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ALFALFA EXPERT GIVES US ADVICE

Methods That Are Good In the Uintah Basin Country Are Equally Applicable In This Section of State.

Correspondence The Sun.
VERNAL, Aug. 14.—Prof. M. L. Harris, farm demonstrator and agent for the United States department of agriculture for Uintah and Duchesne counties, has just issued a letter on alfalfa conditions generally. Since alfalfa is such an important crop in Utah, says Demonstrator Harris, any loss through mismanagement would amount to a great deal of money for the entire country. Men do not agree upon the best time to cut alfalfa, although they have had years of experience in feeding. In our every day practices things have to be outstanding in order for all to agree. One reason for this is the lack of accurate comparisons and measurements.

Some results secured at the Utah Agricultural College of Utah at Logan during an experiment to determine the best time to cut alfalfa are both interesting and instructive. The early cuttings were made when the first blooms appeared and the second cutting was made when the alfalfa was in full bloom, while the late cutting was made when fully one-half the blossoms had fallen. One of the great cries made in favor of late cutting of alfalfa by our local people is that the yield is greater. From the experiment conducted we find that for the year 1897, from the early cutting we had 2585 pounds greater yield during the year than from the medium and 4113 pounds more than from the late.

The average results from the two seasons are favorable to the early cuttings, showing for them a product greater by eight hundred and eighty-nine pounds than for the medium and 2205 pounds greater than for the late cuttings. If in the average results one hundred represents the annual acre yield from the piece of medium cutting, the early cutting would be represented by one hundred and twelve, while the late cutting would be represented by eighty-two. Taking the average yield of the first crop as one hundred, the second stands seventy-nine and the third forty-six. Taking the average results of the five years and letting one hundred represent the yield per acre of the early cuttings or the early cut pieces, the second is ninety-two and the late eighty-five.

The yields of the medium and early cuttings stand in the proportion of 100 to 109, an average rate per acre of nine hundred and ninety pounds in favor of the early cutting method. This shows us that the old oft repeated claim of the man in favor of late cutting—that more hay is obtained—is entirely groundless. As we shall see there is nothing in favor of late cutting, but it is highly conducive to failure and poverty. One of the first essentials of a good feed is that it be palatable, and a second requisite is that it be of the right composition. Some are readily eaten but do not strengthen as others do, while some are strong feeds but are not readily eaten. Let us see how the composition of the feed is affected by the time of cutting. The protein, for which alfalfa is noted as a feed, was 14.26 per cent in the early cutting and 12.77 per cent in the medium and 12.92 per cent for the late. If the protein in the early cutting equal 100; then the medium would equal 89.5 and the late 90.6. This makes a difference of almost 10 per cent in favor of the early cutting between the early and the late cuttings. There is a difference of 10.5 per cent in favor of the early cutting in comparison with the medium one.

The fat is a very important part of the feed and we shall see that it is the greatest in the early cuttings. The early cutting has 2.63 per cent fat and the medium 2.43 per cent, while the late contained 2.23 per cent fat. If the content of this valuable food element be represented by one hundred in the late cutting the medium would be represented by 108.9 and the early would be 118.4. Again if we take the carbohydrate content or nitrogen free extract, we find the highest values in the early and medium cuttings being represented by 41.78 per cent, while the medium is 42.82 and the late cutting 39.69. If the late cutting be represented by one hundred then 107.9 would represent the medium cutting and 105.2 would represent the early.

The fiber, which is non-digestible, steadily increases with the age of the alfalfa. The early had 31.23 per cent fiber and the medium 32.78, while the late had 36.68 per cent crude fiber. The third cutting was very similar in composition to the early cutting. The protein was 13.68; the fat 2.50 and the nitrogen free extract was 42.63 per cent. The amount eaten, however, was greatest in the third crop. If it were represented by one hundred, then ninety represents the first crop and 84.5 represents the second early cutting. This bears out the almost universal impression that the third crop is relished most. If the chemical analysis shows the early cutting to be the best, it ought to be borne out by feeding experiments. The early cut alfalfa made a daily gain when fed to steers of 1.18 pounds at a food cost of 20.86 pounds. The medium produced a gain of 1.00 pounds per day at a feed cost of 20.58 pounds and the late produced a gain of .89 pounds per day at a cost of 20.18 pounds alfalfa.

The early cutting required 16.82 pounds alfalfa per pound of gain and the medium required 22.07 pounds, while the late required 28.52 pounds alfalfa per pound gain. Then it would take a hundred pounds of the early cutting to produce 5.9 pounds gain and it would take 131.2 pounds of the medium cut alfalfa to produce the same gain and the enormous amount of 168.4 pounds of the late cutting to produce the same gain. The yield of the early was 889 pounds greater than the medium and 2205 pounds more than the late and it requires more than one-half more of the late cutting to make the same gains, therefore we are driven to conclude that it is a very serious mistake to let alfalfa go too long before cutting. Why not have three good crops of alfalfa instead of two crops of far less value, and a partial third?

IS TRAGED TO SERUM

Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease Occurs In the East.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—To forestall the shipment of immature live stock to stockyards and to reassure bankers, President Arthur G. Leonard of the Union Stock Yards company last night issued a statement in which he minimized the danger from the reappearance of the "foot and mouth" disease. The statement follows:

"Live stock producers, country bankers and the public generally may be reassured concerning the new cases of foot and mouth disease discovered this week at several points in Illinois and one case in Minnesota. From the fact definitely ascertained by the United States and state authorities that this outbreak is due entirely to the distribution of a certain lot of anti-cholera serum; that the authorities have a complete record showing each individual farm where this serum has been applied and every

part to whom any of it has been assigned and the possibility of its spread is confined to a narrow field; that the United States bureau of animal industry and Illinois state board of live stock commissioners have absolute control of the situation already; that all animals thus far infected and exposed have been slaughtered and buried and all suspected counties quarantined; that this outbreak will necessarily be limited in extent and of short duration.

"All those having growing or feeding stock should keep it until ready for market. There is a great abundance of feed for winter and a scarcity of animals to consume it. It would be fully to ship immature stock now. Ample provision has been made by both the United States and the various state legislatures for full and prompt compensation to allow those whose stock shall be slaughtered on account of foot and mouth disease."

Carbon papers and typewriter supplies. The Sun.—Adv.
Get the Habit of using Sun ads.

ODD FELLOWS TO HAVE GREAT TIME

BUSINESS MEN CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESS OF PICNIC.

Affair At City Park Promises to Bring One of the Greatest Crowds Ever Seen In Price—Cereal and Practical Offerings As Prizes Ought to Make Sports Most Interesting.

Below The Sun gives the program of sports with the prizes to be awarded at the reunion and picnic of the Odd Fellows and Eastern lodges, to be held at City Park on Saturday, August 29th, and at which one of the biggest crowds of the year in Price is expected to show having the affair in charge. All of the lodges of Carbon county are to participate, while numerous visitors will be here from Salt Lake City and elsewhere.

Girls' race, 5 to 10 years of age, first prize, a doll given by the Varsity store; second prize, box of candy, A. Paterson.

Boys' race, 4 to 10 years, electric flash light, Price Electric company; three dozen bananas, Chris Pappas.

Girls' race, 15 to 12 years, one rocker, E. M. Wanner; basket of grapes, Vigils Bros.

Boys' race, 10 to 12 years, tool box, H. B. Hartzley; watch, J. J. Weismann.

Fat lad's race; fifty pounds Meas flour, McKane Forwarding company; pair of lard, Carbon County Commission company.

Ladies' ball driving contest; fifty pounds Meas flour, McKane Forwarding company; white enamel pail, Farmers and Stockgrowers store.

Men's 100-yard dash, free for all; lap robe, Studebaker Bros. company; box cigars, Kentucky Flavor House.

Men's 100-yard dash, Odd Fellows only; pair shoes, Lowenstein Mercantile company; four (fifty-cent) meals, Kopy Lunch Room.

Half-mile walking race, free for all; box cigars, Joe B. Roberts; pail of paint, Smoot-Nixon Lumber company.

Fat men's race, 100 yards, Odd Fellows only; sack flour, Price Commission company; metal tape, Stevenson Lumber company.

Tag of war between Storrs and Castle Gate Odd Fellows; box cigars, Utah station; box cigars, White House Bar.

Tag of war, free for all; box of cigars, Northern Bar; no second prize.

Barrel rolling contest, free for all; hat rack, Eastern Utah Furniture company; \$2.50 hat, Price-Style Shop.

Egg race, for ladies only; \$2.50 coupon book, Price Trading company; twenty-five pounds sugar, Price Co-Op.

Back race, men and free for all; hat, Golden Rule store; accident policy for \$2500, A. B. Hunter.

Married women's race; fifty pounds flour, Price Commission company; two and a half pounds coffee, Garden Store.

Peanut race, for men only; one man's subscription to The Sun; one dollar in laundry work, CH Laundry.

Bread and milk contest; box candy, Pallas Candy company; sack imported corn meal, Vigils Bros.

Farmers' race; \$2.00 in blacksmithing, J. J. Lloyd; four meals, New York Cafe.

Quitting contest, jar beans; hundred pounds flour, McKane Forwarding company; no second prize offered.

Amount of gate receipts to grounds; ladies' first prize, \$1.50 hat, Bonnie Kennedy, Millinery; men's first prize, slab of bacon, Eastern Utah Wholesale company; girls' prize, box chewing gum, P. M. Ramsey; boys' prize, case soda water, Price Bottling Works.

Baseball game; winners, box cigars; first home run, a great deal of candy, Miles' barber shop; first two-base hit, four (fifty-cent) meals, Kopy Lunch Room.

MUTUAL INSURANCE

Discussing the subject of MUTUAL insurance in his annual report, John James, insurance commissioner of the State of Utah, says:

"Since the law of Utah does not specifically exempt policyholders in MUTUAL companies from assessment in case of insolvency, while the laws of some other states do make this exemption, it is thought that an injustice would be suffered by the citizens of Utah if the companies should go into a receivership. While the court might decide that the citizens of other states are liable for assessment for unpaid losses, it would be much more likely to reach that decision in the case of Utah citizens where no specific exemption law is found."

This agency represents only OLD LINE companies that pay their losses without quibbling or going to the courts—STOCK companies. We make and maintain our own rates, independent of "the fire insurance trust"—board companies. Companies with the largest capital, assets and surpluses to policyholders.

Fire, fidelity, plate glass, accident, health, employers' liability, steam boiler, automobile, rent and live stock insurance. "We'll go your bonds." Telephone, write, wire or call on us in person. A representative of the agency will call upon request. "No trouble to show goods."

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