

Live Stock Outlook in Utah— New Packing Plant Assured.

As to the livestock situation in Utah, the year has not been very satisfactory, as applied to cattle. But it has been good as to horses, sheep and swine. Heretofore has been sheep raising. Owing to the restricted range, however, following the recent forest reserve order, stockmen are drifting into the feeding of cattle for market. This industry has received a great impetus owing to the development of the sugar industry in Utah and Idaho. Today around each of the factories are hundreds of sheep and cattle that are being fed for market on the by-product of the plant—the beet pulp.

There are a great many head of cattle scattered throughout the state. Every farmer has a few which he raises for market, while there are several large herds in southern Utah. With the exception of this section the cowboy has disappeared from Utah forever.

The increase of cattle in the state of Utah this year to be about 150,000 head. When it comes to values, conditions compared with those prevailing 12 months ago remain practically unchanged. Early spring prices ruled higher, but on Christmas cattle last year's prices ruled from 30 to 40 cents higher than those now existing, the tops bringing 35 cents a pound and in February and May, 1905, numerous steep sales were made on the basis of from 3 1/2 to 4 cents. The eastern markets later, however, went to pieces and since that time have not recovered. Retail prices this year have remained unchanged despite the fact that the wholesalers' figures fluctuated considerably.

Good for Butchers.

Owing to the fact that there have been no rebates this year since the investigation of the methods of the meat trust have been made, the price of dressed beef shipped into the state aside from the regular orders, consequently the butchers have had things the easier way, so to speak.

The present outlook is that there are possibly 25,000 head being fed on hay and pulp in the vicinity of the sugar factories of Utah and Idaho. The market at Missoula river is on the improve and the demand for steers is better than it was two months ago. Cowmen

sumption range from 75 cents to \$1 higher than last year, while mutton ewes which last year brought \$3.75 are now being contracted for on the basis of \$4.50. The same conditions apply to fat lambs for local use, but have dropped off in the eastern markets from the high point reached this fall by some 75 cents per 100 pounds.

As to the general livestock situation there has been an increase this year in the receipts of the eastern markets of some 50,000, as compared with the decrease to that total for the corresponding year of 1904 in the cattle market.

The prevailing low prices for beef are explained when it is stated that there was less demand for beef and live cattle in the foreign markets that have usually consumed so much American stuff. The market reports show also an increase in sheep and hogs of about 1,000,000 head in each class. Hogs have been higher, sheep higher and cattle lower.

In Utah the prices on hogs have advanced this year and some 25,000 to 30,000 hogs were shipped out of the state for the market.

Good Horse Values.

Better prices have prevailed for horses. The shipments this year have consisted in a better grade of animals

A Modern Packing Plant for Salt Lake

THE UTAH PACKING CO., organized under the laws of Utah with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 of the par value of \$100 each, or \$200,000,000, absorbs the business of Knight & Co. The plans and specifications are out and contracts ready to be let for a modern packing plant that will have a capacity of perhaps 700 to 800 head of cattle, 1,000 of sheep and 1,000 head of hogs per day. It will cost about \$750,000 to build and equip this plant, thus leaving a working capital of \$125,000. The plant will be able to look after all the by-products, which of themselves will furnish a handsome revenue. Indeed if the plant could just do the slaughtering of the state and have for its profit that which is now lost to the butchers, it would pay splendid dividends. A packing plant in Salt Lake means a home market for all of our finished cattle, sheep and hogs. Not only will it stimulate the live stock industry but it will build up the farms of the intermountain region by furnishing a ready market for the farm products.

The freight to packing house points is an average of \$5 per head on cattle more than it is to Salt Lake City. The advantage on cattle is easily another \$5 per head more on those shipped east over the through route to Salt Lake. It is said that the by-products amount to from \$5 to \$11 per head on cattle. From this it will be seen that we are now losing from \$5 to \$11 per head on all the cattle killed in the state. On those shipped out we sustain a loss all the time. We lose the difference. Perhaps 90 per cent of the business stock we pay freight at about 5 per cent thus making a loss of about \$25 per head on all cattle on whom we are not having a packing plant at home. This is not all of our loss, however. Perhaps 90 per cent of the business stock we ship out of the state, and the difference is lost. The eastern markets are built up at the expense of our own farms. We sell our cattle at \$20 to \$25 per head. The eastern farmer, after finishing them, sells them at \$75 to \$100 per head. We lose the difference. We have the supplies here, the farms to furnish the supplies and the demand for the dressed and cured meats, at one very close. These conditions, with the further facts that the live stock industry of the intermountain region will control this plant itself, SLOUCHES.

This is a home industry in which you should be interested. Utah money for Utah people. Keep the money at home. Build up our own fair Utah. Help to make the greater Salt Lake City of 1906.

W. J. Robinson of No. 3 Washington avenue, Salt Lake City, is placing this capital stock, send him your subscription or correspond with him if interested in this plant as an investment.



One of the down-town and storage boxes from which we have distributed over 200 cattle carcasses, 1000 muttons and several hundred hogs to the Christmas trade. The Utah Packing Company, wholesalers of fresh and cured meats, poultry, eggs and other fine home products.

In all parts of the state. This would make Salt Lake the place of delivery, instead of Omaha or Chicago, and would be a great saving to our producers and the consumer.

The Utah Packing company expect to begin active construction of their packing plant as soon as spring opens and to be in it doing business by May 1, 1906. Most of the stock is now subscribed. The Knight & Co., interest will absorb about \$750,000, leaving \$125,000 to be placed with other people.

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HOW TO THINK. ONE man succeeds in college—another fails. It is an indisputable fact of pedagogy that the difference is to be attributed more to methods of thinking than to means thereof. It is not so much a wide variation in under-graduate brains as it is the fact that a man studying properly for one hour accomplishes more than he who studies "hard" a subject for twice the time. George P. Baker, in the Educational Review for September, contributes an article on the under-graduate mind from which the following is taken: "As I work year by year, with these youths, there is a sentence which recurs recurring to me with renewed significance. It is: 'Now and then he is idle; sit and think.' Unless you have recently been reading in the eighteenth-century literature, I doubt if you will associate that with the right person. It doesn't sound like the motto of a career and the varied activities of Richard B. Sheridan; but he is the man who wrote it. I should like to see that verse written large somewhere upon the walls of Harvard because as I work with these under-graduates I am more and more surprised to find, not only that they do not know how to think accurately, cogently (if I suppose they would not be in classes) but that they do not know how to think well, but that many of them have no real interest in knowing how to think well. Many of them mean to enter the law school and therefore wish training in debate and logic. Many suspect that some day they will have to speak often in public and wish the requisite training. Far too many of both groups desire the end, but care nothing for the means, the process by which it may best be attained. It is only forcing, coaxing, that can develop in these youths any interest in thinking for thinking's own sake. They make them appreciate the fact that there is a delicate pleasure in the process of thinking. I often meet the type which you must all know, perfectly well only by a little more mature with me, and therefore, I suppose, a little less plastic—who sit in front of you with an unobtrusive expression, who smile gently at all your most serious phrase, who give you a feeling that, on the whole, your lecture is really well fitted to the needs of the class, and then comes to the desk to ask you one question which shows that his mind has not taken in one important idea from the entire hour. Not only that, sometimes, and here is where the real genius comes in, he shows you that, despite his responsive appearance, he has not taken in anything new in two or three weeks.

"We are developing curious citizens, unless we can, in some way, re-educate them to more responsibility. Now, it is quite fair to say, of course, that the awakening comes in many cases to graduate students and in the graduate school of life. I think it is perhaps a question with all of us teachers whether that is not selling a little short. I never can fully share in the joy of the friends of a young man who has wasted most of his college time, when they say: 'He is working hard. I assure you in the law school' as if somehow this were a satisfactory solution for everything. Does that recovery fully offset all the wasted opportunities of his college life? I believe that our country will be a headless man in under-graduate life back of college and school. In the home,

dwell there since before the time of Columbus. They are still in the stone age, knowing no metals. They grow no plants and their homes are built of the skulls of whales. Their huts are built by putting together the great jaws of whale and covering them over with skins. In the middle of this dwelling is the familiar elevated place on which stands the lamp. With this they cook, light their dwellings, provide warmth, melt snow and dry their clothes. The whale is their chief means of subsistence. They use the bones in a variety of ways, even making their cups and buckets of it, by bending it in shape and sewing on the bottom. The tribe is composed of about 50 individuals, about evenly divided between the sexes. They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves, quite unlike that spoken by any other tribe of Eskimo. A fact which shows the perfect isolation of the community is evidenced by their ignorance of soapstone. Among other tribes it is the favorite material for pots and kettles, and when they are unable to obtain it in their own neighborhood they will make long pilgrimages, lasting several years, in quest of this material. But as the people of this lost tribe are in ignorance of such a stone they make their receptacles from slabs of limestone, which they glue together in rectangular shapes by mixing deer's blood and grease.

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The Spencer Seedless Apple

A company having the exclusive sale of this horticultural evolution have a nursery of 300,000 trees at Provo, Utah, ready for the market. The apple is good size, red color, true to name, and practically a frost proof tree, as it does not bloom.

Like all new things, it has its enemies, and it takes time to reach the public, but fruit growers and horticulturalists should plant a few trees to secure their own stock and be prepared for the coming fruit of the world. The tree sells at \$2.00 each, and commercial orchards are not expected to be set out at this price. The company is managed by Wm. M. Roylance, Pres., Geo. Havercamp, W. E. Bassett, Alex. Hedquist and James Meldrum as directors, all of Provo.

None of these men would undertake to foist an unworthy product upon the market and the general public is invited to see what we have to show them.

Write the Spencer Seedless Apple Co., at Provo, Utah. Live agents wanted to sell trees.

What is French Dry Cleaning?

Office—
55 West
First South

Phones—
Ind. 1411
Bell 1411-y

PAUMIE PARISIAN

DYE WORKS

Shops—
Corner
Ninth South
and
Third East

Phone 1861

THIS is so called for the following reasons. First: The French were the first to practice this method. Second: The materials used are mostly volatile turpentine rectified and called camphene was the chief spirits used at first. This had an odor, offensive to many, and it left kid gloves harsh. Other things were tried, and at last benzene and later gasoline was universally adopted as the chief factor. Third: It is called dry because when articles are cleaned in gasoline it does not put them the least out of shape or fade the most delicate color. The only objection to this cleaning is that to do it successfully is very expensive, as the gasoline must be used as freely as water, therefore do not mistake the original dry cleaning with what many cleaners and tailors call dry cleaning, as to our judgment their dry cleaning is a little too dry. They will only brush and press your clothes, and the spots will soon return. With the French process they will be as clean as when new and keep clean as long.

If you yourself will try and take about ten gallons of gasoline and commonly wash a coat or waist with common soap even without experience you will see that it does good work. If you had our soap preparation and our experience, you would do as good as we can. Ten gallons of gasoline would cost you about \$3.00, and we can clean your coat or waist for from 50c to \$1.00, saving you money and trouble, as we have many articles to do at the same time, the more work we do the cheaper we can do it. If you try and use less gasoline you cannot do good work, as your gasoline will get dirty and the article should be rinsed in gasoline clean and as pure as crystal. That is where we save money, as we have machinery for all this kind of work. We have extractors to remove the gasoline from the clothes and can distill it and use the same gasoline over again. Then there are spots that gasoline will not remove; we have experienced people for that kind of work and also for finishing and pressing.

As for scouring, it is nothing but washing and will put your clothes out of shape, will take all the life out of them and you run the risk of fading the color. Such work we do not do at all. Steam cleaning is only pressing and brushing after they have been steamed. This process will not thoroughly clean, as spots will soon come back. We do this kind of cleaning at half price.

The dry cleaning that the Parisian Dye Works does has given the company a good reputation in this part of the country. It works for the interest of its customers and in that way for its own. It has taken it but a little over three years to make of itself one of the largest establishments of its kind between Chicago and San Francisco, and will do all that it possibly can in order to gain a greater reputation and the confidence of the people.

We do not make a secret of what we know. If you are ever in need of information on our line we will be only too glad to furnish it. Remember our prices are low and our work the best.

PARISIAN DYE WORKS,
C. PAUMIE, Proprietor & Mgr.

A SCENE AT THE UTAH STOCK YARDS, NEAR SALT LAKE.

ditions were unusual last spring, and the largest cattle shipments in years prevailed at that time. Most of the cattle shipped into Utah were feeders, which had been bought by speculators to fatten for the market. Eastern buyers also brought carloads of steers into the state. In all there were about 40,000 head of cattle being fed in Utah this spring, half of which number were brought into the state. After the roundups in May and June the sales to outsiders relieved the Utah ranges by additional shipments of all kinds of steer cattle to probably 40,000 more. Of this number Haley & Saunders sold about 10,000 from the ranges of southern Utah, the balance being gathered from various points in the state in comparatively small lots.

Aggregate was Low.

The annual fall movement reached a very low aggregate on account of the low prices prevailing in the eastern markets. This movement did not reach more than 25,000 head. The total receipts from the state during the year will reach in the neighborhood of 120,000 head, 25 per cent of this number being not native supply.

The lack of inducements last fall with the comparatively high prices in the spring for pulp and hay has caused the cattle to be kept in Utah largely in the producers' hands, and since the sugar factories commenced to operate in Utah and Idaho the percentage of steers carried through the winter and spring never was so heavy.

The consumption of all cattle in Utah this year has considerably increased over previous years. Utah this year has used approximately 45,000 head for home consumption. Authorities place

Shipments of Sheep.

In round figures 114,000 Utah-owned sheep have been shipped and 10,000 sent out of Idaho for the market. There has been so much interchange between the western states however, that it is hard to even approximate the figures.

There were 300,000 head of sheep handled at the new yards of the Oregon Short Line at Montpelier, Ida., this year. This number of sheep fed in transit represents but one-third of the number handled by the Oregon Short Line alone from the states of Oregon, Montana and Idaho. In this connection there were 27,000 carloads of sheep taken off the Wood river branch of the Short Line for the eastern markets alone. About 100,000 head of sheep are being fed on pulp at the sugar factories. Out of this number there are reported to be 25,000 head in the vicinity of Garland which are being fattened for market on the refuse pulp from the factory.

Breeding Stock Higher.

Breeding ewes are now exactly \$1 a head higher than they were a year ago and no sales are recorded less than \$4. Mutton sheep for home consumption

New Packing Plant.

The outlook for the coming year is bright. The Utah Packing company, recently incorporated, reports that \$150,000 has been subscribed and that work will be commenced shortly on the erection of a \$750,000 plant which will afford a local market for the livestock of this and contiguous states. But prints have been prepared and the announcement is made that the plant will be in operation before May 15 at the latest. The plant will be complete in every particular with a working capacity of 150 cattle, 500 sheep and 1,000 hogs a day. At the beginning there will be no canning or shelf-goods department, and the company will confine its operations to lamb, bacon, hams, sausages, dressed beef, etc., together with fertilizers. At the beginning the by-products, such as bones, hoots, horns, bones, hides, etc., will be shipped to San Francisco with the soap products.

Just where the plant is to be located is being kept secret. It will be on the west side, but its exact location depends on where the main line of the Western Pacific will be built.

MUTUAL SAVINGS COMPANY

THIS company is incorporated under the laws of Utah with a paid-up capital of \$125,000, and citizens of Salt Lake are familiar with its honest, up-to-date business methods. The officials of the company are among our most enterprising and reliable citizens and are recognized as men of sterling integrity and business ability. They are: Joseph M. Jensen, president (president of the bank of Brigham City); Prof. Lewis A. Merrill, vice president (of the Agricultural college and present editor of the Deseret Farmer); H. E. Snow, secretary and manager (extensive fruit raiser); Charles F. Goetz, auditor (capitalist); R. T. Hadger, treasurer (assistant cashier of McCormick's bank); James T. Hammond, general attorney (ex-secretary of

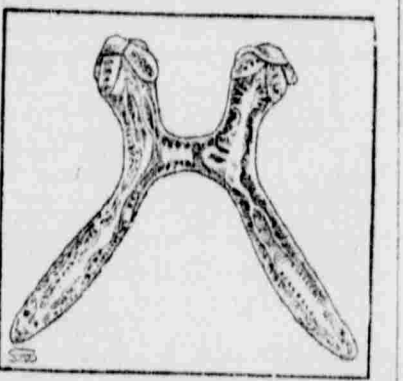


ONE OF THE MUTUAL'S RESIDENCES.

Water). The Mutual Savings company occupies rooms 41-42 Commercial block and has always shown itself to be perfectly reliable in every respect. The proposition made by this firm is simply this: Upon the regular payment of \$10 per month for 100 months, the company guarantees to return at the expiration of that period \$1,000, together with 8 per cent interest for the average term, and such other additional profits as may have accrued. A \$5.00 deposit per month for 120 months pays an annuity of \$72 per year for 19 years; also \$125 additional at the expiration of such time. Upon a conservative estimate it is believed that a payment of \$10 per month for 100 months will produce \$2,000 more at maturity. This company makes real estate loans on approved security and for the citizen owning a good lot of reasonable value, will build a modern house of reasonable terms. The high standing and recognized reliability of the personnel of this firm vouch for its efficiency and the wage earner here offered an opportunity to secure for himself a home or ample means.

ONE OF NATURE'S WONDERS.

The Diplozona paradoxus, here with illustrated, is the most remarkable example of a double animal known to science. In its perfect state it consists of a union of two individual specimens, each of which was born separately, but at a later period they became fused together in a single permanent life. When young and single these minute animals are called diplozoa.



David's Well.

Within two miles of Bethlehem is a well which is said to have been the one from which the mighty men of battle in Israel drew water after the Philistines had brought water to David, in response to his exclamation, "Oh, that one should give me to drink of the water of the well which is by the gate!" David refused to taste the water for which his brave men had risked their lives and poured it out as an offering to God. Some picturesque ruins are said to be those of the home of David's youth.

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA.

Beautiful Suburb of California.

Near the famous San Gabriel Mission is the pretty town of Alhambra, the finest suburb of Los Angeles. An established community with handsome residences is found there and on every hand are opportunities for profitable investment. Elsewhere in this issue is an advertisement of Northrup & Peck giving some information regarding this choice spot. A postal address to them at Alhambra, Los Angeles, Cal., will bring a fund of information about southern California.

To Men of Utah, Nevada and Idaho:

Coming to Southern California?

WRITE US AND LEARN OF

Alhambra

THE FINEST SUBURB OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Near Famous San Gabriel Mission

An Established Community with Modern Conveniences.

For Investments, Homes, Orange Groves, and Fruit and Vegetable Ranches, it is the Best in the Best Valley in Southern California.

Northrup & Peck

Alhambra, Los Angeles Co., - California