

TOP LAMBS AT KANSAS CITY SELLING FOR \$19.10

MARKET SOME HIGHER FIRST OF PRESENT WEEK.

Strong Demand For Good Kinds of Cattle, But All Others Are Slow to Get Rid of Lately—Top On Hogs Reaches Eighteen-Fifty—Quotations Locally and Elsewhere.

The Sun Special Service
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10.—(Cattle receipts today seventeen thousand head and the market steady on native steers. Others slow at ten to fifteen cents lower. Top \$16.50. Hog supply thirteen thousand head. Market fifteen to twenty-five cents higher. Top \$18.50 and bulk \$17.00 to \$18.15. Sheep receipts ten thousand head. Market fifteen to twenty-five cents lower. Top on lambs \$19.10. Hens \$13.50. Choice to prime steers continue very scarce regardless of the fact that receipts were seventeen thousand head. With this number of cattle on the market one would expect a few loads of choice steers. However, the bulk runs to the plain mediumweight kind. Colorado jumpers topped the market today, forty-four head from Fort Collins averaging twelve hundred and thirty-five pounds sold for \$16.50, the top. Good choice steers are in demand, while others are closing ten to fifteen cents lower. Butcher grades about steady, good cows selling for \$12.00 to \$15.00 and cullers for \$5.50 to \$6.50, bulls steady at \$9.50 to \$12.50 and veal calves steady, selling from \$11.50 to \$14.00. Others dull. Stockers and feeders slow and irregular. There is a good demand for the good kind. Others are slow to move, feeders selling from \$11.50 to \$15.00, stockers from \$10.50 to \$14.50 and stock cows and heifers selling from \$8.00 to \$10.00. Hog supply today thirteen thousand head. The market opened ten to twenty cents higher over Friday's, close and closed fifteen to twenty-five cents higher with a good clearance. Top today \$18.50, medium and butchers selling from \$17.75 to \$18.35, lights from \$17.50 to \$18.00 and bulk selling from \$17.60 to \$18.15. Pigs \$13.00 to \$17.00. With ten thousand here today, the bulk being Californians of the feeder kind, the market closed fifteen to twenty-five cents lower. Top lambs today are \$19.10 and ewes \$13.50. No yearlings or wethers on the market.

WAGES FOR SHEEPSHEARERS MUST COME DOWN, SAYS ILL.

Recommendation that Utah sheepmen fix a standard wage for herders and camp leaders and a definite rate for shearing is contained in five thousand circular letters mailed throughout the state by C. B. Stewart, secretary of the Utah Woolgrowers' association. The wage suggested for herders is seventy-five dollars and six dollars for camp leaders in each case. According to Stewart within the last three years the pay of this class of help has advanced from fifty dollars and forty dollars a month, respectively, to an uncertain figure at present. Some herders have received as high as ninety dollars and a hundred dollars a month and board during the past season. This figure is exorbitant, thinks Stewart, in view of the fact that board for the herders and camp leaders has trebled in the last three years. "It now costs," says Stewart, "a dollar and a half a day to feed a man on the range, whereas three years ago fifty cents was the usual basis." The shearing figure which the woolgrowers will try to make standard is 125 cents a head when board is furnished and fourteen cents when the shearer boards himself. Ratification of the recommendations is looked for at the annual woolgrowers' convention to be held at Salt Lake City April 1st, next.

STABILIZING OF PORK PRICES IS TERMINATED

Removal of pork and pork products from the export prohibition list is announced by the war trade board effective last Friday. At the same time the board rescinded the regulations by which all applications for licenses to export these commodities to European destinations were required to bear a certificate from the food administration showing that the administration had approved the sale price. The statement regarding the board's action said in part: "The practical effect of this action of the war trade board is to destroy the ability of the United States food administration to further stabilize the price of live hogs. It was the desire and has been the endeavor of the food administration to continue this stabilization as heretofore and until March 1st, when the normal marketing period of hogs farrowed in the spring of 1918 would have terminated."

Lower Rates Are Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Lower freight rates in many cases on shipments of live stock in southwestern territory were, in effect, provided today by an order of the interstate commerce commission suspending op-

SOME ESSENTIALS IN SHEEP-RAISING.

Sheepraising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor, but does require study and continuous attention. The beginner may acquire experience with less than twenty ewes, but for economy of time and fencing, and to assure proper care, flocks of sixty or more ewes are better. In most cases lambs are most profitable if made ready for market at about four months, weighing sixty-five to seventy-five pounds. Unless the flock has a very large territory to range over it is necessary to make divisions of the pasture or to use seeded forage crops. This permits the change of grazing ground necessary to insure the health and thrift of the lambs.

eration of long and short haul regulations affecting this class of traffic. The rule, which affects both federal controlled and non-controlled lines, reads: "When two or more routes of railroads composed of lines parties to this tariff shall be in operation between shipping point and point of destination, the lowest rate applicable via any of such routes shall be applied via the other routes excepting the freight for transportation between such points. The rates from or to intermediate points shall not be affected except that the rates from or to the intermediate points shall not exceed the distance scale of rates prescribed herein for like distances, and provided further that the rate to the intermediate point shall not exceed the lowest combination of local rates."

Government Wool Sold.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 8.—The government today took the first steps toward disposing of the immense stock of wool it is holding in Portland by conducting an auction sale at which 1,150,000 pounds were offered by Charles H. Green, United States wool administrator and distributor. The amount sold was more than 700,000 pounds, the remainder not bringing the minimum price. The total proceeds were about \$300,000. The sale included all varieties of wools from the Pacific Northwest, together with a number of lots of California sourced wools. The demand was heaviest for the lower grades. Prices ranged from twenty-six to forty-nine cents for fine and fine medium; thirty-three to fifty-two cents for three-eighths clothing; twenty-six to fifty-one cents for the half blood clothing; thirty-nine to forty-two cents for common and broad, and seventeen to twenty-eight cents for inferior wools.

Red Cross Calf Call.

County chairmen of the various Red Cross beef committees in the several counties throughout the state are sending out a call for heifer calves. These calves are to be sold at the fall stock show which is to be held in Salt Lake City the first week in April. The money derived from the sale of calves donated will not go into the general Red Cross fund. Each chapter will receive the exact net amount of money derived from the sale of calves contributed by them. R. J. Shields, manager of the Salt Lake county chapter of the Red Cross, requests that all heifer calf committees send in a report as to how many calves will be sent so that adequate accommodations may be arranged for the same. All cattle must be shipped in as to reach Salt Lake City by April 9th, as judging and the award of prizes begin on that date.

Cold Storage Meats.

Meats held in cold storage in the United States at the end of February, 1919, greatly exceed in quantity the amount held at the same time in 1918, according to a report just received by Commissioner Walter M. Boyden of the state dairy and food department from the bureau of markets associated with the federal department of agriculture. Increases in the different meats, including salt pork, run all the way from 21 per cent to 88.6 per cent. There is also a substantial increase in creamery butter held in cold storage.

WITH THE LIVE STOCKMEN OF THIS SECTION OF UTAH

Owing to the great shortage of horses in Europe and the demand for tonnage in this country it is probable that the United States will sell in France all its war horses now over-seas. An effort will be made at the next annual meeting of the Utah Woolgrowers convention to have the state stock board issue a general order for all sheepowners in Utah to dip their herds. The hogpen recently sold by the government at auction at the range and rangeland stations brought an average of seventy-five dollars. They cost an average of a hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Coke Roberts, a steer buyer from Hayden, Colo., was in Moab a few days ago meeting with local cattlemen and negotiating for their steers. Roberts made an offer of forty-five dollars for yearlings and sixty-five dollars for two-year-olds. While most of the cattlemen have as yet refused to him, it is understood that some of them will at the prices offered. Shearing will begin at Moab and at the Jensen corral, the latter over south of Price, about the 10th of April. Some sixty thousand are expected to be put through at the former place and some fifty thousand at the latter. Owners are talking twelve

(Continued on page eight.)

MANY NEW FLOCKS OF SHEEP SINCE LAST SEASON

SIZE AND QUALITY OF LAMBS DETERMINE PROFITS.

Specialists of the Department of Agriculture At the National Capital Point Out Things That Should Be Known By Amateur Engaging In Stockraising Everywhere.

Correspondence The Sun.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Many new flocks of sheep were established in the farming states last year and this spring their owners will for the first time experience the lambing and shearing seasons. Spring which is the lambing and shearing season, is the harvest period of the sheepman, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture, and the size and quality of these crops determine the profits. At this time extra attention should be given to the ewes and lambs. In no other way can time be used to better advantage on the farm. If the ewes have not been properly fed and cared for during the fall and winter the crops of lambs and wool can be neither large nor of high quality. It is the weak, thin ewes that require most attention in the lambing season, though previous mistakes cannot be remedied at that time. On the other hand, failure to be constantly near by while the lambs are arriving may mean the raising of only an 80 or 90 per cent crop of lambs where a 125 per cent increase—considering that many ewes will have twins—can readily be realized from good shepherding of the flocks of nation quality.

In many sections it is most profitable to have lambs arrive in March or even earlier. One important advantage of this plan is that other work is then less urgent and full attention can be given to the ewes and the new arrivals. Another advantage gained by early lambing is that the lambs can be made sufficiently heavy and fat to market in June or July. Early marketing usually means higher prices, and it is especially desirable because the lambs are disposed of before the time of greater danger of injury by internal parasites. The ewes are stronger than those which arrive later in the season and are therefore kept for the breeding flock. They are less susceptible to injury caused by parasites, which is most serious in warm, damp periods of July or August.

The lamb that is born strong and vigorous, with a good dam, will need little care. Prompt attention given to the weak lamb immediately upon its arrival will frequently result in saving its life. In cold weather lambs should be wrapped in hot flannel cloths to prevent chilling, which may result in their death, and the cloths should be renewed as often as is necessary to keep the young animals warm. Milk should be given freely and the lamb returned to the ewe as soon as it is strong enough. Sometimes it may be necessary to feed the lamb with an infant's nursing bottle, giving a few teaspoonsful of milk every hour for a few hours until it is strong enough to nurse without assistance.

If lambs are to be sold at three to five months of age they may run with their dams until that time. The lambs kept for breeding purposes should be weaned at the same time and put on fresh pastures where there is no danger of stomach worms. Where the weaning is done at this time the ewes can be put in better condition for the fall breeding. The lambs are to be kept on the farm the best method of weaning is to leave them on the old pasture for three or four days, removing the ewes to a sandy pasture to check their milk flow. As soon as the lambs cease fretting for their dams they may be removed to fresh pastures. Ewes with large udders should be partially milked once every three days until they go dry.

BABY CHICKS ARE TO BE SOLD BY THE STATE

The poultry department of the Utah experiment station has just installed a steamship incubator with a capacity of eighteen hundred eggs. It will be used in connection with the incubation investigations which are being conducted at the station. The chicks hatched will be from the white leghorns which the station has been breeding for egg production and will be sold throughout the state to various parties in lots of not more than a hundred. Professor Alder, the station poultryman, now estimates that orders have been received within the last few months for at least thirty thousand baby chicks for spring delivery, of which not more than three thousand can be supplied.

An old saying was "the larger the leaves the better the bread," but the modern breadmaker changes it to "the smaller the leaves," etc.



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FORGOT WHAT HE NEEDED.
From the Republican, Mt. Gilliam, Colo. "The editor had an interesting experience some time ago, when a young gentleman came to this office and asked for a copy of the Morrow County Republican. He scrutinized it carefully when a copy was handed him, and then said: 'Now I know! What is it you are looking for?' We inquired, and he never hesitated a minute to say that he wanted a copy of the Morrow County Republican. He said that he had forgotten to mention that he wanted a copy of the Morrow County Republican." —Advt.

WARN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN WAR SAVING STAMPS
Word has been received by George T. Todd, state director of war savings, from Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, and A. S. Burleson, postmaster general, warning that traffic in war savings stamps is illegal because stamps are not negotiable. Reports have been received that many stamps were being secured from the original purchasers by dealers. A. M. Beckley, third assistant postmaster, who wrote for Burleson, says postmasters should not receive stamps which do not have the names of the purchaser on the certificate as stamps are not negotiable except by the original holder except in cases of death, or disability of the original holder, when the estate may require them. Holders of stamps are urged to keep them, as this form is obtainable by them at any postoffice where money orders are sold, after ten days written notice has been given.

There are nearly five hundred miles of single track electric railroad being operated in Utah, according to a report given out by Director Sam J. Rogers of the census bureau, United States department of commerce. Salaries and wages paid approximately \$1,500,000 each year. In 1907, when electric railways were young in Utah there were but about a hundred and twenty-five miles of single track in operation in the state.

For effectiveness is a string of graduated pearls worn with a simple dress.

Raglan and kimono sleeves appear on coats as often as the satin variety.

Rubber stamps and pads. The Sun