

SUGAR INDUSTRY MAKES A STRONG SHOWING

THE eight sugar factories owned and controlled by Salt Lake and Ogden capitalists are now in the midst of their operations, and all the runs will not terminate until the second month of the new year. While it is early, therefore, to give actual figures on the output of sugar, a close estimate shows that the beet sugar industry will have a normal year in most sections of both Utah and Idaho. The farmers of Utah planted 31,767 acres in beets, against 15,400 acres planted by those of Idaho, not including Nampa. While the tonnage in some districts was lighter than last year, and while the Nampa crop was almost an entire failure, (the factory at that point not being opened), still the record made at several other places, notably in Lehi, Ogden, Garland and Lewiston, was so large that the Utah totals show an increase of about 9 per cent over the figures of last year.

The total output of sugar in the two states is estimated at 139,500,000 pounds, of which 99,500,000 pounds will be credited to the Utah factories, and 40,000,000 pounds to Idaho. The output will be divided between the three companies as follows:

Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., 90,000,000 pounds.
Amalgamated Sugar Co., 32,500,000 pounds.
Lewiston Sugar Co., 17,000,000 pounds.

The figures of the factory owned by the Amalgamated Sugar Co. at Le Grande, Ore., are not included in the above.

The total amount received by the farmers in the two states from the sugar companies is \$2,033,000.00 in Utah, and \$690,000.00 in Idaho.

There has been an almost entire cessation of sugar factory building in the last two or three years, due to the tariff uncertainty and the unsettled Philippine and Cuban conditions. Now that those matters are regarded as out of the way, at least for a long time to come, there is again considerable talk of new factories in various parts of the west. Among those most likely to materialize within the next two years are one plant in Sevier county, Utah, one in Nevada, one in Montana and one or more in Colorado.

RECORD OF FACTORIES FOR 1909.

NAME.	Pounds Sugar Produced Estimated.	Days Run	No. of Beets Processed	No. of Farmers Employed	Total Paid Farmers for Beets	Total Paid Employees
Amalgamated Sugar Co., Ogden.	16,500,000	400	130	200	\$440,000	\$135,000
Amalgamated Sugar Co., Logan.	16,000,000	500	130	200	\$340,000	\$135,000
Lewiston Sugar Co., Lewiston.	17,000,000	600	125	225	\$350,000	\$150,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Lehi.	30,000,000	1000	130	210	\$850,000	\$175,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Garland.	20,000,000	725	110	170	\$564,000	\$120,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Sugar City.	18,000,000	800	110	225	\$320,000	\$165,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Idaho Falls.	14,500,000	750	100	170	\$500,000	\$110,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Blackfoot.	7,500,000	600	52	165	\$250,000	\$95,000
Total	139,500,000				\$2,033,000.00	\$1,085,000.00

UTAH AND IDAHO'S SUGAR RECORD FOR 1909.

	Utah.	Idaho.
Total acres planted	31,767	15,400
Total tonnage (tons of beets)	439,000	164,000
Total capital invested	\$9,000,000	\$4,850,000
Total money paid farmers for beets	\$2,033,000	\$690,000
Freight paid on beets	\$105,700	\$27,000
Total paid employees	\$1,085,000	\$370,000
Output of sugar in pounds (see table below)	\$9,500,000	\$400,000
Value of refined sugar at 4 1/2¢ per pound	\$4,477,500	\$1,800,000

Great Year at Lehi Factory

THE past year in the beet business for the Lehi factory has been a most successful one. There are 1,840 farmers of Salt Lake, Utah, Wasatch, Sanpete and Sevier counties who have raised about 130,000 tons of beets for which they will have been paid about \$605,000. This great tonnage was raised on a little less than 9,500 acres of beets. There have been practically no failures, and while some have raised a very heavy crop, the general average has been very good this season, so that each beet raiser has had good returns. The raising of the beets alone gives a great deal of employment and distributes money in so many hands that it is a great factor in the prosperity of the different towns.

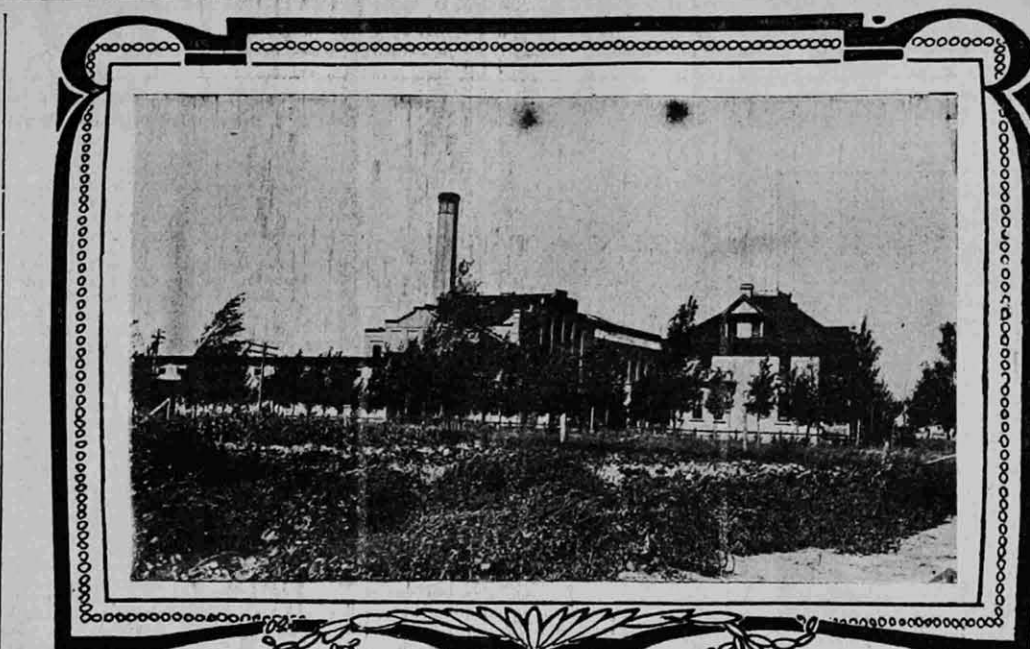
The farmer realizes more each year that the raising of sugar beets is his best crop, as he knows before planting when he can deliver his crop and what he will receive for same, which is not the case with his other crops.

While most of the farmers have raised a very good crop, the following

are among those who have led in the industry:

Name.	Acres.	Average tons per acre.
R. P. Gardner	15	24
Peter Lundquist	5	23
Edw. Karren	7	24
Alonso Hooley	7	21
R. J. Knudson & Bros.	29	18
John P. Lovelless	7	26
Prime Jacobs	9	18
B. S. Lott	6	26
Mrs. Ole Ellingson	4	23 1/2
W. E. Southwick	4 1/2	24
J. W. Roberts	6	22
Edw. Karren	7	27
Wm. Webb	10	27
B. G. Webb	5	22
Don Lovelidge	6	25
H. Z. Harrison	6	25
Eugene Briggs	5	27
G. L. Comer	6 1/2	27

As a large tonnage is raised for the Lehi factory, the company has found it necessary to insert in the contracts with the farmers this year, that 25 per cent of the beets raised shall be stored and delivered at the factory after Dec. 20. This has been done by the best raisers who have put these beets in a pile in one corner of their fields, or in their stack yards. They make the piles about six feet high and cover



SUGAR FACTORY AND CLUB HOUSE AT SUGAR CITY, IDAHO, SHOWING BEET SEED GROWING IN FOREGROUND.

The development of the beet seed industry is one to which the Utah-Idaho Sugar company is giving considerable attention of late. This year 28,000 pounds of seed have been harvested from the experiments at Sugar City, Idaho. All the sugar factories in the United States used beet seed grown in Europe, and the endeavor of the local companies is to lessen this amount. Growing beet seed is a very difficult operation, as the beets themselves, which are carefully selected in the fall, and preserved in pits through the winter, have to be planted by hand in the spring. They are then allowed to run to seed, when they grow almost as high as a man's body before the seed is gathered. The plants in the accompanying sketch show the beet seed to be in very promising condition.

them up with beet tops. The tops keep the beets in fine condition and preserve them from shrinking. For these beets the farmer receives from the company 50 cents per ton additional, which pays for the extra labor in siloing. The other beets have been delivered in good shape, about 50 per cent on cars and the remainder by wagon to the Lehi plant or at the cutting stations at Provo, Springville and Spanish Fork.

This year the factory started cutting beets Oct. 1, and will probably run well into February. A good run is being made and an excellent grade of sugar is being turned out. The probable output of sugar will be 20,000,000 pounds. Quite a number of improvements have been made the past year in installing new machinery, new pumps, etc., which facilitate the handling of the beets.

While the farmer benefits greatly by a good beet crop, so does the laboring man, as over \$100,000 will be paid to about 310 employees of the factory this campaign. The factory also gives employment to a large number of men during the summer and in other ways, which adds greatly to the general prosperity. In addition, many thousands of dollars are paid each year for new machinery, bags, coal, coke, lime rock and other supplies. The company now finds a ready market for all pulp both at the Lehi plant and cutting stations at a good price. What pulp the beet raisers do not use for cattle feeding is sold to cattle and sheep companies, who feed here, and at the plants a large number of cattle and sheep, which also gives the farmer a good market for their hay at a good price.

The beet sugar industry has been and is without doubt the greatest factor in the local life in the beet districts. The people, as it not only pays the farmer and the laboring man large sums of money each year, but it makes the farmer a better farmer, as it teaches him to be painstaking and to study the value of his soil; thus it is a fact that the farmer who raises beets is the best raiser of grains and all other crops.

LEHI STILL LEADS.

MR. GEORGE AUSTIN, agricultural superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, says:

"The Lehi district still remains in the lead when it comes to sugar beet culture in this state. This district consists of Utah, Salt Lake, Sevier, Sanpete and Wasatch counties.

"We are now working up the nineteenth consecutive crop of sugar beets with an average yield of 14.7 tons per acre on 9,481 acres, a total tonnage of 139,000, and too much credit cannot be given the farmers who have been growing beets for the past 19 years. Generally speaking, the majority have taken great interest in beet culture, both as to growing and delivering the crop; there are just a few exceptions to this condition, which must be expected. The labor conditions in these counties where the farms are small, and most of the work is done by the family, is one of the favorable conditions, as nearly all the money obtained from this crop remains in the hands of the farmers; about \$1,000,000 will be paid in the Lehi and Garland districts this year for sugar beets, the result of which can be seen amongst the thrifty communities that are directly identified with this industry.

"Only two years of the 19 that we have been in this business has the beet crop failed us, and that by reason of the blight or white fly attacking the beets; over this the farmers could have no control. We trust it will be many years before we have a repetition of this trouble, and hope that the farmers in these counties will be as successful in the years to come as they have been for the last few years."

GARLAND HOLDS UP ITS RECORD

MR. AUSTIN also contributes the following:

The great Bear River valley has again responded with an excellent crop of sugar beets, for the sixth time since the Garland factory was built. A little over 6,000 acres of sugar beets were planted last spring, and about 82,000 tons have been harvested, an average of about 13 1/2 tons per acre, which is about the same yield that has been obtained for the last five years. Of this amount, 2,500 acres yielded over 15 tons per acre. This acreage of course, was mostly in the hands of our best farmers, and naturally the best land was selected.

I herewith submit a few names of farmers in this district, together with acreage, and tonnage grown, during the past season:

Name.	Acres Planted.	Average tons per acre.
M. J. Richards	21	17
John Richards	34	17.75
R. C. Richards	11	15
C. W. Parker	50	17
Olof Jensen	55	17
D. W. Hunsacker	69	17
Rasmus Hansen	27	19.5
S. F. Jensen	1.5	25

IDAHO'S SUGAR FIGURES.

UNFAVORABLE weather in the spring somewhat affected the Idaho tonnage of sugar beets all over the state, the best results coming from the Sugar City field, and the most unfavorable from Nampa, where the crop was so light that the beets were shipped to the Blackfoot factory to be worked.

The tonnage at Sugar City ran from 10 to 18 tons to the acre with the best growers, who accomplished very good results. Notwithstanding the fact that exceedingly high prices prevailed in all other kinds of farm products, the growers generally feel that it is a good thing to raise as many beets as they can in connection with their other crops as they are fully aware that beet culture has had a tendency to stimulate the prices of other products, raise the standard of their farms considerably and increasing the fertility of their soil, thus giving greater yields in other products as well as sugar beets.

Following is a list of the principal growers of the Sugar City fields:

Name.	Acres.	Tonnage per acre.
J. M. Baker	20	15
B. F. Johnson	50	16
Jacob Johnston	10	17
Charles Laurey	25	15
M. Hillman	20	17 1/2
A. D. Miller, Sr.	50	15

OGDEN, LOGAN AND LEWISTON FIELDS.

MR. JOE PINGREE, agricultural superintendent of the Amalgamated Sugar company, states that crop conditions for the year 1909 have been entirely satisfactory and that the tonnage will equal, if not surpass, that of previous years. During the year, the Plain City district has been better developed than at any previous time, due to the extension of the Ogden Rapid Transit company's lines into that locality. This was an incentive to many beet raisers, as it solved the problem of transportation. Large areas of ground were utilized for beet raising this season which have previously been sown with other crops. Beet digging was somewhat delayed at the beginning of the season, owing to heavy rains, and no doubt considerable loss was caused in this way. The heavy tonnage from North Ogden and surrounding districts was also handled over the lines of the Ogden Rapid Transit company this season. This line was very much improved during the year and transportation facilities greatly benefited.

The acreage and general conditions in Logan and Lewiston were fully in line with the standard of other years. No serious delays or other mishaps occurred and the season can well be considered a most successful one for both farmers and factories. In many districts the tonnage was remarkably high, but as the season is not yet at an end, it is impossible to definitely state what the highest average will be. The following list, not complete nor fully representative, shows the results obtained by some of the most successful beet raisers in the Ogden field.

Name.	Acres.	Average tons per acre.
George Heslop	20	24
Lyman Sken	25	20
Nels Madsen	25	15
J. R. McFarland	25	21
Thos. Etherington & Sons	20	18
J. P. Gibson	25	18
Hubbard	9	22
John Maw	20	16
N. R. Montgomery	8	27
Joseph Mason	6	26
J. P. Lovelace	27	20
John Flint	15	16

BLACKFOOT GROWERS.

THE following is a list of some of the best growers at Blackfoot, together with the acres planted, averaging about 12 tons to the acre:

Name.	Acres.	Tonnage per acre.
Peter Larsen, 60 acres; H. R. Whitmill, 60 acres; R. T. Dye, 35 acres; Joseph H. Dye, 35 acres; Leonard D. Cox, 80 acres; George A. Powell, 18 acres; Maria Jensen, 40 acres; L. W. Johnson, 20 acres; Albert Hanney, 21 acres; A. H. and A. S. Hale, 20 acres.		

At Idaho Falls, while conditions were less favorable, there were 56,000 tons shipped to the factory, and many of the best farmers harvested a satisfactory tonnage, although there was considerable difficulty during November and December in delivering the beets, owing to bad weather.

NAMPA PROSPECTS NEXT YEAR.

ADVANCES to The News from Nampa state that the small beet crop harvested has been entirely shipped to Blackfoot. As our readers are aware, the sugar company's plant at this place was not opened during the present year owing to the almost entire failure of the beet crops in western Idaho.

A correspondent says: The weather conditions in the spring were not the most desirable, but notwithstanding, the majority of the fields looked very promising up to the latter part of June. Then for some unknown cause the greater portion of the fields began to show an unhealthy condition, being practically uniform throughout the entire section—the higher or bench land and the lower or river bottom land being affected alike. Not only was this the case with the sugar beet crop, but all other beets and garden vegetables were affected likewise. The government experts on sugar beet culture inspected the fields very carefully throughout the entire section and pronounced the infection as being the white fly or leaf hopper blight. Repeated experiments were made by them, in connection with the sugar company, to see if it was possible to destroy or drive away the fly but without any apparent satisfactory results.

Neither was the real cause of the blight determined, unless it could be ascribed to the sudden changes of heat and cold and the dryness of the atmosphere which existed during the early summer. Nearly all sugar beet sections throughout this country and foreign countries have occasionally been visited by this disaster, but from reports it is found that in no country has it prevailed two seasons in succession, which is very gratifying to know.

The farmers and business men throughout this entire section feel confident that beyond all question, western Idaho is adapted to the growing of sugar beets, for in past years as high as 20 to 23 tons per acre have been grown—the largest yield in the United States that we know of. The climatic conditions during the past summer were not the most desirable, there being no precipitation to speak of from

Ed Cox, Jr.	35	16
C. H. Barnes	8	20
J. L. Jones	100	14
S. W. Orme	25	14
J. Wardle	50	16
Alex. McFarland	20	15
Hamilton Bros.	80	16
John K. Orme	20	18
Wear Bakers	15	16

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the middle of March until the latter part of August, causing the atmosphere to be very dry and unfavorable for all vegetation.

Notwithstanding the failure of the past season the majority of the farmers hereabouts are preparing to plant a fairly good acreage next season, as all realize that it would be a terrific setback to the country were the factory to be removed. They fully realize and assert that the failure of the past season is due to the unfavorable climatic conditions, or other reasons, for which no one is responsible or has control of.

Litigation in Utah.

IN the last seven years, civil litigation has increased 428 per cent in the Third district court. The fees in the county clerk's office and the sheriff's office have also increased accordingly. The court dockets are so crowded that it will soon be necessary to add a fourth division to the court. The following table shows the increase in 11 months in the number of complaints filed:

	1902.	1909.
January	85	457
February	93	22
March	98	7
April	79	7
May	115	2
June	103	3
July	67	2
August	64	354
September	70	323
October	78	424
November	102	350
Total	964	7,091

PUT IT TO THE TEST.

Once a churn man with an improved churner had held the attention of a Michigan farmer's wife for some time. He told her of the wonders of the apparatus and how it would make from a pound and a half to two pounds more of butter than any other churn of its size.

"If you don't mind I will bring one around tomorrow and show you," said he when he saw that she was interested, and she told him it would be all right. He came with the churn, and after putting in the fluid he churned for an hour or more, and when he opened it there was no butter in sight.

"It can't be the fault of the churn. It must be the cream. What did you put in there?" he asked.

"That's the buttermilk from yesterday's churning. I wanted to see you get the other pound and a half of butter out of it," replied the sharp housewife.

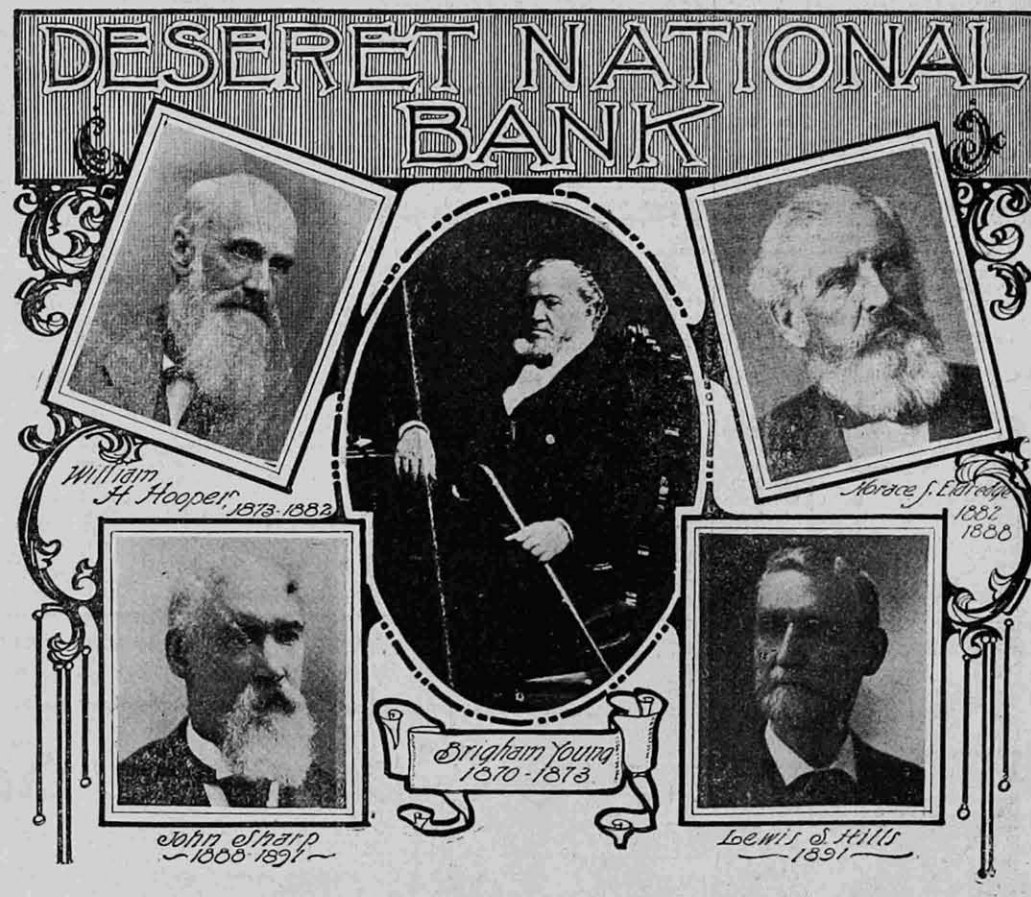
A SPOILED CLIMAX.

Actors and actresses sometimes meet with strange interruptions in their most thrilling scenes.

Richard Mansfield used to tell grimly of a performance of "A Parisian Romance" in San Francisco. He was at his best, he would say, that night. He carried the entire audience with him. And when his great climax came, when he lifted the last glass of champagne to his lips, and his face twitched, and his hand and arm shook convulsively, splashing the wine in all directions, there was a profound silence, a thrilling horror, in the house.

In this tense, breathless moment, a man in the gallery was heard to cry out in fierce indignation:

"Holy Moses! who was that spit in my eye?"



PRESIDENTS OF THE DESERET NATIONAL BANK SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

THE Deseret National bank, the oldest institution of its kind in the city, and the first bank to organize under the territorial laws of Utah, began its existence as a private bank in the year 1869, a notable date, as it was the year which witnessed the completion of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, and the beginning of a new era in the commercial life of the state.

Since that early day the bank has increased its capital stock 500 per cent, from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and has also accumulated a reserve amounting to more than half a million, besides paying large dividends to its stockholders. It has weathered the storm of several panics and periods of money stringency during the intervening years, and its deposits have grown from a few thousand dollars to almost \$4,000,000.

In its infancy the bank was known by the firm name of Hooper, Eldredge & Co., the incorporators being William H. Hooper, Horace S. Eldredge, William Jennings, Feramor Little, John Sharp and Lewis S. Hills, the latter of whom is the present president of the institution. The officers were Brigham Young, president; Horace S. Eldredge, vice president; and Lewis S. Hills, cashier.

Two years later, in 1872, it was decided to take out a national charter

under the name of the Deseret National Bank. At the same time, the capital stock was increased to \$200,000, the officers and directors remaining the same until 1873, when Brigham Young resigned the presidency of the bank. William H. Hooper was then elected to that position, and he continued to occupy the office until his death in 1882.

Horace S. Eldredge then succeeded Mr. Hooper as president of the institution, a position which he held until his death in 1888, when he was succeeded by John Sharp. At the same time, Horace S. Eldredge was elected vice president, a position which he held until his death in the year 1888. Feramor Little was then elected vice president.

Following the death of Feramor Little in 1887, John Sharp was made vice president, a position which he held until the ensuing year, when, as stated above, he succeeded Horace S. Eldredge as president. The vacancy in the presidency was then filled by the elevation of Moses Thatcher to that position, and he continued to act in that office until his death this year, when John C. Cutler was elected to hold the position.

On the death of John Sharp in 1891, Lewis S. Hills was made president, a position which he still continues to hold.

In the year 1888, the capital stock was again raised to \$250,000 and the number of directors increased to 13. The next increase in the capital stock was made in 1891, when it was raised to \$500,000, its present figure.

H. S. Young, the cashier of the bank, has been connected with the bank for 20 years, having received the appointment as assistant cashier in 1889. Three