THE CULTURE OF SUGAR BEETS.

Some of the Difficulties Which First Attended the Industry In This State.

FARMER WERE DISCOURAGED

This Condition, However, Lasted Only During the Experimental Period-Profitable Business.

The following excellent paper on "Sugar Beet Culture in Utah," was one of the many prepared for the late session of the Irrigation Congress and "crowded out" at the last moment for want of sufficient time. It is by Judge Henry H. Rolapp, of Ogden, and will be read with great interst by all interested in the cultivation of sugar beets. ested in the cultivation of sugar beets:
The sugar beet is indisputably the
most profitable crop that can be extensively grown upon irrigated lands.
It is a crop which requires for its successful cultivation the administration
of moisture or the withholding thereof
at definite periods during its growth.
Consequently in localities depending
upon the uncertainty of climatic contheres for their moisture, the sugar ditions for their moisture, the sugar beet has only been moderately success-ful while in the arid regions of Utah, Idaho. Colorado and New Mexico, un-der proper soil and planting conditions,

there has never been even a partial failure of the crop.

Of course the present success of sugar beet cultivation in Utah and vicinity is not wholly the result of soil and irrigation conditions, except as they have been improved by the experience and industry of the farmer. In this state, as elsewhere, the earlier cultivation of beets produced a crop deficient both in quantity and quality, but as the farmers became more fabut as the farmers became more fa-millar with the required soil and irrigation conditions, and as they became reconciled to the demanded unaccus-tomed intenser farming of their lands, the crop increased correspondingly both in tonnage and surar contents. As this condition became apparent to the farmer, he naturally became more the farmer, he haturally became more favorable toward the cultivation of the crep, and year by year the acreage was increased, and consumed by steadily multiplying plants. In 1891 less than one thousand farmers in Utah were engaged in cultivation of this crop, while at present it is estimated that more than 10,000 heads of families in Utah and Idaho are producing the beets used by the factories under the control of Utah capital.

The culture of sugar beets in Utah

culture of sugar beets in Utah and vicinity is a matter of compara-tively recent origin. The inception of the industry in this state may be said to have taken place less than 12 years by the establishment of a beet ory by the Utah Sugar company factory by the Utah Sugar company at Lehi, in the central portion of the state. At that time not a single sugar beet factory had been erected anywhere within the boundaries of the Rocky Mountain territory, and while some efforts had been made in California toward establishing the industry in the United States, yet up to the organization of the Utah Sugar company nothing but failure had resulted from these efforts.

EARLY DAY EFFORTS.

Even in this state the establishment of a sugar factory was attempted as early as 1852 by John Taylor, sub-sequently president of the "Mormon" Church, who had become somewhat ac-quanted with the culture of sugar beets during his sojourn in France. He went to great expense in shipping a small plant and necessary beet seed from Europe across the ocean in sailvessels to New Orleans, and thence it transported by ox teams across the Great American Desert to Salt Lake City. The plant was partially erected in what is known as Sugar House ward, near Salt Lake City, and an attempt made at producing sugar; but it resulted in absolute failure and subsequent abandonment. The crude condition of the machinery, operated by men wholly unskillful in its manip-

by men wholly unskillful in its manipulations, coupled with the poor condition of the beets, resulting from the inadequate methods employed in growing the crop, so discouraged the brave pioneers of this enterprise that by mutual consent no further efforts were made in this direction.

It can hardly be claimed that this attempt was in any way the commencement of the sugar industry in this state. In fact, even during the operation of that early plant only molasses was produced, because they possessed no means of refining the same into crystal sugar, and even the moerystal sugar, and even the moabsence of knowledge regarding the method of exracting the potash salts conling from the beets into the resulting produce. So that the only advantage resulting from the beets into the resulting produce. produce. So that the only advantage resulting from this early attempt was the periodical agitation for the establishment of a modern plant, operated by skilful workmen but in view of this local failure, followed by similar failures in California and the constant discouraging opposition of the cane sugar interests, it became very difficult to interest Utah capital in this industry, HARD WORK AT FIRST.

HARD WORK AT FIRST.

Finally, however, the Utah Sugar company was organized in 1888, but it took two years of the most diligent labor upon the part of the promoters of this company before they succeeded in valsing means sufficient to erect their first factory and to purchase seed for distribution among reluctant farmers, Operations were commenced, however, in the fall of 1891, but the first few years were full of financial, mechanical and agricultural disappointments. During the first two seasons, only about 10,000 bags of sugar were produced annually. The extraction of sugar from the beet was less than half the present amount, and the cost of manufacture was more than three lines as high seasons. manufacture was more than three times as high as at present. Added to this came the inauguration of a commercial warfare between the beet and cane interests in California, which reduced therests in California, commercial warfare between the beet and cane interests in California, which reduced the market price of sugar to leas than its nominal cost of production. The farmers likewise were discontented with the industry. The quantity of the crop had disappointed their expectations, and a natural prejudice had been aroused by the unaccustomed requirements of constant attention and cultivation to this exacting novel product of the soil. Hundreds of farmers avowed their intention of ceasing to cultivate the sugar beet and it looked for a time as though the industry would full for want of local agricultural support. At this juncture herculean efforts were made to interest the farmers in the continuation of the industry. The leading men of this community, notably Hon. Thomas R. Cutler, the present manager of the Utah Sugar company, Hon. George Q. Cannon, Hon. Moses Thatcher, Hon. Heber J. Grant and Hon. Arthur Stayner were indefatigable in their endeavors to keep the sugar industry alive. They encouraged the farmers with words and means; they distributed experienced beet agriculturists among the community, and they appealed to the patriotism of the whole people for the THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

exclusive consumption of Utah sugar, no matter what its cost. These effects resulted victoriously and gradually the farmers became so well acquainted with the proper methods of cultivating the beets that they were not only contented but anxious to continue the culture of sugar beets. At the same time the factory also gained experience and gradually acquired cheaper and more gradually acquired cheaper and more efficient methods for the extraction of sugar, until at present the beet sugar Arman st Arman pur upon up Armanut and lastingly established.

OTHER FACTORIES.

A few years subsequent, in 1897, Hon, David Eccles, Hon. Thomas D. Dee, Hon. Fred J. Klesel and a number of other Ogden citizens concluded to extend the sugar industry to northern Utah. Consequently the Ogden factory, having a daily capacity of 400 tons, was erected in 1898 and during that same year these gentlemen also erected a similar factory at La Grande, Oregon, it being the only beet factory then and now existing in that state. Three years later Mr. Eccles and his associates erected a 500 ton plant at Logan, Utah, and all of these establishments are still operating and have been successful from the commencement. Besides these establishments, the Utah Sugar company has since multiplied its sides these establishments, the Utah Sugar company has since multiplied its plants until today they operate two factories and three additional slicing stations. The promoters of this company have also established a factory at Idaho Falls, and intend next season to erect an additional one at Fremont, Idaho,

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA.

The historical infantile discouragements and reverses of the Utah sugar interests differ little from those experienced in other beet producing states. California, for instance, in 1870, only produced five thousand bags of sugar, an amount less than a week's output from our Ogden factory, and as late as 1889 the sugar production of all the combined factories of California only aggregated about 21,000 bags, or less than a month's output from our Ogden plant. During the so-called dormant period of the beet sugar industry in the United States, between the years 1870 and 1887, great financial loss came to those who had attempted the establishment of this enterprise and it is interesting to note that not only did the cane sugar interests attempt to imcane sugar interests attempt to im-press capital with the futility of mainpress capital with the futility of maintaining beet sugar as a profitable investment, but the beet interests were temporarily wholly sidetracked by the attempts to extract sugar from other agricultural products. Thus here in Utah for a while we tried unsuccessfully to produce sorghum as a competitor to cane sugar, while in California they as signally failed in an attempt to produce sugar from watermelons.

FARMER ALL RIGHT.

In all this struggle, however, the farmer has never been a serious financial sufferer. The price to the grower of \$4.25 to \$4.75 per ton of beets was established at a time when sugar sold at \$15 per bag in San Francisco, and to this date, when sugar sells at about one-third that amount, the price for beets is still the same. Thus the agricultural profits of this crop have not only not changed with the decline in the value of sugar, but because of the only not changed with the decline in the value of sugar, but because of the increased quantity now produced per acre, the farmer is today reaping a proportionately greater benefit from the sugar industry than are the owners of the factories.

THE AVERAGE BEET CROP.

Ten years ago, five or six tons per acre was an average crop; today two or three times that amount constitutes the average, while a harvest of twenty to thirty tons per acre is not an uncommon occurrence. It has been demonstrated that irrigation is a most important factor in this increase, but it has also developed in the culture of this crop, more so than with any other, that irrigation may become a source of great danger. The natural tendency to cling to any substance of value, whether absolutely necessary or not, has in many instances caused whether absolutely necessary or not, has in many instances caused farmers to over-irrigate their crops. So far as the sugar beet is concerned, this method has not only caused a wasteful withholding of benefits from others without any corresponding advantages to the grower, but it has had the effect of materially reducing the industrial value of the crop. It is very difficult to impress this fact upon the minds of the farmers. The factories here at various times resorted to different experiments, hayers. The factories here at various times resorted to different experiments, having for their object the withholding of water from the crops at improper and unprofitable times, but in this matter there is yet much to be learned by the farmer desirous of becoming a successful beet producer. Another thing that we have learned here in Utah is that as a rule beets are not successfully or profitably raised upon any large tract of land. In this country the climatic conditions are such that but a very short time each spring can be devoted to planting the seed. Consequently the crops over all the fields reach the thinning stage at about the same time, and it has proven not only unprofitable but wholly unsatisfactory to employ but wholly unsatisfactory to employ temporary laborers, not otherwise en-gaged upon the farm, to perform this necessary work at the proper and lim-ited time up to the present.

WANTED. We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Troubles that has not been cured—and we also mean their results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual costiveness, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, despondent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact, any trouble connected with the stomach or liver? This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free or cost. If you have tried August Flower, try a 25-cent bottle first. We have never known of its falling. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25-cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents, At all druggists. cents, At all druggists, Woodbury, N. J.

SMALL TRACTS PAY BEST.

For these reasons neither large farmers, nor sugar companies growing large amounts of beets for their own use, have been able to produce beets as profitably as have the farmers who have contented themselves with the cutivation of not to exceed 20 acres. In such small tracts, the ordinary amount of labor employed upon other parts of the farm is quite sufficient to perform the quick work necessary in the seeding, thinning and harvesting of the beet sugar crop, and under such circumstances the farmer and his family such the such control of the such control get the entire productive value of land, unattended by the necessary his land, unattended by the necessary individual losses from employing temporary and transient labor. The fact that most of the farmers in Utah are men of small holdings has been one of the most important factors in bringing about the present successful results of Utah sugar beet culture, and to this fact also is attributable the further fact that Utah today stands at the head of the beet sugar culture, both as head of the beet sugar culture, both as to the greatest yield per acre, as well as the greatest profit per acre.

UTAH'S PRESENT PRODUCTION.

Utah and vicinity today produces about 200,000 tons of beets, with an output of about 40,000 000 pounds of sugar, baif of which is corsumed in this state, and the other half of which is distributed to our neighboring tates, or shipped to Missouri river consumers. Clearly such an industry must demand the attention of the people and must encourage the industrious farmer to come to this arid, but profitable country. No other crop in any other country can offer greater permanent inducements for its cultivation than can the sugar beet. In the lanthan can the sugar beet. In the language of that greatest friend which the beet sugar interest has ever had the Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture:

It is a certain crop; It is a cash crop, with a price fixed

It is a cash crop, with a price fixed before planting;
It is a crop which encourages improvements in the methods of farming all other crops;
It is a crop which improves the sales and market value of other crops;
it is a crop in which there is more money than in almost any other crop;
And it is a crop which deteriorates the value of a farm less than any other the value of a farm less than any other

crop.

The following interesting discussion of a subject of great importance to fruit growers, was submitted at the session of the Eleventh National Irrigation congress at Ogden, by Col. Henry E.

congress at Ogden, by Col. Henry E. Dosch of Oregon:

Just 40 years ago our mutual friend, Senator Fred J. Klesel of your city and myself, first landed in this valley, after a two months' tramp across the plains, or what was then known as the Great American desert; coming out of emigration canyon our eyes feasted on the beautiful fields and gardens which stretched out before us, a veritable oasis in the desert—the first "Mormon" settlement; a picture of peace, happiness, contentment and plenty, which will ever remain green and fresh in our memories; while the surrounding foot memories; while the surrounding foot hills and plateaus were covered with sagebrush and greasewood, scarcely any grass that stock would feed upon: the home of the rattlesnake and the jackrabbit.

We wondered then what all this country was wasted for, liftle dreaming what wealth and plant food weer stored away in this parched soil, awaiting the brawn and brain and genius of man, to convert this sagebrush land into grain convert this sagebrush land into grain fields, into fruit bearing orchards, into vast alfalfa filelds, so the sheep, horses and cattle could supplant the jackrabbit and brimg affluence and comfort to thousands of happy homes scattered over this vast area, which had only known the tepes and wikiop of the Indian.

FUNGUS DISEASES.

The subject assigned to me is "Fungus Diseases in Fruit Trees.' This would be most interesting at a meeting of fruit growers, but could not help but be a very "dry" subject at an irrigation convention and is only applicable in the abstract, as it exists on irrigated and non-irrigated lands.

The first thought which arises is "What is a fungus?" Webster defines the word "fungus" as a cryptagamus plant, or flowerless plant, one which does not fructify by means usual

mus plant, or flowerless plant, one which does not fructify by means usual

"A parasitic fungus, as a plant that grows and lives on another, or de-riving nourishment from some other

A fungus (plural fungi) is a low form of plant; it has neither green stems nor leaves and therefore depends for its food upon other plants, or upon animals. Sometimes fungi live upon dead plants or animals or upon their products, and sometimes they live upon other living plants or upon living animals; they are very numerous and differ greatly among themselves in form fer greatly among themselves in form, structure and habits of life. Fungi sconer or later produce small round or oval bodies called spores. These spores under favorable cyonditions produce new fungi; they are not destroyed by ordinary weather conditions and often live for several years in the soil and other suitable places, and begin their growth when the conditions are favorable. Many fungi are very small and only to be seen when greatly magnified. able. Many fungi are very small and only to be seen when greatly magnified. These fungi when once fastened upon their host can only be destroyed, or at least kept in check by persistent spraying, but the subject of "What is a host plant?" "What is a fungicide?" "Why should we spray?" "Why we should spray early and late?" "Why H is necessary to spray more than once?" "How often is it necessary to spray?" "Why is it necessary to spray?" "Why is it necessary to spray?" are all pertinent questions and material factors in horticulture; but these subjects are so farreaching and endless that we can not discuss them at this time. The study of fungi and fungus diseases therefore is, for many reasons beyond the field of the ordinary fruit grower or layman, so far as classification, life history, or remedies are concerned, and we can take up this questions. tion, only as it applies to fruit trees on irrigated and non-irrigated land. TREES INFECTED.

The most prevalent of these fungus iseases are "Monilla fructigina," indiseases are "Modalla fructigina," in-fecting the fruit of plum and prune trees; bitter rot, which infects princi-pally the apple and has become so pro-nounced and defied the best known spray remedies that in some districts, notably in the east, some varieties, es-pectally the Baldwin, can not be grown successfully and produce marketable notably in the east, some varieties, especially the Baldwin, can not be grown successfully and produce marketable fruit. The black tot of the grape, which has destroyed so many beautiful vineyards on the Aliantic seaboard; crater blight of the past tree or fire blight as it is perhaps best known, and dead spot or anthractose, so deadly to the apple tree. Some of these fungus diseases are more pronounced on trees planted on wet of undrained soils, while others live equally well on dry or wet soils, and again trees planted on soils not properly conditions grow slow, become weak and more liable to disease, than trees planted on soil suitable to their healthy growth and therefore in a better condition to resist and throw off diseases, and this brings us to the topic most interesting to this convention.

FRUIT GROWING IN OREGON

FRUIT GROWING IN OREGON.

The subject of irrigation, or in other words, where the water is controlled by man as needed, rather than depend on the heavens for it, has laways had a great fascination for me, and is not only interesting, but the study of which in its varied phases as applied to plant life is as scientific, as any other which enters into the growing of grain or fruit; I, therefore, hailed with delight, while a commissioner of the Oregon state board of horticulture, a request to investigate and report upon the adaptability of the arid region of eastern Oregon and Idaho to fruit culture under irrigation. Upon visiting that region I found a number of small plantations and only one commercial orchard, that of the K. S. & D. Fruit company, near Arcadia, Ore., and soon observed that there was a noticeable difference in the health and growth of these fruit trees, planted, irrigated, and cared for under the same condi-FRUIT GROWING IN OREGON.

observed that there was a noticeable difference in the health and growth of these fruit trees, planted, irrigated, and cared for under the same conditions. Here was a problem not readily explained, nor the question arising, "What is the cause?" easily answered, which made it all the more interesting. I soon found, however, that some spots in these orchards were better than others, and upon these wet spots the trees were more or less diseased. I asked the question whether these wet spots received fore water than the drier spots; but was assured that the entire plantation was treated alike, which brought me to the conclusion that the trouble lay in the soil itself. I caused holes to be dug and very soon came upon hardpan, which I had suspicioned was all the cause of it. Upon further investigation we discovered that most of the bench land and plateaus of this entire region, were underlaid with an undulating strata of hardpan, impervious to water or roots. I found that the tow soil varied from six inches with an undulating strata of hardpan, impervious to water or roots. I found that the top'soil varied from six inches to eight feet in depth, according to the undulation of the hardpan, and the thicknes of this strata of hardpan from three inches to 15 inches. Underneath this hardpan we found gravelly loam, rith in plant food, but not available on account of this hardpan. Now the conclusion I arrived at, and which after some years of experimenting has proved some years of experimenting has proved a correct one, is that the roots of these fruit trees planted in the shallow soil spots, soon reached the hardpan and being unable to penetrate, spread out upon it; these roots did not only very soon consume all the available plant food, and in consequence stopped grow-ing, straved and became feeble, and irrigation causing these infeebled roots

pan, then insert a stick of dynamite and some powder if found necessary, attach a fuse, light, it and the work is done. This will shatter the hardpan is done. This will shatter the hardpan for a considerable distane, which permites the roots to go down, prolong the life of the tree, make them healthier and therefore easier to resist fungus disease attacks; I am further of the opinion that if the soil is properly dynamited, irrigation will not only be more perfect, but less water will be required, which is a great factor in regions where water is not plentiful or is expensive; for double the amount of gions where water is not pientiful or is expensive; for double the amount of land can be covered than under the old system; for instead of evaporating on shallow soils under the hot sun in all arid regions, the water will percolate down into the store houses below, to be brought up when needed by capillary attractor and proper cultivation.

be brought up when needed by capillary attraction and proper cultivation.

A CASE IN POINT.

That this theory is correct is evidenced by the fact that where ever it has been tried since I first advocated it some six years ago, it has proven successful. Kindly permit me to quote a very noted case by way of illustration: Mr. David Dunbar, near Vale. Malhauer county, eastern Oregon, had planted an orchard but it did not dowell; the trees grew slowly, were feeble and diseased. After five years of experimenting, his hired man, evidently a progressive fellow, who had read the report I made at that time, suggested dynamiting, which they did, and planted an orchard along side the old one, and now these latter trees are three planted an orchard along side the old one, and now these latter trees are three times the size of the old ones are strong, healthy and bear abundant crops of fruits. H. E. Myer of Boise City, and Chas. H. Anderson of Boise City, Ida., who have made experiments in orchards already planted by dynamiting between the rows of trees have wrought yeary beneficial results. It also seems very beneficial results. It also seems to me that the dynamiting of soils underlaid by hardpan cannot help but be beneficial for grain and alfalfa fields by yielding larger crops for reasons stated

IRRIGATING NOT UNDERSTOOD. Irrigation, is as yet not fully understood: the turning on of a lot of water to flood the land is not irrigation in the full sense the word implies; people who settle on lands covered by irrigation and shippers.

tion canals and reservoirs, must be educated not only in the use of water, but in the resisting soil conditions in order to obtain the best results. I therefore hold, that fungus diseases in fruit trees, on arid lands, but especially on trrigated soils can be largely conon irrigated soils, can be largely con-trolled by placing the top soil and dy-namiting the hardpan subsoil, and bring namiling the hardpan subsoil, and bring both into the condition best calculated to keep the trees in a growing and healthy state to resist these fungus attacks, and should perchance some fungus spores find lodgment in an orchard, the spray pump properly applied with the known remedies will scon stamp it out and leave the owner master of the situation.

No man should think for a moment to plant an orchard on any soil, whether

plant an orchard on any soil, whether in arid or moist regions, until he is fully conversant with all the facts, entering into the requirements as to the health, nourishment and productive-ness of the trees about to be planted.

POCATELLO, IDAHO. NEW SNAKE RIVER BRIDGE.

andrew Cibulka Remarries and Goes to Pen for Attempted Murder.

Special Correspondence, Pocatello, Ida., Sept. 20 .- The public schools reopened here last Monday and by the end of the week showed an enrollment of nearly 1,000 children in attendance.

The funeral of Mr. Champion Raynor who was killed by the cars last Monday morning, was held at the Methodist church Tuesday afternoon, and the body was buried here. He was formerly of Waukesha, Wis., and was also a Grand Army man, and a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York regiment. He leaves a wife, three sons and some grandchildren here.

RE-MARRIES AND GOES TO PEN The district court adjourned Friday evening and a number of offenders were sent to the Boise penitentiary, including tailor Andrew Cibulka, who was sentenced to 18 months on the charge of attempted murder of Tom Lavatta, a half breed Indian. It is understood they quarreled over a horse out on their farms and Cibulka took a shot at

The case is of more than passing in terest, being both romantic and tragic During the sale of lands here the tailo bought Indian land up the river, his divorced wife, Rose Cibulka, bought land adjoining. When the quarrel oc-curred between her former husband and the Indian she took sides with Cibulka. This brought about a reconciliation and Saturday morning they procured a li cense to marry, and once more they became man and wife, and she will look after his interests here while he languishes in prison.

The Indians gave a reception to the

Washington newspapers correspondents at the agency last Friday. The affair was highly successful.

Harvey Johnson, formerly mail trans-

fer clerk here, is reported seriously ill at the hospital at Missoula, Mont., where he is suffering with typhoid ever. Elsworth, the infant son of Mrs. Fred

W. Kuck, died Saturday from the effects of whooping cough. His father was accidentally killed last month while out hunting chickens.

NEW SNAKE RIVER BRIDGE.

The contract for the wagon bridge at American Falls has been let to the Campbell-Flogel Bridge company of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for \$10,800. It will be 16 feet wide and about 625 feet long, remedy: Dynamiting the soil; which is an easy and inexpensive process; by boring a three inch hole into the hard-pan, then insert a stick of dynamite and some powder is to the same as a some powder is to the contract.

Water, made to the feet wide and about 625 feet long, part steel and timber, and for the conveniences of pedestrians it will contain four places of refuge or nitches. According to the contract the bridge will be completed within six months, but Mr. Flagler thinks he can complete it by Jan. 1. A bond of \$11,000 is demanded for the faithful performance of the contract.

This new road across the same and some powder is to dynamite.

cial facilities of this section of the coun-try, and reduce the road distances be-tween the settlements 50 per cent if not more. The nearest bridge over the river is located at Blackfoot, 25 miles north of here, making it a long detour for those having business relations on opposite sides of the great river.

BOISE, IDAHO.

FINE FRUIT IN OTHER STATES Idaho Fruit Growers Warned by Fruit Inspector McPherson.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 21.-Alexander Mc Pherson, state horticultural inspector in Idaho, in a letter to the Boise States-

Idaho secured the \$500 cup offered by Senator W. A. Clark for the best fresh fruit exhibit at the Irrigation congress held at Ogden. I wish to say that this was no easy victory for Idaho as there are other states in the northwest that raise fine fruit and lots of it. We received this cup because our fruit was correct in the names and perfect in form and color, and, above all things, because it was free from the marks of insect pests and fungus diseases.

The decision of the judges I consider a great compliment to Idaho; but I would like to warn the people that because Idaho received this cup they should not presume upon that fact and think that any kind of fruit grown in Idaho is fit to ship to market.

Last week 22,000 boxes of apples were sold at Hood River, Or., at auction, the bids ranging from \$1.80 to \$2 per box, f. o, b, Hood River, I was informed by one of the buyers that the Hood River brand was a guarantee to them that the was no easy victory for Idaho as there

brand was a guarantee to them that the brand was a guarantee to them that the fruit was first class in every particular; that they could buy it with confidence knowing that they would get just what they were paying for. What is true of this locality in Oregon ought to be true of the entire state of Idaho; and it must be if we expect to make the most out of our orchards. This can only be accomplished by eternal vigilance and honesty on the part of the growers and shippers.



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Ex-Governor Isaac Sharp.

write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a sion. full statement of your case and he will Poruna cures catarrh wherever lobe pleased to give you his valuable ad- cated. Peruna is not a guess nor an

Congressmen, Governors and Other High Officials Recommend Pe-ru-na.

Isaac Sharp, ex-Governor of Kansas, n a letter from 1027 I street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I can earnestly recommend your Peruna as an excellent tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is firmly established by my friends, who have been benefited by its use, and the public should know of its great curative qualities." --- Isaac Sharp.

Congressman II. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vt.: "Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy and very good for coughs, colds and entarrhal affections."-II. Henry Powers. John L. Burnett, Member of Congress,

Seventh Alabama District, writes: "I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Peruna. At the solicitation of a friend my wife used it, and it improved her condition generally. It is a remarkable remedy. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as a good, substantial tonie, and a very good catarrh

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh.

Half the ills of life are due to catarrh and catarrhal derangements. Peruna If you do not derive prompt and satis- is the only internal, systemic catarrh factory results from the use of Peruna, remedy known to the medical profes-

experiment-it is an absolute, scientific Address Dr. Hartman, President of certainty. Peruna has no substitutes-The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O. no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It ontains neither Opium, Morphine noi substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

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