DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY DECEMBER 15 1906

A Jersey Beauty

# Annual Review of the Live Stock Situation in Utah.



## Ready For The Staughter

HE livestock situation in Utah for the year of 1993 has been a most satisfactory one, a state-

ment that could not be truthfully made of the year of 1985. A great many conditions obtaining in this year, and not in the previous year, have contributed to the present good conditions and better prospects.

In a general way the physical conditions have been and are excellent and the outlook is most encouraging. The ranges are in splendld condition, better than for some time. The grass is more abundant and of superior quality owing to the increased moisture during last winter and spring.

This year has witnessed no losses In the way of direct mortality as compared with other years. Toward the | And, for a time, it seemed as though elosing of the winter the severe stormage every young steer in the intermountain closing of the winter the severe storms affected the conditions of stock and |

taxed their endurance and vitality. round up was concluded. This naturally had a noticeable effect on the increase of cattle. There have house agitation began to stir things been fewer calves, and fewer lambs. With reference to lambs the increase at once became appreheusive of a may be said to have been somewhat lower than the average. The same may be said with reference to colts.

A SEVERE BLOW.

The destruction of the Utah Packing plant by fire was not so severe a blow to the live stock interests as was at first thought. The blow was severe enough as it created great disappointment among those who had fondly looked forward to its completion and active operation. But that time has only been delayed.

In the early months of 1906, because of a long period of inactivity, in cattle speculation, local speculators, feeling that this year's movement would be materially increased over former years, began contracting for young steer stuff in the months of March and April.

country would be snapped up and sold for eastern delivery before the spring

Farm Fed Lambs

But just about this time, the packing up in the east and the eastern buyers probably bad effect on the market for finished cattle. As a result of the agitation and apprehension, the buyers at once withdrew from the field and with their withdrawal speculation of with their withdrawal speculation of all sorts, here in the west, was a thing of the past. Trading was not again revived and the result has been that a fewer number of cattle have godf out of Utah to other ranges than have been shipped in the past several years. Prices at home have been lower, in consequence, with light selling of other than fat stuff. than fat stuff.

#### THE CAR SHORTAGE.

Another condition which has had an effect to further restrict the ranchman's the coal dealers feel that the ranchman's annual output is the shortage of cars they have been up against. While the coal dealers feel that they have a roar coming because of a scarcity of cars, and while the citizen shivers be-cause he can not get coal, the ranch-man and the cattle dealer is also to be

heard from on this score. The met that the various railroad companies have purchased and put into service new equipment of the most approved kind, has not materially improved the situation for the good and suffi-cient reason that as fast as the new cars were put into service the old ones have been taken off. It is plainly to be seen from this that there has been no marked increase in the number of cars available. Another thing which has contributed to this condition of af-fairs is the fact that this year, so cattle men declare, cattle cars have been

Salt Lake county was once the ban-

bles with the smelters.

shed tears over. At least so say stock-men who are posted.

Clydesdales on The Range

used in the coal traffic for a longer period than usual. All these conditions make up the cause for a fewer number of cattle being shipped out of the State of Utah in 1966 than in former years. But this state of affairs is nothing to thed tears over At least to say stock tion or in supplying the trade referred to. As to prices, before the first of April they were at values of \$1.50 higher in the 100 pounds, home weight, than the same cattle would have sold men who are posted.
The failure to ship the usual number out of the state is likely to prove more of a blessing than a misfortune. The fact that the cattle have been kept at bome means the increased feeding of pulp, grain and hay, and will mean a large increase of steer cattle as well
to. As to prices, before the first of April they were at values of \$1.50 higher in the 100 pounds, home weight, than the same cattle would have sold for on the eastern markets this fall. According to local stockmen, and they say it is generally believed, there will be at least 70,000 head of cattle

Utah's Official Directory 1906-1907. |Utah Sheepmen Got \$5,500,000

fully and partly fed for beer within a radious of 100 miles of this center this season.

ToDate

horoughbreds

THE SHEEP INCREASE.

THE SHEEP INCREASE. There has been a big increase in the state's flocks over the number in the field last year. This year's flocks have probably contributed in the neighbor-hood of 250,000 mutton sheep of all sorts to the market centers of the country. Aside from the lightness of the lamb crop the season of 1906, to flockmasters, has been one of extraord hary profit and they are congratulating themselves upon the good showing made. The oldest "biddy" has been saleable at any time during the present year at not less than 33, while the breeding sorts in desirable bands have been com-manding prices at from \$4 for fair to the top price of \$5.50 for the fancy. And these figures are well maintained up to the present time.

these figures are well maintained up to the present time. Fortunate speculators, through early contracting, bought the bulk of Utah yearling wethers at from \$2.75 up to \$3.25 per head, and the same thrifty purchasers tied up most of the two-year-olds at figures running under \$3.50. All sales now for home delivery on these classes are being made on a basis of from \$1 to \$1.25 move money and very few wethers remain to be speculated in. speculated in.

As to selling values. While they are higher than they were a year ago it is questionable if their stability is as highly regarded. This is for the reason that fully 60 per cent of the prospective elip for 1906 was contracted to eastern purchasing houses before the close of purchasing houses before the close of there hasn't been 50,000 pounds of wool sold at any price, that is, next spring's elip.

A Scene on The Older Mange-

sold at any price, that is, next springs clip. A few words further on the new packing plant and the misfortune which befell it, and what the company proposes to do, are necessary to this article to give a better insight to the live stock prospects. Naturally, when the plant was destroyed by fire the plans of the company were greatly re-tarded, and the expectation of a great many feeders, upon learning of the fire work prospects of the fire working order a great many calle, sheep, hogs, and particularly hogs, were added to the feeding number with a view to supplying its needs.

THE TRADE ENCOURAGED.

Those interested in the project, other Those interested in the project, other than the stockholders, have been great-ly encouraged by the announcement of the determination of the stockhold-ers to rebuild the plant. The announce-ment was backed up with the letting of contracts for reconstruction at once. It is promised that the big plant will be restored and in operation by the first of May next. When that time comes the bulk of the supplies men-tioned will be matured. The promoters of the lant are enti-

The promoters of the lant are enti-tled to credit for the enterprise they tied to credit for the enterprise they displayed in starting the project, one which the entire state is interested in. The demands upon the state enlarged for supplies for this character, and while a great deal is expected a great deal will be accomplished. That Utah is an important point in the live stock world is made plate in the

That Utah is an important point in the live stock world is made plain in many ways. This is particularly shown in the presence here of buyers from east and west. They are here all the time, ready and anxious to make purchases. At the present time buyers are here from different eastern points and three or four are here from Los Angeles.

Excellent feeding conditions have

helped the situation although the flock-masters have been handicapped owing

to the grazing restrictions imposed by the rangers of the government forest

reserves recently set apart by Congress in Utah. The restricted range caused

thereby compelled owners to ship flocks

Under this new order of things this

in the vicinity, these permits were can-celled and the stock expelled from the

For Wool and Mutton in 1906.

Growing Dairy Business. ner county in the state for the noney industry. Ten years ago there were 15,000 colonies of bees in this county alone. When the work of producing United States Senator, Reed Smoot......Term Expires March 4, 1909 United States Senator, George Sutherland ...Term Expires March 4, 1911

VERY year has a surprise in the creamery business which is brought about by new conditions confronting the creamerymen. The features of the past year have been as

Annual Review of Utah's

follows:

Wide fluctuation in prices.

Higher cost of production. Large increase in sales.

Keener competition between cream-

erymen. The market price of creamery butter uctuated from 18c to 31c per The lowest price of 18c being pound. en the make of butter was the larg est during the months of June and July, while the higher price was reached in the latter part of November and Decomber. Competition, production and demand are three factors responsible for the wide fluctuation. During the spring months, when pasturage is at its best and milk can be produced at the least cost, production is at its greatest and consequently there is a surplus to Keener competition in buydispose of. dispose of. Reener competition in ouy-ing the product also results in keener competition in selling the product es-pecially when there is a surplus and as a result the market is forced down. During the fall months when the cost of production is higher there is less milk produced, which causes a shortage of product and again competition has an influence on prices. The demand of course is a very large factor as much depends on it whether there is a sur-

The higher cost of production this year is due to the high cost of hay and grain. Many dairymen thought they would be better off to sell their cows and their hay and grain while prices for feed were so high, but owing to the high prices that have been realized for butterfat during the fall months, even at the higher cost of production, there has been a good opportunity for profit to the creameryman. To succeed in the dairy business it is necessary for the dairyman to take the bitter with the sweet, or in other words stick to the business even if prices go below the cost of production for a short time, as they will surely advance to a price where a satisfactory profit can be made. In the history of the dairy business there has not been a better outlook for profit than the future promises. The cost of production in this state is as low as any place in the United States while every indication points to good prices for the future. The large increase in sales this year

has been due principally to the increase in population and to the new markets that have become accessible to us, al-though there has been an apparent increase in consumption per capita and prices are always influenced more or less by coast and eastern markets. When butter is shipped out of the state, which happens only when there is a surplus the market is regulated more or less by the market to which this butter is shipped. It will readily be seen how competition affects prices. When the creamerymen have a surplus of butter it is natural for them to reduce price. order to move it; when the supply is short and the creamerymen do not have enough butter to supply their trade it is also natural for them to increase prices in order to get more product, Th'\_ will also have more or less influence in making the market fluctuate. Keener competition this year has been ket here.

## Utah Produces the Best Honey; Crop This Year Worth \$250,000.

ticle

LTHOUGH the honey industry | enormous loss-the industry still flourin Salt Lake county has been | ishes in other parts of the state, and practically ruined, and although the output this year will be greater the adjudication between the than ever before. The bee keepers are smelters and the bee keepers was not all that the latter had reason to expect --they receiving not 10 per cent of their the practical settlement of their trouall that the latter had reason to expect far, and they are also pleased over

large creameries. There is a large per-centage of the producers who now have hand separators and geparate their milk at the places where it is produced. honey was on a sound and paying basis in this county, there were 10,000 colonies here. In a short time they increased to They are not dependent on the prices paid by the local creamerymen but can 15,000. Then the smelter smoke commenced to do its fatal work and sound ship a distance of three or four hundred miles and reach a market which pays the death knell of the busy little bee. the most for their product. As a rule the expense of making this product up into butter depends largely upon the amount of product received at the creamery. The larger the product the At first the decrease was small and attracted only passing notice but later they began to die off rapidly. The bee keepers did not know what ailed their less expense there will be per pound in making it up, therfore, in order to re-duce the cost per pound in making butcolonies and they began replenishing their rapidly decreasing stock. Someter, the creameryman is anxious to in-crease his business and is therefore thing like 6,000 more colonies were purchased but they were quickly killed willing to pay the highest price he can pay. There are many creamerymen, however, who think they must meet competition regardless of the fact as to and the industry is now a thing of the past. It is safe to say that out of the 15,000 colonies not more than 10 or 12 whether they will make any money out exist in this county today. A great of the product or not, in fact they do not know how to figure out what their many bee keepers depended upon the product costs them after it is made up and consequently there is much of this bankrupt competition. The producer is only too anxious to take advantage of the competition and to realize the highest possible price out of his pro-duct. This fact should stimulate proluction and tend to a further centralcounty. ization in the manufacture of the pro-

duct. Three years ago in the Christmas ar ticle of the "News" I predicted that it was only a matter of a short time until the majority of the producers would separate their milk on the farm and send their cream to central factories where it would be manufactured into butter. At the time this was written very few believed that that would be the case. Even creamerymen thought differently and many thought the re-verse would be true, that the producer would take his milk to the factory, where it would be separated and manu-factured by the local creameries. The future butter business will be done by the large centralized plants

done by the large centralized plants. The milk will be separated where it is produced and sent to these plants to be manufactured into butter. In remote districts the whole milk will be taken to factories where it will be made into cheese. In other districts where cheese is made the factories will have to pay a premium over the price paid for but-terfat in the cream inasmuch as there is so much more advantage for the pro ducer to retain his skim-milk where is can be used to great advantage. The condensed milk companies will have to pay even a larger premium over butterfat prices inasmuch as it is necessary for the producer to use more care in producing milk for condensing pur-poses. For the producer to realize the greatest possible benefit from the use of the hand separator, it will be necessary of him to give the care of his cream better attention as the best product can be made only out of the best cream. In some of the eastern states there are laws being enacted making it a misdemeanor to offer for sale either milk or cream which is not in good condition. We hope that this state will not need such a law; that the farmers will see that it is to their advantage to take the best possible care of the product. The creamerymen will be thankful for it and also the con-sumer. It will enable the creameryman to get the highest market price in other markets and create a much better mar-

H. J. FAUST, JR.

honey output for a living. They were compelled to either go into other business or leave the domain of smelter smoke. One man saved what he could and took his belongings to Davis Reports from all over the state indlcate a steady growth in the honey business. Among the most prosperous countles may be mentioned Emery, Sanpete, Sevier and Uintah. The northern and western parts of the state have not done quite so well this year as heretofore. The south, central and eastern portions of the state report a splendid crop, much better than last year. Some of the bee keepers who reported an average of 150 pounds state that the amount will be considerably greater this year and that the bees are apparently in excellent condition. The crop of 1906 is conservatively

placed as follows: Comb honey, 1,000,-000; extracted, 2,500,000. The wax will amount to about \$5,000. The price for this honey is: Comb, retail, 15 cents per pound. Extracted: retail, from 7 to 7% cents per pound. When the crop of 1906 is disposed of it will mean an income of close to a quarter of a million of dollars for the beekeepers. Some of the individual beekcepers have reported that they will market over a car load.

This honey, every pound of it, ranks with the very best in the world, when it comes directly from the producer. The Bee Keepers' association has done all In its power to see that it is placed on the market in its pative purity, but dealers often mix it with other honey of a darker color, and it is claimed that it is sometimes mixed with glucose and represented as "pure Utah honey," The honey produced here is honey, pure, and that is the reason that ter-tain dealers make an adulteration, knowing the splendid reputation this state has for its honey. Of the total erop this year it is ex-timated that between 75 and 90 per cent in he shipped to other states. The

will be shipped to other states. The balance supplies the home market While it goes directly into a great many states the principal points of shipment are Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. It finds a ready sale and the prices are always the high st that can be commanded.

be commanded. Mr. E. S. Lovesy, president of the Utah Bee Keepers' association, states that there is a splendial field for those desiring to enter the honey producing business in Idaho. He recently returned from a trip to the Gem state and says there is a particularly good field be-tween Pocatello and St. Anthony. He stated that some places he visited the

Representative, Joseph Howell ......Term Expires March 4, 1909 EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

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Herman Harms ..... State Chemist

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ł	J. J. Daynes, Jr Aide d	le Camp
Ŧ		

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Lynch, John DeGray

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Selfer and

THE sheep and wool industry of Utah brought into the Beehive state approximately 20 per cent

more cold cash this year for the growers to spend than it did during what was thought to be the very prosperous year of 1905.

to Idaho in large numbers. From first to last the sheepmen had year, it was necessary for the owners of flocks to secure grazing permits, setting forth name, residence and a description of the number of animals to be grazed upon the areas thrown open by seven the areas thrown. things their own way. There were no bad storms to decimate the flocks: owing to the stringent laws and the to be grazed upon the areas thrown open by government for grazing. Then they were required to pay grazing fees of five cents per head for sheep and two and a half cents for lambs during sum-mer grazing on the reservations. In addition the owners were required, un-der heavy penalties, to comply with the regulations and rules governing gov-ernment reserves. If camp fires were not promptly extinguished or help vol-unteered in putting out the forest fires in the vicinity, these permits were canattendant compulsory dipping all flocks have been remarkably free from disease; the wool buyers fought flercely in the spring to secure prospective clips, and the prices of wool and mutton have ranged exceptionally high throughout the year.

The year 1906 saw lambs sell in the Chicago market as high as \$8 per 100 pounds. This year Utah wool brought as high as 2214 cents a pound with none going below 18 cents.

reservation. Stockmen, however, entertain bright But for the fact there has been a hopes of evading the payment of grat-ing fees, which they aver are llegal prevalent shortage in cars, the export ing rees, which they aver are mean imposition on the part of the govern-ment. With the imposition of grazing fees abolished, the future for the sheep men in Utah next year is a bright one. of mutton from Utah to the markets of the east and Los Angeles would have eclipsed all previous records. As They build their hopes on a decision in a test case brought in the state of Washington, a decision in which was rendered by the federal court at Seat-tle on Nov. 4 last. The case in ques-tion was that of the forestry bureau of the United States department of as-riculture, against Walter Matthews, a sheepman, who entered the Mount Bait is, it will possibly be, by the end of the year, fully two per cent in excess of the shipments of last year.

The actual tonnage of wool shipped out of the State of Utah during the current year to Boston and other eastern markets was 11,786,000 pounds, Figof the United States department, riculture, against Walter Mathews, a sheepman, who entered the Mount Ra-nier forest reserve in the spring of 1905, and who refused to pay the graing fees charged by the forestry officials. The court held that the grazing fees are filegal, and that Congress cannot leave a statute to be enlarged upon by the executive departments; that the grazing of live stock in the forest re-serves has not been prohibited by any congressional act, and that. In brief, the secretary of agriculture or his agents or officials have no legal right to deny stockmen the free use of the re-serves. uring this total at an average basis of 20 cents a pound paid to Utah sheepmen for the fleeces the grand total of \$2,357,200 is reached.

In round figures the sheepmen of this state this year have received in cash for their wool and mutton exported combined the sum of \$5,500,000.

The outlook for the wool grower for the coming year is equally as good. This statement is made in the face of the fact that as far as is known not a single pound of wool has been contracted for. At this time last year fully 50 per cent of the coming spring crop had been contracted for. Prices, however, are still ranging high.

The speculators who bought on contracts last season are still holding their wool and only dealing it out as the manufacturers call for it. Stiffer prices now prevail for sheep than have exstuff has been held over in feed lots, owing to the shortage of cars and the consequent delay in shipments. How-ever, the high price of wool makes the growers loth to trim their flocks.

This decision was received with deep and abiding joy by the members of the various wool-growers' associations throughout the country, and all in-dications point to some modifications following the stringent grazing by-laws recently issued. As to the physical condition of the flocks of Utah much credit is due to the splendid work accomplished by the state sheep commissioners and the Utah Association of Woolgrowers in the direction of maintaining risid quar-antine against scab suspects. So thor-oughly has this work been done by

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