

Vast Possibilities of Horticulture in Utah.

THE possibilities of an acre of irrigated soil in Utah devoted to fruit growing, and intelligently handled, will surprise most people. Figures of the actual returns from various sections of the state are hard to believe. If devoted to the production of strawberries an irrigated acre will yield an annual crop worth from \$300 to \$500; raspberries from \$300 to \$500; peaches, \$200 to \$300; cherries, \$200 to \$300; apples, \$200 to \$300; grapes, \$200 to \$300, either as fresh table fruit or converted into raisins. An extensive apple grower in Salt Lake county with 30 years' experience to back up his statement, says that 300 apple trees of bearing age, well cared for, will yield their owner \$10 a day every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. As a very great part of the irrigated land in Utah is especially adapted to the growing of fruit of the very best quality, every thinking person must concede that orchard culture should be the leading agricultural industry of the state. It should not be difficult to convince the farmers themselves of this fact, even though they have directed their chief efforts in the past to the growing of hay and grain. It is an irony to the farmer and a wrong to the commonwealth to use valuable irrigating water for producing these and other cheap crops where something more valuable can be grown with the same or less water. From the figures given above it is clear that an acre of fruit will produce 100 bushels of wheat or 60 tons of hay. Owners of good irrigated farms can well afford to let some one else grow hay and grain, while they use their land and irrigating water to produce something more valuable and just as sure.

ELEMENTS FAVOR FRUIT INDUSTRY.

There can be no serious question of the profitability of fruit growing in Utah. The soil, climate and other conditions are so harmonized that scarcely any branch of horticulture fails in this state when intelligently and energetically followed. It is the man behind the tree that is the determining factor of success and profit. Profitable fruit growing always results where the soil, the irrigating facilities, the climate, the crops and the farmer pull together and in the same direction. Where there is not a proper co-ordination between these five factors in fruit production, failure is sure to follow. The four conditions that mentioned are all that can be desired in the greater part of the arable area of Utah, and all that is lacking to place Utah in the very front rank of fruit producing states is the proper make up and intelligent training of the controlling factor, man.

FACTORS IN FRUIT GROWING.

Three sets of factors determine the success of the fruit grower: the quality of the soil, the environment, and the conditions of the market.

THE MARKET FACTOR.

It would be claiming too much to say that the fruit market is and will ever remain unlimited, because it is not, but at the present growth of the industry, and the rapidly increasing demand for fruit of all kinds, from sections of the country where little or no fruit is grown, it will perhaps be generations before the growing of fruit will be overdone. Even in years of heavy production, with the shipping facilities now at the command of the fruit grower, markets can be had for all the first class fruit that Utah can produce. The skill to make his plantations bear in the years of least heavy crops must be acquired by the fruit grower to avoid the possible effect of over-production. Leading horticulturists tell us this can certainly be done. Another means can be taken to guard against the evils of over production or of a possible hindrance or delay in shipping and that is the growing of such fruits as readily yield themselves to the greatest number of secondary or manufactured products such as canned or evaporated goods, jellies, sauces and liquors. Had the peach growers of Brigham City been alive to their opportunities the past season, instead of letting their unexcelled and unprecedented large crop of peaches rot on the ground when they ran out of shipping cases, they would have turned to and evaporated, canned or otherwise preserved them. Another way to make a sure and unfailing market is to grow something out of the ordinary, to grow the best, for which there is always demand at the highest prices. That kind of fruit usually sells the best of which there is the least. There is never an over-production, or a glut on the market of the best of anything.

THE MAN BEHIND THE TREE.

Of the environments that make for success in fruit growing it has been already stated that they are all that can be desired in most of the irrigated areas of the state.

The remaining factor to be considered in the successful growing of fruit is the personality of the grower. In fruit growing, as in every other calling, few realize how personal a thing success is. Yet it is everything. A tree is a tree, for all intents and purposes and as good as another, but the profitable handling of that tree is determined by the man behind it. There is no room to question whether fruit growing pays in Utah, numberless instances may be cited of successful work done in nearly every county from Cache in the north to Kane and Washington on the south. The question for every farmer to answer is "Can I make it pay?" Every one recognizes that no two persons with equal chances in every respect will arrive at the same result in any line of business. The directive forces are matters of character and personality of which the most important requisites seem to be the love of the occupation, indomitable energy, business training, good common sense and honesty. Appropriate to this thought is the aphorism of Prof. Bailey of Cornell University: "It is more important therefore, that the first tillage and fertilizing and pruning and spraying should be applied to the man and not to the land nor the crop."

FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

Reverting again to the business end of the proposition, to the selling and disposing of the fruit crop, success here depends largely upon the ability and business training of the producer. There are probably ten men who can grow a good quality of fruit where there is one who can sell it to advantage. Shall the other nine retire from the business? By no means. Let them form an association and sell and operate on the co-operative principle, employing a capable manager who has good judgment

and business training, and there will be no difficulty in marketing everything good enough to send away. Fruit grower associations could be formed in every horticultural center in the state, and all the business could be done through that agency, with advantage to every producer. By this method of disposing of the fruit, none need be wasted and the orchard grower would have an equal show if his fruit comes up to the standard.

Much fine fruit, especially peaches, was wasted this season, and more will be lost to pay the cost of production, through the inability of the grower to sell to the best advantage. Fine peaches were sold for as low as 15 cents a case, and much lost that could not be sold. Similar fruit put upon the market in a business-like manner returned the grower 40 to 50 cents a case net. There was no difference in the fruit, the difference was in the man. The peaches that brought 40 cents a case from Brigham City and were sent to Boston, they were 11 days on the road and sold there for \$1.00 a case. Another Brigham City grower shipped 10 carloads to Iowa—could have shipped 40 more if he had them—and netted for his whole crop 40 cents a case, cash down as soon as the fruit was loaded in the cars.

For want of better business methods, and an association to determine prices, etc. Dixie grape growers carried their fresh grapes 65 to 80 miles and then sold them for three cents a pound at retail, when they should bring 5 to 10 cents. If the quality justified the long haul, the home of the European grape, raisins sell readily when there are any in the market, at 10 and 12 1/2 cents a pound, while 3 and 4 cents would more than pay the cost of production. Had the orchardists of Salt Lake county associated themselves for business purposes and established a cannery, and an evaporating plant, and had united to ship to outside markets the best of their surplus fruit, fine fruits would not have been sold at such ridiculously low prices in the local market, nor have been allowed to waste unharvested under the trees. Weber county has canneries, salers, and its fruit growers are sent to outside markets some 500 cars of fruit, and very little of the products of the orchard was wasted in that county.

SHOULD BE PARAMOUNT INDUSTRY.

While it would be pernicious to represent that fruit growing is the royal road to wealth in this state, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this industry offers its devotees a surer competency than any other line of farming, and furnishes one of the most fascinating employments known to man, placing happiness and comfort if not great riches, within reach of all conscientious workers. In this state, noted for large families, the question of subsistence is one that taxes the ingenuity of most farmers. Another serious problem in Utah is the finding of congenial employment for the boys and girls by which they can be kept at home, to grow up with clean, moral surroundings and become good citizens. Farmers who find it difficult to provide for their families should investigate what fruit growing offers. It not only assures them better returns than can be had from any other branch of agriculture, but this industry furnishes remunerative and congenial employment at home for their sons and daughters. There is no need of the boys going to the mines or to work on the railroad to compete with cheap alien labor, or of the girls to leave home for the cities to find employment. Plant an orchard or vineyard and give them something to do at home, where they can earn better wages.

Every laborer prefers to work for the employer who pays the highest wages. The farmer is no exception. Hay and grain producing require a large acreage, abundance of water and much hard labor to support an ordinary farmer's family. This line of farming offers \$1.50 or at best \$2 a day. Fruit growing will pay the farmer \$10 a day. True, orcharding requires greater skill and intelligence than some other branches of farming, but the reward is fully commensurate with the extra demands upon the intelligence and skill of the worker.

In this era of intensive and special farming old methods of farming can well be discarded to the great advantage of both the farmer and the state. In the first place irrigation water is too precious. Cheap crops should give way to higher priced ones, such as sugar beets, garden fruit and fruits of various kinds. Were the irrigated fields of Utah transformed into orchards and vineyards, and such fruits grown as are best suited to the soil and climate of the various sections of the state, and which find a most ready sale—either fresh or cured in some form—in all the markets around us, and within reach by rail across the continent if need be, an era of unprecedented growth, development and prosperity would be opened up such as is now undreamed of and homes and means of subsistence provided for tens of thousands of farmers and their families.

JOS. H. PARRY,
Secy. State Board Horticulture.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

AND CHURCH NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL
PROVO, UTAH.

The parent institution of the Latter-day Saints Church School System



THE BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY stands for CHARACTER. Its definition of a truly educated man is this: One able to do the things that need to be done. As to what these things are, it is willing to let our Father in Heaven have a voice. Ability to do, involves keenness of intellect; therefore, its courses of study are made technically exacting. But permission to do, involves being trusted by one's fellows; consequently character, not scholarship alone, is the paramount issue. Indeed the motto of the institution has come to be—CHARACTER IS POWER.

A snap shot of the interior of the new blacksmith shop, across the street from the University block. The building is well equipped with forges, drills, vices, benches, and tools, where the boys receive practical education along with their book-learning. This is one of the new features introduced this year.

The Brigham Young university is now in its twenty-ninth academic year. It began its work as an unpretentious school of the grammar grade, and with fewer than fifty students. In one respect it differed from all other schools of its kind: that was in its ideal. It has changed presidents three times; the faculty has changed; the board has changed and the courses of study have changed; but its ideal remains the same. This ideal is none other than that followed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The school aims to present truth in its true relationship. It is this ideal which has influenced its evolution and which determines its present character.

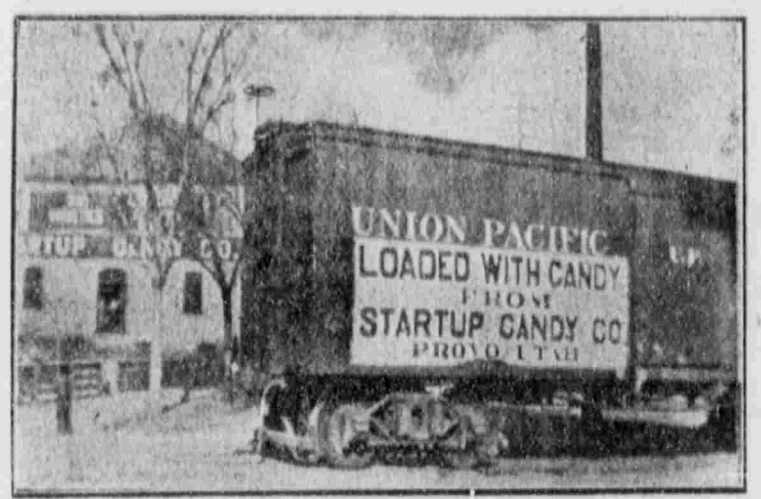
The school offers work from the kindergarten to the college. Each of these schools offer thorough courses leading to a diploma or a degree.

This picture shows a class of girls making their own hats. While the boys of the School of Art and Industries are working at the bench, or at the forge, the girls are engaged in cooking, dressmaking, domestic art, or millinery. The aim in the trades courses in millinery and dressmaking is to prepare skilled workers that have breadth of culture, artistic development and commercial training, which is essential to success.

HOW TO PLAY "SNAPDRAGON"

"Snapdragon" is a Christmas game handed down from time immemorial. A broad, shallow bowl has a quantity of raisins in the bottom, and over these alcohol or brandy is poured and ignited. The dish is then passed, everybody in turn trying to take a raisin from the flames. It requires rapidity of movement and a certain amount of courage to perform this feat, the entire company meanwhile singing the ancient song.

Here he comes with flowing bowl;
Don't he mean to take his toll?
Snap! Snap! Dragon!
Take care you do not take too much,
Be you greedy in your clutch.
Snap! Snap! Dragon!

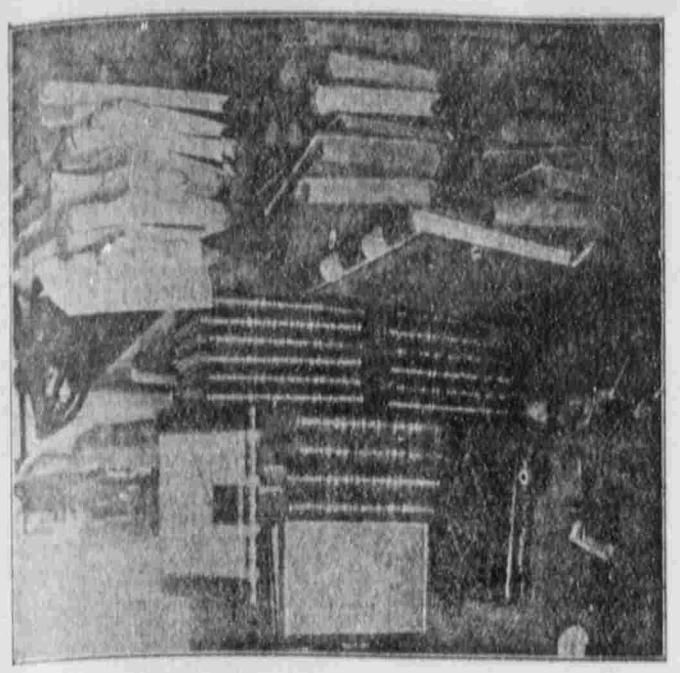


STARTUP CANDY CO., MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.

THE proof of good candy is in the eating. Startup's candy must be as good as can be made or they could not sell it in such enormous quantities. The above is a reproduction of a photograph of a car of candy this enterprising Provo concern shipped last week—being the first straight carload of candy ever shipped out of the state of Utah. Startup Candy Company have been running their plant day and night for many weeks, the demand for their goods having more than doubled in the past year. The fame of their specialties has continued to spread throughout the United States. Among other important points to which their goods are now shipped is the World's Fair city, St. Louis. Their best advertisements are not printed or spoken; they are in palis and fancy boxes.

THE GREAT COUNTRY NEWSPAPER OF THIS SECTION

IS THE
Semi-Weekly News.
\$2.00 PER YEAR ISSUED MONDAYS and THURSDAYS



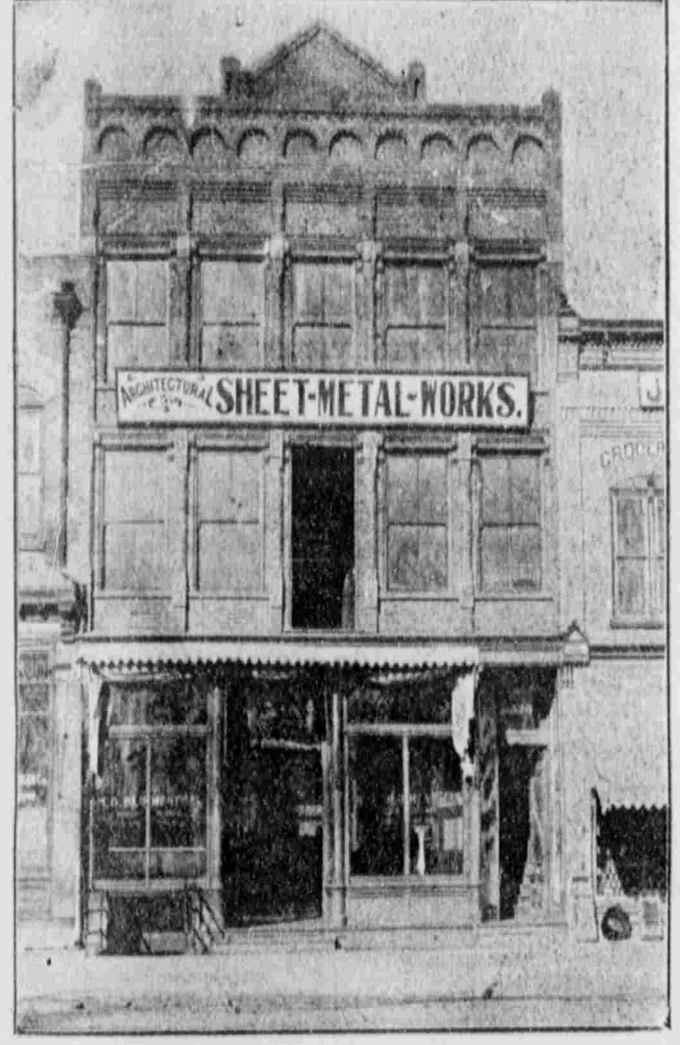
SOME COURT RECORDS AND DOCKET MANUFACTURED BY SKELTON & CO., PROVO, UTAH.

THE above named firm own and operate a complete book manufacturing plant where, with a latest model Linotype, cylinder printing press, and well equipped bookbindery, they make books complete from the raw and uncut material. Paper, leather, boards, glue, cloth and all other materials are all bought in quantities and manufactured to order. They do all kinds of job printing and carry a large stock of legal blanks for district court, probate, justice's court, notaries public, lawyers and all legal processes. They have published the following books and have them for sale: Dr. Mace's School and Fireside, Keeler's Students Guide to Book-binding, Second Nine Disaster, Employment of Teachers, (Brimhall), See-How (Hart) (Hart) 2-2561 (Hart) (Hart) will be ready May, 1905.

In addition to this they have in stock Justice's dockets, stock ledgers for corporations, notarial dockets, lawyers dockets, records of births and deaths, and most all necessary books for cities, towns, counties and corporations. The Skelton Publishing Co. is a Utah institution and is generally known throughout the country for first class work and courteous treatment.

MODERN Sanitary Plumbing, Warming and Ventilation of Buildings by Steam and Hot Water.

MANUFACTURER of Architectural Sheet Metal Work, Metal Sky Lights, Heavy Sheet Iron Work



H. G. BLUMENTHAL PROVO CITY, UTAH

WRITE FOR PRICES ESTIMATES FURNISHED



INTERIOR OF J. E. TANNER'S MARKET, PROVO.

NO CORE NO BLOSSOM NO WORMS

THE UTAH SEEDLESS APPLE COMPANY.

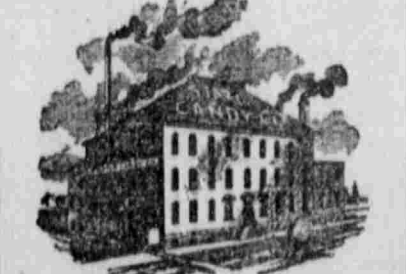
PROVO, - UTAH

Have EXCLUSIVE right to GROW and SELL in Utah the
Only Seedless Apple Known.

Our NURSERY is in First-class thrifty condition. Will have trees for delivery fall of 1905 or spring of 1906.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS OR IMITATIONS.

Good Live Agents Wanted.



ESTABLISHED 1895 INCORPORATED 1904

Wm. M. Roylance Company

Provo, Utah

WE ARE THE LARGEST FRUIT, ALFALFA SEED, HONEY AND PRODUCE HANDLERS in the STATE

Can always sell you the very best goods at the lowest prices, quality considered, and can give you highest cash prices for any goods you have to sell in our line.

We shipped more car loads of Green Fruits, Alfalfa Seed and Honey in 1904, than any other firm in the State....

CARLOAD LOTS is our SPECIALTY
CORRESPOND WITH US.