

plans to sell stock in Utah in the proposed National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company of Chicago, has made the announcement that stock will be sold hereafter through the directors of the Utah Wool Growers' association. Directors, armed with literature containing information about the proposition, will go among the sheepmen in the various counties soon and explain the advantages of all interesting themselves.

The capital stock of the Chicago company will be \$25,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 has been set aside as Utah's share. If fully subscribed, the stock will allow Utah sheepmen to store all their wool in the Chicago warehouse to await a favorable market.—Herald.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS IN WASHINGTON.

The much talked-of inventory of the Nation's resources is now practically completed. To consider the material it has brought together the National Conservation Commission has just announced its first full meeting for Tuesday, December 1, in Washington. At that meeting the first steps will be taken toward putting into tangible shape the results of the six months' hard work on taking stock of the country's waters, forests, lands, and minerals.

One week later, after the Commission has gone over the inventory, it will hold a joint meeting in Washington with the Governors of the States and Territories, or their representatives. At this meeting the inventory will be further discussed and the report which the President has requested the Commission to make to him by January 1, will be formulated.

With less than six months in which to make the inventory, the four branches into which the Commission is divided, aided by the co-operation of the Government departments, have brought together what is probably the most useful collection of facts about the material things on which national industry and progress are based that has ever been assembled at one time. Reports presenting these facts and pointing out their significance have been prepared. These reports, summarized and indexed, will be submitted to the Commission at its coming meeting.

All through the summer general in-

terest in the work and object of the Conservation Commission has been growing. The public is now well posted on a subject of which only a few specialists had knowledge at the time of the Conference of Governors and experts at the White House, in May.

The Governors carried the spirit of the conference home with them to their own people, and have kept things moving ever since by appointing State Commissions to study local problems, by writing and speaking upon the subject of conservation, and by keeping in close and helpful touch with the National Commission. They are ready to take part in the approaching joint meeting. The bare announcement that it had been set for December 8 resulted in a number of acceptances before the formal invitation of the Commission had even got into the mails.

When the conservation movement was started, specific information about the actual state of our resources was partly wanting, partly inaccessible. Certain facts were broadly known. It was at least unquestionable that our resources had been wastefully used, and that some of them, notably the mines, were sure in time to be completely exhausted, while others, for example the forests, could still be kept perpetually useful by right management. The first work was to get the facts, to show exactly what the situation was and how it could be improved by measures that would work. Without an inventory of the resources which should show the present condition of the resources and the way to develop them to the best advantage, conservation was in danger of staying up in the air.

But the work is now practically done. The facts are there, in dollars and cents, tons of coal, board feet of timber, acre-feet and horse-power of water, acres of land. And the possible reform measures have been weighed. The final report to the President will be the necessary supplement to the address at the White House Conference. The note of these addresses was a note of warning. The report is expected to show that the warning must be heeded if the exhaustion of natural resources is not, one day, to impoverish the nation, and it will also undoubtedly bring out how the country's resources

can be developed so as to last the longest possible time and serve the greatest good of the people.

MORE THAN THEY WANTED.

On his trip homeward by trolley a tired business man was much annoyed by the conduct of three middle-aged ladies who stood near him. They were evidently just returning from a summer tour. All the seats in the car were occupied, but they seemed determined that he should offer one of them his seat.

He screened himself behind his paper and listened to plainly audible remarks about the decline of gallantry in the present age. This grated on his nerves, so he arose, and with a profound bow, addressed the three.

"Will the oldest of you ladies honor me by accepting my place?"

Whereupon they became interested in the advertisements over the windows, and the man triumphantly resumed his seat.

THE ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR.

Among seven distinguished men who were to speak at the opening exercises of a new school was a professor well known for his lapses of memory. But his speech was clear that night, and as he seated himself his loving wife felt that he had fully earned the burst of applause that followed, and she clapped her little hands enthusiastically. Then her cheeks crimsoned.

"Did you see anything amusing about the close of my address, my dear?" asked the Professor as they started for home. "It seemed as if I heard sounds suggestive of merriment about me."

"Well, dear," said she, "of all the people who applauded your address, you clapped the loudest and longest."

PUBLIC SPEAKERS—TAKE NOTICE.

A well known dramatist was discussing a rather tiresome drama.

"It was such a drama," he said, "that a French playwright read the other day before a committee of the

French Society of Comedy. As the author plodded through his second act he heard an odd sound, and looked up, to see a man asleep and breathing heavily. He was greatly annoyed.

"Monsieur," he said, 'monsieur, wake up. Please remember, monsieur, that I am reading this play to the committee in order to get its opinion. How can a man who is asleep give an opinion?'"

"How?" said the drowsy one with a yawn. 'Easily enough. Sleep is an opinion.'"

BLASTS FROM THE TRUMPET.

If the sarcasm of the "blasts" hurt you get from under.

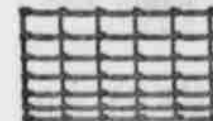
What a pity some people haven't a brain the equal of their ambition.

Well say, are not some of you people tired riding in the church ambulance?

If you do not enjoy attending the prayermeeting may be there is something wrong with YOU.

U.S.W. FIELD and HOG FENCE

Highest quality—superior lock—easily erected—strong—low priced.



Write us, stating what you can use and we will name you special delivered price. We make the largest line of poultry, lawn and field fencing in the country.

DeKalb, Illinois
Kansas City, Missouri

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Owing to our extensive circulation, market reports must be closed Wednesday noon. Figures quoted are Salt Lake wholesale prices. These quotations are given at the request of many subscribers and are furnished and corrected weekly by the responsible firm of Vogeler Seed and Produce Co.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery butter, 25 to 30c; cheese, full cream, 14 to 15c.

Vegetables.

Cabbage, per lb., 1c.; Potatoes, 80c per cwt.

Poultry and Eggs.

Live hens 11 to 12c. per lb.
Dressed hens 12 to 13c per lb.
Eggs, strictly fresh, per case, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Grain, Hay and Flour.

Wheat, per 100 lbs., \$1.60; corn, 100 lbs., \$1.80; chop corn, 100 lbs., \$1.85; oats, per 100 lbs., \$1.60; barley, per 100 rolled, \$1.35; bran, per 100 lbs., \$1.25; flour, high patent per 100 lbs., \$2.40; straight grade, per 100 lbs., \$2.20; alfalfa, baled, 55c. cwt.; timothy, baled, 70c. cwt.; straw, baled, 35c.

Honey.

Honey, case, \$2.75 and \$3.00, extracted, 7c. lb.

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