

UTAH and IDAHO SUGAR RECORD for 1908

THE year 1908, the nineteenth since the sugar industry was planted in Utah, records another 12 months of tremendous totals in acres of beets planted, tons of beets harvested, and pounds of refined sugar turned out.

In comparison with the year prior, the showing over the Utah and Idaho fields as a whole, will hardly be so favorable, due almost entirely to heavy rainfalls in the autumn months, and the peculiar climatic conditions, which likewise affected the industry in Colorado and other states. In Colorado, it is estimated that the production will show a shrinkage of 60,000,000 pounds of sugar from 1907.

While the tonnage of beets this year in Utah and Idaho is somewhat larger than last year, the total being 403,000 tons harvested in Utah, and 221,375 tons harvested in Idaho, the output of refined sugar will be somewhat less than last year, owing to the deterioration in the beets, the percentage of saccharine matter and the degree of purity being considerably lower than last year, from the causes above named.

The total output of sugar in the two states is estimated at slightly above 143,000,000 pounds, of which 91,000,000 pounds was made by the Utah factories and 52,423,500 pounds by the Idaho factories. As between the three companies controlled by Utah and Idaho people, the output in sugar is as follows:

Utah-Idaho Sugar Company 97,423,500 pounds
Amalgamated Sugar Company 29,000,000 pounds
Lewiston Sugar Company 17,000,000 pounds

There will be an additional 2,000,000 pounds added to the Amalgamated Sugar Company's total, as the result of their operations in La Grande, Oregon; their figures have not been included in the tables which follow.

Most of the factories are still running, hence the figures are only given approximately, but the final figures will not vary far from the estimates.

The uncertainty as to tariff legislation has caused a pause in the development of the beet sugar industry in the west, and no new factories are at present in contemplation. The industry will not be enlarged greatly except as an increase may come from improved farm methods, until the tariff issue is definitely settled, which it doubtless will be early in the new year. In the mean time, sugar authorities feel sanguine that the incoming administration will adopt no measures inimical to the beet sugar industry, in view of the strong hold it has acquired throughout the country. Among other telling figures which were laid before the ways and means committee in the recent hearings, were the following, showing the estimated amount paid to the American farmers for sugar beets grown in 1908:

California	\$ 4,500,000
Colorado	7,500,000
Idaho	1,000,000
Illinois	100,000
Iowa	150,000
Kansas	300,000
Michigan	5,000,000
Montana	450,000
Nebraska	150,000
New York	200,000
Ohio	225,000
Oregon	150,000
Utah	2,000,000
Washington	75,000
Wisconsin	650,000
Total	\$22,450,000

Local sugar people derive much encouragement from the reports of the steady increase in the consumption of sugar in the United States of late years, and the best authorities agree that this increase, which for years has gone far ahead, proportionately, of the increase in the area devoted to sugar culture, whether beet or cane, forms the best possible guarantee as to the future of the industry. It is interesting to note that this increase in consumption in the United States has amounted to more than 50 per cent in the last ten years, the per capita consumption since 1900, being as follows: 1900, 61 lbs.; 1901, 66.6 lbs.; 1902, 69.7 lbs.; 1903, 72.8 lbs.; 1904, 70.9 lbs.; 1905, 75.3 lbs.; 1906, 70.5 lbs.; 1907, 76.1 lbs.

A perusal of the tables which follow, will be instructive to all interested in the sugar industry, especially to those concerned in noting the differing results obtained in the various agricultural fields. It is of especial interest to note that the diminution of the sugar output from 1907, does not affect the farmers, since the total amount paid the beet growers was considerably larger this year than last; a reduction in the quality of the beets is a loss sustained by the sugar companies alone, since it is only the tonnage in which the farmers are concerned, and the number of tons to the acre in many places was very large. The highest average per acre was at the Ogden plant, where the figures stood at 13 1-2 tons; Garland came next, with 13 tons; Lehi next, at 12.7 tons; Logan and Lewiston stood together at 12 tons each, and the Idaho fields yielded from 11 tons per acre, downward.

UTAH AND IDAHO'S SUGAR RECORD FOR 1908.

	Utah.	Idaho.
Total acres planted	31,589	20,639
Total tonnage (tons of beets)	403,000	221,375
Average yield per acre, in tons	12 2-3	11 1-5
Total capital invested	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,500,000.00
Total money paid farmers for beets	\$1,829,250.00	\$885,487.50
Freight paid on beets	\$91,000.00	\$32,000.00
Total paid employees	\$550,000.00	\$297,970.00
Output of sugar in pounds (see table below)	91,000,000	52,423,500
Value of refined sugar at 4 1/2¢ per pound	\$4,095,000.00	\$2,359,167.50

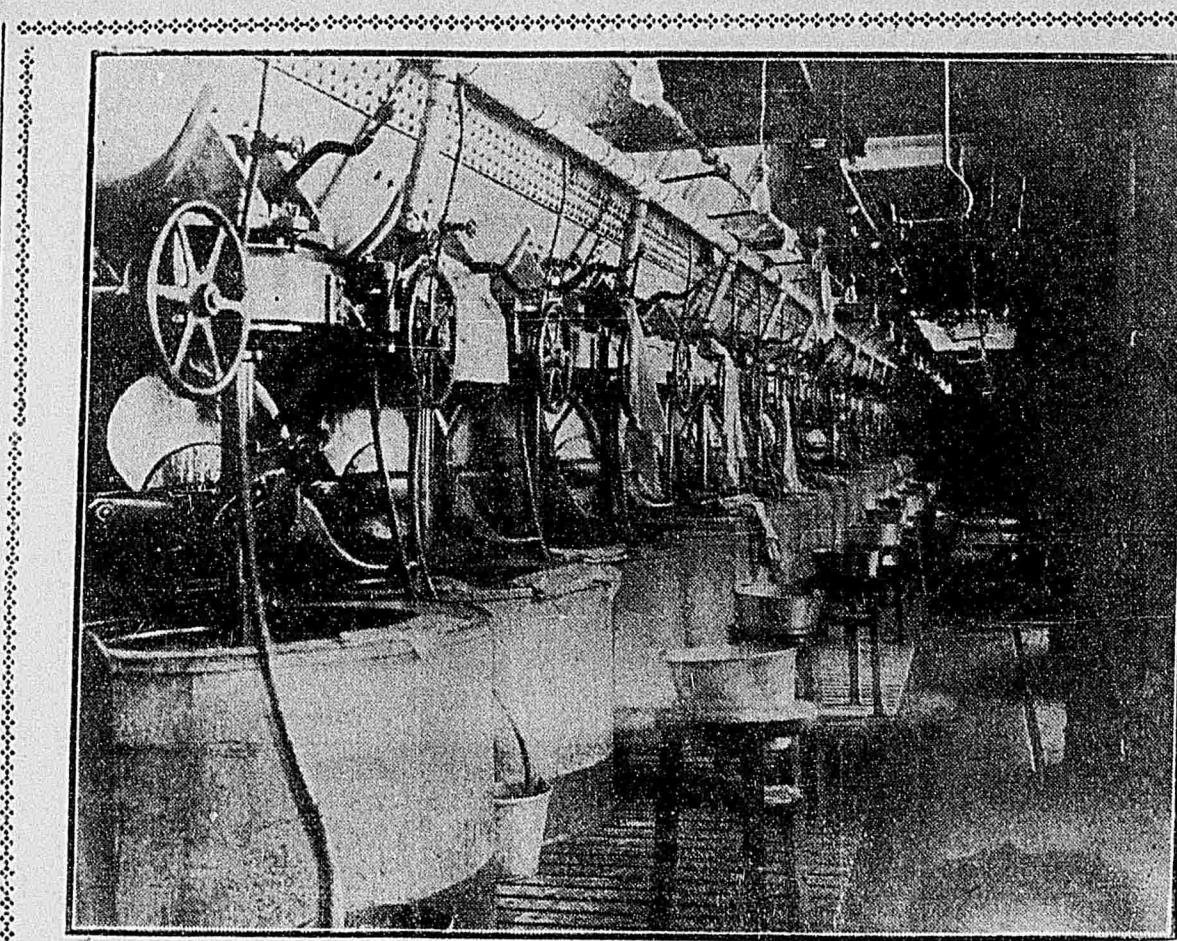
RECORD OF FACTORIES FOR 1908.

NAME.	Pounds sugar produced	Capacity tons 24 hours	Days 24 hours (estimated)	No. of Factory Employees	No. of Farming Employees	Total paid for Beets	Total paid for Employees
Amalg. Sugar Co., Ogden	15,000,000	400	130	200	1000	\$325,000	\$120,000
Amalg. Sugar Co., Logan	14,000,000	500	120	200	500	255,000	120,000
Lewiston Sugar Co., Lewiston	17,000,000	600	125	250	700	315,000	125,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Lehi	28,000,000	1000	120	300	1000	617,500	175,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Garland	17,000,000	725	95	175	550	327,250	100,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Sugar City	18,000,000	800	110	224	450	343,800	165,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Idaho Falls	17,000,000	725	95	175	550	327,250	100,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Blackfoot	8,500,000	600	95	175	550	145,000	65,000
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Nampa	8,875,000	650	95	175	550	166,875	70,000
Total	143,423,500		1892	6225	22,525	\$2,359,167.50	\$1,075,900

THE LEHI DISTRICT.

LEHI, Utah, Dec. 15.—The beet raisers for the Utah-Idaho Sugar company have had a good season this year. About 129,000 tons of beets have been harvested by the farmers of Salt Lake, Utah, Wasatch, Sanpete and Sevier counties, who have received for them in the neighborhood of \$600,000.00. Over 10,000 acres were planted by about 2,000 beet raisers, so this large amount of money finds its way into many homes and goes a great way to pay taxes and other debts that have to be met.

While the rains the first of the season delayed the harvesting considerably, practically all of the beets were gathered by the middle of November. The farmers got the crop in in good shape with very little trouble; however, in Sanpete and Sevier counties the beet raisers were put to a great amount of inconvenience on account of the D. & R. G. railroad not furnishing sufficient cars, and it was necessary for the Sugar company to pile about 5,000 tons at Moroni, and 6,000 tons at Elsinore; these beets are



The Centrifugals at the Sugar Plant in Lehi.

now being loaded on cars and rushed to the factory.

While the average tonnage is about 12.7 tons per acre, a number of the farmers have exceeded the general average, among whom may be mentioned the following:

Name	Acres	Tons
John Erickson	4	78
Ralph Jenkins	10	170
P. B. McMillen	5	82
M. B. Bushman	5 1/2	83
Edward Karren	10	182
Jos. W. Goates	5	95
H. Z. Harrison	7	141
Don Lovelidge	6	123
T. R. Jones	11	187
Elmer Holdaway	12	223
Carlos L. Hutchings	7	118
Chester Hutchings	11	211
Bruce Roylance	6	111
James Larson	4 1/2	82
Fred S. Hill	6	124
Will L. Irons	21	310
John Mallison	3	49
John N. Busk	4 1/2	72
N. P. Jensen	5	90

The factory started to cut the large crop on Sept. 23 and will be through between the 15th and 20th of January. The factory is making a good run with very little trouble, especially in the mechanical part, on account of having installed much new machinery, which greatly facilitates the handling of the beets. Close to 25,000,000

pounds of sugar will be made which is of the highest quality and finds ready market here and in the east.

Not only do the farmers profit greatly in raising beets but about 350 men find employment during the fall campaign, and a large force is kept on in the summer shipping sugar, repairing machinery, etc. About \$175,000.00 will go to employees, besides thousands of dollars is paid for lime rock, coal, coke, bags, new machinery, etc. which swells the total to a probably \$1 million dollars, which is spent each year by this mill and finds its way in the channels of trade.

The by-products of the company are being used more and more each year. Practically all of the low grade by-products are sold at a good profit to pickle works and feeding companies, and the pulp is sold to beet raisers and cattle and sheep men who appreciate it more each year for fattening purposes.

Since its inception here the beet industry has taught the farmers to be better farmers and to scientifically buy their lands. As an instance, one beet raiser of Moroni, who is also a large sheep and cattle man, and who plants each year from 15 to 20 acres in beets, at any time of the year will buy all the fertilizers he can get and keep his land always in the best of condition. B. so doing he is able to clear from \$40.00 to \$50.00 per acre each year, and he only directs his work, as he hires all the labor done.

SUGAR CITY DISTRICT.

SUGAR CITY, Idaho, Dec. 15.—In conversation with a Deseret News representative, Mr. Mark Austin said:

"It is very gratifying to note the excellent results attained by the greater number of farmers who have grown beets for the Sugar City factory during this year.

"We should have been glad to have included in the list below, a number of other growers whose crops have been equal to those listed, and some of them possibly better, but have not as yet completed the delivery of their crops, having siled a great many of their beets which will be delivered later.

Most of our growers, I think, now are converted to the fact that it pays exceedingly well to manure their farms, whenever it is possible for them to do so and can secure the manure, as 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of well rotted manure will produce at least an extra ton of sugar beets. We are also glad to see a number of our growers feeding cattle and sheep on their beet land during the season of the year when it is either dry or frozen, and taking them off during the muddy weather so as not to injure the soil. In this way the soil is made exceedingly rich, as has been demonstrated. Our growers are also becoming acquainted with the fact that alfalfa and clover are fine fertilizing plants to turn into the soil during the summer season, so they will decay before the beet planting in the following season; very fair results have also been obtained by cutting off the alfalfa just below the surface of the ground and exposing it to the elements, so it will become dried out during the fall and winter, then re-plant the same in the spring before planting the beets. The improvement which has been made

by our growers during this season, and the preparation of their soil for the growing of their crop has been very gratifying, but there is yet considerable room for improvement along all these particular lines, at least with a great number of our growers, which will no doubt be made in the future; great results will certainly follow. No doubt the tonnage would have been considerably larger than it is if the night during September had been warmer, but generally speaking, the crop was exceedingly good notwithstanding the cold nights the latter part of the growing season.

We desire to impress upon our growers the necessity of making as large a preparation as possible between now and planting season for next year's crop. The tonnage which we can raise will be larger next year than this, as it no doubt will be if conditions are anything like favorable.

Name	Acres	Tons
C. H. Barnes	25	13
B. V. Browning	50	12
Frank Blake	20	17
Lars M. Bood	5	18
E. W. Bergendorph	25	17
W. H. Cloward	3	21
William Cameron	15	14
John L. Evans	40	14
R. Furuda H. Hatagura	45	14
E. W. Bergendorph	25	17
W. F. Garner	7	21
Mrs. H. H. Hunter	50	12 1/2
Mayhew Hillman	20	19
R. W. Jackson	20	17
John Koppner	40	16
D. G. Miller	50	14
James H. Pincock	6	15
Joseph S. Rudd	20	15
E. W. Robinson	15	20
John S. Sildoway	40	15
Charles Saurey	35	16
Charles Swenson	7	15
U. I. S. Co.'s factory farm	75	12 1/2

THE GARLAND DISTRICT.

GEORGE Austin, agricultural superintendent of the Utah Idaho Sugar company, contributes the following interesting items:

The outlook in the spring for the beet crop up until about the middle of May was very discouraging but the rain that came from that on until about the middle of June brought the beets up and gave very good stands pretty much all over the state.

Notwithstanding the fact that we had a very short season, the Lehi district, namely, Salt Lake, Utah, Wasatch, Sanpete and Sevier counties have harvested from 10,000 acres 120,000 tons of beets, or an average of close to 13 tons per acre for every acre planted. The excessive amount of rain that fell commencing about Sept. 10 until about Oct. 20, retarded the ripening of the beets, as is always the case under such conditions.

The sugar contents of the beets this year are not so good as last year, from the fact that the ripening season of 1907 was one of the most ideal years we have had since we have been in the business, as little or no rain fell from Sept. 10 to about the middle of November, when the beets were all harvested or stored away. We find that a great percentage of our farmers, through careful and close cultivation, and selecting the best land, usually harvest from 15 to 20 tons per acre, and there is no reason, in good seasons, why this

state should not make an average yield of from 13 to 15 tons per acre; a great percentage of the farmers realize this, and already obtain these results. There are, however, a few who are somewhat careless in their methods, neglecting their work, and, in some cases, do not have the best of land; hence the lighter average.

The Bear River valley has made its usual record, planting over 5,500 acres and harvesting about 75,000 tons, a little over 13 tons per acre. The fall rains had partially the same effect in this valley as in the lower valleys, but not quite so much, for the reason that the soil is of a clay loam and a little colder than the sandy soil of the lower counties. We find that about 1,500 acres in this valley, which, of course, are in the hands of the best farmers, and probably the best land in the valley, produces annually an average of about 15 to 18 tons per acre, but, as in the lower counties, we have a few of the farmers who are somewhat careless; again, the labor question is not as satisfactory in the thinning and handling of the beets, as it is where the farmers can do their own work; when the time comes that these labor question are improved, the tonnage per acre will be materially increased, as I consider this the best valley for beet culture that I have ever seen; the records made during the past four years will bear out this statement.

I will say that the Oregon Short Line and San Pedro Railroad companies have given very much better service this year in handling our beet crop than heretofore; in fact, there has been very little complaint from the farmers this season, who shipped over these lines.

We asked the farmers to ship 10 per cent of their crop, and most of them responded cheerfully; while there were some exceptions, there naturally would be, this being the first time that this has been required. But we have learned a great lesson this fall in inaugurating this policy, as when some beets were siled they were very dirty; in some cases carrying 15 and 20 per cent dirt and they are being delivered to us today with only from 3 to 6 per cent dirt; the unloading, piling, and re-loading have left the dirt on the farm, where it properly belongs.

The beet contract provides that the company will pay 25¢ per ton additional for all beets siled, but where people haul them off their land, cover them over well as we suggested, the company have paid these farmers 50¢ per ton additional, as we believe in putting a premium on good work in handling the crop.

I take it that the time is not far distant when this Bear River valley will produce 100,000 tons of beets annually. The farmers all know that this is the best paying crop that we can raise, and the excellent water system, together with the supply, insure us ample for the entire season.

SUCCESSFUL GARLAND GROWERS.

Names	Acres	Average Per Acre
Norman Hansen	15.5	19.5
Ludvig Larsen	19	18.5
George Austin	13	19
George May	32	22.6
John P. Jepperson	36	18
J. I. Dewey	20	17
John P. Holmgren	50	18.2
Alvin Jensen	22	14.8
R. E. Johnson	19	15
R. Hansen	34	21.4
Moroni Mortenson	15	15
O. C. Loveland	45	17
C. S. Burback	24.5	18
W. C. Parke	60	17.5
D. W. Hunsaker	48	16
Hans P. Hunsaker	24	17.5
John Jensen	17.5	22.3
T. Kobayashi	30	17.7
Thaddeus White	18.5	20.7
Dan Peterson	30	15
W. W. Losley	9	21
R. H. Capener	75	15
W. C. Parke	25	18
W. C. Parke	25	18
Thomas Wheatley	10	21.5

POOR SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

I will say that the farmers in Sanpete and Sevier counties, along the line of the Rio Grande railway, have been very seriously handicapped by not being able to get cars to move their beets at the time of harvesting, and no doubt have sustained a very serious loss by reason of the Railway company not handling their crop in anything like a systematic manner; many farmers have had their beets laying on the ground, and in their wagons from one to three weeks, waiting for cars, and the beets have wasted considerably, having frozen and thawed until the sugar company has sustained a very serious loss; a great proportion of this crop has deteriorated at least \$1 per ton, before it reached the sugar factory, and unless better service can be guaranteed to these people in moving their beet crops, there is no doubt that very few beets will be raised along the line of the Rio Grande Western railway in the future.

Lewiston District

Lewiston, Dec. 9, 1908.—The sugar factory is making the best run this year since its completion. Its capacity is 600 tons and its average cut since starting this campaign is 650 tons per day, so it has been cutting beyond its capacity. The factory has broken the world's record for its size, as in one day it cut 900 tons and 500 pounds of beets.

There were planted for this year nearly 6,000 acres of beets, and from that acreage over 70,000 tons have been delivered from which over 170,000 bags of sugar will be made.

Lewiston herself planted this year 2,500 acres from which 25,000 tons of beets have been delivered, making an average tonnage throughout of 12-3 tons per acre and an average tonnage from Lewiston alone of 11-4 tons per acre.

The factory will pay the farmers for beets alone this year \$315,000.

Some of the largest beet growers are A. L. Styer of Lewiston; acres planted, 89, with an average yield of 15 tons per acre; Sidney Bookstead of Whitney; acres planted, 70, with an average yield of 17 tons per acre; Brigham Pond, with an acreage of 50 and an average yield of 14 tons per acre; B. A. Hendrickson of Idaho Falls, with an average yield of 16 tons per acre; Arthur Bergeson, acres planted 40, average yield of 16 tons per acre, and Martin Pond, acres planted, 25, average yield of 13 tons per acre.

The total output of pulp will be 25,000 tons, which is nearly all bought by the Hansen Livestock & Feeding com-

pany, who feed about 4,000 head of cattle. A few of the farmers are beginning to feed pulp.

There have been to date 30 carloads of sugar shipped, and there is now being shipped three to five cars per day.

The present year's run will end about Jan. 31, 1909. There have been erected on the company's land 10 cottages this year for the benefit of employees, and the company contemplates building 20 more next year.

IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT.

CONDITIONS in the Idaho Falls district were much the same as those in Sugar City; many farmers secured a good tonnage as the following list will show.

SOME IDAHO FALLS GROWERS.

Name	Acres	Tons
Erick Miller	12	18.2

Name	Acres	Tons
John W. Herbert	15	15.2
Ben Hunter	15	15.2
John Sheep Co.	117	14.2
George P. Ward	15	14.4
Rockwood Bros.	40	14.0
Bo. R. Jensen	40	13.7
William Matthews	40	13.2
C. J. Call	25	16.8
W. M. Briggs	19	19.1
A. I. Hansen	25	24.9
Hugh Hall	20	15.5
N. C. Geisler	20	14.6

BLACKFOOT DISTRICT.

WHILE the record of beets siled at the Blackfoot plant shows that the factory could have worked many more beets than it did, the outlook for 1909 is much better, as under the spur of an urgent request from the Sugar company, committees are now at work securing pledges of increased acreage next year. Something like 8,000 tons of beets were worked this year at the Blackfoot plant, which were shipped down from the fields near Shelley, which should properly have gone to the Idaho Falls plant.

Many of the Blackfoot growers made excellent individual records, as the following shows:

SOME BLACKFOOT BEET GROWERS.

Name	Acres	Tons
Heber Christensen	13	18
Leonard D. Cox	19	14
Richard T. Dye	20	14
E. C. Conklin	23	14
Heber Miller	5	13
Bo. R. Jensen	35	15.2
William Matthews	40	15.2
H. R. Whitfill	39	19.3
J. A. Anderson	14	14
Albert Hanney	22	12
N. Thompson	20	19.2
Edwin Johnson	23	14
J. F. Jensen	23	14
Chas. Lyon	23	11.7
A. Whitton	25	11.2
E. M. Webb	40	11.4
J. C. Mackay	13	11.4

NAMPA DISTRICT.

NAMPA, Ida., Dec. 15.—Mark Austin of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company makes the following statements:

We are very glad to note the splendid results achieved in western Idaho during the year 1908 by a great number of our growers, notwithstanding the fact that we had another very dry season; this is something we did not expect, consecutively.

The table of results given below will show that notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, the majority of our growers have made excellent showings; there were many others who were just as successful, but for lack of space we cannot give them all. Of course we realize there were some whose crops were rather light, owing to the unfavorable conditions of the season, and there were some who put off irrigation of the land before planting or replanting, thinking it would storm, until it was too late to get the results they would have gotten had they irrigated their lands a few weeks earlier. No doubt this will not occur again, as I think the farmers in western Idaho realize that if they are short of moisture at the time of planting, the only thing to do is to irrigate the soil thoroughly, and they will see to it that it is done early enough in