

LOWER PRICES ON SHEEP AT THE RIVER

PRICES RUNNING HIGHER, HOWEVER, THAN CHICAGO.

Lambs Without Plenty of Fat Not Selling Well and Feeders Are Advised Not to Send Them to the Markets—Pig Prices Take Sudden Drop and Sell Around Seventeen Dollars.

The Sun Special Service.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—Cattle receipts today twenty-five thousand and head and market steady to weak on steers and steady to strong on butcher stuff and stockers and feeders. Hogs today nine thousand head and the market five to ten cents lower. Top \$17.48. Sheep and lambs today eight thousand head. Market steady to weak and best lambs offered at \$17.00. All the markets had good runs of cattle today, ninety-one thousand at the five leading markets, as compared with fifty-three thousand at the same points the same day last year. There was nothing to stimulate trade, with the near approach of Thanksgiving, but packers have large requirements, and steers were wanted, though under pressure of the liberal run at all points prices were steady to weak today. No good fed steers were offered. Some short fed steers up to \$13.25, coked steers up to \$13.50 and range grass steers \$18.50 to \$19.75. Butcher cattle sold quickly at strong prices, following their big advance of last week. Best native cows \$10.50, range cows \$6.30 to \$9.00, canners \$5.25 to \$5.75, calves strong and best veals \$12.00. A large run of furcated Iowa men arrived today in search of feeders to consume soft corn, and as more soft corn is coming to the surface every day in other localities, the demand for feeders was heavy and prices stronger. Stock steers steady to strong. Feeders being \$8.00 to \$11.50, stock steers \$7.00 to \$9.75, including high bred Fankhams, yearlings and two at \$8.50 to \$9.75. Stock cows and heifers stronger, \$8.00 to \$7.50.

Today a good run of hogs at most points gave buyers another chance to get a concession and prices are off five to ten cents. Competition was keen for the moderate run here, and the best heavy hogs brought \$17.30, only five cents below the best price last week. Best medium weights sold at \$17.70 and best lights \$17.50. Bulk of sales \$17.30 to \$17.45. Pig prices took a sudden drop after Wednesday last week because of lack of support to the market by immune stock hog men. Best pigs today around \$16.00. However, country demand for immune stock hogs is insistent, and pig trade at the stockyards must continue healthy with a recovery of prices immediately. A large percentage of the fat hogs now coming have just completed service in hogging down fields of soft corn.

Local lamb prices have been running above Chicago recently, because of light receipts of well finished lambs. Nothing choice is here today. Best lambs \$17.00 and a large number of feeding lambs available at \$14.25 to \$14.75. Half-fat lambs do not sell well and feeders are advised not to ship them to market until better finished. Fed yearlings sold at \$14.00 today, weathers worth \$11.25 and fat ewes \$11.75.

Government Plans.

Hagenbarth reiterated his former statement that the movement curtailing the eating of mutton and lamb was a mistake, and that the food administration is desirous that the public shall substitute mutton and lamb for pork and beef wherever possible, because of the great demand for pork and beef for military consumption. The government has a plan for taking over all the big packing houses under the housing method, and fixing the price of pork at fifteen cents, delivered at the market. The next step will be regulation of beef prices, a more difficult matter than regulation of pork prices, as cattle vary widely in grade, quality and cost of raising. Regulation of lamb and mutton prices is likely to be reached last of all. There is already a great shortage of pork and pork products, which promises to become greater owing to the demand for fat abroad. Then this year's production was only 89 per cent of that of 1916.

All Should Co-Operate.

Hagenbarth contends that it is the patriotic duty of all shippers to unite in greater production, co-operating with the government to supply the nation's needs. He recently addressed a meeting of five hundred packers in Chicago and urged co-operation between packer and producer, and the maintenance of production at a high figure during the war. He held that unless sheepmen secured reasonable profits they could not continue in business. Hagenbarth also addressed a meeting of banking men in Milwaukee, urging extension of every aid in financing the men of that state who propose bringing the West's surplus stock of ewe lambs East for increasing local production. He also advised stockmen to be patient and make every effort to increase wool production which is far short of demand.

NO INCREASE IN NATIONAL FOREST GRAZING FEES

GOLDEN, Nov. 28.—On account of the abnormal conditions at present the secretary of agriculture has decided that the grazing fees on national forests should not be increased for the next grazing season at least. His position in the matter is outlined in a letter to T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Live Stock association, which is quoted below:

"The further study of the value of grazing privileges on lands within the different national forests, referred to in my letter of February 1, 1917, has been made during the past summer and indicates that in general the fees charged this year are still below the real value of the forage. In the meantime, however, many important changes have taken place due to the present war conditions, and stockmen have been called upon to overcome many difficulties in order to keep up the country's supply of beef, mutton, hides and wool, not only for our own use, but also to help meet the needs of the allies.

"In view of this situation, I have decided to defer action in connection with any further increase in grazing fees on the national forests for the present. Whether the postponement will continue until the close of the war I can not now determine, since I have no way of forecasting probable economic developments. For the time being the grazing fees now in force will be continued, with the exception of such minor changes as may seem advisable to adjust and correlate the fees between certain forests of groups of forests.

"In reference to the issuance of five

or ten-year permits which will not be subject to reduction during the period for which they are issued except for damage to the ranges or violation of their terms, I feel that this is also a matter which should be allowed to remain in abeyance. The demand for an increase in meat production and the necessity for stocking the forest ranges to the extreme limit of safety makes the issue of such permits inadvisable, because with them in force forest officers would not be able to make many readjustments and allotments which the present situation with reference to meat production may require.

"This matter will be kept in mind, however, and it will receive appropriate consideration whenever the existing conditions seem to justify action along this line."

DECREASED RECEIPTS SHOWN IN BOTH HOGS AND SHEEP

Shipments of cattle to markets have increased this year, by comparison with the same period of 1916, according to stockyard receipts reported to the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture. During the same period, market receipts of both hogs and sheep have decreased as compared with last year. In September, 1917, 2,242,125 cattle were received at forty-seven of the principal stockyards in the United States. For the same month in 1916, 2,737,419 cattle were reported. During the first eight months of 1917, 12,501,411 cattle were received in these stockyards and for the first eight months of 1916, 9,829,170 were received.

In September of this year 1,494,190 hogs came to these stockyards, while 2,256,920 hogs were received in September, 1916. Total hog receipts for the first eight months of 1917 were 24,278,474, while 27,943,472 were recorded the first eight months last year. There were 2,292,295 sheep shipped to central markets in September, 1917, compared with 2,531,237 for September, 1916. This year 9,424,827 sheep came to these stockyards during the first eight months, and 10,404,753 were received during the first eight months of 1916.

The stocker and feeder movement of both cattle and sheep from markets has been heavier this year than last. In September, 1917, 602,140 stocker and feeder cattle moved from thirty-one stockyard centers, as compared with 431,144 during September, 1916. For the first eight months of 1917 the same points reported 2,478,200 stocker and feeder cattle moved out, and 1,369,378 during the first eight months last year.

During September, 1917, 904,924 feeder sheep were shipped and driven from twenty-three markets, and 651,152 went out from these yards in 1916. For the first eight months this year 988,529 feeder sheep are reported as moving from markets, as compared to 828,932 for the same period of 1916.

PACKERS ARE RESTRICTED ON PROFITS OF PRODUCTS

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Regulation of the packing industry, effective as of November 1st, so that the price of meat to the retailer and consumer may be both stable and cheaper, was announced today by Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the United States food administration. In accordance with the announced policy of the food administration to abolish speculation and unfair profits, Cotton in his statement to the packers declared that profits in the meat business must in no case exceed 2.5 per cent on the sales.

Moreover, the annual earnings of the five big packers cannot exceed 9 per cent on the average capital necessarily used in the business. Detailed rules and regulations are to be issued to define the general principles outlined and to prevent diversions or concealment of profits.

Delta Sheep Poisoned.

By scattering poison over grazing ground and placing it in fodder, German agents, it is believed, have caused the deaths of fifty sheep and two horses at Delta, according to report received last Friday by Dr. R. W. Hoggan, state live stock commissioner. This report came from Dr. W. A. Stephenson, live stock inspector of Delta.

An investigation is being carried out by Dr. Hoggan. He set out for Delta shortly after returning from Box Elder county, where he reported that hog cholera had been checked by the vaccination of forty hogs belonging to W. G. Orr.

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STOCKMEN AGAIN WARNED OF POISONING ON RANGE

Owners of live stock in Utah are warned to shun the use of stock foods and tonics until the state live stock commission has passed upon these. The board believes that in these foods and tonics death lurks. "Until the state chemist has reported his findings in the analysis of blood and spleen of certain sheep which died at Delta recently, we cannot make any authoritative statement that these sheep died of poison," said Secretary Thomas Redmond of the state live stock commission last Tuesday, while discussing a warning bulletin issued by the board to all stockmen of the state.

Redmond stated that no instance of poisoning through the medium of tonics and stock food had actually come to the notice of the board, but he admitted that an epidemic in a band of sheep located near the flocks in which some deaths occurred last week had every appearance of being induced by poisoned tonics.

With this in mind the board members ask that all tonics and foods be submitted for analysis before being used. The bulletin in part reads:

"On account of war conditions, it is deemed advisable that you know absolutely whom you employ to look after your herds, and it is also well to be on the alert and ascertain the identity and reliability of any individual who comes upon your range representing himself as a hunter or trapper."

Government Plans.

Hagenbarth reiterated his former statement that the movement curtailing the eating of mutton and lamb was a mistake, and that the food administration is desirous that the public shall substitute mutton and lamb for pork and beef wherever possible, because of the great demand for pork and beef for military consumption. The government has a plan for taking over all the big packing houses under the housing method, and fixing the price of pork at fifteen cents, delivered at the market. The next step will be regulation of beef prices, a more difficult matter than regulation of pork prices, as cattle vary widely in grade, quality and cost of raising. Regulation of lamb and mutton prices is likely to be reached last of all. There is already a great shortage of pork and pork products, which promises to become greater owing to the demand for fat abroad. Then this year's production was only 89 per cent of that of 1916.

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WITH THE LIVE STOCKMEN OF THIS SECTION OF UTAH

Through prompt vaccination treatment given by Dr. J. W. Chambers, forty hogs have been saved on the farm of W. G. Orr in Box Elder county.

Report has been received that "pinkies" has broken out among cattle in the Dixie country. Blacking among cattle is also prevalent there, the intention of the state live stock department being to require wholesale vaccination to prevent spread of the disease.

Charles Reed, manager of the La Sal Live Stock company, returned to Moab last week from Kansas City, where he had been with a shipment of some two thousand head of lambs. He reports that the lambs brought \$18.50 per hundred and netted the company around twelve dollars. The average weight was seventy-three pounds.

Hydrophobia is believed to exist among dairy cattle in Cedar Valley. Reports have reached R. H. Middleway, state fish and game commissioner, that H. M. Smith recently shot and killed one mad cow and Edward Cook killed another. It is believed that the animals were bitten by infected coyotes. The heads of the cows will be sent in for examination.

Robert W. Lasser of the Garmann Farms company has returned to Grand Junction, Colo., from an extended trip to points in Minnesota and Wisconsin, where he purchased a car of fine Holsteins which will be shipped to Western Colorado both for the Garmann company and for a number

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AFTER JANUARY 1, 1918, THE SUN TWO DOLLARS THE YEAR

On and after January 1, 1917, the subscription price of The Sun will be two dollars the year, instead of \$1.50. With the advances that have taken place in everything that goes into the making of a newspaper, a publication such as The Sun cannot be produced for \$1.50 a year. Subscribers to The Sun may receive new between now and January 1, 1918, at the present price—\$1.50, paying as far in advance as they see fit. But after the first of the year, \$2.00.

For sale, three pool tables, cash register, two showcases, electric fans, chairs, card tables, trade machines and numerous other articles. T. H. Hule, Price, Utah.—Adv.

Lawn mowers ground at Robinson's repair shop.—Adv.

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