

**THE BUTTER SITUATION.**

It is interesting to note the position of one of Utah's leading creameries relative to the centralization proposition which has received much attention by the Tribune and Telegram of Salt Lake City in their attacks on the so-called "food trust."

In response to a request from the Tribune, Mr. I. N. Parker, vice-president of the Jensen Creamery Company, states some weighty and incontrovertible facts, and gives reliable figures in proof, in the following communication:

**Mr. Parker's Side of Case.**

Acknowledging the receipt of your very friendly call this morning in which you ask us to furnish you information as to the governing prices of butter in this state and also in other markets, and in conformity with your request I herewith hand you for your inspection a telegram from Los Angeles, dated December 7, from the Maple Grove Creamery company, one of the large centralized creameries of Southern California, in answer to our telegram asking for this information. Telegram is as follows:

"Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 7, 1908.  
"Jensen Creamery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah—We pay farmers, f. o. b. Los Angeles, 38 3/4 cents a pound butter fat. First-rate butter retails at 45 cents a pound.  
"MAPLE GROVE CREAMERY CO."

Again, we hand you a telegram received from the Hazelwood Creamery Company of Portland, Or., one of the largest centralized plants on the Pacific coast, whose business runs into two or three million dollars every year, in which they say:

"Portland, Or., Dec. 7, 1908.  
"Jensen Creamery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah—Answering wire, thirty to forty, depending quality and distance from Portland.  
"HAZELWOOD CREAMERY CO."

Again, we hand you from the Commercial Cream Company, Spokane, Wash., same date, as follows:

"Spokane, Wash., Dec. 7, 1908.  
"Jensen Creamery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah—Butter 36 cents, first grade retailing 45 cents.  
"DAN NEWMAN, Manager."

Another telegram from Los Angeles, December 7, from C. A. Musselwhite to C. V. Musselwhite as follows:

"Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 7, 1908.  
"C. A. Musselwhite, care Jensen Creamery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah—Butter 45 cents today. Raise soon expected.  
"C. V. MUSSELWHITE."

Another from the Central Creamery Company of Eureka, Cal., the same date, says:

"Eureka, Cal., Dec. 7, 1908.  
"Jensen Creamery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah—Butter retailing at 40 to 44 cents. Butter fat worth on present market 37 to 38 cents a pound.  
"CENTRAL CREAMERY CO."

Another from Seattle, Wash., says:  
"Seattle, Wash., Dec. 7, 1908.  
"Jensen Creamery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah—F. o. b. Seattle butter fat 40, wholesale 37, retail 45. Butter fat Portland 38.  
"KLOCK PRODUCE CO."

**San Francisco Market Reports.**

We also submit for your inspection the market reports of the Produce Exchange of San Francisco for the wholesale price of butter paid by jobbers, less the commissions and other expenses of handling and drayage, which would probably amount to nearly 1 cent a pound, as follows:

	Cents.
Friday, Nov. 27 .....	37
Saturday, Nov. 28 .....	34 1/2
Monday, Nov. 30 .....	35
Tuesday, Dec. 1 .....	35
Wednesday, Dec. 2 .....	35
Thursday, Dec. 3 .....	35

The Los Angeles markets, under same date, have ruled about 2 cents a pound in advance of the San Francisco market. I also submit for your inspection a telegram received from our Mr. Jensen from Topeka, Kan., saying that we can sell all of our surplus butter on the Pacific coast at an advanced price to what we are charging here for our first-grade butter.

**Price Paid for Butter Fat.**

We beg to advise you that we are paying to the farmers of Utah 33 and 34 cents a pound for butter fat, Salt Lake City delivery, which is based upon a 34-cent price for butter. The very day that there is an advance in the price of butter we make a corresponding advance in the price of butter fat to the farmers. Now, what right have we to ask the farmers to sell their butter fat 4 cents less than we can sell the butter for? The people of Utah are paying, retail, 5 cents a pound less for high-grade butter than are the people of Washington, Oregon and California. California, Washington and Oregon have in the last few years become great dairy states, each one producing from twenty to twenty-five million pounds of butter each year. The large centralized creameries have, by paying high prices to the farmers for their butter fat, built up this great dairy business; while Utah, which is a better dairy state than either of the three states mentioned, is struggling along with perhaps a million pounds a year, and the farmers discouraged from the fact that they have never received a fair price for their product.

**What He Predicts.**

Just as soon as the farmers under-

stand that from now on they will be able to sell all of their cream or butter fat at the market prices just as soon will the farmers from all the valleys of Utah be milking ten and fifteen and forty or fifty cows where they now only have two or three. The motto that we first adopted stands us well in hand: "The world's market for Utah products."

We believe that the newspapers, in place of fighting this industry, should stand with us, hand in hand, to build more centralized creameries, that we might sell a thousand cars of butter to outside markets in place of having to buy eastern butter. Yours very truly,

JENSEN CREAMERY CO.  
By I. N. Parker, Vice-Pres.

**AMALGAMATED SUGAR COMPANY TO BUILD AN ADDITION.**

Owing to the increase in the number of beet growers and the larger acreage being set out each year, it is the intention of the officials of the Amalgamated Sugar Company to increase the size of their local plant. Sixty-two thousand tons of beets were handled this year, as against 55,000 tons for 1907. It is expected that when the plant is enlarged its capacity will be 800 tons per day.

**SHELTER THE MACHINERY.**

The following suggestion from H. M. Bainer, of the Colorado Agricultural College, is timely and his advice should be put in practice by every farmer in the country:

"Now is the time to see that all the farm machinery is sheltered for the winter. All parts should be well cleaned, and such as are likely to rust should be covered with oil or a good grade of axle grease.

"One season without shelter will damage farm machinery more than the wear caused by its use during the season. The action of the weather, which causes rusting of the iron and steel, as well as the rotting of the wood parts, will seriously interfere with the working of the machine when it is again put to use. By exposure many parts are very much weakened, and the life of the machine is shortened.

"As a general rule, the prosperity of a farmer may be estimated by the way he cares for his machinery. Poor care indicates shiftlessness, waste, lack of energy and the necessity for buying more implements in a short time. Good care, on the other hand, indicates prosperity, business ability, large bank deposits and long-lived machinery."



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