# Past, Present we Future The Sheep Wool Industry TUtah.

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It might be of interest to the Utah readers of the Deseret News to know that the ploneers in the sheep industry in the intermountain states were the followers of Brigham Young. The first sheep in this section of the country were owned by "'Mormon" people and were raised and run here by them very soon after their arrival in the Salt Lake valley. For many years the splendid opportunity for running and grazing sheep in this section of the country was nor taken advantage of. It was 1868 before the first sheep were introduced into the state of Montana, and it is fair to say that the sheep industry did not assume anything like its present proportions until 20 or 30 years

This industry west of the Missouri river is of a very different character than it is east of that point. In the east the sheep raising and woolgrowing industry is carried on by farmers who keep their sheep upon their own land and make use of their less fertile pastures in that way. They are forced, of course, to feed to a great extent in winter. Owing to the character of the pasture land they run upon and its freedom from dust and dirt, as compared with this western country, the wools they raise are very much cleaner, some of the Ohio washed fleeces not shrinking more than 49 per cent.

EAST AND WEST COMPARED. The sheep man of the east pursues this industry purely as a by-play, it being an incident of the successful and profitable carrying on of his farming lands, excepting, of course, a few breeders who make a specialty of ra's. ing blooded stock.

West of the Missouri river sheep are run usually as the principal occupation of a man who owns the flocks, and unth very recently they were run almost exclusively upon the public lands, which are comparatively useless for other purposes than grazing.

As soon as the railroads pushed their way out through this country and through the northwest, it was soon discovered by the people living in this led to a greatly decreased price ob-

NE of the representatives of | many instances the first upon the the "News" interviewed Mr. ; ground, and during the latter years the Wesley Paul, general counsel struggle for range has led to many unof the Associated Woolgrow- fortunate clashes between the two Iners' company, upon the gen- terests. Within a year in Wyoming eral subject of wool and and Montana there have been at least sheep conditions. The sub- I one-half dozen murders resulting purestance of his remarks was as i ly from fights between sheep and cattlemen, over the right to use the pub-

### lic range in certain sections. PRIMITIVE THEN.

The sheep industry of years ago was primitive in character and extremely loose in its methods. But once the public range had been overstocked, as it has been during the last decade, it became necessary for the sheepmen to be more careful in their methods of doing business. In a word, the sheep industry of today is becoming more and more a matter of careful, shrewd investment, and it is necessary for the sheepman to keep his eye well to the future in order to reap the profit which belongs to him. The profit should of necessity be large, for in order to successfully run sheep, careful and detailed attention on the part of the owner of his flocks is necessary. This means tht the average sheepman is obliged during many months, to deprive himself of the comforts of his home and the society of his fellowmen. He has to endure many hardships in the way of food and shelter and he runs a great many risks upon his capital investment. as has been very distinctly brought to attention during the hard winter season of 1903.

### FOREST RESERVES.

The polley of setting apart certain so-called forest reserves the last few years has deprived the sheep men in a great many instances, of very valuable range land upon which they are obliged to depend for their summer range. Here in Utah, within the past few months, an order has gone forth from the government department controlling the forest reserve section which would exclude, if carried out, 800,000 sheep from the so-called Sanpete country.

### PRICES OF SHEEP.

There are certain facts regarding the prices obtained by sheep men for their products during the past few years, that should be of interest to the careful wool grower. The passage of the Wilson tariff bill in 1893 placed wool practically upon the free list and this country that it was a profitable indus. I tained by the western sheep men for has been materially and pertry to pursue and the increase of the their wool product. Beginning in the manently crippled. It would naturally number of sheep run in the so-called following year a tremendous number appear to any student of statistics rearid regions has been remarkable in the of sheep men began to cross-breed lating to supply and demand of fine last 30 years. The cattle men were in their flock with course bucks; their de- wools, that these facts would lead to a of the east anticipated a tremendous shearing corrals when the shearing sea- that the railroad service in the ship-

# inicipie ini UTAH WHEAT GOOP THIS YEAR IS THREE MILLION BUSHELS

In a talk this morning with the veteran grain dealer, Sam Williamson, some interesting facts were brought out relative to the local grain situation. Mr. Williamson said that when he came to Utah, the old flour mill in North Salt Lake was in full blast, and there was a regular string of grain wagons driving up to the mill from various directions. Wheat raising was in those days the proper agricultural thing. But now the situation has changed. The acreage devoted to grain has largely diminished, and the acreage devoted to sugar beets and fruit largely increased, as there is a great deal more in it for the farmer than growing wheat at \$15 per acre. Fruit growers now can clear \$2,000 from a comparatively small tract of ground. Consequently, with a steadily decreasing grain acreage. Utah is coming more and more to depend on Idaho for its grain supply, and Utah consumers are now receiving 25 to 35 per cent of their wheat supply from southern Idaho.

Utah fall wheat proved unsatisfactory this year, owing to the drouth of last fall, when the seed was planted and the inability of the imperfectly nourished stalk to stand up under the unusual cold and storm of the following winter. The result is that only from 50 to 60 per cent of a crop is being realized. However, the spring wheat is all right, and the present moist weather is regarded as good for the fall sowing as well as the fail plowing. The Utah wheat output will not net over 3,000,000 bushels, while the output of last year was 4,000,-000. Next year, the total will not be any larger, and the chances are less, as more tillable area is devoted to beets and fruit.

Utab oats have turned out a fine crop this year, the yield being estimated at about 2,000,000 bushels, as against 1,750,000 for 1902. The quality of the crop is satisfactory for this altitude. It is noted that the higher the altitude and colder the climate, the fuller and heavler the grain, as the fine article from Montana demonstrates. It is also noticed that only in cool climates do apples thrive, as is seen in comparing southern Idaho apples with the product from California, where it is so much milder and where there is so little variation in temperature.

Utah barley is turning out a fair crop this season, with an estimated output of 1,000,000 bushels, or about the same as last year. Prices in wheat are way up from last year, the price of the grain now in Sait Lake being 80 to 83 cents, whereas in 1902 the farmers were receiving 65 cents. Consequently the farmers are doing well when considered from a wheat basis. Oats are bringing about the same prices as a year ago, or \$1.20. Feed barley is fetching \$1.00 and \$1.05, and \$1.20 for brewers' barley; as against 95 and \$1.00 for feed, and \$1.15 and \$1.20 one year

Mr. Williamson considers the outlook as unusually bright for the farmers, taking all things into consideration; and that in Utah, as in some other western states, the mortgage and loan companies are beginning to go out of business because the farmers are taking up their notes and mortgages and freeing their farms from allfinancial encumbrances.

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sire being to get a greater carcass for | greatly increased price of fine wools in | raise in the value of the produce at the the livestock market, owing to the de- | this autumn market. creased value of their wool. The result of this has been to greatly decrease the amount of strictly fine wool raised in this section of the country as contrasted with 10 years ago. AUSTRALIAN DROUTH.

Coupled with this fact it should be remembered thta last year witnessed the seventh successive year of drouth in Australia, which is the greatest fine wool country in the world. For instance, in one province in Australia where seven years ago there were 16,-000.000 sheep upon the range, there are but 4,000,000; and last year in several provinces of that country the sheep

upon the range in order to save the ewes. The industry in that country, owing to the over-stocking of the range and continued dry seasons, clean

consuming market; during that winter MORE MEDIUM WOOLS. many eastern houses contracted clips from the sheep men while the wool was The mills, however, began to use this

year, more medium wools in the production of their finished product and refused as long as possible to pay the added price for fine wools which their statistical position demanded in the market. This has led during the past few months, to a rapid increase in the price paid by the mills for medium wools, while fine wools have not participated in this increase. It is my opinion, however, that this advance in fine wools has been merely temporarily postponed and the coming winter will see fine wools at as great or greater a price men actually slaughtered their lambs | than they were at their highest point during the winter last past; when staple Montana wool, strictly fine, was sold in Boston market as high as 59 cents

# WHAT WOOL IS BRINGING. To review wool prices for the past few years, let me call attention to the win-

strike of Quincy vein pitches southwest in to this property. The compitches has equipped the mine with noisting plant with a capacity of go-ng down 1,200 feet; three bollers of a ing down capacity of 300 horse powers, one air compressor, steam drills, pumping plant, blacksmith shop, boarding house, and office building, which places this property in first class condition for dog large and extensive work

still on the sheep's back for advances

ranging from 15 cents to 21 cents per

pound in the grease. There were two

facts, however, which disappointed

these speculative houses in the profits

they hoped to reap upon these purchas-

es. One was the tremendous quantity

of wool which had been rushed in and

or two preceding the going into effect

iderable quantity of this wool was still

at the consuming market and unsold

and its amount was miscalculated by

people who made these winter contracts

The second reason was the fact that

which the dealers demanded and began

to use extensively cotton and shoddy

as a substitute for wool in the produc-

tion of their finished goods. The same

18 to 20 cents in winter

classes of wool that were sold in Utah

the mills refused to pay the price of next January the practise which has

in 1900.

for

placed in bond during the last month

of the Dingley tariff bill of 1895. A con-

### AN UPWARD TREND.

In 1901 the spring and summer prices for wool as contrasted with the same season in 1900, showed an upward tendency of about one cent a pound. In 1902 the price of wool in Utah was about two cents per pound in grease in advance of the previous year, and try have materially decreased in the ther increase of prices for wool upon the western ranges of about one and

one-half cents. This last advance, however, by no means meant a better profit to the sheep man, for the winter last past was a particularly severe one upon the industry. Losses in mortality among the sheep were heavy. During the late winter and early spring the sheep were upon poor feed and the wool fibre was not well nourished. This fact was true in Utah, Wyoming, Montana and over nearly all the inter-mountain country. The wool on an average in Utah and those other places, was poorer in quality, lacking strength of fiber, and having a tendency to be harsh and brashy, but would average from two to three per cent lighter in shrink. The added price paid for the wool this year by no means represented to the sheep man the same return in dollars and cents per fleece as the lower prices of previous years. A careful estimate shows that the Utah sheep men alone probably received from \$150,000 to \$200,000 less for their wool product of 1903, than they received for the same product in 1902.

THE ZENITH PASSED. It is undoubtedly true that the sheep industry in the state of Utah has seen

its highest mark. If the new order of

the interior department relating to the

Sanpete country is put into effect, it

will certainly cripple the sheep industry

In addition to these features which

have worked against the sheepmen dur-

ing the past few years, the railroads have increased their freight rates ma-

terially from this section of the coun-

try. Upon wool today the freight rate

by rall from Utah is \$2.121/2 per hun-

dred pounds, as contrasted with \$2 in

1902. The freight rate upon the ship-

ment of livestock from here to the live-

stock markets is about to be increased,

and in addition to that after the first

prevailed during the past 30 years of

giving to stockmen free transportation

back to their homes after they have ac-

companied their shipment of livestock

to the markets near the Missouri river,

is to be suspended by all roads. It is

of this state in the future.

LIVESTOCK INTERESTS.

To offset these conditions, the livestock men of this country are making several moves which will result in the near future in a better return upon their investment. One is the Co-operative Wool company, with headquar-ters at Boston, established in 1901, called the Associated Wool Growers pany. The second is a plan now in for-mation for the establishment of an extensive co-operative packing plant, fn. anced and backed by the livestock association.

The sheep and cattle men of this country must stand together to protect themselves in these matters, or else they will fall separately.

# The salve That Heals

without leaving a scar is DeWitt's. The name Witch Hazel is applied to many salves, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel Hazel Salve is the only Witch Hazel Salve made that contains the pure unadul-terated witch hazel. If any other terated witch hazel. If any other Witch Hazel Salve is offered you it is a counterfeit, E. C. DeWitt invented Witch Hazel Salve and DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best salve in the world for cuts, burns, bruses, tetter, Hazel or blind, bleeding, itching and protrud-ing piles. Sold by all druggists.

### Wool, Hides, and Pelts.

# ROWE, mORRIS, SUMMERHAYS CO. | cern which is here to stay with us and

This old established and reliable concern is the leading house in its line in the state and its name stands for hon-

its officers who are all staunch, rell-able business men and public spirited citizens, have done their share toward placing the city where it stands to day.

HENRY COHN & CO. The above firm, well known through-

out the state and in the manufacturing cities of the Atlantic seaboard, are among the largest buyers of wool in the west and have been engaged in that business at Salt Lake for the past 25

years. It may be necessary to inform the distant reader of the Deserct News



ment of livestock is growing worse is stead of better and that the shrinkan in weight and the impairment of one. dition among sheep that have to be transported from here to Omaha and Chicago, owing to slow and insufficient transportation facilities, has works and is still working them a lasting h. Jury. However, this may be, it cannot be denied that the profits in this indupast decade. METHOD HEREAFTER.

Increase of investment is demanded as the careful sheepman cannot nor carry his flocks through the winter sea. son without proper provisions for feed. ing and a tremendous number of wor growers have been forced in the pag few years to purchase land outright it order that they might feel safe in carrying their flocks through the year.

LOSSES WERE HEAVY.

The losses in sheep have been partle. ularly heavy this year in Utah and also in southern Idaho, and in order to successfully pursue this industry in the future at a profit at all commensurate with the risks and hardships involved in its pursuit, the sheepmen have a right to expect better prices for their wool and better prices for their live. stock than they are obtaining at the present time. The price of sheep at the great markets during the past summer has been low. This is also true of the prices of cattle, and at the same time the consumers of beef and mutton are paying a larger price than formerly by a considerable amount.

orable and upright dealings and progressive business methods. It was founded over a quarter of a century ago by J. W. Summerhays & Co., and later, on account of the phenomenal growth of the business, was incorporated under the laws of Utah under the present style name with ample capital at its command for conducting a large business. From its very inception the business has been carried on with great success until it has reached its present large proportions. The Rowe, Morris, Summerhays Co. is not only the largest and strongest concern in its line in the inter-mountain region, but the oldest. They are dealers in wool, hides, tallow, sheep pelts, furs, etc., buying in large or small quantities out Utah and all the adjacent either throughout states and shipping extensively to the east. In addition to being engaged in the hide and wool business, etc., they are also the agents for the Utah Tan-

ning Co. The Rowe, Morris, Summerhays Co. is one of the old reliable, stand by concerns of Salt Lake City-it having successfully weathered the storms of two financial panics which drove many of the largest concerns in the Union to the wall, as well as much strong competition against which its business kept constantly increasing. Today they are stronger than ever and the future cated in Boston, 252 Summer street, for looks bright for this old reliable con- 30 years.

that sheep raising and wool growing has been a leading feature of the live stock industry of Utah almost from the stock industry of Utah almost from the beginning of settlement in the wilder-ness of 1847. The annual wool product of Utah alone is from 14,000,000 to 15,-000,000 pounds, and this wool is from the fine breeds, such as Cotswalds, French and Spanish merinos. Of this amount only about 1,000,000 pounds is utilized by the two woolen mills, one it Salt Lake and the other at Proce at Salt Lake and the other at Provo Utah, leaving the vast surplus of pos Utah, leaving the vast surplus of pos-sibly 14,000,000 pounds, besides the ag-gregate from other sections. to be handled here and sold and shipped to the eastern markets. Messrs. Henry Cohn & Co, are recognized leaders in this business. Their Sait Lake estab-lishment is located at 207 Progress building, where they have continued for 25 years in the one line of trads, while their headquarters has been lo-cated in Boston, 252 Summer street, for

# Ranch and Sheepmen.

### B. F. SANDERS.

Among the leading ranchmen in this state and one who is widely known and vey popular is Mr. B. F. Saunders whose office and residence is at 134 west North Temple street, telephone 950. Mr. Saunders' has had a very wide experience in cattle and sheep raising and has long been noted for improving the breed of cattle and sheep, and has expended large sums of money to secure the best breeds of both cattle and shep, while as a grower and dealer he has built up a very extensive and widespread trade. He handles catile and sheep and makes a specialty of furand sheep and makes a specialty of fur-nishing ranchmen with herds of steers and wethers, and can always do so at the right prices, and give prompt shipments to all orders. He is highly esteemed for his prompt, honorable and liberal methods of doing business, and to ample resources he adds a thorough knowledge of the conditions and reknowledge of the conditions and re-quirements of the various sections of the intermountain country. He refers to the Commercial National bank, Salt Lake City as to his standing and responsibility. He is prepared to ad-vence money on steers and wethers, without their being removed, and so-licits correspondence which is promptly attended to.

### BREEDING PROFITABLE.

There is unquestionably a determination on the part of the western sheep and wool growers to improve upon their mutton and wool products by intelligent breeding.

Go through the states of Utah, Nevada. Wyoming, Idaho and Montana and you will find few poor sheep. Those who have operated along up to date, intelligent lines have gone

good blood and then made use of it. Good breeding among the merino and Good breeding among the merino and Delaine types never fails to produce a denser, heavier and healthier flerce, to say nothing of strength and length of staple, and these are the wools al-ways eagerly sought for by the buyer, and for which top prices are paid. Among the mutton breeds, a straight bunch of cross bred Lincolns, cots-walds or Shropshire lambs, are always ready money at the top figures. There ready money at the top figures. There are blg profits in good wool and money to be made in marketing a seventy-five pound lamb, but neither one can be produced by the use of a low grade

Prominent among these who have siven much attention to this question and who is engaged in furnishing well bred sheep of both sexes to the western ranges, is Mr. W. E. Lawson of Salt Lake City, whose office is 421 Descret News annex. Mr. Lawson this year established a permanent and well equip-ped market in this city, located on the Rio Grande tracks, corner of Sixth West and North Temple streets, which are more conveniently reached by tak-ing the Agricultural park car. Here can be found the thoroughbreds. The Rambouillets, merinos and Delaines, Cotswalds and Shropshires among the oarse wools, all bred by the most prominent and reliable of the western and eastern breeders. Also some full blood fine and coarse wool ewes for

eding purposes. Mr. Lawson contends that the fact all Lawson contends that the fact of the very small per cent of good breeding sheep used in the past, is due almost wholly to the fact that the price of a thoroughbred ram was almost prohibitory to any but the big operator, the small grower being forcoperator, the small grower being forc-ed to get along with something in the "grade" line that could be had for little money, also there was not enough of the thoroughbreds to go around. Time, however, and a disposition upon the part of the breeders to do a big-ger business, has changed these con-ditions, and a visit to the Sait Lake thoroughbred market will convince the most skeptical that there is no longer any excuse for breeding renegades. the trouble and expense to obtain | any excuse for breeding reaegades.



### ZION'S CO-OPERATION MERCAN-TILE INSTITUTION.

In Zion' Co-operative Mercantile In-stitution, Sait Lake, is the home of the argest manufactory and commercial es-tablishment combined to be found between Chicago and San Francisco, and an enterprise that would be creditable to any of the large Commercial cities of the United States. This is an institu-tion originating distinctively among the original people of Utah and their descendants. It is one of the oldest and richest and is of great historical interest, as reflecting the unity of its pro-motors and the beauties, benefits and triumphs of the co-operative system, The company was organized and estab-lished for practical business in 1868. Its rogress has been that of a succession of triumphs, and it became the leader in the commerce of Salt Lake and a noble example of business enterprise and thrift for all mercantile pursuits in the state of Utah

The organization of Zion's Co-opera ive Mercantile Institution stands with Joseph F. Smith as its president; George Romney, vice president; Thomas G. Webber, secretary and general man-ager; August W. Carlson, treasurer; all being among the oldest, most distinguished and enterprising men of Utah. This association of business men are manufacturers, importers and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of gen-eral merchandise. Their house, an ele-gant three-story brick and stone struc-ture, covers 9 city icts, running from No. 13 to No. 31 south Main street, and includes the several important departs ments of manufacture and merchan-

### MCDOWELL & CARPENTER.

Ostcopathy is a science that is stead-ly growing in public favor as its prin-iples are becoming more generally unlerstood and many practitioners of what is known as the "regular" school of medicine have taken a college cours in osteopathy and utilize mainly in their practise. Indeed, its first discov-erer was a "regular" practitioner, whose practise had shown him that drugs at the best could do little to rarings at the best could do little to re-move the original causes of the dis-ense which were in many cases dis-placement of the tissues of the body. These readily yield to a manipulative system of treatment scientifically ad-ministered, with a thorough knowledge of the laws of anatomy, physiology, hygiene and dieterrics. Two of the lead-ing doctors of osteometry in Sait take.

dise. These manufacturers comprise home-made boots, shoes, overalls, un-derwear, etc., employing a large force of help in the various factories and a large army of clerks in the mammoth store, which comes all manner of goods other than the institution's own manu-facturer. These stocks include besides actures. acture. These stocks include besides, grocerley, hardware, queen and glass-ware, carpets, rugs wall paper, dry goods, furnishing goods, notions, cloth-ing, etc., an elegant selection of Navajo blankets, imported especially by the company from the most expert Indian weavers in México; Indian curios, sou-venir spoons and in fact all kinds of weavers in Mexico; Indian Curios, sou-venir spoons, and in fact all kinds of merchandise of a novel nature from sec-tions of the west. The manufacturers of the institution are in great part es-pecially adaptable to the industrial classes of the state and in part to all the observe wear the more costly he classes who wear the more costly rades while their general merchandise includes the goods and articles desira-ble to all classes of people of whatever locality or calling. The conception of such a noble and enduring institution was that of a community of men hav-ing the righteons intention of building and an enforce that would at the an enterprise that would at the be time serve as a central source of

supply and, as an example and model, serve to lead the people of the state in the ways of industry and mutual help-fulness, looking to the future of a great people, the stalwarts of the west in commercial and industrial independ-ence. The annual sales of this great establishment reach the magnificent sum of upwards of \$4,000,000, and while the local retail and wholesale custom is immense the house has a shipping trade that reaches throughout Utah and all the adjacent states and territories.

### J. I. C. MINING AND MILLING CO.

This property consists of five pat-ented claims of 90 acres in the Snake Creek mining district, entrance to "Bonanza Flat." It adjoins the Daly West and Daly Judge mines on the north, Little Bell on the cast the Thompson mine on the west. W Work was commenced on this group of mines Aug. 12, 1902. The company has sunk a double compartment shaft 550 feet and 1.500 feet of stopes and lev-cls have been run. This development work has brought to light four im-portant well defined fissures carrying values, pitching directly toward the sates, pitching urrectly toward the great contact velo on which the large ore bodies of Park City have been found. At the present time, at the 550 foot level they have come in contact with a large fissure velo, which at the 440 foot drift carried values. This velo how slopes 50 degrees towards the short slopes 70 degrees towards the shaft and indications point to very important developments any day. Opinions of the best posted mining experts in this dis-ulation of the posted mining experts in this dis-ulation of the day of the day of the day of the day of the the day. West and Day Judge proper-Mes extend into the J. L. C., and the

ing large and extensive work, with ev-ery prospect of a good showing in the near future. That every progress will be made and that the company has a good property is unquestioned and the executive have every confidence in their mines proving a winner, Dr. John T, White is president; Mr. E. J. Wil-kinson, secretary-treasurer; Mr. G. B. D. Turner, vice president and general manager, the other directors being Mr. W. R. Hutchinson and Mr. W. F. Meyer. This company is offering a lim-ited number of shares of the treasury stock for sale to the investing public. stock for sale to the investing public. For further particulars address the secretary-treasurer, 259-260 Commercial building.

THE VALUE OF BEET PULP.

It is time the farmers who expect to feed sugar beet pulp during the coming winter were making preparations for get-ting the pulp and storing it. I am not at present prepared to say how far it will pay to haul the pulp for feed, as in this matter we must be guided by the com-parative cost of other foods. I believe, however that every farmer who draws his beets to a factory can afford to haul pulp back. If taken back to the farm some provision must be made for storing it. An expensive silo is not needed in this dry climate, as the pulp packs so closely that but little is spoiled from the outside. The cheapest form of storage perhaps is a pulp back. If this can be dug through the top of a knoll so that, the pulp can be taken out on a level so much the better. In clay or firm ground this pit would not need either the sides were sloped aufficiently. With light, san dy soll the sides owuld have to be boarded and in heavy clay provisions would have to be made for drahage. An arrangement nearly as cheap drainage. An arrangement nearly as cheap

dice against

Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do



# The King Hardware and Stove Co.

Special city agents for JOHN IA & RANGE and Good Luck Stoves and Banges.

# Everything in Builders' Hardware and House Forsishing Goods, Oil and Gasoline Stoves, See our Automatic Refrigerator. The New Hardware Stora,

Main St. Old Scott-Strevelt tand.



### KEOGH-WRIGHT PRIVATE HOS-PITAL.

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PACKING APPLES.

Afflicted people who have a prejudice against entering a large public hospital have no such prejudice against a well conducted private institution of that character. Sait Lake City has the Keogh-Wright Private Hospital. The proprietors are Dr. P. S. Keogh, and Dr. E. S. Wright, pro-fessional gentlemen of the highest attainments as physicians and surgeons, courteous and cultured and untiring

In the sympathetic care they give to their patients. Their hospital is locat-ed in the best sections of the city, 166 west Second North street, and a two story building standing amid its own large well shaded lawns. It is handsomely furnished throughout, is steam heated and electric lighted and steam neated and electric lighted and its sanitation is excellent. Is an ideal home for those in need of care, rest and medical skill in sickness. The table is liberally supplied and special atten-tion is given the diet of each patient. The terms are very moderate for the excellent service. excellent service.

for a considerable length of time that boxes or barries should be lined with parafilme, waxed or parchmest paper, which will thus prevent evaporation and the fruit thus becoming slack.





Of Utah. Open day and make Variety and Watercorus No 255 F. Frat South 19 blocks cart of Theater.