

THE FARMS AND ORCHARDS OF UTAH.

FARMING.

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W N reviewing the wheat and other farm cereal conditions of L'fah for the Christmas "News" Sam great fruit-producing states. Williamson of this city says: Wheat crep conditions.-In re- LIVE STOCK. viewing the course of the grain. trade in Utah for the year 1901, I regret to have to record a very

poor yield for wheat. The extreme heat in July and August cut down the crop yield, from what presented a promising appearance in May and June, to barely half a crop at harvest time. The very hot weather burned up and prematurely ripened a very large proportion of the crop; and it is doubtful whether the yield of wheat this year has exceeded two million bushels in our state. Not only so, but a large quantity of the wheat has been so pinched and thin in the berry that it has had to be used for feed purposes, leaving the quantity for feed purposes, leaving the quantity available for human consumption bare y sufficient for our ever growing popu-

Intion. The profitable nature of the beet industry and the good prices available for hay and oats has also no doubt ma terially lessened the acreage devoted to wheat culture in Utah. Many of the points in our state which used to be producers of considerable wheat, not only have given up raising the same but are heavy buyers themselves. The unprecedented activity in our mining camps has also led to an urgent de-

mand for flour from these quarters. The crops in Sanpete and Sevier have been practically a failure for two years, and the curious feature has been observed that these places are importing their bread stuffs; a literal case of 'carrying coals to Newcastle."

About one hundred thousand hushels were exported from Utah to Colorado and Texas at the time our crop was harvested, but it now appears that our millers made a serious mistake in allowing this wheat to go out of their hands, as we are now importing heavi-

ly from Washington and Oregon. Prices.-During the first half of the year 1901 the fluctuations in prices were ot important, wheat ranging from 50 cents to 60 cents per bushel, but during the second half there has been a sharp advance and wheat today is worth 73 cents to 76 cents per bushel in Salt Lake City, and not much appearance of the consumers obtaining any relief from this range of values until another crop has been reaped.

Crop Prospects .- The Autumn sown wheat has been put into the ground un-der favorable conditions and there has been sufficient moisture to give it a good start while at this time of writing the ground has received a fair covering of snow which should protect it from freezing.

of Idaho (which is in a measure tribu-tary to Salt Lake City) has also been small; and instead of being large exporters as in former years, the people in that part of Idaho have scarcely had more than sufficient for the grinding of their own mills

Oats .- The crop has been a bountiful one, both in Utah and southern Idaho, i but the demand also has been extremely obtain first rate prices throughout the Prices .- Before the new crop was harvested there was a great scarcity of oats and prices touched as high as \$1.70to \$1.73 per hundred pounds in carloads at Salt Lake City. The new crop opened at about \$1.20 to \$1.25 per hundred pounds, and the market at this time for carloads varies from \$1.35 to \$1.45 per hundred pounds, according to quality and position, in carloads at Salt Lake City. Barley .-- There has been about the usual yield of this cereal and a good demand for feed descriptions. The sea-son opened at about 92c to \$1.00 per 100 pounds, and this description is now worth about 15 cents to 20 cents per New Orleans. hundred pounds more than at the beginning of the season. Brewing and chevalier barley has not been in quite as good request as last season and prices have been nearer the value of feed barley than we have almost ever seen before, varying from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hundred pounds, according to quality. Alfalfa Seed.-The yield this season has been better than in the year 1900. but still not quite up to the average, as the grasshoppers did considerable damage in Utah county and also in some other parts of the state. Prices have not been as high as in the year 1900, as there has been a large crop raised in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and the farmers in these states have been competing for the eastern trade. Values in carloads have been about \$6.75 to \$7.50 per bundred pounds, ac-cording to quality and cleanliness.

m pest, but is effectual against the Utah comes fourth, Montana, Wyo- age of hay and consequently an ad- and there is no reason why Utah and Sanpete counties. They ate the their old time prosperity. It is possible an Jose seale he state is merensing, and if it confinues Utah will soon rank among the

A HILE THE days of large herds are a thing of the past, Utah nevertheless

holds her own when it comes to the cattle business. During late years much attention has been paid to the breed and quality of the animals in this state, with

he result that better stock comes from Utah today than ever before.

Since the sale of the Island Cattle ompany, and the Canaan Co-op herds o 1897 and 1896, there have been no large unches of cattle owned by a single individual or corporation in this state. attle companies no longer pay divilends to the extent of \$500,000 in tweny-five years, as was the case in the t named company-the herds have been broken up and today what attle is sold and shipped out of the anse the shipments from the ranchman and small farmer. In all at a rough estimate there are some seventyfive dealers in Utah who make it a business to buy up feeders and ship them into the corn belt to fatten for

the market. The cattle business during the current year has not been so good as it was during '97, '98, '99, which were essentially banner years as far as order to gain the requisite amount market flesh. It has been found rom long experience that the Utah ranges are not especially adapted for beef for the butcher.

Utah prices have suffered in conjunction with the conditions generally all over the West, with the result that feeding cattle are today quoted at fig-ures that run possibly fifty cents lower per hundred pounds than the prices which were in vogue last spring, and dealers look for the same state of affairs to hold good next year.

At a conservative estimate there have been 50,000 head of cattle of bona fide Utah cattle shipped out of the state during the past year, with a tre-ponderance in favor of the Hereford and Shorthorn breeds. These named classes of cattle have been steadily growing in favor among the taisers year by year until they bid fair to oust the other breeds. It has been demonstrated that the Hereford white faced om freezing. The wheat crop in the southwest part | cattle are specially adapted for Utah ranges from the fact that they are hardy and are endowed by nature with good rustling qualities, while the Short-horns are perhaps a shade less popular, but will do considerably better pro-viding they have plenty of good feed. An estimate given by a prominent

attleman of the number of head of stock in this state places the hoofs and horns at present in Utah as: Milch cows, 57,300; average price 60; average \$27.50; other cattle, 278 \$15.

an Jose scale. Interest in fruit growing throughout on the list, but, everything considered, this year Utah has shown a great improvement all around.

The industry of raising sheep in titah is not confined to the big dockmasters. While some of the owners of the larg-est herds realde in the state, at the same time it generally holds good that there are numerous small farmers and cattle-men who own their herds and range them in this and neighboring states. There are few cities, towns and settle-ments where the sheep owner does not ments where the sheep owner thes had in Sait Lake, Utah and Sher-reside; the consequence is that the proceeds of the annual clip are well pate counties, hay has almost doubled distributed all over, and a poor year is price and the supply has been very for the flockmasters in the way of general returns is sure to make itself felt throughout the length and brendth of

the state in one way or another. The Utah sheepmen can be raid to be one of the mainstays of the state. Taken all in all it has been a hard year for the flockmasters. The mutton market has been very flighty and for the major portion of the time de-pressed. The wool clip has not been so heavy per capita, perhaps, as on pre-vious years, while the prices of wool

and mution generally have not been conducive to good times. However, the flockmasters are very hopeful that next season will be a good one in more ways than or In round figures the Utah wool and

sheep industry represents close upon \$20,000,000, while the comparative numbers of sheep owned by Utah men is as follows:

With the growing herds the problem of ranging them grows every year more acute. While Utah has spiendid winter ranges, the summer feed gives out, which necessitates the moving the herds to Idaho and Wyoming feeding grounds. This invasion is resented by the ranchers and cattlemen in those districts, and the clash between the two interests at times reaches a stage wherein the invadors are repelled at the point of guns. Especially has this state of affairs been the case in the Red Desert district of Wyoming where veral outrages have been perpetrated by armed men upon Utah herds after dark during the past year. Sheep have been killed by the score, and in some instances herders have been dan-gerously wounded by the bullets that

have been fired into the camp from under cover. It is anticipated, how-ever, that these difficulties will be amicably settled during the coming year. During the year now trawing to a close a special effort has been made to

stamp out that bane of all flockmasters -scab. The law upon that much vexed question has been brought to bear upon delinquents with the result that it is hoped that it may be effectually stamped out in the near future. Briefly, the Utah sheepmen are hope-

ful regarding the coming season and | spring ranges in the state, at the same time they are sanguine that the forest

vance in the price of it. Cache Valley, the largest producer of creamery pronucts, is a nexception. While their has j crop has been small they always have shall do so in the near future

a surplus of it and the price depends entirely on the outside market, so that hay has not been much higher there this year than formerly, therefore. about as much milk has been produced there this year as last. In most of the other counties of the state, particularly sell or dry up their stock in order to have enough hay to keep all the stock alive for the winter, and the inlik produced has not been over one half of what it was formerly. This has

had a decided effect on the market and prices this your have ruled a little high er than formerly, but awing to the low plice of butter in the eastern marke i.e increase has been in keeping with he supply. This has been the first year or a number of years that large quan titles of eastern butter and cheese have come into our market. There has, perps, been about one hundred thousand ounds of butter brought here from the ist and probably about the amount of cheese. Had it not been for the low price of butter in the East, prices would have ruled very high here this Jull.

Some of the older creameries have nereased their facilities and there. a general inclination on the part of creamery men to centralize the busi-This has been the tendency it the East, especially in Kansas and Ne-braska for the past several years and the Continental Creamery company at Topeka, Kansas, operates about two hunderd creameries as skimming stations, expressing their cream into one central point at Topeka and churning it there. The Beatrice Creamery com-pany at Lincola, Nebraska, operates about one hundred and thirty-five creameries and is doing the same Ugden and Price, have ranged all the thing. These plants can be operated as skimming stations for considerably less expense, and the cost of a skimming station is not over one-half the cost of a creamery. The express on the there does not cost any more than the express on the butter the cream conains By centralizing the business in this way they get a better and more uniform article of butter and can ship in carloads to every point in the world. An attimept is being made here it was secreted in the blossoms. The to accomplish the same thing. A complete churning plant with every mon ern appliance is now in orceation Salt Lake and in time it is expected that most of the butter that is being shipped out to Mortana, California and Colorado will be made here and shipped in carload lots, thus making a 'con-siderable saving both in the manufac-

ture of the product and in the trans-portation of it. One plant in Cache Val-ley has put in a cold storage plant at the cost of \$4,000, and as now able to carry their surplus product of May, June and July over to fall and sell while they are short on summer and spring ranges in the state, at the same time. The butter is frezen and if properly takes care of cannot be told from reserves will be thrown open to them, the fresh product, sixty or ninety days

should not produce and supply a large projortion of the butter and cheese consumed by Momana and other western 1 am of the opinion that we J. H. FAUST, JR.

BEES AND HONEY.

FET HE following letter was furnished to the "News" by President E. S. Lovesy of the Utah Reckeepers' association, and is a review of the apiary situation in Utah:

While the bee industry in the beginning of the new century has ben fairly prosperous in some portions of the state, all things considered, the conditions existing in the hitherto great honey producing belt through the central part of the state from east to west are not so gratifying. We have received some very good reports, but on the whole they have not been neary so encouraging and successful as is lesired. In most of the southern counes the honey flow as a rule has been good, and favorable conditions have prevailed generally in most localities outh of Price, and in the northern part of the state at nearly all points north of Ogden. We have received ne good reports from some of thos

ocalities. The greater portion of the ioney has been disposed of but there are I several carloads of No. 1 white alfaifa honey on hand which can be had at reasonable rates. The favorable con-ditions existing in the northern and southern parts of the state, over and bove the central parts, are something out of the common. Some of the causes for this have been a better supply of igation water and less destructive in sect pests. Thus some of the reports from favorable localities in the southpart of the state have been above the average of some other years, some of them being over 125 pounds, while way from 100 pounds to nothing. The entire district which heretofore has generally been the best part of the state for honey flow, this season will average but half a crop. In Uintah county the first partial failure ever reported is said to have been due to vast numbers of very small insects secreted in the blossoms of the alfalfa and sweet clover and which are supposed to have devoured the nectar as fast as appearance of the insects in question is supposed to have been partially cauled by the hot, dry weather. While other causes are given for a partial failure in other localities the principal reasons seem to have been drouth and grasshoppers. In addition to these in Salt Lake county we have the smeller smoke to contend with and the questions named are all more or less interesting topics to farmers, fruit-growers and others as well as beekeepers. If we consider the smelter smoke question

we find that any quantity of bees that we may place between the Jordan river and Ninth East street and south or Twelfth South always die off, except a few at the foothills at the extreme south end of the valley; and if placed The attention given to its breeding ha

smelters they always

leaves and buds and chough of the bark to kill many of the fruit treas, and in may instances they ate the crops and lucern fields bare to the ground. Thus through the months of June, July and August, when there should have been a good honey flow unter normal conditions, the bees could not get enough to live on. No prophet is needed to foresee that our mutual benefit depends upon a

strong union of interest through organization. Our beeksepers all over the state should unite for the purchase of supplies and also for the disposal of their products. And as many of the honey producing plants have been decreased by the hoppers and drouth, etc., our beekeepers should use every effort to again increase them. Among others they should sow white clover, sweet clover and clome or Rocky Mountain noney plant. Thus by increasing the honey flow our beekeepers may realize 1 tion.

when we take into consideration the in-creased honey flow north and especially in the south, that the state may have produced about as much bee products this season as it did last year. One beekcepers should at all times try to keep their bees strong. They should watch and protect them from bee enemics, because if they are weak in number they will not gather much honey, if there is a good flow, if they are strong with Then they are strong with proper care they will as a rule winter all right. When obtainable the best conditions for wintering are vigorous geens with lots of bright young bees and plenty of stores; and

while favorable results are often obtained by packing the bees for the winter care should be taken not to seat them down air fight, because the air thus becomes foul which makes the bees weak and they may die of starva-

SILK CULTURE IN UTAH.

tending their work and the importation of raw silk is also becoming much larger. Much is often said to encourage the

efforts that are being made to find a substitute for the fiber produced by the silk worm. Some attention is at present being called to the fiber of two varieties of spiders existing in South Africa, which produce very strong silken threads. Very extensive experiments have been made in other countries along this same line during the last five years, with the result that the thread cannot be handled after the spider has spun it, on account of its adtering to everything it comes in contact with. While the silk worm provides a gum which protects the fiber and when the cocoons are put into hot water for reeling, this same matter cements any number of fine fibers torether in a way that they can be twisted into a stronger thread. Then the gum can be removed and the silk used for any purpose desired. We do not refer to these matters in the spirit of criticism, but to show how important it is for us to continue our efforts to establish silk culture in our State.

THE SILK WORM.

This wonderful little worm, which has wrought so much of beauty in the world is the larvae of a small moth known to scientific men as sericaria mori, its place among insects, being with the lepidoptera, or scaly winged insects or spinners. Many of its useful peculiarities have been acquired during the long centuries of cultivation i has gone through, it having truly become a domesticated little creature

coming actively interested in silk culture, insomuch as he is making an effort to have Congress assist in reviving an interest in the cultimation of the silk worm. He says: "So far as I am concerned, I know silk culture can be made a success in this country, People laughed at me when I said the beet sugar industry would be a success but it is a success, and the total yield this year will be 200,000 tons of sugar. Continuing on this subject he said: "The Yankee can surmount almost any obstacle, and he immediately improves almost any idea or industry he imports. Interest from this source will do

much to encourage those who are work-ing along these lines, and do a great deal towards removing unreasonable opposition. We are sure that no state has done more to revive an interest in this important agricultural product, than Utah, and we are sure the people will see to it that we keep in the lead. We have not yet seen a copy of the provisions recommended to Congress, but it seems that it is to furnish mulberry trees of the best varieties to those wishing to raise silk. This will do a great deal toward encouraging the planting of trees, which must be done before large quantities of silk can be produced. We are also glad to receive information from the Experiment Station in Logan, Utah, that they are anxious to do some work along this line, and we are very pleased to be able to inform the public that at no time since the creation of the Utah Slik commistion has the prospects for the future been so bright as now. MARGARET A. CAINE,

Secretary Utah Silk Commission

for a Xmas Present!



HE manufacturers of slik in the | this important industry. We are pleased United States are yearly ex- to notice that Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, is also be-

HORTICULTURE.

HE excellence of Utah fruit has long since been recognized all over the intermountain region and even in the East, and abroad. There is nothing to indicate that the quality of the

fruit will ever retrograde, but rather to the contrary, the orchardists of the state are working more earnestly every year to bring their fruit nearer to perfection. The crop this year was rather small, particularly the apple harvest. The pear crop was only about onefourth of what it usually is; but the yield in plums and prunes was very fair. One of the reasons for this is that the trees last year overbore themselves and became weak. Another is that most trees only bear heavily every other year, and the crop last year was unusually large. And still another cause is assigned for the comparative-In the comparatives of the comparatives in a subscription of the search hence could not set a good crop of huds, next year will be very large provid-ing there is no late spring frost. There will not be so many apple worms next year for the reason that they were greatly diminished this season on ac-count of the small apple crop. This will tend to insure a large supply of the king of fruit in 1902.

San Jose scale, the greatest known menace to the fruit had made its in-sidious inroads into parts of the state, but has by no means become preva-lent. It has given the orchardists of Weber and Dab counties some abare Weber and Utab counties some alarm as it has appeared in those localities <text><text><text> But not to such an extent but it can be

yearling. two-year-ol ers, \$20, and over two-year-old, \$24. It is further estimated that there are 71,000 horses and 1,600 mules in Utah. The demand for good horses and nules has been extremely brisk during the past year, horses fetching the aver-age price of \$31, while mules have been ten dollars higher. Good teams, however, have brought much higher prices. The demand, in fact, for good horses has exceeded the supply, and they have been snapped up at solid figures by the agents for railroad contractors and the remount officers of the British army, less who have been supplying the troops in South Africa during the past two years with American horses via St. Louis and

UNDER EXISTING CIRCUM-STANCES.

Utah ranges are carrying nearly all the cattle and horses in conjunction with sheep possible. The cattlemen, however, are building up hope that the business may be enlarged in the near future provided the pending bill to provide for the leasing for grazing purposes of vacant public domain and re-serving all rights of homestead entry passes Congress. When this is accomplished, the lease holder being com-pelled to pay for the land he uses, will protect its forage against extermina-tion by overstocking. The vegetable covering will increase and will more and more conserve the molsture, in-creasing the means of irrigation. Under these conditions the Utah cattle man will feel that he will not confine his shipments in he future to feeders

SHEEP AND WOOL.

EXT to the mining industry, the sheep business is essentially the leading money maker of Utah. A census of the number of head of Woolbearers in this state

would hardly give the uninitiated any idea of the number of sheep owned by residents, for the simreason that there are a great numof animals which are ranging in tiguous states. It is not generally wn, perhaps, nevertheless it is an ial fact, that Utah comes at the of the list for the greatest number of sheep, with perhaps, the excep-tion of one other state in the union. During the year that is now drawing a close, the wool clip of the United tes, according to the estimate of the National Manufacturers, has been placed at 265,502,328 pounds, exclusive of the pulled wool, as compared with 259,972,815 pounds for the year 1991, an increase of 23% per cent, while the number in the flocks of the United States, exclusive of lambs under one year old, is estimated at 41,920,900, or an increase of barely 50,000. Of this number, according to the table compiled by the National as-sociation of Wool Manufacturers, there are in Utah some 2,804,674 head of sheep against 2.370,983 the previous year and a little over 2.000,000 in 1893. In the table of the association of the wood elle for the past year. Utah is credited with 16,828,044 pounds, washed and un-washed, with an average weight per fleece of six pounds, and a shrinkage of 64 per cent, making the production in secured wool amount to 6,058,096

In the quantity of greasy wool raised



relieving them from the necessity f clashing with the flockmasters and

cattlemen of other states. DAIRY.

HIS year has been rather an off

formerly. This has been due to is a highly concentrated but a small the transportation costs but a small

present. The farmers are finding that they can best market their hay through feeding it to the cow and producing year in the creamery business, milk, and therefore the business There has been very little will continue to grow correspond-

building done and nearly all the creameries that have been any manufacurting business of the in operation have done state than the creamery business, inbusiness this year than asmuch as the product of the creamery erly. This has been due to is a highly concentrated product and

the drouth, which has caused a short- percentage of the cost of the product, son in parts of Davis, Salt Lake, Utah ing success in extending the interest in

DEC. PLA

MOSS ROSE

This centralizing will continue and in inside of ninety days, even in the sum-mer there will probably not be over mer season. We have also been intime there will probably not be over a dozen churning plants in the state. formed that considerable stock, chickinstead of about seventy-five, as at ens, etc., have died through eating green lucern and other vegetation near the smelters. The loss to the agricultural industries through the smake is a enough importance to necessitate the use of smoke consumers.

The drouth question, as far as present indications are concerned, bids fair to be remedied by promise of a sufficlent supply of irrigation water, But the grasshopper question was the most serious of all to our farmers, fruit-growers and beekeepers the past sea-

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die off een to increase the production therefore when compared with the na ive of a mulberry forest in China and lsewhere, the cocoon is vastly dispro portionate to the size of the worm which makes it. These little creatures manifest much intelligence, which their thrifty habits inspire those about them to efforts which will yield the best possible results. They manifest no desire

suble results. They mannest no desire to escape, as long as the supply of leaves is kept up. Several species are very closely allied, which spin a web of different qualities, none, however, unite strength and fineness in the same proportion as the mulberry species. We are still meeting with encours

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