthed at Jensen quarry by Earl Douglass, of Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa. Twenty-six four-horse teams required to haul bones to railroad. Animal was 100 feet long and 20 feet tall.



### TRIO OF STEEL BRIDGES

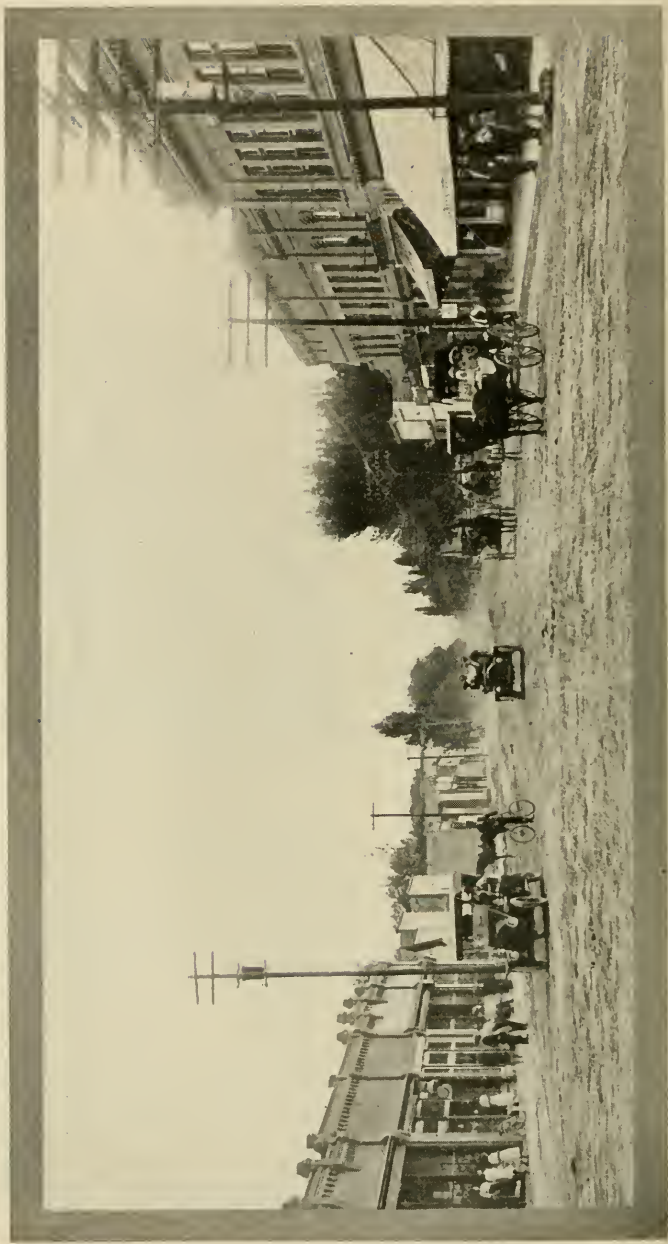
- 1—\$25,000 Government Bridge across Duchesne River at Myton, on auto highway.
- 2—\$15,000 Government Bridge across Duchesne River at Duchesne.
- 3—\$33,500 State and County Bridge across Green River at Jensen, on auto highway.

## How to Get In

Transportation facilities are constantly improving and it is expected that before the closing of the Panama Exposition the Denver and Salt Lake (Moffat Road) railroad will penetrate the Basin. Trains are now running from Denver to Craig, a distance of 256 miles. Craig is 135 miles from Vernal, in the Ashley Valley. An auto freight and passenger service between Craig and Uintah Basin points is being established as this booklet goes to press. Work on the railroad from Craig westward is to be pushed to a rapid completion. An obstacle in the way of this road is the James Peak on the main range of the Rocky Mountains. In February of this year the taxpayers of Denver voted in favor of a bond issue of \$3,000,000 to aid in the construction of a six-mile tunnel through the mountain at a cost of \$4,500,000. The railroad company is to furnish the balance of the money and work on the tunnel is to be pushed. It is believed the tunnel can be completed in two or three years. The Denver & Salt Lake road will shorten the distance to Salt Lake about 200 miles.

The automobile highway, a link in the ocean-to-ocean highway is now practically ready to travel from Denver to Salt Lake through the Uintah Basin, both via Steamboat Springs and Craig and Glenwood Springs, Rifle and Meeker, merging into one road near the Utah-Colorado line. See auto map and log on other pages. Homeseekers who desire to travel to the Basin by team will find the auto road very desirable. Going in from Salt Lake or other parts of Utah there are two choices, one via the Strawberry project and one via Colton, both roads merging into one at Duchesne.

There are other routes and some of them are delightful. Traveling from the east or the west you quit the D. & R. G. railroad at Mack, Colorado. The Uintah Railway train is made up and ready to start on a wonderful journey, through valley and cañon and across the Baxter pass at the summit of the Book Cliffs. The road was constructed principally for the purpose of hauling the immense tonnage of gilsonite. The distance from Mack to Watson, Utah, is 65 miles. Watson to Vernal, 54 miles. From Watson autos convey the passengers to Vernal, in the Ashley valley, the most thickly settled portion of the Uintah Basin. The trip may also be made by way of Colton or Price, on the D. & R. G. road. Private conveyance from Price, or auto from Colton, and the traveler is soon in the midst of the vast former Uintah Indian Reservation, where many towns have sprung up and where much land has been developed. Occasionally a trip is made from points on the Union Pacific in Wyoming, by way of Brown's park and Lucerne valley.



Street Scene in Vernal—Looking west from corner of Hintah and Vernal Avenues—Showing asphaltum street and sidewalk.  
Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. G. R.

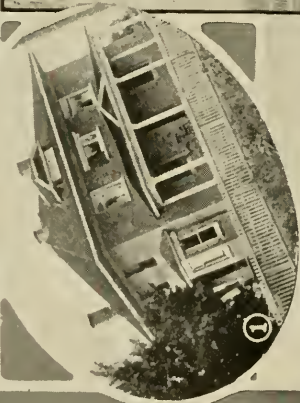
## Precious Metals and Coal

It is claimed that two-thirds of the Uranium and Vanadium ore of the United States is found in Utah and Colorado. Most of the Utah deposits are in the Uintah Basin, and the Green river country. In the Blue Mountain country, in the Eastern part of Uintah Basin, along the Utah-Colorado line many claims have been located. On Skull Creek, in Colorado, near the state line, in Brown's Park and near Rangely, claims have also been located. Considerable prospect work has been carried on. With shipping facilities, the mining of these Radium-bearing ores will be carried on extensively. Utah mineral experts have announced that a vein of this ore extends from Independence, on the former Indian reservation, to the Wasatch mountains. Recent discoveries have been made near Ouray. The ore is found principally as an impregnation of the sandstone and lies in any part of the same near the surface, sometimes immediately underneath the conglomerate, at others on top of the shale. The conglomerate is sometimes the source of valuable ore and occasionally the quartzite shows a slight mineralization. The principal mineral is the canary yellow carnotite, whose color is often obscured, and a variety of earthy minerals usually accompany it. The various minerals present a startling array of colors; black, all shades of green, yellow, blood red. The black is sometimes glossy, like coal, sometimes talc, and sometimes dull earthy. These are usually the best grades of ore.

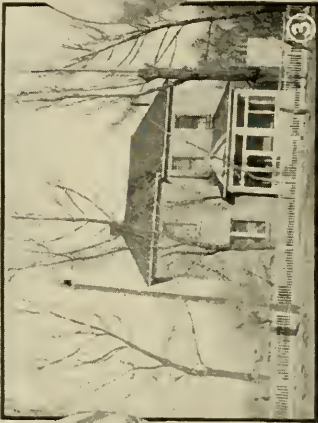
Radium as put on the market, comes in the form of a radium-barium chloride, and not in the metallic state. A certain amount of radium contained in a relatively large bulk of the salt is just as effective as the same quantity would be in the metallic state, and in addition some bulk is given the radium preparation so that it is easily handled, divided or applied, and the useless cost of producing the pure metal is avoided. The price at which radium sells at present ranges from \$120 to \$180 a milligram of metallic radium.

The banks of Green river for many miles are rich in placer gold. Near Jensen a great amount of work has been done, and much money has been expended in the installation of machinery. Up to date there has been but little money made in placer mining, but fortunes are sure in store along this stream, and will be made when saving processes are perfected.

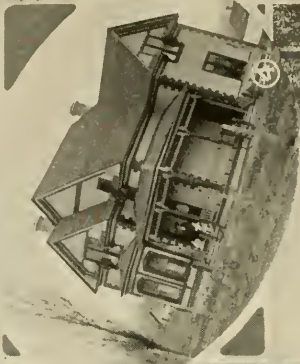
Gold, copper and zinc discoveries have been made in Blue Mountains and Brown's Park. In the Green River gorge there is an abundance of high grade copper. Near Ouray the Uteland Copper Company, Col. Geo. F. Timms, manager, has been operating for a number of years. Recently work on the property was



1



3



4



2



5

1—Pardon Dodds, Jr. 2—First house built in Uintah Basin by Pardon Dodds, Sr., 1873. 3—L. W. Curry. 4—John K. Bullock. 5—Mayor Edward D. Samuels. All of Vernal, Utah.

suspended, but is soon to be resumed. In the Whiterocks and Rock Creek sections, on the former reservation, there is said to be gold, copper and silver. From the Dyer mine, on Dyer Mountain, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of copper were shipped years ago. The ore ran so high in values that it paid to haul it by wagon to the railroad. The vein either pinched out or was lost and for a long time the property has been idle.

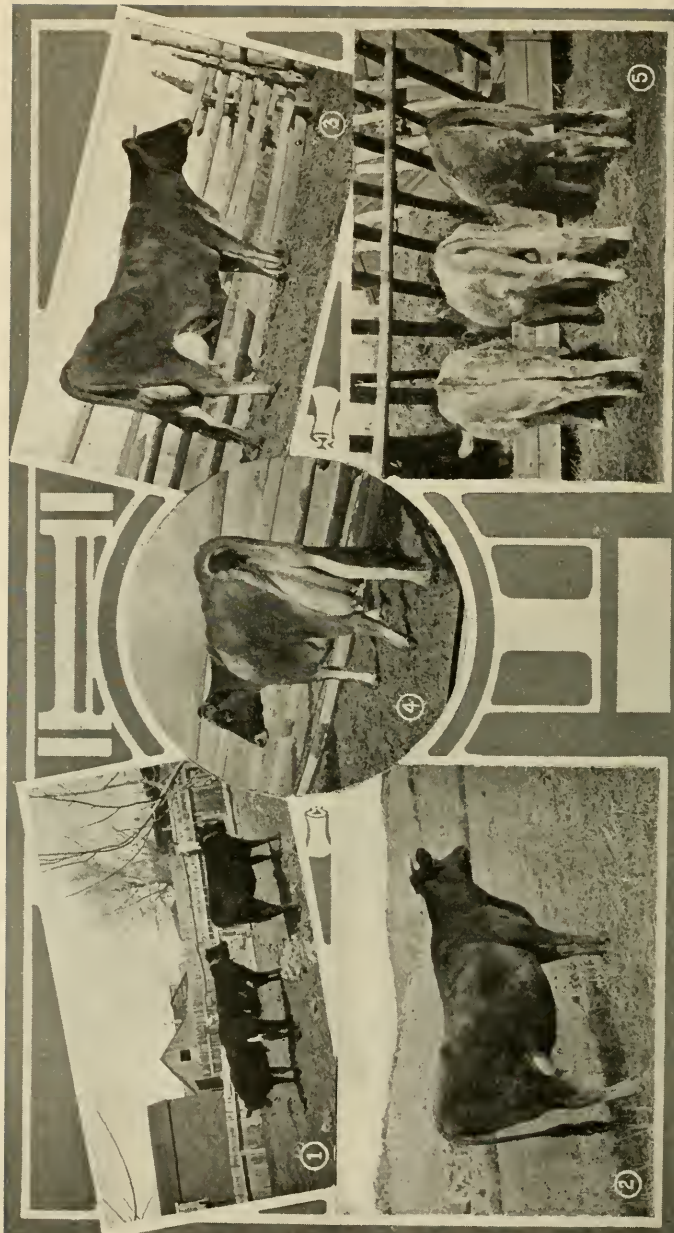
The mining of precious and semi-precious metals will be carried on extensively when the railroad comes.

It is claimed there is enough coal in the Ashley valley to last 150 years at the present rate of consumption. The mines are located near Vernal. Coal is delivered for \$4.50 per ton. In the Wasatch Mountains, near the survey of the Denver & Salt Lake railroad, there are immense coal beds, containing millions of tons. Discoveries of coal have been made near Roosevelt, Myton and Duchesne, and some shipments have been made from at least one mine near Roosevelt.



Photo by R. Calder, Vernal, Utah.

Moonlight on the Duchesne—Scene near Myton, Utah.



Registered Cattle: 3 and 4—Odelano 2d, H. R., No. 235902. Owned by Lester Bingham, of Vernal, Utah. 2—Diplomas Princess Goldskin, No. 219130. 1—Aberdeen Angus, yearling calves, right to left, No. 173444, No. 173442, No. 167888. 5—Registered Jersey calves, right to left, No. 302935, No. 118477, No. 302936. Photos by A. M. McKie, Vernal, Utah.



## Dairy Farming

Thousands of dollars annually could be made in dairy farming even before the advent of a railroad. Calder Brothers, engaged in the creamery business in Vernal, have a standing order from Salt Lake for 1,000 pounds of butter per day. Dairy farming is conducted on such a small scale that the orders can not be filled. Recently, however, the farmers have become interested and are improving their herds. During the winter of 1913-14, W. E. Broome, of Myton, shipped in a large number of Jersey cows and calves from Iowa. The entire number was soon disposed of at good prices. One cow in this shipment has a record of 60 pounds of milk per day, which tests 6 per cent or about 4 pounds of butter fat. One man can attend to 15 cows, and 15 cows of that kind would produce 1,800 pounds of butter per month, which, at 25 cents per pound, would amount to \$450. This particular cow is exceptional. But suppose the herd yields only half that amount, there is still big money in dairy farming. "May Rilma," a cow owned by E. B. Bassett, of the Chester Brook farm, near Philadelphia, gave, during the year 1913, ten tons of milk. The gross earnings of the animal for the year amounted to \$1,200. Many farmers in various parts of the country report net annual profits of \$100 per cow.

Will it pay me to go into the dairy farm business? Can I get the cows? Can I find sale for my product? These are some of the questions the farmer asks himself when dairying is suggested. It will pay. You can get the cows. If no other way is open, there is the way of raising cows. With a few good ones to start with and the services of a desirable bull one can soon build up a herd.

An important item in connection with dairying is that of proper feed for cows. The department of agriculture recently concluded a series of interesting experiments to determine the effect on the flavor of milk of feeding different kinds of rations to cows. The department has decided in favor of bran and corn as producing the finest flavored milk. The experiments were conducted to ascertain the correctness of the theory of some dairymen that the feeding of crushed oats to cows would improve the flavor of the milk. Six cows were used in the experiments and the various kinds of rations were fed to them. In all 50 opinions were passed on the various samples of milk from these cows. Of these sixteen showed a preference for the milk from cows fed on crushed oats, twenty-five preferred that from the bran and corn ration, while nine expressed no choice.

The Uintah Basin is a great country for wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, sweet clover and sugar beets.



Photo furnished by William M. Anderson, Supervisor Ashley National Forest.

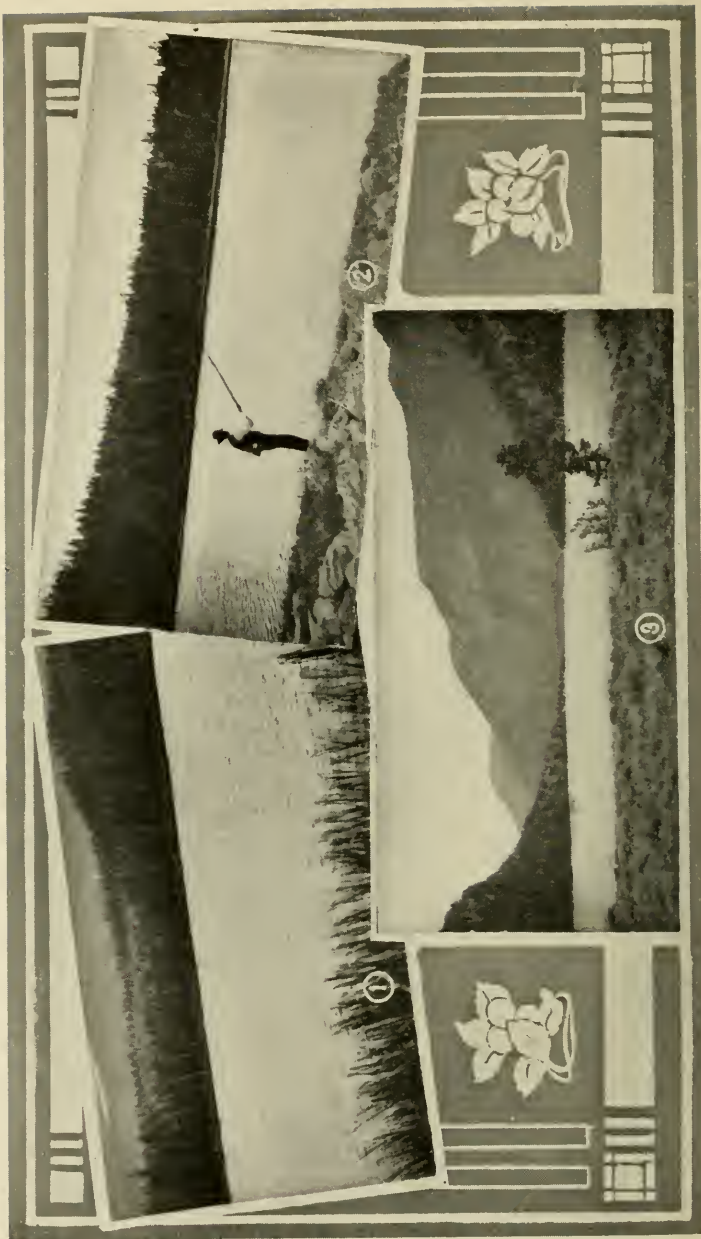
Lodgepole pine timber in mountains, showing trail built by Forest Service—There is enough lodgepole pine timber in Ashley National Forest to furnish ties for two railroads from ocean to ocean.

## Timber in the Forest

Surrounding the Uintah Basin in a semi-circle, or horse-shoe shape, the Uintah and Wasatch mountains form a natural rim, the Uintah mountains lying to the north and the Wasatch to the west and southwest, making one continuous chain around the vast bodies of agricultural land on the lowlands of the basin. To give the reader a good idea of the location of this mountain chain with regards to the agricultural land, stretch out your left hand palm upward, pointing the second finger directly northwest, bending all of the end points of your fingers and thumb upward a little to represent the mountain crest. This illustration will give you a fan like basin that represents Uintah Basin. All of the drainage from this entire mountain chain on the inside comes to a point in the southeast corner, emptying into Green river, where it breaks through the Book cliffs. The elevation of these mountains varies from 6,000 feet to very nearly 14,000 feet above sea level. The water supply is well distributed and both mountain systems pour large volumes into the basin from all directions, except from the southeast, coming from springs and perpetual snow banks.

This entire mountain chain is clothed with a fairly dense growth of timber and brush, varying in character from the black sage and schadscale of the plains country to the Alpine fir and Engleman spruce, adapted to the highest altitude that tree growth attains. This wooded growth forms natural belts according to the altitudes, to which they are best adapted. The lower hills are covered with cedar, pinion, scrub oak, cherry and chaparell, forming one belt, or type. Next above comes the Western Yellow pine and Aspen types. Next in order, the Lodge pole, Douglas fir and Aspen; Engleman spruce and Alpine fir, growing to an elevation of 11,000 feet above sea level. Above this, along the rocky ledges and under the brinks of the mountain crests lie large banks of perpetual snow that feed the streams continuously.

In volume of production, lodge-pole pine predominates, forming probably 67% of the entire forest production of this mountain system. The estimated amount of merchantable timber approximates a volume of three-fourths of a billion feet board measure of wood that can be sawed up and manufactured into lumber suitable for building purposes. One billion feet board measure of material that will make ties enough to buld two road beds across the entire North American continent from east to west and maintain them indefinitely. From the saw timber, lumber of very good grades can be made and at the present time ten different lumbering concerns are manufacturing it into building material, all to be used for building purposes in the Uintah Basin.

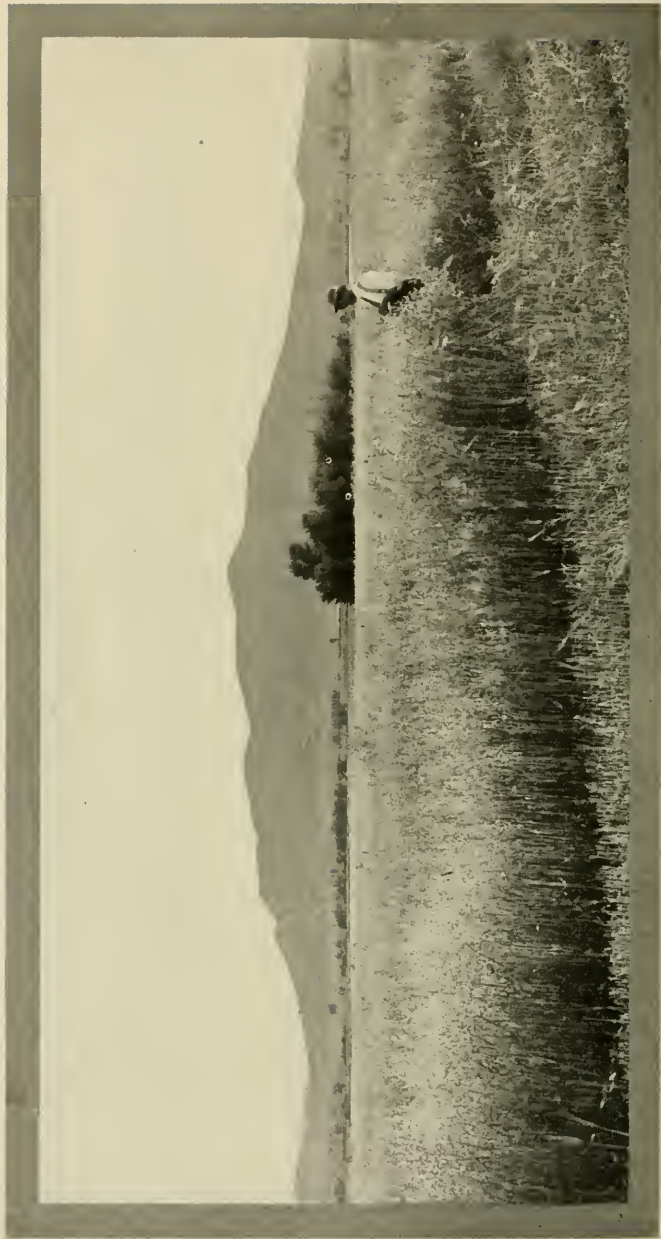


There are 500 Lakes in the Mountains Surrounding Uintah Basin. 1—Fish Lake. 2—Brown Duck Lake. 3—Moon Lake.

Upon this same mountain area, which comprises approximately one and one-fourth million acres, valuable forage for stock grows in profusion, upon which, at the present time, 200,000 head of sheep, 20,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of horses are being grazed during the summer season. These grazing privileges are allotted by the forest service to the resident ranch owners, living upon agricultural land upon which hay and grain is raised for feeding purposes during the winter months. The forest range is made a part of a rotary system, whereby stock are fed from the products of ranch property in winter time, grazed on the low rolling lands in the spring time and on the higher mountain ranges in the summer time, creating a system that enhances the value of ranch property and gives the farmer greater returns for his products.



Yellow Pine Logs from Ashley National Forest.



A Field of Oats in the Western Part of Ashley Valley.

Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. G. R. R.

## Hydro-Carbons

The tonnage of gilsonite in the Uintah Basin is estimated at thirty-two million tons. This does not include Elaterite, Wurtzilite, Weidgerite, Tabbyite, Ozocerite and other members of the hydro-carbon family. The estimated value of hydro-carbons in the Uintah Basin is seven billion dollars.

Scientists have discovered that there are twenty-six members of the hydro-carbon family, and that the total by-products will exceed fifty. At the eastern boundary of the Uintah Basin asphaltite deposits begin and extend westward to Fort Duchesne and Pariette, and then on to the elaterite deposits of Indian, Lake and Sam's cañons, fifty miles southwest of Fort Duchesne; the total area being estimated at about ten thousand square miles. The value of gilsonite is about \$40.00 per ton, and the value of elaterite \$65.00 per ton.

A large acreage of land containing these deposits is owned by the Gilson Asphaltum Company, and the American Asphalt Association. Many locations, however, have been made by other individuals, and a number of companies have been incorporated.

The consumption has increased at the rate of fifty per cent in the last eight years, and there seems to be possible increase in the production of tree rubber. These hydro-carbons are now being manufactured into a mineral rubber. It unites perfectly with the tree rubber, thus permitting a very large reduction in the amount of the latter used, cheapening its cost. Other by-products of gilsonite and elaterite are paints, enamels, varnishes and roofings, which are acid and alkali proof.

From Weidgerite is made a special marine paint. One of the most valuable by-products of this material is Icthyol, used by the medical profession and on sale in drug stores. This by-product is found only, as far as is known, in one other place in the world, the Ural mountains in Austria. From Tabbyite, paint is also made and from Ozocerite paraffine wax.

Second grade gilsonite is used in the manufacture of paving cement, by melting it with petroleum residue, and mixing it with ground asphaltic limestone, and the requisite amount of sand. Gilsonite is also manufactured into varnishes, lacquers, water-proof paint for guns, gun carriages, and steel and woodwork of every description known to ship building. When manufactured into paint for ships' bottoms, it prevents barnacles from attaching themselves, and it is likely to be largely used for this purpose for battleships. It is also used for pipe coatings, reservoir coatings, floorings, roofings and railroad coatings.

Hydro-Carbon may be used for preventing electrolytic action on iron plates of ships' bottoms; coating barbed wire fencing; coating sea-walls of brick and masonry; coating paving brick.



Trio of Standardbreds from Stables of E. A. Daniels, of Vernal, Utah: 1—Vernal Girl. 2—Sam Cary, Jr., No. 47943. 3—Doctor Rowan, No. 54684.



acid-proof lining for chemical tanks; roofing pitch; insulating electric wires; smokestack paint; coating poles, posts and ties; lubricant for heavy machinery; teredo-proof pile coating; covering wood-block paving; binder pitch for culm in making eggette and briquette coal.

The Elaterite, Wurtzilite, Tabbyite, Argulite and other materials of like nature are used to make flexible and heat-proof varnishes or paints, which owing to their great resistance to acids, alkalies, fumes and vapor attacks, and to their elasticity for contraction and expansion, they are invaluable for coating shaft and tunnel timbers, for painting hemp and wire hoisting ropes, pump columns, pipes, chains, ore cars, and all steel and iron work where the surfaces are exposed. Also for coating vats, tanks and pan covers used in chlorination works, smelters and refineries, and in the cyanide process. On iron work it prevents corrosion, and resists great heats. On woodwork it prevents absorption and defies the elements.



Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. G. R. R.

Oats in Ashley Valley, near Vernal, Utah—Oats yield in Basin as high as 100 busels to acre. Average price, \$1.50 per hundred pounds.



### Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Seed

A picture of the Walker trophy is printed on this page. This trophy was won by Uintah Basin alfalfa seed, which took first prize at the Uintah Basin Fair, the Utah State Fair, and the National Irrigation Congress, in which twenty-six states competed. The seed was raised by George Smith, of Myton. His farm is located in the Lake Fork country.

Soil and climatic conditions are ideal for alfalfa seed. The average yield is about six bushels to the acre, though occasionally twice and three times that amount is raised.

The price of the seed is from 10 to 12½c per pound. Figuring 60 pounds to the bushel, an acre should yield to the farmer 360 pounds, which give him \$36 at the rate of 10c per pound. No water should be used after June 20. To insure the best crop the seed should be planted in rows, to allow cultivation between the rows and to admit of



plenty of sunshine on the plant. Seed may be planted in the fall or spring.

A few years ago the average farmer was afraid of the sweet clover. In fact, he was as anxious to get rid of it as he was the Russian thistle or tumble weed. But today he is just as anxious to have it grow. The sweet or bull clover yields more seed to the acre and is a more certain crop than alfalfa seed. And, what is better still, the price of the seed is higher. Sweet clover will grow where nothing else will grow, and it is said to make a better fertilizer than alfalfa for the reason the roots are larger and longer. Not only that, the hay, when plowed under, quickly enriches the soil. Sweet clover comes once from the seed and once from the roots. It is claimed that clover, if cut at the right time, makes hay for winter feed that will tempt a cow away from a stack first cutting alfalfa.

There has been a big demand of late for the seed.



1—Exhibit at First Uintah Basin Fair, Myton, 1910.

2—Walker Trophy, awarded for best alfalfa seed.

3—Baled Alfalfa, on ranch of D. D. Carter, near Roosevelt.

## Oil in the Basin

The oil output of the Basin will one day be enormous, because of the high grade and immense quantity. The oil fields are attracting capital from the East and West. The experts are constantly coming and going and their reports are most flattering. There are numerous wells scattered throughout the land. In California, whenever a vein of asphaltum, six inches in thickness, tapering to the thinness of a knife blade, is discovered, there is sure to be oil underneath. There are thousands of such veins here and the geological conditions are somewhat similar to those in that state.

The Rangeley oil field is not in that part of the Uintah Basin shown in the map in this booklet, but is so near that a discussion of it is necessary. It is situated in Raven park, in the extreme northwestern part of Rio Blanco County, Colorado, 10 to 15 miles from the Utah line, the eastern boundary of the Basin in Utah. The field occupies a basin which is a broadened portion of the lower White River valley. Rangeley postoffice, from which the oil field takes its name, is the center of the scattering settlement along the immediate valley of the river, which skirts the southern margin of the Basin. The town is 23 miles from Dragon, Utah.

The color of the Rangeley oil is a clear bright red, with strong green fluorescence, closely resembling that of many of the Pennsylvania oils, although perhaps slightly darker than the average. The odor is like that of kerosene, much resembling that of a refined oil. It is apparently free from sulphur.

It has been suggested that the Rangeley field may be compared to the Kansas-Oklahoma oil and gas fields. In those districts, the oil, though occurring in much older formation geologically, is said to be found in sandstone, interbedded with shale, in lenticular bodies or completely enclosed reservoirs.

The Colorado-Pacific Development company and the Emerald Oil company, the latter of Vernal, have done the principal work in the district. The Colorado-Pacific people have sunk 30 to 35 wells and the Emerald people, 11 to 12. One of the wells of the former company has been sunk to a depth of nearly 5,000 feet. In the Emerald wells it is said that oil is standing to a depth of 300 feet.

The Uintah Development Company, composed largely of California capitalists, has been operating near Vernal for several years, and has expended more than \$100,000. Indications are very encouraging.

In 1913 E. H. Gorse and others of St. Louis and Chicago, located more than 150,000 acres of oil land a few miles south of Vernal. At the time of going to press with this booklet no development work had been done.



Top—Yellow Transparent Apples, raised by S. P. Dillman, Vernal, Utah.  
Center—Melons, from George Slauch's ranch on Green River, near Jensen.  
Bottom—Prize Winners, fruit and corn, Uintah Basin Fair.

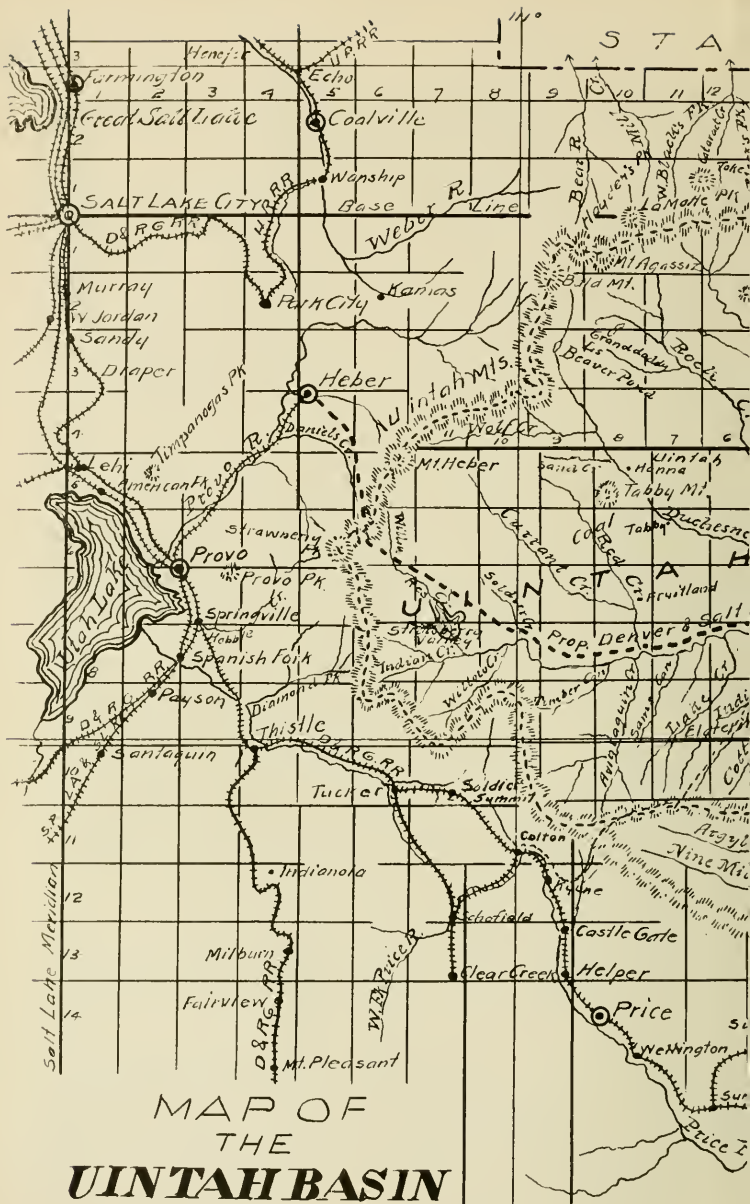
## Story of Wolf River Apples

A fruit grower of the East was making inquiries about the adaptability of this country to the production of apples. The man with the land to sell exhibited a Wolf River apple. The eastern man insisted that it was artificial and would not be convinced to the contrary until he had tasted it. A fruit dealer from the Uintah Basin was in Salt Lake during State Fair and Church conference. He asked one of the leading merchants on Main Street to allow him to use a part of the window space for the exhibition of some apples. The merchant indignantly refused. The fruit dealer from the Basin reached down into the dress suit case and pulled out a Wolf River. The merchant's eyes bulged out in astonishment. He had never seen the like before. A space in the window was immediately given for the display.

All fruit growers know that climatic conditions, soil, water, sunshine, elevation, and the general lay of the land enter into the growth and development of the perfect apple with the rich, bright color.

The climate here is unexcelled in any part of the West. The average temperature during the fruiting season is close to 90. The sun shines 325 days in each year. The only wind to speak of is in the spring time, and even then there is but very little. In the summer, fall and winter there is seldom a breeze. Such conditions assure firm, strong skins and bright, deep colors. Intense heat has a tendency to burn and wrinkle the skin. The altitude, averaging 5,500 feet, gives a dry atmosphere. The country with the damp atmosphere produces sour apples with poor coloring. The country is sheltered at the west and northwest by high mountains. In fact, it is sheltered on all sides and the orchards are thus protected from the late killing frosts of the spring and the early killing frosts of the autumn. The sub-soil consists of a porous formation. With the long, pleasant autumn weather, the wood of the trees has ample time in which to ripen and the sting of winter is not felt. The water is pure and abundant. There has never been a failure in the apple crop. The fruit is free from disease and pests, such as blight, and crown gall, woolly, black or green aphid, and there are but few worms. Fungus, owing to the dry climate, is not in evidence. The variety of apples is numerous. The most commonly grown are: autumn, Wolf River, Wealthy; winter, Gano, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Winesap, Stayman Winesap, N. W. Greening, Bellflower; summer, Yellow Transparent, Astrachan, Red June.

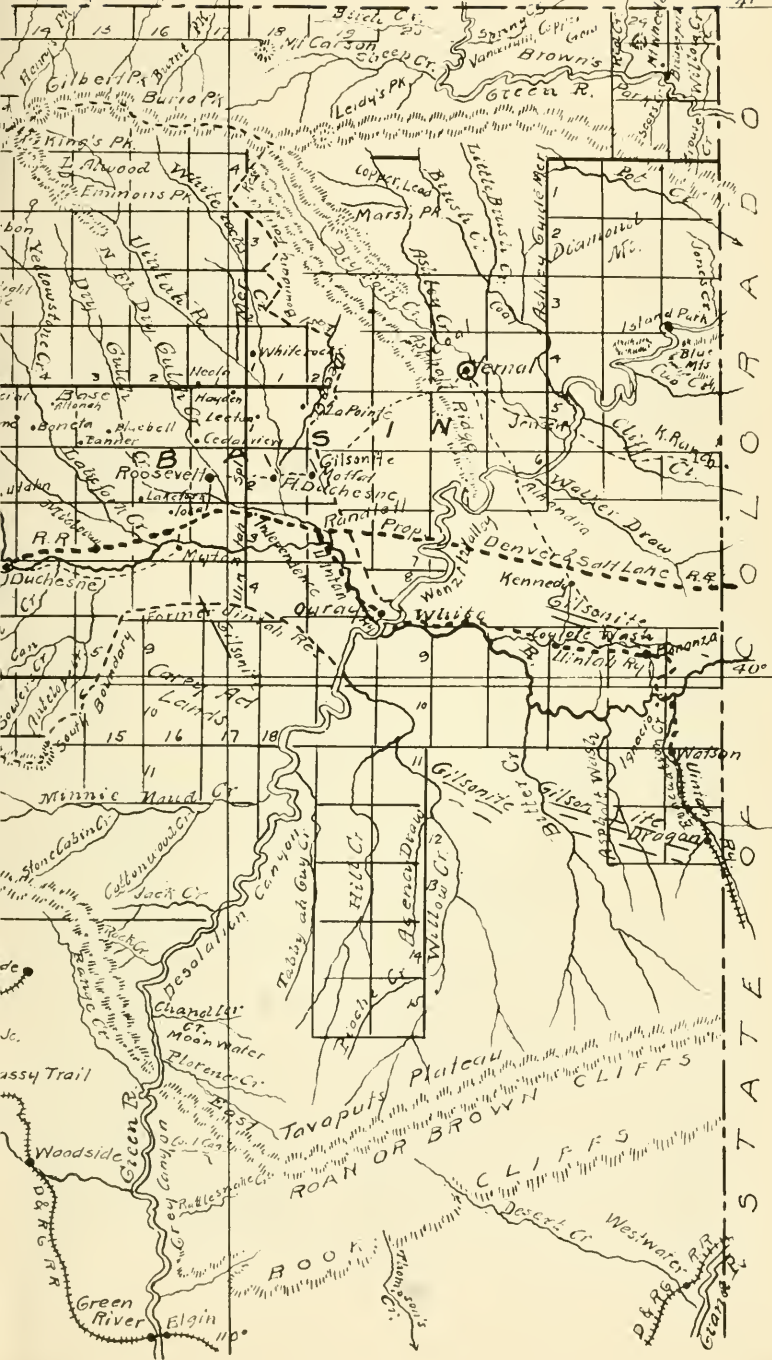
The apple is by no means the exclusive fruit raised. Pears, prunes, plums, peaches, apricots, strawberries, raspberries and other fruits are grown in abundance. The soil, in many parts of the country, is suited to raising peaches, but it is not really a peach climate.



MAP OF  
THE  
**UINTAH BASIN**  
AND  
ADJACENT TERRITORY

Del. E. E. Harmston, C. E.

E OF WYOMING



110°

71°

40°

110°

COLORADO

STATE

BOOK

Map labels include: 19th, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



Scenes in Vernal: 1—L. D. S. Tabernacle. 2—Corner Vernal and Uintah Avenues. 3—Uintah Gymnasium. 4—County Court House. 5—Orpheus Hall.



## Indians and Indian Land

There are 1,200 Ute Indians in the Uintah Basin. A large majority of them live in that part of the country known as the former Uintah Indian reservation. These Indians are divided into three tribes, the Whiterivers, Uintahs and Uncompahgres. A large number of them are self-supporting, while others are dependent. A few are making money in cattle and sheep. The Indian is gradually improving and developing, but he will never reach good citizenship. The Indian agency is located at Fort Duchesne, and the department is using every effort for the betterment of the red man. In 1911 Congress appropriated \$3,300,000 to pay off a claim against the United States in favor of the Confederated Utes. This money has been placed to the credit of the Utes, and is to bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum. The expenditures are to be made at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. It is proposed to spend a great deal in the improvements of the Indian farms, in the purchase of horses and the equipment of farms. A number of modern houses and barns have recently been erected.

Before the reservation was thrown open to entry in 1905 the Indians were allotted 112,000 acres of land. Immediately the Department of the Interior began the construction of canals for these lands and up to the spring of 1914 approximately \$850,000 had been expended on this work. Today more than 140 miles of main canals are ready for use and will supply water for most of this land. About 45,000 acres is known as "dead," and non-competent Indian land. From time to time this land has been offered for sale to the highest bidder, providing the bid is not less than the appraised value, which ranges from \$10 to \$30 per acre, including carrying capacity in the canal and a right to the water filing, which is first class. Arrangements have been made whereby the purchaser may pay one fourth cash and the balance in one, two or three years. Several thousand acres of the land has been sold and more will be offered from time to time.

A large acreage of Indian land can be leased on reasonable terms. The man who does not care to purchase land at this time, who would like to secure land for farming would do well to investigate this leasing proposition. Full information about purchasing or leasing Indian land will be furnished gladly by the Indian agent at Fort Duchesne, Utah. The prospective purchaser of Indian land may and should see it before hand. Teams and guides will be furnished at the agency free of charge.



## HUNTING AND FISHING

There are hundreds of lakes in the mountains where the game mountain trout revels in his glory, and there is a regular cobweb of rivers and creeks filled with the speckled beauty. The Moon Lake, to the northwest, is one of the most famous resorts in the Basin. Nearby is Brown Duck Lake and the Yellowstone country. Lakes in the Baldy Mountains are favorite spots. Streams in the lower country are filled with white fish, catfish, hump-backs and suckers. Ideal camping places are to be found. The mountain altitude attains to heights of nearly 14,000 feet.

'Tis the huntsman's paradise. In the higher country deer, elk, bear and other game is found. In the lower country grouse, sage chickens, quail, ducks and geese.

There are numerous ideal spots which would make glad the eye of the tourist and sportsman. In the Upper Duchesne valley, near the town of Stockmore, there are many warm springs, which remain at the same temperature summer and winter. It is a mineral water, and the Indians go for miles to get what they call "medicine" water.

The many little hamlets at the foot or base of this mountain system contain small stores and trading posts, where all kinds of mountain equipment, guides, horses, etc., can be obtained at reasonable figures.



1—Bear trapped in Uintah Mountains by Ashley National Forest Rangers, Photo by Wm. M. Anderson, Vernal, Utah. 2—Scene on Rock Creek, Photo by L. H. Allan, Vernal, Utah. 3—Fishing in Ashley Creek, near the Gorge, Photo by Charles J. Neal, Vernal, Utah.

## Hints to Homeseekers

Every citizen of the United States, over the age of 21, is entitled to make entry upon government land, under the homestead law. A married woman, upon whom depends the support and maintenance of the family, is entitled to make entry.

The homesteader who filed upon less than 160 acres and made proof is entitled to make an additional filing. Residence must be established and maintained just as in the case of the original filing, unless the tract adjoins the original tract. The homesteader is allowed six months from the date of filing, to establish residence. Before he may make final proof he must reside upon the land for fourteen consecutive months and must improve and cultivate the land. At the time of filing, the homesteader is required to pay the government the sum of \$16 on 160 acres. When final proof is made he is required to pay the government \$1.25 per acre and \$6 fees. An absence from the homestead of not to exceed six months may be allowed providing the money earned is expended in improvements on the land. Fourteen months in which to make final proof is not compulsory.

By the act of June 6, 1912, the period of residence, necessary to be shown in order to entitle the homesteader to patent, is reduced from five to three years, and the period within which homestead entry may be completed is reduced from seven to five years. The three-year period of residence is fixed, not from the date of entry, but from the time of establishing actual permanent residence upon the land.

Any person who, prior to February 3, 1911, made entry under the homestead or desert laws, but who, subsequently to such entry, from any cause, shall have lost, forfeited or abandoned the same, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead or desert laws, as though such former entry had not been made and any person applying for a second homestead or desert entry shall furnish a description and date of former entry, provided that applicant's former entry was not canceled for fraud and provided he did not relinquish for a valuable consideration in excess of the filing fees paid by him on his original entry.

Under the Desert Act a citizen is entitled to 320 acres of land. Residence upon the land is not required, but the entryman must improve the land to the amount of \$1 per acre per year for three years. At the end of the fourth year he must have the irrigable portion of the land under cultivation and irrigation. The entryman must be a resident of the state in which the land is located. If at the end of the fourth year, the entryman has failed to get water on the land and shows that he has complied with the requirements of the law, he may have an extension of time not to exceed three years.



Photo by R. Calder, Vernal, Utah.  
A Load of Cauliflower Raised in a Vernal Garden.



Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. G. R. R.  
McAndrews Lake, on Uintah Railroad, North Slope Book Cliff Mountains.  
This road crosses Baxter Pass, making sixty-six degree  
curves and seven and one-half per cent grades.

Under the Carey act, each state in the arid regions is allowed to dispose of 2,000,000 acres of land to settlers. The disposition is to be made by the State Land Commissioners. A period of ten years is allowed in which to reclaim and get the land under cultivation. The final proof is similar to that of desert claims. The purchaser is not required to reside in the state where the land is located.

An Act of Congress provided for the making of homestead entries for areas of not exceeding 320 acres. This act is known as the Enlarged Homestead Law, and the land must be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as non-mineral, non-timbered and non-irrigable. Full information as to this and other land laws may be obtained from the register of the land offices in Salt Lake or Vernal.

Homestead land in the Uintah Basin is getting scarcer all the while. There are many good desert land opportunities in the Ashley valley and on the former Uintah Indian reservation. An irrigation company, recently organized at Vernal, has filed on flood waters in the Uintah mountains and in the near future reservoirs will be built. Canals will be constructed to carry water for 12,000 or 15,000 acres of land in the southern and eastern part of the valley. There are good desert land opportunities under the Ouray Valley and Colorado Park Irrigation companies on the former reservation.

The homeseeker need not depend entirely upon homestead or desert entry, Carey act, state land or enlarged homestead. There are thousands of acres of land for sale by Indians and whites, and the prices and terms will suit. Land and water can be bought from \$10 an acre and up. Land without water can be bought for as low as \$2.50 per acre. Any real estate man or merchant advertising in this booklet will gladly give information as will the secretaries of the commercial clubs of the following cities and towns: Salt Lake, Vernal, Roosevelt, Myton, Duchesne, Boneta, Setonah, Cedarview, Lapoint, Randlett, Ouray, Hayden.



Indian Bear Dance—Festivities at White Rocks, Utah, celebrating the coming of spring.

## Schools and Churches

The public schools of Utah are second to none. The percentage of illiteracy in the Basin and in the state is 2.5. The percentage of illiteracy, native whites, 0.4. School population of the Basin is 5,200 and of the state 120,000. A recent law, providing for the consolidation of all school districts of each county into one district, seems to be working well. In the spring of 1914 Uintah county districts were consolidated and it is expected Wasatch county will soon follow suit. Among the leading institutions in the state are: U. of U. at Salt Lake, Agricultural College at Logan, Brigham Young University at Provo. The leading institutions in the Basin are: Uintah Academy (L. D. S.) and Willcox Academy (Congregational) at Vernal.

People of all kinds of creeds and faiths dwell in the confines of this Basin, but there are only four church organizations, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, the Congregational, Episcopal and Presbyterian. The Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons, as they are commonly known, outnumber the other denominations more than two to one. All the denominations mentioned, except the Presbyterians, have handsome church buildings, and that denomination is now erecting a house of worship in Myton. The Episcopal church has houses of worship in Vernal and Duchesne. At Vernal this church has a handsome brick building, "The Episcopal Lodge," for the accommodation of girls and young women attending school. The Mormon Tabernacle at Vernal, dedicated in 1907, was constructed at a cost of \$40,000. The new Uintah Academy building cost \$30,000. An addition is soon to be built for the Willcox Academy. At Roosevelt, a site of 22 acres has been purchased for High School District No. 2, Wasatch county, and a building to cost perhaps \$40,000 is to be erected this year.



Photo by L. H. Allan, Vernal, Utah.

Beauty Spot on Rock Creek.

## The Honey Industry



Sego Lily  
State Flower of Utah

The honey bee industry of the Uintah Basin is of a great deal more importance than many suppose. Last year's crop brought about \$40,000 into this Basin from other states. That's worth while. This industry represents an investment of \$60,000. There are about forty apiaries containing about 5,000 colonies or hives of bees. Last year they averaged better than two cans or 120 pounds of honey to the colony. This is a low estimate. That means 10,000 cans, 600,000 pounds or 300 tons of honey.

The 40 apiaries are owned by 25 men. Bees are free from disease and the association will endeavor to keep them that way by discouraging shipment of colonies from other parts of the country where there is much foul brood.

An increase in the average of alfalfa and sweet clover will result in the increase of apiaries, and in the near future the honey crop should be worth \$100,000 annually. A large part of the honey shipment is made by wagon haul to the nearest railroad station. A number of the beekeepers and merchants have recently been shipping by parcel post.

Uintah Basin honey has no superior. It wins the prizes when placed upon exhibition at county, state and world's fairs. More than once has it been awarded first prize at the annual convention of the International Bee Keepers' Association. This is one of the most ideal sections in the United States for bee culture. The climatic conditions make it such. Sweet clover and alfalfa are the two principal sources from which the busy denizens of the hive gather the delicious nectar that is ripened into this product of high quality. Many farmers of this country who do not pretend to make a specialty of bees, produce a great deal of honey for the market. The specialty of a certain farmer is alfalfa. The blossom of that growth contains the very best nectar. As a result many farmers are raising bees and making money from alfalfa and honey at the same time.

Those who know what good honey really is, will appreciate the fact that the article in this Basin is so heavy bodied that it weighs twelve and one-half pounds to the gallon. The color is what is known to the trade as "water white" and the flavor is

more delightful than that of the much-praised white clover honey of the eastern states. A little while ago the honey from one of the well-known apairies in the Ashley valley found its way through the channels of trade to Hamburg, Germany. The dealer took the address from the label and wrote to the manager of the same apiary to ascertain if he could obtain honey from that source regularly. Today the honey from this Basin finds its way to most parts of the United States and to many foreign countries.

William Powell, of Union, enjoys the distinction of being the first man to import bees into the Uintah Basin, which he did some time during the early eighties. His first colony, however, proved to be affected with the dread disease, "foul brood;" this colony of bees, together with all fixtures, was consigned to the flames, and since that time there has not been another case of "foul brood." The dealer who furnished the bees to Mr. Powell replaced them free of charge. The next importation of bees was made soon after that of Mr. Powell by Bishop George Freestone and consisted of three colonies. William Ashton also brought one or two colonies of bees from his old home in Pleasant Grove, Utah County. Another importation was made in 1887 by C. C. Bartlett, who also brought three colonies. Those few hives of bees were the small foundation upon which one of our most profitable and promising industries has been built.



Photo by George L. Beam, D. & R. G. R. R.  
Part of Apiary of Dan H. Hillman, Vernal, Utah.



## Sheep, Horses and Cattle

Sheep raising is the principal live stock industry. The estimated number of head of sheep in the boundaries of the Basin is 200,000 and the annual wool clip will average 1,600,000 pounds. The flock-masters are gradually improving the breed and there is tenfold more money made in the business today than in former years. The best breed of bucks to be secured are imported from year to year. The prevailing breed is the De Laine, the Cotswold and the Ramboulette, costing all the way from \$75 to \$100 per head. Sheep associations have been organized in various parts of the Basin and thoroughbreds are being shipped in by the car load lot.

There are two distinct classes of sheep—the mutton sheep and the wool sheep. On the former of these the wool is not so thick or heavy and the amount lost to the owner in wool is made up by the gain in mutton. While the wool of this class is lighter, it is longer and for that reason the animal is kept away from the timber to prevent loss from undergrowth. The Merino wool is much finer in quality and thicker, though shorter. This class of sheep can pasture in heavily timbered country without loss of wool. A large amount of fine quality wool is exported for the reason it is far superior to that of many other sections of the West. The climate is very dry and there is but little wind, especially in the winter season, to disturb the sands and dust, which is so damaging to wool in other countries. The owners here are experts in the business and they take every precaution to avoid loss and exert every effort to produce the best. The grazing is ideal both in summer and winter. Most of the snows fall in the mountains and the winter snows are necessary for summer grazing. The climatic conditions on the winter ranges are most always favorable and there is seldom much suffering and loss. Once in a great while the flockmaster has to feed hay.

The public grazing lands are usually fully occupied and for awhile it seemed as if there would be a limit to sheep raising. Of recent years, however, the farmer is paying more attention to the industry and numerous flocks from 100 to 500 can be seen scattered over the country. The farmers figure that a surplus of alfalfa can be fed to sheep to good advantage.

Although the cattle industry was at one time far ahead of the sheep industry, the decrease in the price of feeders at that time practically forced the cattlemen out of business and there is now only a remnant of the former vast herds that roamed the hills. Instead of the larger herds of cheaper cattle of former days, there are now smaller herds of better grades and more attention is paid to the production of milk and butter. There are ideal spots in this great country for dairy farms, and riches are await-



Photo furnished by Willam M. Anderson, Supervisor Ashley National Forest.

There are 200,000 head of sheep in the Uintah Basin—Annual wool clip about 1,600,000 pounds.

ing the men who engage in that business. On another page will be found an article on dairy farming.

There was a time when not a horse in the Uintah Basin weighed 1,200 pounds. The "bad lands" were dotted with Indian ponies, which were gradually thinned out by shipping or killing. The government started the improvement of horses for the Indians. Today no country can boast of better horses than are owned here. The largest horse in the Basin weighs perhaps 1,900 pounds, while the average work horse will tip the scales at 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. Many horses, crossed with pure bred sires and native mares are hardy and healthy, the sire giving the size.

With such an ancestry as that and with unexcelled climatic and range conditions it is no wonder the Uintah Basin horse is in demand today on all the markets, especially in the East and South. There are 22 pure bred stallions in the Ashley valley alone, and many more mares. The stallions are divided as follows: Percherons, 10; Clydesdales, 2; Shires, 3; Standard-breds, 5; Thoroughbreds, 2. All these are registered. In addition to these there are dozens of "grades." "Siegbert," a famous Percheron stallion brought in here a few years ago at a cost of \$5,000, took second premium at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is said this horse has 500 sons and daughters in the Basin. The mule crop is growing. There are two good Jacks in Ashley valley.



Photo by Meyer, Vernal, Utah.

Feeding Alfalfa Hay in Southern Part of Ashley Valley to Colorado Cattle.



## Hogs and Poultry

One hundred thousand dollars annually is the amount of money that has been sent out of the Basin for meats and canned goods. The business men and farmers have long since realized that the biggest part of this money should remain at home, and for the last few years thousands of pounds of meat have been cured by raisers and dealers of hogs in various parts of the country. Plans are now well under way for a big packing and cold storage plant at Vernal. With pure water, pure air, plenty of sunshine and soil that will produce hog feed there is no more ideal hog country in the West. Disease is practically unknown, and while cholera is mowing them down in other places, Uintah Basin hogs are flourishing.

If the turkey is raised in the Uintah Basin it finds a ready market in Denver, Salt Lake, Ogden and other nearby cities. Many farmers are making big money in turkeys and chickens. One wonders how there is a profit to be made when shipping facilities are so poor, until he recalls that Uncle Sam's parcel post will handle large packages. The favorite turkey in the Basin is the Bronze, and many have been shipped in during the past few years. The breeds of chickens include the Buff and Crystal Orphington, the Rhode Island Red, the Cornish Indian Game. At the Uintah County Poultry Association exhibit in Vernal last winter were many pens of fancy chickens. But the Ashley valley is not alone in the poultry industry. Farmers in all parts of the Basin are raising fine turkeys and chickens for the market. Occasionally there is almost a poultry famine in the towns, as the outside demand cleans up everything that is marketable.



Photo by Charles Carter, Jr., Vernal, Utah.

Hunting Deer in Sowers Cañon in October—Saw Tooth Mountains in distance.

# Towns, and Territory Tributary to Each

## VERNAL DISTRICT

**Topography.**—This section comprises the valleys of the Ashley and Brush creek and the Jensen-Alhandra section of the Green River valley, together with the adjacent mountainous areas, and unirrigated lands.

**Historical.**—Ashley Valley was first settled by white men during Fremont's early explorations of the West, and was named for one of the early white explorers.

It was first settled near old Ashley by Capt. P. Dodds, in the early 70's, soon followed by other pioneers who settled along the Ashley creek, the largest influx of settlers occurring about 1879.

**Soil.**—The soil of this section varies from a light sandy loam to a heavy clay well adapted to the production of alfalfa, cereals, vegetables and all kinds of fruits grown in this latitude.

**Live Stock.**—Vernal is the center of a very extensive live stock industry, consisting principally of sheep, cattle and horses.

The care exercised in the selection and breeding of live stock is very noticeable; the Cotswold and Ramboulette sheep, the Jersey, Durham and Hereford cattle and the Percheron and other leading breeds of horses present many of the finest specimens to be found anywhere.

The excellent summer ranges in the Uintah mountains, the fine winter ranges in the foot hills and benches, and the facilities for winter feeding afforded by the valleys combine to make this an ideal section for stock growing.

**Agriculture.**—As agriculture becomes more intensive, the wonderful possibilities of the soil of the section become more apparent.

Wheat, oats, barley, rye, alfalfa and vegetables of all kinds grow to perfection; the yield is heavy and the quality unexcelled.

**Horticulture.**—While the lack of transportation has prevented the growing of fruit on a commercial scale, the many fine private orchards have demonstrated the possibilities of this section as a fruit-raising district; all kinds of fruits common to the temperate zone thrive here and produce lavishly of the finest colored and flavored fruit grown anywhere, while certain localities produce peaches of excellent size, color and flavor.

**Minerals.**—The hills to the north and northwest are seamed with veins of excellent coal, while the hills immediately to the west contain large deposits of asphaltum, which has been extensively used in paving sidewalks in Vernal. The Uintah mountains contain extensive deposits of copper, lead, gold, silver and limited quantities of vanadium and uranium.

**Irrigation.**—The Ashley Valley proper is watered by the Ashley Upper, the Ashley Central, the Rock Point and Steinaker ditches. The valley of Brush creek is comparatively narrow until near its mouth, so that a number of private ditches are used to irrigate the farms in this section. The Burns Bench and Upper Burns Bench canals irrigate an extensive tract lying on the south

side of Brush creek and west side of Green river, using water from Brush creek.

Extensive reservoir systems have been planned for the Ashley Valley.

**Vernal.**—County seat of Uintah county, was founded in 1882, and has grown steadily ever since, until it is now a metropolitan little city of 1,200 inhabitants, elevation 5,330 feet, and is the most important commercial center in northeastern Utah. United States land office located here. The city has water works, electric lights, telephone and telegraph, daily auto mail service with Watson, the terminus of the Uintah railroad, and Colton, on the D. & R. G.; many excellent public buildings and private residences, and will soon have a \$50,000 Federal building to house the United States land office, postoffice and office of supervisor Ashley National forest. Rural delivery routes radiate from Vernal postoffice. Streets and sidewalks paved with asphaltum. Educational center. Uintah Academy, Willcox Academy, public schools. Public library. L. D. S., Episcopal and Congregational churches. Handsome court house. Orpheus hall. Uintah gymnasium. Assessed valuation city property, 1914, \$450,000. Population tributary to Vernal, 10,000. A list of business industries: Two banks, five general merchandise stores, one hardware store, three hotels, two bakeries, one creamery, four restaurants, two jewelry stores, one bottling works, one taxidermist, one newspaper, one brickyard, one shoe shop, two harness shops, two drug stores, two undertaking establishments, two planing mills, one livery stable, three meat markets, two millinery stores, one music store, two garages, three lodging houses, three blacksmith shops, one express office, one tailor shop, local lodges I. O. O. F. and W. of W., one photograph gallery, two flour mills, close to city; three implement and vehicle dealers, one clothing store, two barber shops, one tin shop, one bath house, architects, brick masons, painters, plasterers, real estate dealers, insurance agencies, dentists, civil engineers, doctors, lawyers, skating rink, picture show, confectionery, lumber yard, laundry. The Vernal Commercial Club, with eighty members, is the most successful organization of its kind in the state.

**Other Towns and Postoffices.**—The other towns in this district are: Jensen, on the Green river, fourteen miles southeast of Vernal, at which point the state and county constructed a substantial steel bridge; Naples, four miles southeast of Vernal, on road to Jensen and Allandra; Maeser, three miles northwest of Vernal.

## DEEP CREEK-WHITEROCKS DISTRICT

**Topography.**—This section lies on the east side of the Uintah river, and consists of extensive valley and bench lands, watered by the Whiterocks and Deep creeks.

**Historical.**—Until the opening of the Uintah Indian reservation, in 1905, it was for the most part situated upon the Indian reservation and inaccessible for exploitation by the white man. Some efforts were made to divert water from the reservation to the adjacent bench lands, but were thwarted by the Indian agents.

**Whiterocks.**—Seat of the Indian boarding school and for about forty years the agency for the Uintah and Whiteriver

Utes, is situated between the Uintah and Whiterocks, on a commanding site sloping rapidly to the south. Here the government has expended considerable money in the construction of school, agency and buildings for the white employes of the government. A trader's store, which carries a large stock of general merchandise, and a postoffice comprise the business not strictly controlled by the Indian bureau.

**Lapoint.**—This is a new townsite platted in the Deep Creek basin, about one mile northwest of the village of Taft, which, it is understood, will be removed to the new townsite.

**Soil.**—The soil on the benches consists of sandy loam, in many places covered with cobble rock brought from the canons by glacial action, but which produces alfalfa, timothy, vegetables and fruits abundantly.

The Deep Creek valley consists principally of a rich red clay loam, admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals, fruits, vegetables and alfalfa.

**Live Stock.**—The same conditions prevail here as in Vernal with respect to adaptability to raising of live stock. Owing to the newness of the country as a white man's home, this industry is comparatively in its infancy.

**Agriculture.**—The Deep Creek basin is not excelled in the quality of soil by any other part of northeastern Utah, and, although agriculture is yet in its infancy, sufficient development has taken place to demonstrate its fertility and adaptability to the production of all staple cereals, alfalfa, vegetables and grasses common to this section.

**Horticulture.**—An orchard set out by Ed. F. Harmston on the grounds of the Indian boarding school at Whiterocks in 1891, although neglected, has demonstrated the fruit-growing possibilities. Another young orchard, on the farm of John Merkley, at the head of the Deep Creek basin, has demonstrated that peaches and apricots, as well as apples, can be successfully grown in this district.

**Minerals.**—The mountains to the north are full of coal similar to that mined at Vernal; two mines are being operated on a small scale for supplying the settlers and government employes. Copper, lead and other ores are found in the Uintah mountains near by, though never mined extensively as yet.

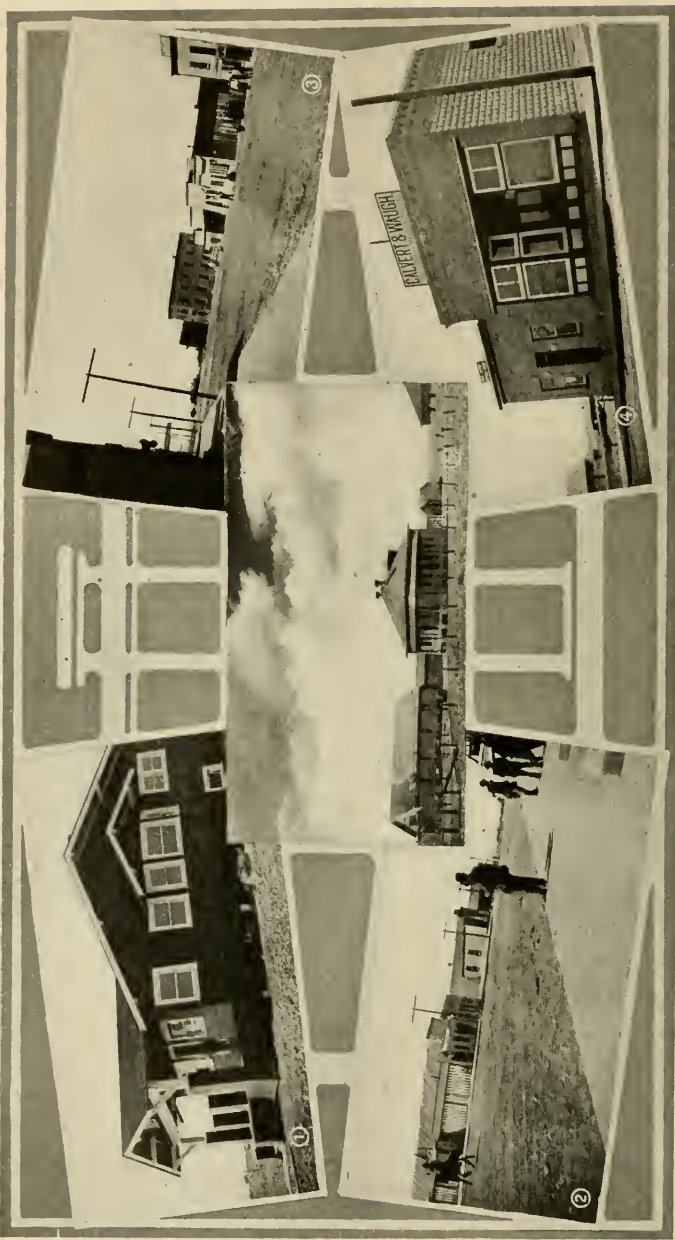
**Irrigation.**—Irrigated by the government's Deep Creek ditch, the Whiterocks Irrigation Company's canal and the Ouray Valley canal. The latter company has filed an enlargement upon the government's Deep Creek ditch and extended it to cover lands in the Ouray Valley, east of Randlett.

A Carey act project is planned to irrigate the higher bench lands. Its construction is still, however, in the future.

## RANDLETT DISTRICT

**Topography.**—This section occupies the valley of the Uintah river, in the vicinity of Ft. Duchesne, the bench lands to the east and southeast of that place and the Leland bench and lower Duchesne river bottoms.

**Historical.**—Ft. Duchesne was established as a military post in the early 80's and is now used as an Indian agency, same having been removed from Whiterocks in the spring of 1912. Here the government expended over \$2,000,000 in improvements while used as a military post. The future of the place is problematical. It should be turned over to the state of Utah as a



Street scenes in Myton: 1—H. C. Means' Bungalow, 2 and 3—Showing cement pavements and telephone poles on E street. 4—Cement block store and postoffice. 5—Office and warehouse, Uintah Indian irrigation service.

Photo by H. C. Means, Myton, Utah.



site for a branch of the Agricultural college and agricultural demonstration farm.

**Randlett.**—This place is situated on the west bank of the Uintah river about a mile above its confluence with the Duchesne, and was originally located as an Indian boarding school, which was later consolidated with the Whiterocks school. Just prior to the opening of the reservation, in 1905, the government caused a government townsite to be platted here. Some day this will be an important commercial center, as it commands the entrance to the Duchesne Valley from the east and southeast and is surrounded by large tracts of excellent land, much of which is as yet unirrigated.

**Moffat.**—This village was founded in 1905, just prior to the opening of the Uintah reservation; located three miles northeast of Ft. Duchesne, in the center of an extensive agricultural section, which will soon be developed.

**Soil.**—The soil of this district varies from sandy loam on the benches to heavy clay and black river loam in the bottoms.

**Vegetation.**—The natural vegetation of the benches is largely shadscale, cactus and bunch grass; of the river bottoms, sagebrush, greasewood, rabbit brush and squaw brush, while cottonwood, willow and box elder fringe the streams.

**Live Stock.**—Is well adapted to raising live stock. The same remarks will apply as made regarding the Deep Creek section.

**Agriculture.**—Owing to the wide range of soils, it is well adapted to the cultivation of all grains, grasses and vegetables grown in this latitude.

**Horticulture.**—Will undoubtedly produce apples and all the more hardy fruits to perfection, the winters being somewhat colder, will perhaps not be so well adapted to peach culture as the Deep Creek section.

**Minerals.**—Gilsonite and placer gold are the only minerals found in paying quantities. Much gilsonite has been shipped from the mines near Moffat and above Ft. Duchesne which is of an excellent quality.

**Irrigation.**—In the country immediately tributary to Randlett the lands are irrigated by the United States irrigation survey under their Randlett townsite and Henry Jim ditches. At Moffat the Uintah River Irrigation Company waters the lands, and the large bench section to the east of Randlett is watered by the Colorado Park and Ouray Valley canals. The Leland bench, to the southwest of Randlett, containing a large area of excellent land, is not yet irrigated.

## ROOSEVELT DISTRICT

**Topography.**—Occupies the country from the Uintah river westward and is best known as the "Dry gulch" section, and is made up of both valley and bench lands. The lower portion of the country, on the west side of Uintah river, is, however, included in the Randlett section.

**Soil.**—The soil of this district is for the most part composed of a rich sandy loam, with more of an admixture of clay in the valleys, and its adaptability for culture of alfalfa, cereals, vegetables, especially sugar beets and potatoes, as well as fruits, has been demonstrated beyond a doubt.

**Vegetation.**—The natural vegetation of this section consists, on the mesas, of shadscale, sagebrush, cactus and grass; in the

valleys, of sagebrush, white sage, greasewood, canaigre and rabbit brush; the streams are fringed with a growth of cottonwood.

**Live Stock.**—It is especially well adapted for winter feeding of live stock; with better transportation facilities this will become an important industry, and while at the present time less interest is manifested in this business than should be the case, each year sees an improvement in the number and quality of the live stock owned.

**Agriculture.**—Because of the adaptability to general agriculture and the fact that water for irrigation has been available for a greater length of time than elsewhere in the former reservation, this section has made greater advancement along this line. It is producing a large surplus of alfalfa hay and oats that find a ready market in the nearby sections which are as yet producing less than the demand requires.

With the advent of a railroad a sugar factory will be among the early industries to be established, as the adaptability of the district to the culture of sugar beets has already attracted the attention of the beet sugar people.

**Horticulture.**—Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, plums, cherries and all small fruits flourish and bear abundantly in this section. A number of small orchards have demonstrated this to be a successful fruit section.

**Hayden.**—This town is located ten miles northeast of Roosevelt in the midst of a section fast coming to the front for the production of live stock, dairy products and honey. Daily mail from Roosevelt.

**Cedarview.**—Is located six miles northwest of Roosevelt in a section rapidly becoming improved and noted as an agricultural, live stock and fruit growing district. Daily mail from Roosevelt.

**Neola.**—Is a new town located ten miles northwest of Roosevelt in the midst of an extensive sagebrush bench section. Daily mail from Roosevelt.

**Irrigation.**—Most of this district is under the system of the Dry Gulch Irrigation Company, which has its office at Roosevelt. The Indian Bench, Nephi Bench, Hayden and Neola sections are largely occupied by Indian allotments, irrigated by the Bench Ditch, Uintah Canal and No. 1 Canal, owned jointly by the Dry Gulch Irrigation Company and the United States government. Several small irrigation companies water lands in the upper section; for instance, the Big Six, Uintah Independent Ditch Company, T. N. Dodd Irrigation Company and Cedarview Irrigation Company.

In the south part of this district the New Hope Irrigation District owns and operates jointly with the government the Dry Gulch ditch. The townsite of Independence lies in the territory irrigated by this ditch.

**Roosevelt.**—This is the largest town on the former Uintah Indian reservation, and is the commercial center of the Dry gulch section. It is an incorporated town, with water works, electric lights, telephone exchange and excellent schools, including high school. Unlike several other towns on the reservation, Roosevelt is not a government town, but was platted by private parties in the spring of 1906, and, although never boomed, has had a steady growth. Population, 525. Elevation, 5,050 feet. List of business industries: Three general merchandise stores, two meat and grocery stores, one farm machinery and implement store, two drug stores, two hotels, one bakery and restaurant, two livery and

feed stables, one garage, one hardware store, one furniture store, three blacksmith shops, one bank, one barber shop, two civil engineers, eight real estate offices, one harness shop, one amusement hall, two millinery stores, one roller mill, Dry Gulch Irrigation Company, two doctors, one ice cream parlor, brick masons, plasterers, paperhangers, carpenters, brick manufacturers, lodges, L. O. O. F. and W. of W.

## MYTON DISTRICT

**Topography.**—This section includes the bottoms of the Duchesne river from the vicinity of Independence to the mouth of Antelope creek, the benches on the north and south sides of the Duchesne river and, for convenience in classification, the Carey Act lands to the southeast of Myton.

**Soil.**—The soil of the Duchesne river bottoms is mostly a heavy clay; that of the benches a sandy loam; the soil on the south side of the river is a lighter color than that of the north side, which is a reddish loam similar to the Roosevelt and Deep Creek sections.

**Vegetation.**—The natural vegetation of this section, in the river bottoms, consists of greasewood, sagebrush and rabbit brush; the benches, shadscale, cactus and grass; along the streams, cottonwood and willows abound.

**Live Stock.**—This section is well adapted for the live stock industry; many thousands of sheep winter on the benches south of the river and the Carey Act lands, most of which are owned by Heber sheep men. These ranges should feed the stock of local owners, thus adding materially to the wealth of this section.

**Agriculture.**—So far as under cultivation, this section has proven to be well adapted to agriculture, the north bench especially being an excellent agricultural section. This will, no doubt, prove equally true of the south bench and Carey Act lands when irrigated. The lands along the river bottoms are heavy and more difficult to subdue, but will, no doubt, in most cases, prove very durable soils.

**Horticulture.**—A few young orchards in this section indicate that this will prove to be well adapted to growing all kinds of fruits, except, perhaps, peaches, which will, no doubt, thrive in certain localities.

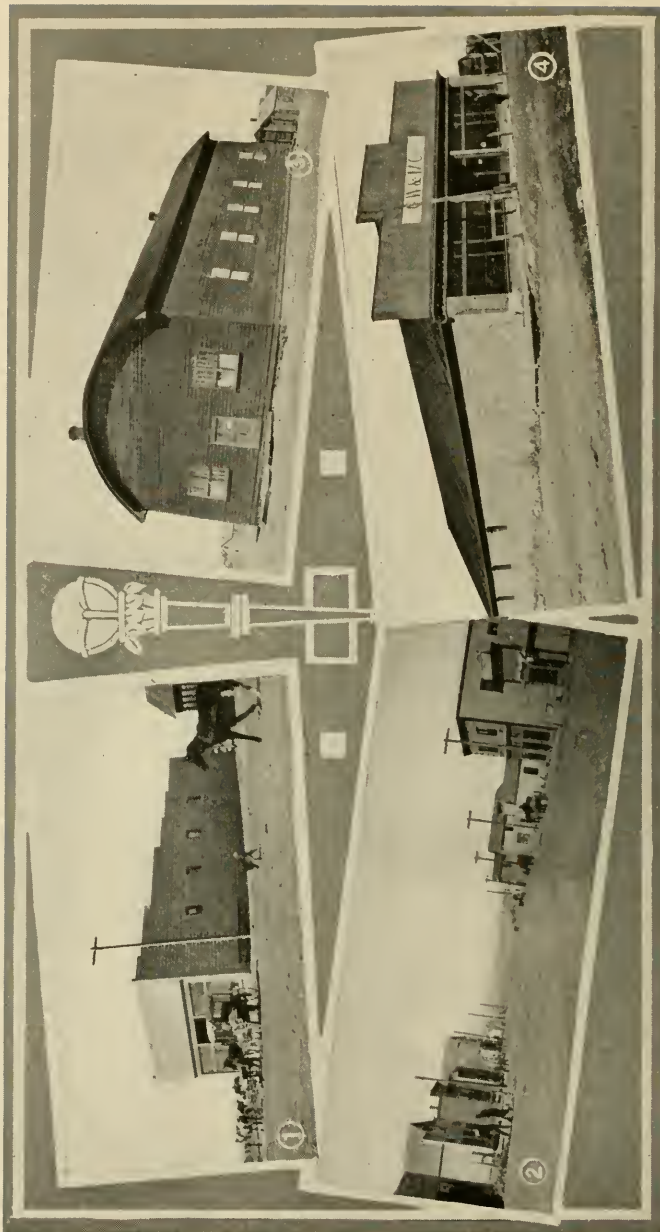
**Ioka.**—Is a postoffice located on the North bench, three miles northwest of Myton, surrounded by an excellent agricultural section.

**Midview.**—Is located on the north side of Duchesne river, about six miles above Myton, and is on the D. & S. L. Ry. survey. It is surrounded by a large area of fertile soil. This is sure to be a good town. Many men of means have purchased lots. It is an ideal location for a town.

**Minerals.**—The only mineral of importance found in this section is gilsonite, which has been extensively mined at the Pariette and Castle Peak mines, twelve miles southeast of Myton.

**Addenda.**—The Red Cap Flat might properly be added to this district. It lies on the west side of Lake Fork creek, east of the Blue bench; is a clay soil; produces alfalfa and grain successfully, and is under the United States Red Cap ditch, the Uteland ditch, Smith ditch, Extension of Purdy ditch and Duchesne Irrigation Company's ditch.

**Irrigation.**—Much of the land in this district belongs to Indians and is under the system of the United States irrigation



Street scenes in Roosevelt: 1—Bracken Mercantile Company's Building. 2—Main street, looking north. 3—Social Hall. 4—C. W. & M. Company's Building.

Photos by Jess Hiatt, Roosevelt, Utah.

survey. The Dry Gulch ditch from Lake Fork, the Grey Mountain Pahcease and Myton Townsite furnish water for this Indian land. The North Myton bench is under Class C canal of the Dry Gulch Irrigation Company. A choice area of land lies on the South Myton bench, in Pleasant Valley and Wild Horse flats. In 1909 a group of Colorado men organized the Myton Canal and Irrigation Company and began the construction of a canal. Work has been carried on since that time and water is now ready for 15,000 acres. The system will be enlarged and extended until an additional 12,000 acres will be covered. The water from this canal will cost approximately \$16 per acre. The company offices are located in Myton. The Lott canal is planned to cover a part of the South Myton bench as well as the Carey Act project to the southeast.

**Myton.**—An incorporated town, located on south side of Duchesne river, about three miles below Lake Fork river. Government townsite and seat of United States irrigation survey, for which commodious buildings have been erected. Population, 475. Elevation, 5,125 feet at bridge. Cement sidewalks, telephones, electric lights in near future, local lodges Yeomen, I. O. O. F. and W. of W., Presbyterian, L. D. S. and Episcopal churches. List of business industries: One bank, two weekly newspapers, one magazine, three farmers' supply houses, three hotels, two restaurants, one opera house, one laundry, one mill and light company, social hall, six general stores, one millinery store, two meat markets, one livery stable, one feed stable, one garage, two blacksmith shops, one auto repair and machine shop, one drug store and another contemplated, one hardware store, two saloons.

## LAKEFORK-BONETA DISTRICT

**Topography.**—This section comprises the higher benches on both sides of the Lake Fork creek, with some small valleys on either side of said stream and the valley of the Lake Fork.

**Soil.**—The soil is principally sandy loam, with occasional tracts of clay, and has proven its adaptability for culture of alfalfa, grains, vegetables and fruits.

**Vegetation.**—The natural vegetation of this section is principally sagebrush and scattering cedars, with cactus and grass; the bottom of Lake Fork creek is largely covered with a growth of cottonwood, willow and brush.

**Live Stock.**—Well adapted to the live stock business. The excellent summer ranges on the Ashley and Uintah National forests, the winter ranges available, together with the opportunity for raising forage for winter feeding, make this an excellent section for this business.

Live stock of all kinds are particularly free from the diseases prevalent in the Eastern and Middle Western states.

**Agriculture.**—The benches on both sides of Lake Fork, which are a red sandy loam, covered with sagebrush, are well adapted to the culture of alfalfa, vegetables and grain; on some of the higher benches potatoes and corn have been matured without any irrigation water.

**Horticulture.**—Apples, cherries, pears, apricots and berries of all kinds do well, and peaches flourish in some localities.

**Minerals.**—Asphaltum has been found in the mountains to the north, and coal is known to exist in the same localities.

**Irrigation.**—A large body of land on the Lake Fork bench, on east side of the creek, is allotted Indian lands, for which canals

have been constructed by the government. The remainder of the land on east side of the creek is under the Dry Gulch Irrigation Company, Farmers' Irrigation Company and the Lake Fork Irrigation Company. The lands on the west side of the creek are under the Lake Fork Western Irrigation Company and Farnsworth Canal and Reservoir Company's canals.

**Mt. Home.**—Is a new town on the west side of the creek, on the upper bench, in the midst of an excellent agricultural section, which is rapidly becoming improved. Mail from Duchesne.

**Boneta.**—Is a town on the lower bench, on west side of Lake Fork, surrounded by an excellent agricultural section. Mail from Duchesne.

**Winn.**—Postoffice on the Purple bench, in a new but excellent agricultural section. Mail from Duchesne.

**Bluebell.**—Is a town on the bench about a mile west of Dry Gulch creek, in an excellent agricultural section. Mail from Duchesne.

**Banner.**—A new townsite in Sec. 31, Tp. 1 S., R. 3 W., surrounded by excellent agricultural country. Has a bright future before it.

**Altonah.**—A new town on the Dry Gulch Irrigation Company's canal, near north end of the Lake Fork bench, largely surrounded by allotments. Mail from Duchesne.

**Lakefork.**—Store and postoffice in Sec. 31, Tp. 2 S., R. 3 W., surrounded by an extensive agricultural country. Mail from Myton.

## DUCHESNE DISTRICT

**Topography.**—This district comprises the valleys of the Strawberry and Duchesne rivers for a distance of about ten miles from Duchesne, and the valleys of Indian creek and Antelope creek, together with the Blue bench and West bench and the mountainous country intervening.

**Soil.**—The soil of Antelope and Indian canons is a decomposed shale mixed with vegetable mould. The soil of the Strawberry and Duchesne rivers varies from a sandy loam to heavy clay, and, except where too heavily mineralized, is very productive. The soil of the Blue and West benches is principally a sandy loam of excellent quality and depth, except near the rims of the benches, where the soil is shallow and quite stony.

**Vegetation.**—The natural vegetation of Antelope and Indian canons is largely greasewood; that of the benches, sagebrush, cactus and grass; of the river bottoms, greasewood, sagebrush, rabbit brush, with cottonwood and willow along the streams.

**Live Stock.**—Is well adapted to live stock, containing considerable good summer and winter ranges, and well adapted for winter feeding in the valleys.

**Agriculture.**—The better soils in the canons produce cereals of excellent quality and weight. The Blue bench, the lower portion of which is being watered for the first time this season, will undoubtedly prove a good agricultural section. Alfalfa and vegetables, especially potatoes, do well throughout this district, so far as tried.

**Horticulture.**—Although in its infancy, sufficient fruit has been raised to demonstrate the feasibility of horticulture.

**Minerals.**—Extensive deposits of various hydro-carbons, such as Elaterite, Wurtzelite, Tabbyite, Wiedgerite, etc., are found, and

the mining and shipment of which have constituted quite an industry.

**Irrigation.**—The valleys of the various rivers and creeks have considerable areas under irrigation, most of the irrigation ditches in which are either individual ditches or small associations; but because of the greater expense, the Blue bench and West bench have been organized into irrigation districts.

As stated above, the Lower Blue Bench district is being watered this season for the first time. The irrigation of the Upper Blue bench and West bench is a matter that is being considered seriously, and both will no doubt soon be under water.

**Utahn.**—Postoffice, located about seven miles northwest of Duchesne, in the Duchesne River Valley.

**Duchesne.**—Government townsite, situated at junction of Strawberry and Duchesne rivers. Population, 500; elevation 5,515 feet. Incorporated. Telephone system. Proposed water works. L. D. S. and Episcopal churches. Splendid public schools. Social hall. This is the headquarters for the Duchesne Stage and Transportation Company, operating the auto mail and passenger line from Colton to Vernal. List of business industries: Four general stores, two drug stores, two hotels, two livery stables, one garage, one blacksmith shop, one pool hall, one express and transfer, one butcher shop, one implement house, one school house, one social hall, lawyers, doctors, carpenters, painters, paperhangers.

## STOCKMORE AND FRUITLAND DISTRICT

**Topography.**—Comprises the upper valleys of the Duchesne and Strawberry rivers and tributaries, and the elevated tablelands on both sides of both of said rivers.

**Soil.**—The soil in the river valleys is largely composed of sandy loam and clay soils mixed with vegetable mould. The soil of the tablelands in the lower portions is principally a red sandy loam, which changes to a darker mountain loam in the higher sections.

**Vegetation.**—The natural vegetation of the river valleys is greasewood, sagebrush, rabbit brush, with cottonwood and willow along the streams; that of the tablelands is sagebrush, cedars and a luxuriant growth of grass. The broken country along the canons is covered with cedars.

**Live Stock.**—This is the live stock section par excellence, the summer ranges affording feed for a large number of sheep, cattle and horses, while the winter ranges and facilities for winter feeding in the valleys make this the stockman's paradise.

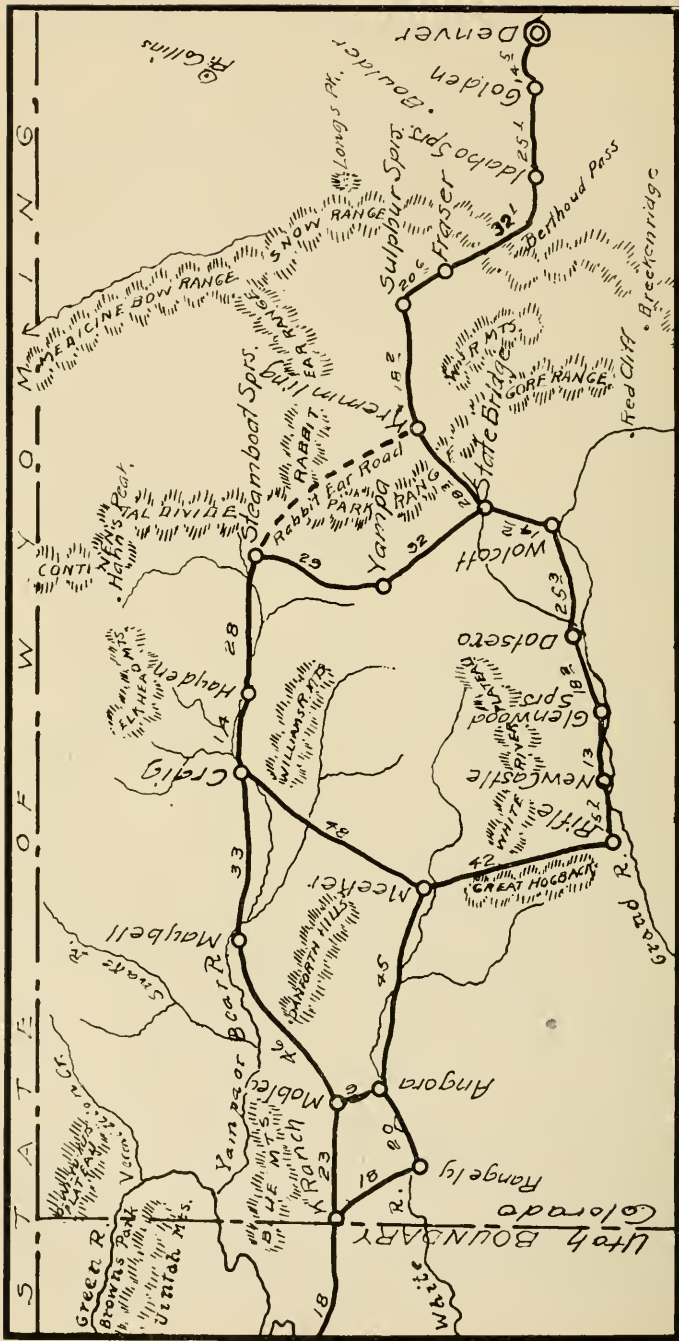
**Agriculture.**—Considerable farming has been done in the valleys of the various streams, and some dry farming in the Fruitland section, but because of the great expense, the largest irrigation project, proposed to water the Fruitland section, has as yet never been constructed.

**Horticulture.**—Although not extensively engaged in as yet, enough has been done to demonstrate that fruit can be successfully raised in this section.

**Tabby.**—Postoffice in Duchesne River Valley; in a productive farming section.

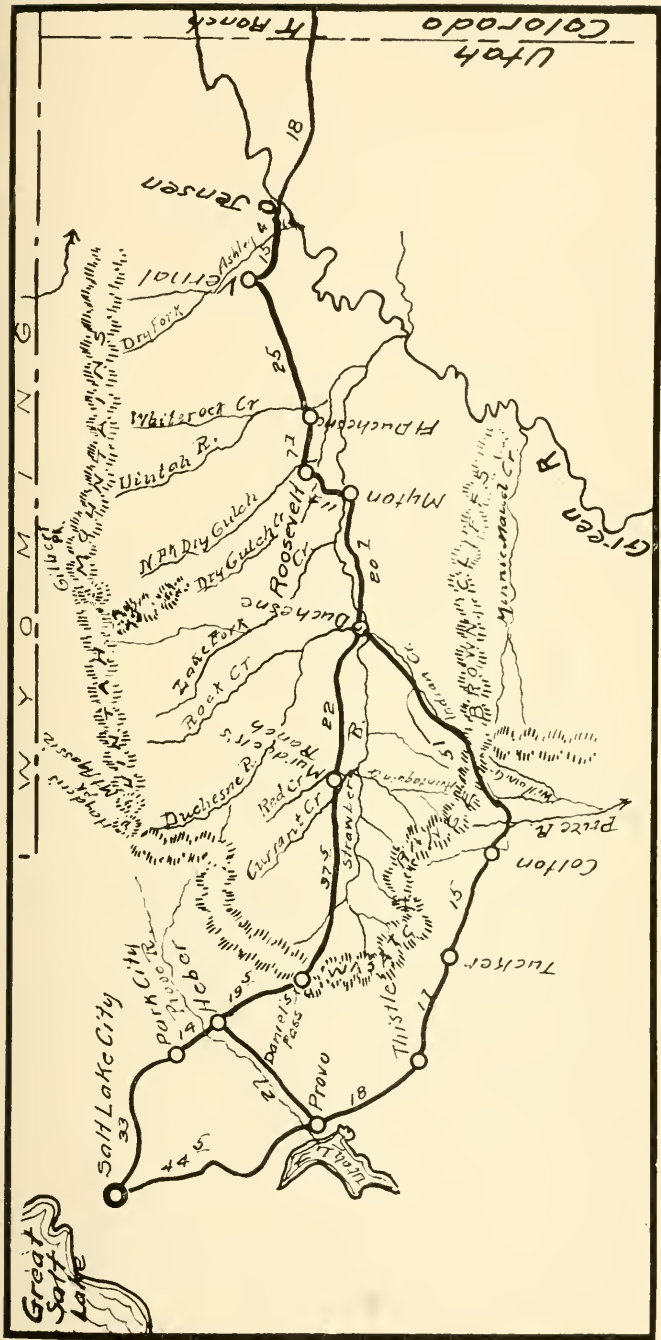
**Hanna.**—Postoffice in Duchesne River Valley; has a good farming and stock-growing section tributary to it.

**Fruitland.**—Postoffice on the tableland on east side of Red creek, in the center of a large section of excellent land as yet un-irrigated.



Part of Colorado-Utah Link in Ocean-to-Ocean Auto Highway, through Uintah Basin—Shortest and most beautiful route Denver to Salt Lake.





Part of Utah-Colorado Link in Ocean-to-Ocean Auto Highway, through Uintah Basin—Shortest and most beautiful route Salt Lake to Denver.

## Log of Auto Road from Denver, Colo., to Salt Lake City through the Uintah Basin

Legend: H—Hotel. G—Garage. O—Oil and gas obtainable. M—Stores. N—Nothing obtainable. S—Some accommodations, but generally doubtful. P—Population. E—Elevation. R—Railroad station. Distance from last station shown thus—14.5 Golden.

Denver, E 5,280, P 245,523, outfitting point, everything obtainable; is the state capital, has many beautiful boulevards, parks and drives, remarkably well lighted and is well supplied with garages, hotels, restaurants and places where anybody can enjoy many pleasant and instructive hours.

Denver to State Bridge (140 m.):

- D 14.5 Golden, E 5,603, P 3,000, H, G, M, R.
- D 25.1 Idaho Springs, E 7,540, P 2,500 H, G, M, R.
- D 7.6 Empire, E 8,600, P 250, H, M, O, R.
- D 24.5 Fraser, E 8,560, P 350, H, G, M, R.
- D 20.6 Hot Sulphur Springs, E 7,665, P 350, H, G, M, R.
- D 18.2 Kremmling, E 7,322, P 200, H, M, O, R. (Rabbit car cut-off from here to Steamboat Springs now building. See map.)
- D 29.3 State Bridge, E 6600, P 30, H, O, R.

Roads branch here, one to south route, other to north route.

The road from Denver to the State Bridge is a fair mountain road, winding through canons and over mountain passes. The driver should be cautious regarding his brakes, as several steep grades are encountered at high altitudes. Passes through many beautiful and prosperous towns.

South route, from State Bridge to K Ranch (212 m.):

- 14.2 Wolcott, E 6,965, P 100, H, G, R, M.
- 10 Eagle, E 6,588, P 250, H, G, M, R.
- 8 Gypsum, E 6,315, P 225, H, G, M, R.
- 7.3 Dotsero, E 6,157, P 25, S.
- 18.2 Glenwood Springs, E 5,750, P 2,500, H, G, M, R.
- 13 New Castle, E 5,555, P 500, H, G, M, R.
- 15.7 Rifle, E 5,300, P 1,100, H, G, M, R.
- 42 Meeker, E 6,250, P 1,000, H, G, M. (A road starts here for Craig (48 m.), on north route. See map.)
- 45 Angora, E 5,500, P 25, S. (Road starts here for Mobley (9 m.), on north route. See map.)
- 20 Rangley, E 5,370, P 25, H, M, O.
- 18 K Ranch, S.

A grand scenic trip with fishing and hunting along the way, an older country than the north route with towns more numerous. Glenwood Springs is one of the best known resorts in the United States, with beautiful hotels and bath houses. The Glenwood Hot Springs and Hotel Colorado being especially popular.

Rifle, where you leave the railroad for Meeker, is a great outfitting point. Meeker, one of the largest cities in Colorado without a railroad, is prosperous and in the center of one of the finest stock-raising and farming countries in Colorado. Rangley is in the heart of the famous oil fields.

North route, State Bridge to K Ranch (205 m.):

- 32 Yampa, E 7,884, P 350, G, H, M, R.
- 29 Steamboat Springs, E 6,680, P 2,300, G, H, M, R.
- 28 Hayden, E 6,340, P 450, G, H, M, R.
- 14 Craig, E 6,185, P 500, H, G, M, R. (Road starts here for Meeker (48 m.), on south route. See map.)
- 33 Maybell, E 5,900, P 100, H, M, O.
- 46 Mobley, E 5,700, P 25, S.
- 23 K Ranch, S.

This is a very scenic trip, passing through some wild country, abounding with game and fish. The towns are mostly new and growing and inhabited by live and up-to-date citizens, especially Steamboat Springs, with its beautiful hotels and bath houses, supplied with the wonderful waters that bubble forth from neighboring springs, numbering over 150 and containing wonderful powers. Steamboat Springs is getting more popular every day and is well

## WEALTH OF THE UINTAH BASIN, UTAH

worth visiting, if for only a day. The Cabin hotel, just completed, is one of the finest in Colorado.

K Ranch to Duchesne, Utah:

- 18 Jensen, E 4,700, P 200, H, G, M.
- 15.4 Vernal, E 5,330, P 1,200, H, G, M.
- 25 Ft. Duchesne, E 4,990, P 150, H, G, M.
- 7.7 Roosevelt, E 5,050, P 525, H, G, M.
- 11.4 Myton, E 5,125, P, 450, H, G, M.
- 20.7 Duchesne, E 5,515, P 500, H, G, M. (Junction of north and south roads to Salt Lake.)

This route crosses the famous Uintah Basin in northeastern Utah, which is one of the most resourceful parts of the United States, with abundant coal, hydro-carbon and precious metals, besides being very fertile and well adapted to all kinds of agriculture, stock raising, honey, etc. Vernal, in the Ashley Valley, is an old city and the largest city without a railroad in the United States today.

Roosevelt, Myton and Duchesne are new towns on the old Indian reservation and are rapidly growing and afford excellent opportunities to settlers. For detailed information relative to this territory see other pages in booklet.

Hunting and fishing are abundant, hundreds of well-stocked lakes covering adjacent lands; game of all kinds inhabit the mountains close by.

South route, Duchesne to Salt Lake (145 m.):

- 51 Colton, E 7,170, P 200, H, O, M, R.
- 15 Tucker, E 8,200, P 150, H, O, M, R.
- 17 Thistle, E 5,050, P 200, H, R, M.
- 13 Springville, E 4,555, P 3,500, H, G, R, M.
- 5 Provo, E 4,500, P 9,000, H, G, M, R. (Road to Heber, 27 m., on north road starts here.)
- 9 Geneva, E 4,480, P 350, H, G, M, R.
- 4 American Fork, E 4,563, P 3,000, H, G, M, R.
- 3 Lehi, E 4,550, P 3,000, H, G, M, R.
- 12 Riverton, E 4,400, P 600, H, G, M, R.
- 5 Midvale, E 4,365, P 1,800, H, G, M, R.
- 4 Murray, E 4,310, P 4,100, H, G, M, R.
- 7 Salt Lake. H, G, M, R.

This is the preferable route, as the roads are good and many fine cities are passed through. There is considerable attractive scenery, besides beautiful farms, covering the land on both sides of the road most of the way. In making your schedule allow some time for a stop at Provo.

North route, Duchesne to Salt Lake (126 m.):

- 22 Murdock's Ranch.
- 37.5 Daniels Pass.
- 19.5 Heber, E 5,560, P 2,100, H, G, M, R. (Road to south connects with south route at Provo, 27 m.)
- 14 Park City, E 6,700, P 3,500, H, G, M, R.
- 33 Salt Lake, H, G, M, R.

This route covers new country and generally hard traveling. The famous Strawberry project of the reclamation department of our government and extremely beautiful scenery are some of the attractions.

Salt Lake, P 109,530, E 4,250, is the capital city of Utah and the home of the Mormon church, which has a beautiful temple and tabernacle famed for its wonderful organ. Salt Lake is well equipped to supply the tourist with all the conveniences he may ask for, and on its beautiful roads and drives, both in and out of the city, he can enjoy many side trips, including the great Salt Air beach, Ft. Douglass, smelters, mines, canon resorts, besides many public institutions. Hotel Utah, Cullen, Semloh, Wilson and Kenyon are among the popular hotels.

## Facts About Uintah Basin

Miles long .....	120
Miles wide .....	70
Total area in square miles.....	8,400
Number of acres.....	5,376,000
Number of tillable acres.....	540,000
Population (estimated).....	25,000
Number of people to square mile.....	3
Number tillable acres to every family outside of cities and towns.....	300
School population .....	5,200
Assessed valuation (Uintah county).....	\$2,500,000
Assessed valuation (Wasatch county).....	\$2,850,858
Average altitude, feet.....	5,500
Average number days sunshine in year.....	325
Average annual precipitation, 15 years, inches.....	9
Hydro-Carbons worth.....	\$7,000,000,000
Number head of sheep.....	200,000
Annual wool clip, pounds.....	1,600,000
Number colonies of bees.....	5,000
Honey output worth, 1914.....	\$40,000
Number acres land under cultivation.....	100,000
Number acres Indian allotments.....	112,000
Average date last killing frost in spring, May 4.	
Average date first killing frost in autumn, October 4.	
Mean annual temperature.....	46
Mean maximum .....	62
Mean minimum .....	33
Average days maximum above 90.....	31
Average days with minimum below 32.....	163
Total miles of canals.....	445
Number incorporated towns.....	4
Total annual exports, tons.....	50,000
Total annual imports, tons.....	25,000
Number Indians .....	1,185



Percheron Stallion "Slasher," No. 13,492—Owned by W. A. Miles, Roosevelt, Utah.

## Miles of Canals

Total mileage government main canals.....	143
Dry Gulch Irrigation company.....	35
Ashley Upper Irrigation company.....	12
Ashley Central Irrigation company.....	9
Rock Point and White Wash.....	6
Burns Bench .....	6
Union .....	5
Upper Burns Bench.....	4
Ouray Valley .....	25
Colorado Park.....	15
New Hope .....	20
Uintah Irrigation.....	15
Whiterocks Irrigation.....	18
Upper Blue Bench (incomplete).....	13
Blue Bench, District No. 1.....	14
West Bench.....	8
Fruitland (incomplete).....	6
Lake Fork Western.....	6
Farnsworth .....	14
Uintah Independent.....	5
Cedarview .....	12
Farmers .....	15
Lake Fork.....	9
Big Six.....	5
Myton Canal & Irrigation (incomplete).....	25



Photo by H. C. Means, Myton, Utah.

Government Canal, showing drop—Indian Department has expended \$850,000 in construction of canals for Indian lands.

## Facts About Utah, 1913

Area in acres .....	54,393,600
Area in square miles (gross).....	84,990
Land .....	82,184
Water .....	2,806
Extreme breadth, miles .....	275
Extreme length, miles.....	345
Population (U. S. census estimate, July 1, 1914).....	414,518
Increase since 1910.....	41,518
Number cities in Utah.....	53
Total population of cities.....	248,710
Total rural population .....	165,808
Number persons to square mile.....	5
Percentage of illiteracy.....	2.5
Percentage illiteracy, native whites.....	0.4
U. S. Percentage illiteracy.....	7.7
Number families in state.....	83,000
School population.....	120,000
Population Salt Lake, (U. S. census estimate, July 1, 1914).....	109,530
Assessed valuation, state, 1914.....	\$223,859,715
Output precious and semi-precious metals.....	\$44,000,000
Grain, worth .....	\$9,000,000
Sugar beets, worth .....	\$2,500,000
Hay, worth.....	\$9,000,000
Dairy products, worth .....	\$2,200,000
Wool, pounds .....	19,000,000
Poultry and eggs, worth .....	\$1,000,000
Sheep, worth .....	\$8,800,000
Live stock industry, worth.....	\$15,000,000
Total value all domestic animals.....	\$31,000,000
Fruit output, worth .....	\$2,000,000
Honey output, worth.....	\$100,000
Output metals since 1877.....	\$569,000,000
Dividends from mines since 1877.....	\$120,000,000
Contents Utah coal fields in tons.....	196,548,000,000
Forest reserves in acres.....	7,436,327
Revenue to state from forest reserves this year.....	\$34,000
Average value per acre farm land.....	\$29.28
Number farms.....	21,676
Total value farm property, including land, buildings, machinery, live stock, poultry and bees.....	\$150,795,000
State flower.....	Sego Lily
Utah admitted to Union.....	1896
Number counties in State.....	27





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or Month



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**Center for 30,000 acres of farm lands**

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VERNAL, UTAH

James C. Hacking  
TAFT, UTAH

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Vernal district . . . . .	75,000	acres
Roosevelt district . . . . .	125,000	"
Myton district . . . . .	155,000	"
Duchesne-Stockmore-Fruitland districts	165,000	"
Deep Creek, Randlett and other districts	50,000	"

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For full and free information write to the Secretary of Commercial Club of any town in Uintah Basin; W. C. Stark, Secretary Salt Lake Commercial Club; or to the Passenger Department D. & R. G. Ry. Co., Denver or Salt Lake; Denver and Salt Lake (Moffat Road) Ry. Co., Denver; Uintah Ry. Co., Mack, Colo.

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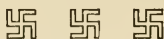
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*Literature and Information upon request*

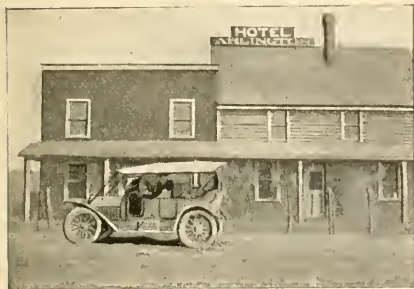
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