

surprised to learn that in a county so rich and populous as Utah, several thousand pounds of butter and cheese had been shipped in from other counties to supply the requirements of the market. (This is no longer the case now.)

When we consider in this connection the large amounts of poultry, eggs, and pork products that are shipped into the State, and also the advantages offered for raising and feeding the cattle, it would be wise if more attention were directed towards producing these articles, particularly as this line of work solves all the objections to the selling of grain and other coarser farm crops. It enables the farmer to make the best use of his time and capital, and calls into play the best powers of a practical, scientific farmer.

There seems to be one word which many of the farmers of our State have not as yet got into their vocabulary when talking or thinking about the things produced on the farm—that word is quality. Do not think that there is any one word that describes more fully the wants of the customer, or that, in application, will do more to improve, enlarge, and enlarge our market for all kinds of produce.

A few years ago in the province of Ontario, Canada, I attended a series of farmers institutes in company with the Hon. John McMillen, a member of the Dominion parliament and a large and successful farmer. I heard him relate on several occasions an incident that occurred while he stood in a scales' booth in Glasgow, Scotland. The cattle are all sold at so much per head. On the occasion referred to some five or six steers were brought in for sale. They weighed about 1,325 pounds each, and were well fattened but somewhat rough in form and bone. They were knocked down at £16 10 shillings (about \$80.00). Right after these came in an animal weighing about 1,250 pounds, but a fine boned, neatly made animal; in fact he described it as "quality all over." This animal was bid up quickly and sold for £18 10 shillings (\$90.00). Here was two pounds, or \$10.00, for an animal 75 pounds less in weight—it was the price of quality.

A year or more ago I conversed with some men who were interested in shipping potatoes out of the State. On a certain car word had come back that the potatoes were not according to agreement, and they were refused by the man consigned to, and had to be disposed of at considerable sacrifice. Investigation showed that some person or persons had tried to increase their gains at the expense of quality—the potatoes were not culled. The result was a much less price and a lost market.

During the past summer I hear a native of Utah say in speaking of the Utah fruits, fresh and dry, that were offered in the market, that frequently their condition was such as to disgust rather than encourage purchasers. With dried fruits in particular, while he knew scores who would much prefer the home grown, yet its condition was such that no person of refined taste would purchase it, and thus recourse was had to imported fruits, though much more expensive. After the meeting I was privately asked what were the faults of Utah dried fruits to which the speaker referred. I could not definitely answer, but I said the thought brought several pictures to my mind. One particular scene I have often noticed. On the southern slope of a thatched roof, and on boards, spread here and there in the yards, were scattered fruits of various kinds prepared for drying. To aid the process, flies by the thousands were on hand, yet they seemed to be very considerate, as though they did not want the owner of the fruit to loose anything in weight, judging by its very spotted appearance.

The scene seemed to be a familiar one to my inquirers.

A farmer was delivering a load of grain to a merchant, and upon examining it, the latter inquired what it was, wheat, oats or barley, and answering his own question said, chicken feed. It is really surprising the carelessness on this point of purity and cleanness of grain. There is a market for clean wheat, oats, or barley, but the mixture is not strong in demand. I heard had shipped large quantities of wheat, but had lost considerably on one carload, besides suffering in their reputation because one man had put a few bags of inferior and mixed sample of grain on top of a carload of wheat; there is no market for such in the east or any where else.

I recently made some inquiries as to the price of butter, and prices were quoted all the way from ten to twenty cents per pound. This butter was all the same when it was drawn from the cow with the milk; then why the difference in price? It is the price of quality, the price of the intelligence which has been put into the twenty-cent butter. It is so always and with everything we produce, the price obtained for any product is largely dependent upon its quality, upon the intelligence and skill put into the growing, handling and marketing of it.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 9, 1898.

During the fore part of the past week the weather was quite warm, but the last four days were much cooler, averaging about four degrees below normal. Heavy thunder showers occurred on the fourth and fifth, relieving, to a considerable extent, the drought conditions which have been prevailing for several weeks back. The showers were accompanied by high winds, and in some localities by hail, which did some damage to grain and fruit in many parts of the State.

The rain was most opportune, and made marked improvement in the condition of corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and the late sown grain.

Harvesting and threshing continues, and the yield is uniformly good in all sections.

In the western and extreme southern sections, the water supply is getting quite short, and more rain is needed for the growing and maturing crops.

Garland—Harvesting and thrashing in progress, yield good.

Deweyville—Grain harvest is finished—dry land grain turning out well. Second cutting of lucern in progress.

Minersville—Water falling fast. Potatoes and fruit not so good as last year. Wheat crop better than last year.

Lawrence—Harvesting is going on quite lively. Water scarce and hardly enough to mature crops.

Smithfield—All grain ripe and mostly cut. Second crop of lucern being cut. Corn and potatoes growing nicely.

Levan—A few more days and wheat harvest will be over. Oats just turning, apricots ripe—apples wormy and dropping from the trees. Bees doing first rate this season.

Ranch—Haying going on and a good crop. Grain beginning to ripen. Weather hot and dry.

Mt. Carmel—Extremely hot and dry. Late crops have suffered for want of water. Spring wheat ripe.

Scipio—Grain harvest going on. Everything growing nicely.

Deseret—Crops have suffered during the past week owing to the scarcity of water. Grain cutting has commenced, also some lucern for seed.

Holden—Harvesting in progress.

Second cutting of lucern going on. All crops good.

Hinckley—Lucern seed damaged by extreme dry, hot weather. Farmers are busy with the hay and grain crops.

Coyote—A fine rain on the 4th. Farmers busy cutting wild hay. Early sown grain ripening.

Lake Shore—The rain storm on 5th will do good to the corn, potatoes and sugar beets.

Salem—The fine rains Thursday and Friday have done much good to corn, potatoes, beets, melons, etc. Threshing in progress. Second crop of lucern nearly all hauled.

Lehl—Harvesting progressing finely. Sugar beets much improved by the recent rain.

Payson—Heavy hail on 5th, cut cabbage and tomato plants to pieces, and ruined cucumbers and melon vines.

Santaquin—Threshing machines kept very busy; dry grain yielding as high as 45 bushels per acre. High wind damaged pear crop.

American Fork—Most of the small grain is harvested. Had a nice shower Thursday night which made vegetation look fresh.

Woodruff—Lucern about all in; there will be no second crop on account of not having water. Fall wheat is being cut and is a good crop; spring wheat and oats all out in head; hay crop is good.

Meadowville—Winter wheat is being cut; haying is getting pretty well along; currants and raspberries are ripening very fast.

Circleville—The rains on 3rd and 4th were of great benefit to vegetation. Another week of dry weather would have damaged small grain to a great extent.

Greenwich—Drought of past three weeks broken by rain on 4th and 5th. First crop of lucern just stacking; yield heavy; some grain turning.

Koosharem—Haying in progress; yield of lucern fifty per cent above the average. Rain on the 4th and 5th did much good to grain and second crop of lucern.

Kingston—Crops progressing finely; wheat beginning to turn, and corn to ear.

Spring City—Wheat and oats ready to harvest. Heavy wind and rain on Friday done some damage to heavy grain.

Chester—Harvesting going on. Rain on the 5th lodged heavy grain, making it difficult to cut.

Manti—Haying nearly finished. Grain harvest continues. Potatoes promise a good yield.

Miller—Second crop of lucern about all cut; grain about all out and stacked. Water getting low.

Hollday—Nice shower Thursday. Apples and pears inferior in quality. Peaches and apricots good.

Oakley—Hay crop unusually large; wheat very flattering and the prospects for all small grain extra good. Plenty of water.

Coalville—A nice rain on the 4th; water low and everything very dry; commenced cutting grain.

Hoytsville—Haying in progress and grains on high land ripening fast; irrigated lucern looking fine; corn in the silk.

Glenwood—Fall wheat cut; spring wheat and oats turning color; fruit crop below the average.

Plateau—Most of the tame grass cut and up in stacks; crops a good average; had a nice shower on the 4th.

Heber—A heavy gale on the 4th lodged heavy grain and damaged fruit and shade trees; early apples ripening; harvesting going on.

St. George—Water very low in the streams; unless we get rain soon, our stubble corn and sorghum crops will be injured.

Pinto—Harvest commenced; grain