

THE DESERET FARMER (THAT BIG FARM PAPER.)

Combined With "Rocky Mountain
Farming."

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Utah Horticultural Society.
Utah State Dairymen's Association.
Utah State Bee Keepers' Association.
Bear River Valley Farmers' Protec-
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Utah Arid Farming Association.

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Lewis A. Merrill Editor.
P. G. Peterson Asst. Editor.
J. H. Harper Business Mgr.

Salt Lake City, Utah,

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SUGAR MAKING IN UTAH AND IDAHO.

At the annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the Utah-Idaho Sugar
Company the financial reports for the
last year's operations showed in-
creased expenses in labor and ma-
terial. The cost of working up the
beets had, therefore, been larger than
in any preceding year; coal alone had
cost 35 per cent more than the year
previous. A special item showing
the increased cost of operations was
that of sugar bags, which are given
away to the trade, the bags always
containing 100 pounds of refined
sugar. This item alone involved an
outlay of \$146,447.43. Other items of
expense were as follows:

The beets paid for amounted to
422,532 tons, at a cost, including
freight, of a fraction over \$5.17 a ton,
a total of \$2,187,395.99.

Coal and coke, \$328,483.40.

Lime rock, \$52,538.94.

Taxes paid in Utah and Idaho, \$2,
144.37.

Paid for labor, \$430,000.

The total outlay for operating all
the company's factories, power plants,
etc., exceeded \$4,000,000.

The charges for interest, insurance
and storage had also been heavier
than ever before, due to the fact that
the company's factories were operated
less than four months, in which time
all the raw material, labor, etc., had
to be paid for, while the sugar had
to be carried an entire year in order
that the customers of the company
might rely on being furnished with
sugar all the year round. At the time
of the financial panic the company
had a large amount of sugar en route
to eastern markets, but their custom-
ers were unable to pay for it as the
bills fell due, which necessitated stor-
ing the product until it could be sold.
This meant additional interest on
borrowed money, insurance, storage,
etc.

It was stated that the company used
in its factories 4000 feet of belting,
all sizes, and about the same amount
of steam and hot water hose. Last
year 118,365 yards of filter cloth were
used, while upwards of 10,000 gallons
of lubricating oil, 65 tons of sulphur,
and a host of other manufacturing
materials were consumed.

The total product of sugar during
the year at all six factories amounted
to 108,300,500 pounds of sugar in
sacks, an increase of about 5,000,000
pounds over the year previous.

The market for refined sugar early
in the year was stronger than for
some time past, the advance being due
to the shortage of Cuba's crop, esti-
mated to be 400,000 tons less than last
year.

After having charged off the neces-
sary amounts for maintenance, depre-
ciation, discounts, etc., a dividend of
7 per cent on the preferred capital
stock was set aside for the four quar-
terly dividends this year.

DON'T INBRED.

We are often asked the question,
"Is it practical to inbreed my stock
just a little?" For instance, many
times a farmer finds a bull that breeds
exceedingly well, and after getting a
nice lot of calves from him, he hesi-
tates to buy a new bull, and conse-
quently wants to know if it is safe to
breed this bull back to his own heif-
ers. From all the experience we have
ever had, and all the experience we
have observed, we should unhesitat-

ingly say that it does not pay. Some-
times a first-class animal is obtained
from a cross of this kind, but more
often we get a weak, sickly offspring
that is a living example of the curse
of incestuous breeding. Inbreeding is
one of the most powerful tools in the
hands of the skilled plant or animal
breeder. It works with powerful cer-
tainty in the fixing of good and bad
characteristics. In the hands of the
man who knows what he is doing in-
breeding is permissible to a certain
degree. In the hands of the inexperi-
enced it is usually a dangerous tool.
As a general practice for the average
farmer we would always say "never
inbreed." If you have a bull that you
wish to keep a little longer, take his
offspring outside to be bred to an-
other bull, or buy a young bull in ad-
dition, or it may be practical to trade
bulls with your neighbor, so that you
both can get the benefit of both bulls.

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK.

Agronomy Department.

MECHANICAL BEET THINNING

An operation which means to the
farmer an important item of expense
in beet culture is the thinning in the
rows after the plantlet appears above
ground. This operation may be me-
chanically accomplished, but most of
the appliances hitherto used do not
give very satisfactory results. Our
attention has been called to a new im-
plement which may have an important
future. Three lines may be handled
at the same time, leaving with mathe-
matical precision small clusters of
three or four beets, which may be
subsequently hand thinned, the mech-
anical thinning being followed by a
thorough hoeing. Under these con-
ditions it becomes profitable to deter-
mine with considerable approxima-
tion what will be the yield per acre.
The spacing between clusters may be
regulated to suit the special methods
of cultivation adapted to certain lo-
calities, and the traction may be done
with one horse. An implement of this
kind may thin out an area of about
seven acres per day.

When a man has forfeited the repu-
tation of his integrity, nothing will
then serve his turn, neither truth nor
falsehood.

ABOUT THE CHRISTMAS BOX.

For some weeks past the "Deseret
Farmer" has been carrying advertise-
ments for the California Fruit Pro-
ducts Company of Colton, California,
offering to ship direct to the consum-
er, freight prepaid, various assort-
ments of their fruit products, and es-
pecially a "Christmas Box" of which
they say:

"The California Christmas Box is
the latest California product and it is
something entirely new, novel and or-
iginal—it will be shipped, freight paid,
to any railroad station in the country,
or to the Border for export. This box
contains the best California products
—fancy Figs, Prunes, Peaches, Apricots,
Muscatel Raisins, Seeded Raisins;
Canned Peaches, Pears, Plums,
and Grapes; Soft Shelled Walnuts and
Almonds; Orange-Sage Honey—about
70 pounds. This is a Christmas Box
that is something worth while and can
be ordered of the California Fruit
Products Company, Colton, Califor-
nia, the originators and packers of
this unique Christmas Box. They
will mail 3 colored souvenir post
cards and price list of their various
assortments of Dried and Canned
Fruits free to anyone who writes
them, also to any friends whose
names you enclose."

It is an extreme pleasure in this
day of strenuous advertising for a
publisher to be in position to abso-
lutely verify a proposition put forth in
his columns by an advertiser. In this
instance we are accorded that pleas-
ure. We are in receipt of a shipment
of the fruit advertised by the Cali-
fornia Fruit Products Company, and
are delighted to state that it is all of
the best quality. Much of the dried
fruit, when cooked, vies with the
canned goods in freshness. The Cali-
fornia people are a thoroughly re-
sponsible institution and it is a satis-
faction to be able to commend them
to our readers.

AN ENTERPRISING DAIRY FIRM

Blackman & Griffin Co., at the Big
Four County Fair in Ogden, also the
State Fair in Salt Lake City, took the
first prizes on Butter and Cheese.

Confidence in their ability to live
up to their agreements and treat their
patrons right, is constantly increas-
ing. They now churn more butter
daily than any other creamery in the
state.

We bespeak for them the patronage
of our readers.

Kindly mention the "Deseret Far-
mer" when writing to or doing busi-
ness with our advertisers.