MORE OF THE SUGAR BEET.

A Non-Believer in Bounties Advocates a Bounty.

Reasons Why Every Effort Should Be Made to Foster the Sugar Industry With Success.

HARRISVILLE, Utah, Jan. 22d, 1896.

Editor Deseret News:

I see on page 793 of your weekly issue of above date, a communication from Farmington on the sugar industry, in which I exactly see eye to eye, and I feel assured that no farmer can realize 5 per cent per annum on his investment in raising beets in Utah at the present price, if we allow to such wage workers' demands; and amongst I am of that political complexion that does not favor bounties, I think there are exceptions to all general rules. That exception will certainly apply to so necessary an enterprise as a sugar factory, where in consumption alone into every family, and nearly 2,000,000 tons is consumed in the United States annually, all of which except about one eighth, is imported.

United States is paying annually to foreign countries about 125 millions of dollars.

Surely our national failures, supplied by the two commonwealths, could afford to give a helping hand to this sweet industry, for which our country is so well adapted, as has been proven by the Utah, Nebraska and California factories. It would take a thousand such factories to supply the demand, which will involve of something like five thousand millions of dollars.

It is a-a-mated that these thousand factories, with the tributary industries, was necessary to their operation, would directly and indirectly furnish employment to six millions of souls, and their operation would permanently every channel of trade, and would prove far more beneficial to our industrial army, than marching from the Pacific to the Atlantic to get Congress to appropriate five hundred millions of dollars to build roads to give employment to the unemployed.

So far as Utah is concerned, if we were cut off from trade consumers, as was the case a short time ago, we certainly should feel the necessity of the operation of this Utah industry; and if a number of Utah's most influential friends could come forward and guarantee assistance, as was done in the Welch's Fair case, to this new industry, I do not see any difficulties, and then use an influence to have them make an appropriation to meet the want of making the Utah factory a success, when a success it would be to Utah. I fully endorse your Farmington correspondent wherein every taxpayer in Utah should favor (if not a tenant) a bounty to all the sugar produced at home until a permanency of success could be established in running the factory at full block.

I am also in sympathy with your Salt Lake correspondent, as found on page 773 of the same paper, wherein heavy risks have to be run in the growers and cultivation of the beet outside for the sugar industry. I really believe the beet raiser should be aided and stimulated until success can be made of the horticultural part of the industry.

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Beet root is a drug on the farmers' hands, and the use of it, as the Hebrews, subject to decay. While the rejected beets can be utilized, like refuse fruit, for animal food, and to quite an advantage to the butter factor, and, like sugar, is useful for either Jew or Gentile. Besides, the beet-raiser has the advantage of knowing beforehand he will be well paid for his marketable beets, the contract price being set before sowing.

I do not accord with my friend, Mr. Fisher, when he states the company have taken particular care to run no risks. Expending the vast sum of money in building the factory and in paying for the product before any factory returns commence, certainly is running a great risk, especially when met with the gigantic opposition of the sugar trust.

I heard one member of the company state he had extended his credit and found it of taking beets to Sacramento, these public benefactors, and I have implicit faith in his word that he did it for pure philanthropy. He also stated that President Wilford Woodruff had done the same thing.

I stated in a former communication that beets were raised in the Sacramento at $1.40 per ton. I did not state the last year. For this reason, I have rented for more than the cost of raising the crop, and the work is reported to have been thoroughly done. No more than $1.50 per day was required to any laborer, the three Sutherlands using their latest at that figure, and they did fully one-half of the work themselves. At Watsonville, California, the yield was not so profitable. In 1890 the yield was only an average of 7½ tons to the acre on 2,000 acres. But in 1892 the yield was 13 tons to the acre from 4,117 acres, and these results have only been attained by very severe and many costly failures. Beets failed twice and still persist. The Sutherlands of the government, twenty of a dozen per power it required the sugar to pay $5 per ton for beets. In 1891 2,000 acres were planted, as it was discovered the last paying crop, but could be found for them. Was sent local market for the product.

So that if Mr. Fisher only realized his loss to the acre at $4 per ton would be $40 per acre income. Estimating the cost of raising beets at $40 per acre, this would give $1 per acre for interest (besides having the land in a Sunshine climate condition), which, in fact, does take the place of the grain land and allows to pay at the present price.

The Nebraska experiment of regulating makes the average cost per acre at $30, with a yield a little larger than Utah product.

Mr. L. H. Dyer of the Alvarado factory in California, makes the cost per acre at $40, and an average yield of 12 tons to the acre, netting at $4 per ton would be $14 per acre for land rent.

I consulting permit me to say, in friend Fisher, if he has not all the information it will never go to give it up, and sig-ny-ty it again.

Yours, P. L.

JAPANESE HAIRDRESSING

The Sweet Little Women Has Peculiar Ideas About Conditions.

The Japanese hand is noticed of one of the building business by the fact that no Japanese wrapper people or alleged Japanese find the secrets of building into one simple and natural, supposed to be an artist's work, which seems for the looking glass, our people is doing for and fast. The hair is dressed during all the last week of the time, some are occasionally done in their personal second, and it is a pleasure to go abroad with the morning and not with other people's hair. The hair is dressed in a very neat, and not so much in a long time. It is only second nature of a week, it is never taken down except by our hands.

But it is not to deal with our hair we are going to talk about, with a helping hand in it to do it, and a desire to see [illegible]

The [illegible] is a paper product [illegible] of a [illegible] and the [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]