

# WESTERN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE

OGDEN, UTAH



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**OGDEN PACKING & PROVISION CO.**

Ogden, Utah

## FEEDING PLANT EXTENSION BEGUN

Increase Capacity From 400 to 500 Per Cent—Will Supply Product for General Commercial Field.

Workmen started this week on the excavating for the new buildings of the Hansen Livestock & Feeding company plant west of Ogden. Through the additions that are to be constructed the plant's capacity in making of livestock feeds will be increased from 400 to 500 per cent. So successful has been the use of Lucerno, the feed made at the Hansen mill, that the company has decided to make the enlargement both to handle its own business and to supply the product in the general commercial field for other Utah and Idaho farmers and feeders.

Lucerno is made entirely from intermountain products, being composed of alfalfa, western grain and molasses from the western sugar factories. Prior to the Hansen plant being established, balanced rations such as this could only be secured in Utah by buying shipments made from eastern points.

The first shipment of Lucerno made to other feeders was sent to Fielding, Utah, by the Hansen company during the past week, a carload lot being handled.

The Hansen company is now engaging heavily in the hog feeding business, as well as handling cattle and sheep. This will mean the utilization of the mill's products during the summer season although most of the Hansen cattle that have not been entirely fattened and made ready for market will be on the ranges during the summer months.

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## FORMER DETECTIVE STOCKYARD FOREMAN

Walter Moore, formerly a detective on the Ogden city police force, and for the past several months a yard foreman at the local railroad yards, has been appointed foreman at the stock yards. Walter is widely known, and what is more, he is favorably known, and his appointment augurs well for the stockmen. From what is known of Walter, it is certain that everybody who has dealing with him will get a fair and square deal, but there will be no favorites.

## "CHEAPER RATIONS FOR SHEEP PEN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Breeding ewes consume comparatively large quantities of roughage and need but little grain. Of this roughage corn stover and oat straw may well form an important and economical part, but they should be supplemented by other feeds containing more protein. Sheep will eat about 25 to 35 per cent of the total weight of the stover, leaving the stalks. Wheat straw is not so valuable for sheep feeding as oat straw, while eye straw has practically no value in sheep rations.

## POTATO-FED STEERS ARE PROFITABLE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Conserving potatoes that would otherwise have been allowed to rot, by feeding them to cattle, is a new method of conservation practiced by A. M. Russell of Gill, Colo. Mr. Gill marketed the steers at \$16.10, average weight 1117 pounds, making a very handsome profit on the deal, and he is convinced that conservation pays.

Some weeks ago Mr. Russell marketed the last of his cattle fed during the winter from his feed lots. He had a lot of potatoes in his cellar, and a week or two later he went to Greeley to see what he could sell them for. After going from one dealer to another he became convinced that it would be impossible to move the potatoes and that unless he did something with them himself they would rot in his cellar before he could sell them.

"Well, I am not going to let these potatoes rot," he said to the last dealer he talked to, "but am going to convert them into food of some kind." The next day he got on the train and went to Denver and bought a carload of steers, paying 11.65 for them. He took them home and began feeding them potatoes and straw, and that is all the ration they have had during the six weeks they were on feed.

"They did not get on full feed until about two weeks ago," said Mr. Russell, "but for two weeks have been eating nicely and gaining rapidly. I fed the potatoes raw. The steers made a gain during the six weeks on feed of 81 pounds each and the gain in price of \$4.45 per cwt. makes a very nice profit on the deal—a profit of more than \$50 per head, which pays a good price for the potatoes and in addition converts into food value a lot of product that I would have been compelled to allow to rot for want of a market."

## SILAGE USED IN FEEDING CATTLE

Corn Fodder Is Gradually Being Replaced in Corn Belt Sections.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
In many sections of the corn belt corn fodder is being replaced gradually by silage in the ration for beef animals. Where there are enough animals to justify the building of a silo the feeding of silage is usually the more economical practice of the two, as a much larger proportion of the stover can be utilized as silage than otherwise. Not only is the corn plant more fully utilized, but cattle usually do better on silage than on a dry ration.

Expensive Feed.  
Silage, because of the grain that it contains and because of the expense of putting it up, is a relatively expensive feed; consequently in localities where large amounts of cheap, rough feeds are available the silo may not always prove economical. However, when such roughage is scarce and high priced the feeding of silage usually will pay. This would be especially true if, instead of cutting their highest yielding corn, the farmers habitually would select that part of the crop having the least grain. The silo is of especial value in helping to make the most of the corn crop in years when the corn is badly damaged by drought or when because of frosts it does not get a chance to mature.

In years when hay and grain are both high, the putting of husked stover into the silo should prove profitable. Although this practice has not been extensively followed, the results that have been reported seem satisfactory.

Fed in Moderate Amount.  
In an investigation conducted by specialists of the United States department of agriculture, which included a study of nearly 500 stock farms in the corn belt states, it was found that silage is an excellent feed for breeding animals, but that from the standpoint of economy it ordinarily should be fed only in moderate amounts and that it should not replace too much of the cheap roughage. One hundred of the farms (or nearly one-fifth of those under consideration) were feeding silage, and their average winter feed bill was \$16 per head. On twenty-nine of these farms approximately 12 per cent of the ration was silage, an average of three-fourths of a ton being fed to the cow. As 41 per cent of the feed was made up of cheap roughage, the silage displayed only fodder and the more expensive hay and grains. The average cost of wintering the cows on these farms was \$14. The average quantity of silage fed on the next 50 farms was 1.8 tons, nearly one-third of the ration being made up of this feed. Although the cows on these farms received 100 feed units less feed, their winter-feed bill was \$16.53. In the next group, 21 farms, silage constituted one-half of the ration, the cows receiving an average of 2.75 tons each. As only one-fourth of this ration was composed of the cheaper roughage, the average feed bill for these cows was \$17 although they received 400 feed units less than did the cows in the first group. It is evident that on the farms in this third group silage was replacing too largely the cheaper farm by-products.

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Mr. Russell was highly pleased with the price received for his steers and with his experiment in feeding them potatoes—an experiment which others who have potatoes they cannot market may follow with profit to themselves.

—Exchange.

Otto Meek, Vice Pres. and Mgr.

H. W. Dunn, Pres.

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Ogden Horse Sale & Commission Co.

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15,000 head choice cross-bred yearling ewes, to be delivered after shearing, in. To responsible parties will sell partly on time in band lots of 2,500 head or more. 2,000 head ewes, sheared, 4, 5 and 6 year olds, with lamb at side, dropped in February. Will sell in lots to suit.

## A CAR LOAD OR A TRAIN LOAD

## TWENTIETH INFANTRY TO LEAVE SALT LAKE

SALT LAKE, May 25.—Information received here from Washington, D. C., is to the effect that the Twentieth infantry is to be filled to war strength and sent from Fort Douglas to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.

The regiment is to become part of an infantry brigade of a new army division to be formed and trained at that

camp for future service abroad, it is understood.

When the information was first received here that the regiment was to be filled to war strength of 3640 men at once, it was the belief and hope of officers and men that the regiment would be sent to France as soon as its quota had been obtained and equipped. But now, it appears, there is to be further delay before the regiment is able to go across the ocean.

It is known that a division is being formed at Camp Fremont for training, and the regiment from this post, it is said, will be the basis of the infantry brigade of this division. In view of this, it is expected that just as soon as the regiment is filled to strength and equipped it will receive orders to en-

train here for the California camp. How long it will remain at Camp Fremont is, of course, uncertain.

### ALL THERE BUT THE POP.

Mother was out and Sister. She was putting on her best blouse, so six-year-old Bobby had to entertain Sue's young man. As is the way with his kind, he began to ply the unfortunate caller with questions.

"Mr. Brown," he began, "what is a popinjay?"

"Why—er—a popinjay is a—eh—yain bird."

"Are you a bird, Mr. Brown?"

"No, of course not."

"Well, that's funny. Mother said you were a popinjay and father said there was no doubt about your being a jay, and Sue said there didn't seem to be much chance of your popin, and now you say you aren't a bird at all."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

## Western Livestock Commission Co.

J. A. LEE, Manager

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Ogden Stockyards, Phones 2359-N-W and 687.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A contribution of \$2,000,000 to the Red Cross war fund by the Rockefeller Foundation was announced today.

STOCK MARKET REPORT ON PAGE EVEN, FIRST SECTION.