

HIGHEST PRICE FOR PAST YEAR FOR LAMBS

SELLING AT TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS AT KANSAS CITY.

Feeders Scarce and in Strong Demand Everywhere Throughout the East—First Wool to Reach Price This Spring Comes From the Reservation Country, But No Sale As Yet.

The Sun Special Service. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—Western supplies of cattle combined increased ten thousand head over last Monday and twelve thousand over a year ago. Hogs and sheep decreased. There, twelve thousand cattle, eleven thousand hogs and forty-three hundred sheep, slightly less in all kinds compared with a week ago. Cattle prices ruled strong ten to twenty-five cents higher with new record tops, sheep advanced fifteen to twenty-five cents with fed and spring lambs at \$21.00, while hogs reacted steady to ten cents lower than Saturday's close. Regardless of the general prediction of decreasing supplies, local receipts of fat cattle held up remarkably well. Trade was active and strong at ten to fifteen cents higher and in extreme cases fully twenty-five cents up. Horned natives sold at \$16.50, only forty cents under the previous record top and many pulpers above \$18.75 and up to \$19.40. Lowest plain light-weights, \$14.75. Big string at \$15.50—last week the same cattle went at \$14.60. Butcher grades sold quickly and strong to fifteen cents higher. Mixed \$14.15, heifers, \$12.50. Arizona cows \$7.75 to \$10.25, calves \$5.75 to \$12.00 and bulls \$3.25. In stockers and feeders there was a light run and a better feeling in early competition. Feeders scarce, unevenly higher and up to \$12.25. Stockers ranged up to \$13.10 and all kinds firmer than the close of last week. Stock cows and heifers scarce and firm. Breeding heifers up to \$11.75. Stock calves in stronger request. Weighty Panhandles \$11.50 to \$12.50. Loss of ten thousand head of hogs in the West as compared with last Monday, but a gain of thirty-six thousand over a year ago. Here eleven thousand against fourteen thousand a week ago. Trade generally opened five to ten cents lower. Pigs active and twenty-five cents higher. Butchers and lights favored. Top, \$17.85 and bulk \$17.25 to \$17.55 against \$17.15 top and \$16.75 to \$17.10 bulk last Monday. Late clearance good at decline. Western supplies of sheep normal, though eight thousand head less than a year ago. Local supply fifteen hundred under last Monday with forty-three hundred. Quality good. Fat sheep and goats scarce and firmer. Lambs fifteen to twenty-five cents higher. Texas spring lambs and Colorado fed at \$21.00, the highest price of the year. Feeders scarce and in strong request.

PLANT THE HOG FEEDS NOW, ADVICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Last year's experience has shown that hograisers in this state must care for themselves in the matter of feeds. At present most breeders can care for their hogs with what pasture is available, this supplemented by whatever grains are on hand or the comparatively small amounts of feed that might have to be bought. Now is the time to plan on raising the feeds for next season's operations. Indications are that hullless barley will be scarce and as barley is one of our main feeding grains we should plant as much of it as is possible under existing conditions. Blue feed barley, however, can be had in sufficient amount and no doubt will be planted extensively by many feeders. The farm on which alfalfa is grown should also have field peas for feeding later in the season. Feeds of the Canada and the San Luis Valley varieties are good and can be obtained without difficulty. Provided such a farm has plenty of water, about three pounds of Dwarf Essex rape to the acre should be planted with the peas, and the combination fed after using alfalfa. Spring rye is somewhat scarce, so it will be a good plan to arrange to have some rye planted this fall.

At elevations varying from fifty-five hundred feet for Northern Utah to seven thousand feet for Southern Utah, white flint corn may be grown successfully. The Australian white flint corn is a good variety, but there are also other varieties that will do as well. There is no need of mentioning the value of this grain which is the best for all feeding purposes. Mangos are good and should be planted if the farmer is not in a sugar beet section, but where sugar beets grow well there is no need to plant mangos. On some of the newer irrigated lands where alfalfa may not be available a very good substitute will be found in waxy which makes excellent pasture and should be sown about eight to ten pounds to the acre.

If rape is planted on this newly irrigated land and a crop of field peas is also planted on a separate field—to prevent hogs trampling the young peas while pasturing rape—the two crops will afford an abundance of good feed. This kind of a farm can also supply barley, fall rye, mangos and corn, where climatic conditions are favorable. Dry land farms can grow fall rye, some varieties of flint corn which are adapted to dry land conditions, and sorghums as forage. Sudan grass is another source of forage on dry land and when planted in rows will require from five to eight pounds of seed per acre.

By communicating with any county agent one can get in touch with persons having any of the above named seeds or varieties provided the local supply is not large or complete enough for your use. The important thing for us is to raise feeds for our future live stock activities and not risk having to buy high priced feed from outside the state.

RAIDERS WARNING SENT OUT BY THE LIVE STOCK BOARD

Danger to all live stock at this particular season of the year on account of rabies has impelled the state live stock commission to issue an urgent warning, which was sent out during the past week by Thomas Hodgson, secretary of the board. In the warning, circular it is pointed out that rabies, sometimes known as hydrophobia, is prevalent in Box Elder, Weber, Teton, Juab, Sanpete, Millard, Beaver and Iron counties. The circular goes on to urge care upon owners of live stock, as follows:

"All animals, domestic and wild, are susceptible. It is a fact that the disease is conveyed from one animal to another. The animal that is affected is nervous, excitable and consequently aggressive and will likely injure any other with which it comes in contact. In this way the disease is spread. Animals whose weapons, both offensive and defensive, are teeth and claws, are to be considered the most dangerous as infecting agencies. It is a lamentable fact that in the above districts the coyotes are infected, and, while it is proving destructive to these undesirable, it cannot be expected that it will be the means of their complete extermination.

"At this season of the year, when the hocks are moving from the winter pasture to the shearingpens and lambing ranges, the officials of the live stock board and the United States biological survey wish to sound a note of warning to the stockmen, and urge their co-operation in the prevention of the spread of this dread disease, entailing loss not only of live stock, but of human life. This can be done by killing all dogs that have been bitten by animals suspected of being infected with rabies and using proper precautions at time of shearing, and, while passing through towns, by insuring their sheep dogs."

WORK OF TAKING OVER WOOL IS NOW GOING STEADILY ON

Small stocks of desirable wools, especially domestic grades, have brought about a reduction of sales, though demand for wool not subject to the government's options is just as keen as previously noted, says Bradstreet's. The work of taking over the wools for the government is going on steadily, and those whose operations in this direction show a loss are reconcoiled, if not happy. Announcement is made from the quartermaster general's office that no wools are to be taken that grade forty or below, that the taking over of forty-fours to fifty-sixes will be continued indefinitely, and that no finer wools than fifty-sixes will be taken that were bought prior to April 1st, though the government reserves the right to take over fine wools

UTAH WOOLMEN IN FAVOR OF THE OPTION

BOSTON, MASS., TRADE TACTICS ARE CAMOUFLAGED.

Clips Throughout Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and the West Generally Expected to Begin to Move This Week and Next At Fifty to Fifty-Six Cents Delivered Aboard Cars.

Announcement by the Boston wool trade that it will not buy, sell or offer any more wool until it receives a reply from the government relative to the option on wool offered the government by the trade, is looked upon by Utah sheepmen and woolmen as a sort of business "camouflage" on the part of the Boston wool trade designed to influence the wool market of the West. It is declared that the wool trade is anxious to have the government accept the option, thereby fixing a price basis for the dealers at the high figure of sixty to seventy cents, which was the market price on April 9th when the option was offered. The wool producers indicate that the dealers are looking after their own interests in the matter of attempting to have the government set a price that would become a basis for dealers' prices in the future. Utah woolmen declare their belief that the government will not accept the option and that there is no cause for alarm or uneasiness on the part of the Western wool producers.

"In April, 1911, shortly after the declaration of war," says B. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers' association, "the Boston wool trade association offered the government all wool on hand at the market price of wool on the date of the offer. As that was shortly after the starting of hostilities and the government did not know its needs, the government was unable to accept the offer and it was rejected. Then, on July 26, 1917, the wool trade again offered all the wool on hand at the market price prevailing on July 30th. The prices advanced considerably between the time of the first and second offers, but the government accepted the second offer and took about six million five hundred thousand pounds of wool for which it paid the dealer an average price of sixty-two cents per pound. The amount of wool taken was not large, and the transaction was not important.

"On April 9, 1918, the Boston wool trade offered the wool on hand and on route to the government at the market price on April 9, 1918. If the government accepts the offer, it will mean any territory wool suitable for government use taken will cost the government from sixty-five to seventy cents a pound. That would be about the Boston value of territory wools suitable for government purposes. The wool trade has agreed that it will buy or sell any more wool until the government advises as to whether or not it will accept the offer of April 9th. Naturally, after offering all his wool on hand to the government at a given price, the dealer would not be expected to buy any more or sell until he had heard from the government on the matter. I don't feel that this action should concern woolgrowers of the West in any way whatsoever. It is more than likely that the government will advise the dealer at some time next week that it will not accept the offer. If it does accept the offer, it will be fine for the Western woolgrower, for it fixes that basis of value for the movement this year of wool suitable for government use.

"However, we have not the slightest notion that the government will interfere in any way at all with the marketing of this year's wool. So far as we are concerned, Quartermaster General Goodhale settled that question when he officially advised the Boston wool trade that it is not the intention of the quartermaster's corps of the war department to interfere in the marketing of this year's domestic clip. "I believe the Western wool clip will begin to move some time next week at prices ranging from fifty to fifty-six cents a pound."

bought on or after April 1st. Shearing has begun at several places in the West, and an occasional clip has been bought for Eastern account at high prices, but there has been no contracting. It is claimed, and it is predicted that there will be no general buying until the government's policy regarding the domestic clip is more clearly defined. Prices are strong, but fear of government interference prevents a runaway market.

PLENTY OF STORAGE ROOM IN LARGE EASTERN CITIES

Fears on the part of Western woolmen that there would not be sufficient storage facilities in the Eastern markets to handle this season's clip are allayed by information just received by Secretary S. W. McClure of the National Woolgrowers' association. This is that Boston, Mass., wool trade has more storage this year than last, and that the National Wool Warehouse and Storage company has storage capacity for fifty million pounds. In discussing the situation last Saturday, McClure said:

"It has been reported that there were not sufficient storage facilities in Boston and other wool centers to care for this year's wool. On learning of this rumor the National Woolgrowers' association at once wired the Boston Wool Trade association asking that organization if it had ample storage facilities for this year's wool and whether or not it was prepared to unload cars promptly on arrival. "In reply to this inquiry we received the gratifying statement that it had more storage room for wool in Boston this year than last, and that it is well prepared to unload cars and store the

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entire American clip promptly on its arrival at the market. The National Wool Warehouse also advises us that it has storage facilities for fifty million pounds.

"The National Woolgrowers' association has advised the government railroad officials of this fact, and we believe it will assist in obtaining a sufficient supply of cars to handle the entire domestic clip."

HIG LOTS OF WOOL BEGIN TO SHOW UP IN THIS CITY

Jep Thomas of the Utah Basin country has the distinction of bringing in the first wool this season to Price in the first of the week. His consignment consists of some three hundred bags that will average more than three hundred pounds each. It is being left with Price Commission company for storage in its new warehouse until such time as it is sold or sent East as the case may be. William Coleman is the second grower to come in with two hundred bags.

Matt Gilmour of Price Commission company figures that this year's clip sent into Price will run about three thousand bags, and that most of it will be held here until such time as the government is heard from as to prices and contracts. Most woolgrowers locally are expecting sixty to sixty-five cents for the Eastern Utah clip and will be disappointed if this is not

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(Continued on page four)

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