GO OUT TO SALTAIR.

Tomorrow Will be Red Cross Day at the Big Resort on the Lake.

A GOOD PROGRAM HAS BEEN PREPARED

And a Rousing Time is Promised Those Who Go Out With the Early Workers for Uncle Sam.

Tomorrow will be Red Cross day at Saltair and the ladies of that society have prepared a nice program for the amusement and enjoyment of all who patronize the resort on this occasion. It is almost unnecessary to speak of the commendable nature of the object which the ladies are pursuing—that of obtaining means wherewith to succor the Uncle Sams brave soldiers, some of the little comforts which go to help make life on the march and on the battlefield endurable. The ladies are absolutely forever in their work and there is not the least doubt but people will appreciate their efforts to the extent of patronizing the excellent and the other attractions which Old Sol has origin in the Red Cross society.

Tomorrow there will be short addresses from prominent men and women, the music, splendid bathing and the ride in the evening. This last is very appropriate in view of the coming of the Red Cross society and its connection with Uncle Sam's naval and military forces.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Favorable Condition of This Branch of the Utah Stock Industry.

The following bulletin on the condition of the sheep industry has been issued from headquarters of the National Live Stock association, Denver, Colorado:

Denver, Colo., July, 1898.

A careful review of the sheep situation develops a condition quite favorable to the branch of the live stock industry in the territory lying west of the Missouri river. In this section of the country careful estimates, based upon the best information obtainable, show that there are now 36,200,000 sheep (including lambs) out of a total of 41,000,000 in the United States. In the years that it is discussing the sheep situation, special attention must of necessity be given the West.

While the industry as a whole was never in a more prosperous condition, the lamb crop does not show as large a percentage as usual, due apparently to two reasons: First—Owing to the rapid increase in the size of flocks, fully 40 per cent of the ewes of last year's lamb crop being retained for the purpose of producing wool, there was a scarcity of bucks. The increase of ewes being fully 10 per cent greater than the increase in male sheep. This had a serious effect on the lamb crop. In addition to this, the unusual cold rains during lambing season caused a mortality of from 15 to 25 per cent, according to locality, so it is doubtful if the per cent of lambs will equal 40 per cent of the number of ewes, which, being estimated at 17,000,000, would make the lamb crop about 36,200,000.

All sections report forage the finest in ten years, and the lambs are larger and fatter than usual at this time of year, the only exception being in one or two limited sections along the Pacific coast where drouth has prevailed.

While there are many flocks trailed eastward from the Pacific slope, there does not appear to be any large herds moving in the ownership of the great slaughterers as in former seasons. Nearly all the western railroads report about the usual number of "sheep-in-transit," especially at grazing points or mountain divisions where flockmasters have harvested their herds from the drouth districts of the Pacific coast. The largest number of this class reported are located in the Wasatch and Blue mountains of Utah, where about 170,000 sheep are summering. Of this number at least 60,000 are destined for market, 20,000 being held by two firms. According to information received direct from owners, however, it appears that all sheep will be marketed this year than usual. The high price of western wool, 14 to 16 cents per pound, and the fairer prices paid for western stubble for lambs on the eastern markets, makes it much more profitable for breeders to grow wool and lambs than mutton. A liberal estimate of the number of mutton that will go to market this year, from the great east, based upon information received from all sections, is placed at from 15 to 18 per cent of the total. Last year the figures were 25 per cent, and for two years previous, 37 per cent.

A new feature expected to be encountered in the eastern markets this season is the demand from the far eastern states for ewes for breeding purposes. During the depression of the wool and sheep industry in recent years, eastern flocks were permitted to run down to a very low point. Under the present prosperous conditions, farmers are anxious to extend their flocks anew, and the consequent demand for ewes, which the West will have to supply, will, it is estimated, reach from 500,000 ewes to satisfy.

While there is said to be not a disposition on hand on the ewes and lambs only the wether lambs, it is believed that the West will be able to furnish a much larger percentage of ewes to market than last years, but they will go out as breeders rather than feeders, as it is expected that they will command a better price from the breeders than from the feeders.

The outlook for lamb feeding next winter, as noted at this time of the year, is very much in doubt. In Colorado next fall the majority of breeders will seek to cover New Mexican lambs, as it has been shown by experiment that this class of lambs do better and bring a better price fed than any other kind. The reason is said to be attributed to the fact that lambs from that section are of mutton grade, not thin period and the Soth has only the poor lots of the Rio Grande. Many of the Colorado feeders are raising sugar beets this season and will extensively feed with the sheets and ewes, using corn only to finish and give the proper color to the fat. This is a very attractive venture for last winter, showing an average profit of 50 per head for feeding. There is a growing sentiment against parting on high prices as were sold last year. A number of contracts have already been made in New Mexico for fall delivery at prices ranging from $2.25 to $2.35 per head, but it is also stated the prices that the feeders are willing to pay. In the Fort Collins district it is claimed that prices will be lower than last year. If per cent of the feeders will decline to take the chances and will turn their attention to early feeding. There is a movement in parts western in favor of feeding lambs on the range by weight instead of by the head. Some contracts have been made in this way already, the price being quoted at 3½ and 3¾ per pound for heavy pounds. Most feeders estimate that they must buy lambs to feed at not to exceed four cents per pound, with freight rates to river, in order to succeed.

It is too early yet to correctly estimate the wool crop, but from reports received from nearly nationwide the crop is fully equal to last year, and in many cases the yield will be considerably in excess of last year. Prices being now at very much higher than last year, it is believed a very good profit will be realized. Prices have been steadily increasing from 15 to 18 cents per pound, and the quality of the wool is rather above the average.

F. E. MARTIN,
Reading Secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY.

What a gay Salt Lake City
In the autumn days will be!
To the sick men of the valley
To the victims of the gridiron,
To the victims of the wheel,
To the street and promenader,
Why is it that so the big cases?
At the gates of the seaside
Where the summer halcyon gather,
That you have so left or neglected
So big people cannot stay
Taking of your moldering vessels
Of your sea-sickness and
Of your sea-sickness and
Of your sea-sickness and
Of your sea-sickness and
Of your sea-sickness and
Of the sickness and sorrow
Of the sickness and sorrow
Of the sickness and sorrow