

Two or three simple statements of fact in a want ad—may change and change the whole outlook for you!

Half a dozen lines of type may be the link between you and something you want.

The Beet Sugar Record of Utah and Idaho for 1906.



THE year 1906 in the beet sugar industry, ends with all records surpassed, from the standpoint of the beet grower. No such tonnage was ever before known in Utah, Idaho, Colorado and California, and the predictions of the agricultural experts of our several companies, made through the Christmas "News" last year, that the season of blight would be followed by one of plenty has been more than fulfilled.

The tables giving the acreage, the average per acre in Utah and Idaho, the sugar output, farmers engaged in the industry, money disbursed to farmers and laborers, etc., will be found on this page, and will well repay perusal.

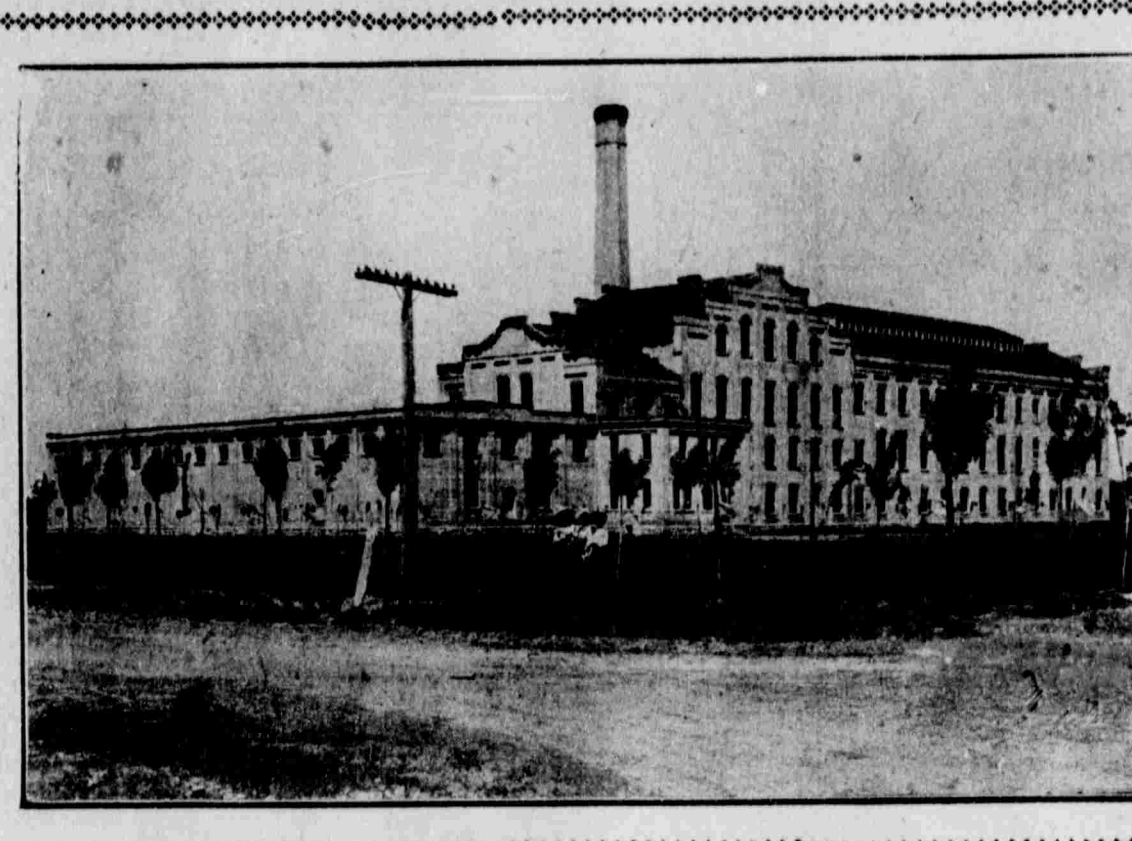
From the standpoint of the sugar manufacturer, conditions are less favorable. Low prices for the refined product, a woeful scarcity of labor, and the fear of adverse legislation, notably the Philippine tariff,—are exercising a deterrent effect on promoters of sugar enterprises. There are now about seventy plants in operation in this country, quite a number having been constructed during the present year, but very few, if any plans are afoot for new factories, and generally it can be said that most of the factories erected in the past two years were those which had been contracted for before adverse conditions arose. With the exception of one factory in Colorado and one in Montana—and they are in doubt—it is not known that any enlargement of the industry is contemplated, and investors generally are holding off to await a final decision upon the proposed legislation, which menaces the industry.

On the other hand, the important stage at which the beet sugar industry of the United States has now arrived, conveys in itself a hope that it is strong enough to resist hostile legislation. In his recent report to the president, Secretary Wilson,—than whom there is no stancher friend of the beet sugar industry,—estimates the beet sugar production of 1906 at 345,000 long tons, valued at \$34,000,000. Seven years ago he adds, the value of this crop was only \$7,000,000. Since they were compiled, the tonnage and the yield of sugar have far exceeded the estimates, and it is safer to say that the beet sugar output will be between 400,000 and 450,000 tons, instead of the figures named by the secretary. It is certain that an industry reaching such vast proportions and one which means so much for the country as this, will not be hastily legislated against by any Congress.

A list of all the sugar plants in the United States is printed elsewhere on this page. According to the latest estimates, Colorado will again lead the country in sugar production, her total being close to 300,000,000 pounds. California will come next, with over 200,000,000 pounds. Michigan will be a close third with 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 pounds. Utah and Idaho together will produce between 100,000,000 and 150,000,000 pounds, which will exceed Secretary Wilson's estimate, not counting all the other states engaged in the industry.

It is evident that such a vast output of sugar, which will probably be increased next year, without the addition of any other plants, as the farmers are already clamoring to be allowed to increase their acreage, must mean the seeking of new and more profitable markets on the part of the manufacturers. Utah and Idaho together consume less than 35,000,000 pounds of sugar per annum. Their surplus must be shipped elsewhere, and in nearly every direction it is met by the surplus from other sugar producing states,—still another fact which renders it unlikely that the industry will be greatly enlarged until the horizon is clearer.

The estimated consumption of sugar in the United States for 1907, is placed at 2,750,000 tons, or five and one-half billion pounds.



SUGAR FACTORY AT SUGAR CITY, IDAHO.

FACTS ABOUT UTAH AND IDAHO'S BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

	Utah.	Idaho.
Total acreage, acres	27,100	21,000
Total tonnage, tons	395,000	234,000
Average yield per acre, in tons	13.47	11.14
Total capital invested	\$9,100,100	\$4,500,000
Total money paid farmers for beets	\$1,675,000	\$1,100,000
Total money paid factory labor	\$ 270,000	\$ 200,000
Output of sugar in lbs. (see table below)	78,000,000	64,000,000
Value of refined sugar at 4 1/2-c per lb.	\$3,510,000.00	\$2,880,000.00

RECORD OF THE FACTORIES FOR 1906.

Name	Pounds sugar produced (Est.)	Capacity tons 24 hours	Days run. (Est.)	No. of factory employees	No. of farmers growing beets
*Amalg. Sugar Co., Ogden	12,000,000	400	120	200	1100
Amalg. Sugar Co., Logan	10,000,000	600	110	200	950
Lewiston Sugar Co., Lewiston	9,000,000	600	110	200	900
The Utah Sugar Co., Lehi	27,000,000	1200	125	300	1800
The Utah Sugar Co., Garland	20,000,000	600	120	160	500
The Idaho Sugar Co., Sugar City	23,000,000	850	115	200	500
The Idaho Sugar Co., Idaho Falls	20,000,000	600	90	160	450
*Snake River V. S. Co., Blackfoot	10,000,000	600	85	140	200
Western Idaho Sugar Co., Nampa	11,000,000	600	75	160	300
Totals	142,000,000		1725	6700	

*The Blackfoot factory will work about 15,000 tons of beets diverted from the Sugar City and Idaho Falls plants.
*Does not include the output of the factory at LaGrande, Ore., which will amount to about 2,250,000 pounds.

THE IDAHO FACTORIES.

Farmers Break Their Records in Acreage and Tonnage.

A staff correspondent of the Deseret News, who has lately visited the several towns in Idaho where sugar factories are in operation, namely, Sugar City, Idaho Falls, Blackfoot, and Nampa, found that the farmers in every place were more than satisfied with the results of the campaign now closing. This is the fourth year's experience in the Snake River valley, and the huge increase of the acreage and the tonnage demonstrates beyond question that that section of the country is thoroughly adapted to beet culture. Where the proper preparation has been made of the soil, and careful attention given the crop, most excellent results have been obtained. Farmers are coming to realize more and more the necessity of properly preparing the soil, and seeing that it is sufficiently fertilized by using barnyard manure, alfalfa, and clover as fertilizers. All are now aware that this is one of the important factors of farming. In fact, all agree that the soil will not do its part without proper nourishment. The figures given below show that the raising of sugar beets has been very profitable to the grower throughout the state of Idaho. The increase in the beet crop over 1905 has been very marked, and already the applications to plant are so heavy that it is certain the year 1907 will show a still heavier increase. The following record of a number of farmers in the Snake River valley will be of special interest:

AT BLACKFOOT.

A year ago there was a very general feeling of discouragement among the farmers at Blackfoot, owing to the drought and the blight, but in spite of that, quite a number again planted beets this spring and the results have shown that they were in all ways justified. The average has been very high in fact over 25,000 tons of beets will be supplied the Blackfoot factory from the country contiguous to the plant. Next spring, the farmers generally feel so encouraged that the plant will surely be taxed to its capacity. The following record of farmers near the Blackfoot factory speaks for itself:

AT NAMPA.

The Nampa factory which has drawn beets from Nampa, Payette and other districts, has had an excellent result for the first year. In fact no other factory of recent years has been supplied with so many beets the first season. The farmers have been very successful, and there is no question that the Nampa plant will have all the beets it can handle next year. The question of a plant at Payette is still receiving consideration. Under the contract between the sugar company and the Payette committee, if the farmers in the latter district raised 30,000 tons of beets from 3,000 acres in 1906, a factory was to be constructed in 1907. The farmers felt a little short of the required number, and under the contract the same arrangement stands good for 1907. If the farmers produce 30,000 tons of beets from 3,000 acres, then the factory must be built in 1908. It is a foregone conclusion that a vastly greater amount of beets than 30,000 tons will be raised next year, so that Payette already feels sure of a factory in 1908. The increase in acreage in western Idaho with the new districts opened up by the railroad shows that there is ample country to supply the two factories. The following are records made by some of the individual beet growers.

NAMPA DISTRICT.

Name	Acreage	Tons per Acre
Mrs. Kate Green	48	14
Mrs. Kate Green	10	14
Geo. Duval	100	16
Geo. Duval	25	21 1/2
C. O. Nafziger	18	18
T. M. Beckner	32	15
J. Herman	12	22 1/2

BOISE DISTRICT.

Name	Acreage	Tons per Acre
J. Keener	17	13
R. H. McNeil	5	20

MERIDIAN DISTRICT.

Name	Acreage	Tons per Acre
C. E. Madden	9	22
D. W. Hunsaker	10	14
McMille & Albert	31	18
H. Mason	7 1/2	24
J. Hill	20	29

PAYETTE DISTRICT.

Name	Acreage	Tons per Acre
Henry Ervin	41	16
E. E. Hunter	20	22
McMille & Albert	31	18
H. Mason	7 1/2	24
J. Hill	20	29

WEISER DISTRICT.

Name	Acreage	Tons per Acre
Peter Pence	21	17
V. Bowers	11	16 1/2
O. W. Baker	15	17

ONTARIO DISTRICT.

Name	Acreage	Tons per Acre
John Ray	10	28
P. W. Sheffield	18	22
A. J. Quackinbush	20	27

NYASSA DISTRICT.

Name	Acreage	Tons per Acre
Gibson & Hunt	30	22

OPERATIONS IN OGDEN.

Farmers Have Had a Successful Year Growing Beets.

By Job Pingree, Agricultural Superintendent of the Amalgamated Sugar Co.

This season's run of the Amalgamated Sugar company will be the most successful of any since the erection of the company's first factory in 1888.

The raising of sugar beets has been very profitable to the farmers this year, the weather conditions having been most favorable, and in many parts the farmers had plenty of water with which to irrigate their crops. It is estimated that the sugar beets will average the farmers about \$70 to the acre, which is almost double what the yield was in 1905. The farmers who had to depend on the railroad companies to get their beets to the factory this year, have had no end of trouble on account of the shortage of cars, which greatly delayed the delivery of the beets to the factories and this, together with the increased crop, will put the factories back about a month in completing the season's run, so that it will be about the end of January, 1907 before all the beets will have been reduced to sugar. In some parts of the counties furnishing beets to the Amalgamated Sugar company's factories, the farmers failed to dig their crop when notified by the company, being desirous of leaving their beets in the ground a short time longer in order to increase the weight, but they left them too long and when the sudden frost came it caught about 200 acres of beets in the ground, which is a heavy loss to the beet raisers as well as to the factory.

When the Ogden sugar factory was built nine years ago, labor was plentiful and moderate wages were paid, but now it is very different. This year the Amalgamated Sugar company could not get white men sufficient to take care of the fields or to work in the factories, and were compelled to ship Japanese in to look after the harvesting of the beets and also had to employ women to work in the factories.

The raising of sugar beets is about the surest crop the farmers can plant, as they are certain of a market, and the money for the season's labor.

As to the future in the sugar beet industry the outlook was never brighter. Many farmers who have never planted sugar beets before have expressed a desire to plant next year. The indications are that there will be more acreage applied for than the company can take care of. It is the management's intention to give those who have been contracting with them each year, the first opportunity the coming season to make contracts, but the farmers desirous of raising beets for the 1907 run should sign up early in the year.

THE GARLAND RECORD.

Wonderful Prosperity of the Bear River Valley in 1906.

Garland, Dec. 10, 1906.—The year 1906 has been a banner one for the farmers and business men of the Bear River valley, a year in which all previous records in the way of crop raising have been badly broken. The year will go down in the history of this great valley as one of unparalleled prosperity, and clinch in the minds of its citizens the fact that there is no more favored spot in this vast universe than their own Bear River valley.

Water for irrigation purposes has been abundant, and to spare. Heavy rains during the hot summer months have been frequent, thus augmenting the natural streams and doing away with some irrigation turns that would have otherwise been necessary, and permitting the tiller of the soil more time to devote to the cultivation of his crops.

Harmful insect life and plant diseases of various kinds have been absent, and vigorous, healthy plant life has reigned supreme. Especially is this latter fact gratifying, in view of the damage done last year throughout the entire state by that insect pest known as the "white fly." The growth of root crops as well as grains and fruits has been so prolific that it is hard to say which has had the advantage and merits the most praise. Hay, grains of various kinds, potatoes and other root crops, fruits and vegetables have been produced as only the Bear River valley can produce them, and prosperity and plenty have reigned everywhere. It might be said right here, however, that the crop which has left the most cash in circulation, the crop which has raised the mortgage from the farm and placed the farmer on firm substantial footing; the crop which has made possible the generous filling of baby Christmas stockings and heaped the yule tide to overflowing is the sugar beet.

The harvest of that crop has been such as to far surpass the fondest hopes of all interested and to break the record in beet raising not only of this valley, but of the entire state, yes, we might be safe in saying of this western country.

Especially is this fact pleasing to note in view of the lateness of the spring of 1905, which dragged well along into the early summer months and rendered the early planting of the sugar beet out of the question, besides inspiring the fear that the season would be a brief one—too brief to permit of the maturing of the beet crop—and delaying its harvest until the cold, winter months had set in. As a result only about half the beet acreage in the Bear River valley was secured by the Utah Sugar company compared with that of the year 1905. Despite the fears and predictions to the contrary, the belated summer came all at once, and when it did come, came to stay, and plant life sprang forth as if impelled by the hand of magic; nor was its growth stayed by circumstances of an adverse nature until its success was assured.

If the summer has been all that could be desired, so also has been the fall, the weather having remained almost perfect until the late days of November, thus permitting the successful harvest of the crops.

When orders were issued by the

MR. AUSTIN'S VIEWS.

Speaking of the results at Garland, Hon. George Austin says:

The great Bear River valley has probably made the best record in sugar beet culture during the season of 1906, of any locality in the United States yet recorded. Five thousand one hundred and seventy acres of beets were planted in the spring, and 60 acres were lost, leaving 5,110 acres harvested, which yielded 82,000 tons of beets, or 16 1/5 tons per acre.

One of the main causes for this wonderful crop is the fact that beet growers in the Bear River valley, generally speaking, make this their first consideration, both in the selection of the land and the handling of the crops, from the time it is planted until it is harvested. While we cannot expect such crops as this every year, I believe we can look for as good or better crops in this valley, as any place in the United States, as we have a very uniform soil, clay loam, plenty of water for irrigation, and probably as good a class of farmers as any known in the west. We are hoping to make another great record for the year 1907.

Following are some leading farmers' records in the Garland district:

Acres. Average Planted, per acre.

H. L. Steed, Corinne	35	18.3
D. W. Hunsaker, Honeyville	23	18.21
Geo. C. Peck, Fielding	24	19.41
J. T. Bigler, Riverside	22	18.64
O. Jensen, Honeyville	35	15.94
Merrill Salt Co., Brigham	25	18.87
James Nelson, Jr., Thatcher	30	21.94
M. Hall, Jr., Garland	22	18.34
R. C. Richards, Riverside	22 1/2	18.82
J. P. Holmgren, Bear River City	67	17.75
J. M. Hawes, Elwood	23	21.91
Beet Growing association, Garland	104	18.23

THE LEWISTON RUN.

In Spite of Obstacles, Factory Will Turn Out Nine to Ten Million Pounds.

Lewiston, Cache Co., Nov. 30.—There were planted this year in Lewiston 1,750 acres of sugar beets, and 1,310 acres in the adjoining settlements of Richmond, Franklin, Whitney, Nashville, Palmyre and Preston, aggregating an acreage of 3,060. There have been received at the factory to date 40,000 tons of beets and 5,000 tons more are expected.

There have been turned out 45,000 bags of sugar, which is about half the output expected.

At the beginning of the year's run an unavoidable accident caused a delay of about 10 days and a cost of repairs amounting to \$2,500. The progress of the work has also been retarded on account of a lack of help and other causes until the last two weeks, since which time the factory has been running beyond its estimated capacity.

The factory, though not the largest, is certainly one of the best in the state, or even in the west. The outlook for the institution is most flattering, as sugar beets are the most certain crop that can be grown, and what is better, the farmer knows to a certainty what price he is going to be paid for it. With added inducements by the company in the way of remuneration, the present tonnage will be greatly increased.

The company is now paying a liberal wage to its employees, the wages paid ranging from \$2 to \$2.50 per day for common laborers.

Beet Sugar Factories Now Operating.

Following is a list of the beet sugar factories in operation in the United States and Canada. A glance at the number shows how much of a national institution the beet sugar industry has become in this country, and also what a great factor it is forming in the development of the west.

UTAH.	Tons per day.
Amalgamated Sugar Co., Logan	600
Amalgamated Sugar Co., Ogden	400
Lewiston Sugar Co., Lewiston	400
Utah Sugar Co., Lehi	1,200
Utah Sugar Co., Garland	600
IDAHO.	Tons.
Idaho Sugar Co., Idaho Falls	600
Idaho Sugar Co., Sugar City	850
Snake River Valley Sugar Co., Blackfoot	600
Western Idaho Sugar Co., Nampa	600
COLORADO.	
American Beet Sugar Co., Rocky Ford	1,000
American Beet Sugar Co., Lamar	400
Boys Sugar Co., Holly	600
National Sugar Mfg. Co., Sugar City	500
The Great Western Sugar Co., Eaton factory, Eaton	600
Greasy factory, Greeley	800
Lewiston factory, Loveland	1,200
Windsor factory, New Windsor	400
Longmont factory, Longmont	1,200
Fort Collins factory, Fort Collins	1,200
Brush factory, Sterling	600
St. Louis factory, Brush	600
St. Morgan factory, Ft. Morgan	600
The Western Sugar & Land Co., Grand Junction	500
Boys Co. Sugar Co., Steam	1,000
MONTANA.	
Billings Sugar Co., Billings	1,200
WASHINGTON.	
Washington State Sugar Co., Waverly	600
WISCONSIN.	
Wisconsin Sugar Co., Menomonie	500
Chippewa Sugar Co., Chippewa Falls	600
Rich County Sugar Co., Jamesville	600
C. & S. Sugar Co., Madison	600
CANADA.	
Walla Walla Sugar Co., Walla Walla	600
Oregon Sugar Co., Portland	600
Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta.	400
ARIZONA.	
Eastern Sugar Co., Glendale	800
CALIFORNIA.	
Alameda Sugar Co., Alameda	800
California & Hawaiian Refining Co., Crockett	1,200

AT THE LEHI FACTORY.

Beet Tonnage Has Increased to 130,000 Tons This Season.

Lehi, Utah, Dec. 10.—The past year in the sugar business has been most successful, and especially to the farmers throughout the lower end of Salt

AT IDAHO FALLS.

The following are some sample records made by farmers who planted for the Idaho Falls factory:

NAME	Acres.	Total tonnage.	Average per acre.
C. W. Rockwood, Idona	50	855.27	17.19
T. C. Barlow, Idona	45	990.39	22.01
H. Bowman, Idona	23	442.13	19.22
C. C. Randall, Grant	19	184.30	18.43
C. J. Call, Rigby	5	119.55	23.93
Woodhouse-Gaddie, Idaho Falls	140	2478.20	17.50
J. C. Jensen, Farm, Idaho Falls	220	3218.56	15.07
Operated by T. S. Co.			
The highest average per acre was 23.93 tons, by C. J. Call. The others were from 15 up to 20.			