FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO WERE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE FALL MEETING at Ft. Collins on the 2nd, it might be well to mention the highlights of the sessions. It seemed to be the opinion of everyone that meat is selling too low in comparison with other things. What can be done about this, is the problem. We know that there is a limit as to the price that can be asked for beef and still move it in volume. We know that beef has to be moved immediately and can’t be stored. It seems as though most feeders aren’t too optimistic about the future. It looks like margins will be small for some time to come. It was brought out that the feed grain prices will be lower which should bring about lower feeding costs. There isn’t any question that extreme caution should be used in purchasing your cattle for the fall and winter season.

COUNTRY TRADING ON CATTLE seems to be moving rather slow. Most buyers having a confused attitude as to what price to pay. In the Southwest, heifers seem to be moving from $17.00 to $18.00 for delivery up to the middle of October. Yearling steers are bringing up to $21.00 for choice quality with two-year-olds in the $19.00 bracket. Calves are slow to move and are generally bringing $18.00 to $19.00 for heifer calves with steer calves to $22.00. Some instances of extreme highs of $27.00 for steer calves with show purpose possibilities. There are some fall cattle sales coming up in the near future in various areas that should be attended.

IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS AREAS, cattle are moving at about the same price as elsewhere. Montana prices seem to be slightly lower than other areas, but with freight considered, would arrive at feed lots at about the same figure. The calf prices seem to be out of line for the Colorado feeder. It is possible that some of these calves will move into the corn belt if the feed picture doesn’t change. With the large corn crop coming up and a great percentage of it ineligible for loan, it is possible that the demand for light cattle could strengthen. With the dry weather forecast by both the government and private forecasters, it doesn’t seem likely that there will be much demand for light cattle to go to wheat. This situation could change, depending on rainfall.

THE GRAIN MARKET has been rather erratic in recent trading. Might be that the low has been passed when the estimates were so favorable the 10th of August. The recent estimates were down from that figure and as a result the contracts for corn made in August seem to be at the low figure. With the large percentage of corn ineligible for loan, cash corn could still be priced very favorably for this winter season. Hay prices seem to be lower than last year and with a normal supply should remain at that level. Corn silage has cost less than last year in all sections, with poorer quality corn being offered for silage at rather low prices.

AS WE GO INTO THIS DRY FALL WEATHER, it is important for every feeder to watch his cattle very closely for respiratory infections. There has been some progress made in preventative measures along this line, and in the event your cattle should show any symptoms, contact your local veterinarian immediately, and he will in turn see that our Dr. Brown is advised. It is important that any disease be reported at the first sign, as so many times 24 hours can make the difference. With Rhinitis outbreaks calmed down for the time being, it is the time of year,
with a lot of replacement cattle moving in, for it to spring up again. We have a much better understanding of the problems than last year, perhaps a large scale outbreak can be avoided.

**WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOUR OPINION** as to the value of Chain Stores in the movement of beef! Are they good, or are they domineering the market? Think this over and the first time you are in the office, make your opinion known to your secretary. It would be well to come into the office when you are in the yards and voice your opinion on any matter. That is the only way your association can work for you.

**THE MARKET NEWS REPORTING SERVICE IS WELL UNDER WAY,** with all of the contracts between the Telephone Company, The U. S. D. A., and the Feeders Association, signed and ready to go to work. We have received a few of the contracts between the Subscriber and the Feeders Association, and it looks now like they should be coming in rather rapidly. The Telephone Company is selling the service, and have the contracts out to most of the district managers. If any of you would like to have this service brought to your territory, then get in touch with the Telephone Company. It is hoped that this service will be in operation shortly after the 1st of October.

**DR. LEE SEGHETTI, VETERINARY PARASITOLOGIST,** at the college, has prepared the following information on "The use of Phenothiazine in feedlot cattle." Believe it should be interesting to you, as so many people have asked me about it.

"**PHENOTHIAZINE IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE ANTHELMINTIC** in controlling roundworms of cattle. It is highly efficient against the stomach worm (Haemonchus) and the nodular worm (Oesophagostomum) and superior to other treatments against the Hair worm (Trichostrongylus). It is less effective against the stomach worm (Ostertagia) and the intestinal worms (Cooperia and Nematodirus). The latter worms are found most frequently in feedlot cattle in this region. Phenothiazine is ineffective against lung worms, tapeworms, and liver flukes.

"**PHENOTHIAZINE CAN BE GIVEN** either periodically in treatment doses, or continuously at a low level in the feed. As to which method is used depends largely upon management practices, condition of the animals, and economics of the operation.

"**INDISCRIMINATE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS** is not to be recommended. The use of anthelmintic treatments should be based on a correct diagnosis and applied accordingly. Feces from a representative group of animals should be examined by a veterinarian or a diagnostic laboratory to determine whether the worm burdens are of economical significance. Generally speaking, in the feedlots, cattle are handled in such a manner that it restricts the worm population to lower levels, because opportunities for reinfestation are minimized. The low-level use of phenothiazine in feedlot cattle is hardly justifiable or profitable.

"**WHEN CATTLE ARE PLACED IN THE LOTS,** if there is evidence of clinical or subclinical parasitism, therapeutic doses of phenothiazine will reduce worm burdens to harmless levels providing the worm burden is made up of species most susceptible to the drug."

**NEW MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:** Harry Bostron, F. A. Giacomini, Donald W. Hamil, W. C. Harris, Grain & Cattle Co., Virgil C. Rieke, and The Valley Dehydrating Company, Colorado; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Corbett, Greeley; Ben H. Gregg, Loveland; David A. Hamil, Atwood; Howard Miller, La Junta; Joe Notorio, Atwood; Gilbert R. Smyth, Julesburg; R. M. McCullough, Denver; Eugene Feltz, Keystone, Neb. and Ervin Watkins, Venango, Nebraska.
COUNTRY TRADING HASN'T BEEN TOO ACTIVE RECENTLY because of the fact that most feedlots in northern Colorado, were filled in September and early October. A few strings of steer yearlings of choice quality moved into lots at 19c with heifers at $17.00 to $17.50, these cattle being located rather close to home and not much freight involved. Steers in Texas are now being offered at $18.00 with heifers at $17.00 or less. Two strings of reputation heifers of good quality carrying quite a good deal of flesh, moved into feed lots in Northern Colorado last month at $17.00.

Calf Sales are Limited with strong asking prices and few takers. Eastern inquiry picking up in recent weeks particularly for steer calves. A number of strings of reputation calves are being offered at $22.00 for steers and $19.00 for heifers with most feeder buyers bidding less. Some parts of the Southwest remain very dry and unable to winter any cattle because of lack of feed.

Overproduction! Is this the answer to the fat cattle prices? There always seems to be criticism of the chain stores and the packers when really the whole answer lies in the fact that there are simply too many cattle. Every time the cattle industry finds themselves with a surplus of cattle, the price has to go down. It is not the fault of the packer or retail outlets, even though they tend to make purchases at as low a figure as possible. They are able to do this when supplies are ample. Take a look at statistics and you can readily see what has happened to our market this year. Beef production per capita is up 44%. The calf crop in 1955, 50% greater than 1949, and population up only 11%. The old figure of 5½% spendable income being spent for red meat hasn't varied for several years, so it is easy to see that when more meat is available, that 5½% buys more pounds at a lower price regardless of how it is distributed.

Take a Look at the Meat Produced the Week of October 3rd. 241 million pounds of meat was federally inspected; up 2% from the week earlier and 8% more than one year ago. No wonder the dressed market stays in such a draggy position! Hogs made up the largest portion of this large meat kill. 20 million more pounds of pork than a year ago. It’s not hard to see why fat cattle can't advance in view of this. Now we are faced with the facts revealed in the latest government report, of cattle on feed. 19% more than last year. Looks like the late fall and early winter rise in prices, that we had last year, are going to be just something to talk about this year! We do have 4% less on feed than in July, but that figure is still too large to be very optimistic.

Our own state shows 8% less than July 1. The one thing that is quite significant in Colorado's report is that there intended marketings are: 73% to be marketed in the next three months; 28% in October; 22% in November;
OUR ENEMY, RHINO-TRACHEITIS, is beginning to show up in the feed lots again. It is quite severe in some sections. It seems to have a different pattern than last year in that it is not quite as severe, in its attacks. It is moving through a number of feed lots with a good many cattle actually having the disease and still not bad enough to take out and treat. It is well to watch your cattle very closely and contact your veterinarian when you see the symptoms—discharge from the nose, perhaps a little bloody, hard breathing with a cough, going off feed and generally not feeling well. There have been some good reports in the feeding of antibiotics to control the secondary infection. Some cattle that are being fed antibiotics are showing signs of the disease, but recover very rapidly without too much treatment. The cattle being fed antibiotic experimentally will be marketed within the next 60 to 90 days, so we will be able to report to you the results. In some tests that have been made in the past, it looks like there is a little boost in daily gain from feeding them. Some very definite facts should come forth as these tests are completed.

AS SOME OF THE MEMBERS ARE FAMILIAR WITH, the Association has been putting forth quite an effort to obtain funds from the USDA to further the study of this disease. We are happy to report that $10,000 has been appropriated to Colorado A and M College for this purpose. We feel that our efforts were well rewarded.

Dr. Bill Brown advises that the American Cyanamid Co. and Chas. Pfizer and Co. are conducting experiments in various Colorado feedlots to determine the effect of their respective antibiotics in feed or water, on disease prevention and disease control. There is nothing conclusive in these experiments to date. Further work is anticipated.

PACKERS HAVE STATED that horned cattle in lots will reduce their bid on the lot of cattle as much as one dollar a hundred weight. This is a result of their experience with bruising, and subsequent condemnations, caused by horned fat cattle. In spite of what we may think, the monetary losses due to condemnation, caused by bruising, is passed back to the feeder either directly or indirectly. Extreme caution should be taken in handling fat cattle during the sorting and shipping to market to prevent bruising.

FURTHER TRANSMISSION EXPERIMENTS are being conducted at the Animal Disease Section, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Colorado A & M College, Ft. Collins. The present experiment is a study to determine the difference of susceptibility of fattened and unfattened horned cattle to rhino-tracheitis. The animals for this experiment are being furnished by the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association.

PLANS FOR THE 1ST ANNUAL MEETING ARE TAKING SHAPE NOW. The date is set for January 3. A full program for the members is being planned with some top notch speakers on the program. The ladies will be welcome and will have a program of their own. Plan to attend. It will be held at the Shirley-Savoy here in Denver.

NEW MEMBERS of the association include the following: Gene V. Curlee, Sterling; E. R. Christensen, Weldona; Leonard Keogey, Ft. Morgan; Robert S. Davis, Greeley; and W. J. Brown, Eaton.

LOUIS BEIN, of the Nutrition Committee reports, because of several reasons Colorado farms have produced an above average supply of corn silage. At the present writing the number of cattle on feed this winter promises to be down and the problem of the economical use of corn silage is presented! Also, many feeders are going to find that the bulk of their home grown feed, is corn silage and alfalfa hay, and that their credit limitations will allow only a limited purchase of grain concentrates. Therefore, many feeders will be interested in a high roughage program for feeder cattle that will insure a cheap high rate of gain. Here is briefly what has come out of our experimental stations.

CORN SILAGE IS A HIGH QUALITY ROUGHAGE, which, when properly supplemented will produce economical gains up to good grade of finish with the use of little or no grain concentrates. The principal and initial work done on the supplementation of roughages was by Purdue University, about four years ago. Since then other high protein supplements have been put out by other experimental stations. However, the basic ingredients have been changed only slightly. Purdue Supplement A is composed of the following: 65% soybean oil meal (44%); 14% dehydrated alfalfa; 14% molasses; 5% steam bone meal; 1.75% salt with cobalt; 25% Vitamin A and D.

IT IS RECOMMENDED BY PURDUE that 2 pounds of its supplement A and 1.5 pounds of corn chop be fed with a full feed of corn silage. Calves will eat 25 to 30 pounds of corn silage per day, while yearling steers will consume 40 to 50 pounds. After 75 to 90 days of this feed yearling steers should be given increasing amounts of grain in order to get them into choice grades. Calves probably can be economically carried 120 days without the addition of more grain, when increasing amounts of grain should be included. At the same time the supplement may be decreased in the ration.

IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT PURDUE A MAY BE MODIFIED, and every feeder should be quick to substitute feeds that he has or can be gotten at less cost without materially affecting the efficiency of the supplement. Colorado A & M in the series of 1954-55 cattle feeding experiments got the lowest cost of gains by feeding 1.5 pounds of Supplement A along with 4 pounds of ground alfalfa hay. Experiments have shown that other oil meals may be substituted pound for pound with soybean oil meal. Urea has been used as a source of part of the protein. Also, ground ear corn or barley may be used in place of the corn chop recommended. If the feeder has his own supply of alfalfa hay the inclusion of dehydrated alfalfa seems unnecessary.
VOLUME I, ISSUE 3  
DECEMBER 1955

CHAIN STORES AND RETAIL STORES were guests of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association at a meeting held at the Shirley Savoy Hotel, November 22, at 7 P. M. The directors of the Feeders Association were well attended from all areas of Colorado.

Martin Domke, President of your association, gave a fine ten-minute speech and advised the retailers what the situation was so far as the cattle feeders were concerned. He then called for a round table discussion with questions coming from the floor. I would like to add here that the directors present did a fine job in asking the chain and retail stores questions.

First the topic of discussion was the price of retail meat to the consumer and this called for considerable amount of time. They did explain the methods that they tried to follow, and use, in getting rid of the meat that is presented for sale.

This led into the beef promotion programs that each one of these stores tried to run. The feeders commended the chain stores and retail outlet for the manner in which they had been advertising beef and the way that they had been selling it.

The chain store operators and the retail grocers then stated that they needed further help in beef promotion, and asked that we, or some of the other associations, help them in promoting the sale of some of the less desirable cuts of beef. Mr. Kenny of the Miller’s Super Markets advised that the Denver retail market was over run with shoulders, loins being shipped to the east. This he said caused an over supply of the less desirable cuts, and that the people in the area had been more interested in buying steaks and the better cuts of meat during the summer months.

The Safeway Stores were called upon to explain in detail if possible, without revealing any trade secrets, the method which they used in buying beef for the Denver outlet and were also asked what other territories they furnished dressed beef for. Mr. Mathews of Atlas Meat, who are the purchasing agents for Safeway, advised that their meat buying program did not necessitate their making bids, but rather the killers and packers quoted them on daily sales which they wished to make and would advise the amount and quality of beef that they on hand, and would at that time quote a sales price. They did not make any bids but rather compared the prices that were received from all killers, and then after returning from lunch set down to pick out the killer or operator from whom they wished to buy meat.

Mr. Mathews continued by stating that very often they did receive the same price from several of the killers. He said that oftentimes it was possible to wait before making out their orders and while stalling, some of the killers would call in and reduce the figure, therefore, designating the person from whom they purchased. I do want to say here that they do not make bids, according to their statement, on meat, and it seems to me that in the event that they are able to buy beef without bidding on it, causes a more serious situation, that is entirely detrimental to the livestock industry.

Mr. Otto who represented the Retail Grocers Association, advised that Safeway Stores has 30% of the business in the area, with Miller Super Markets following with 20%, and King Soopers at 17%. This item alone designates who has control and if you will add these three items you will see that 57½% of the grocery business is controlled by three chain store operations. Mr. Otto then went on to say that if these retail operators would spend as much money promoting beef as they did in promoting trading stamps we would not have to worry about the present condition.

Tom Cooper asked: Why the retail market continued to stay at the present level with our live weight prices remaining at a lower level, and going down daily? The retailers tried to defend themselves in this situation and did quote some figures that lead us to believe that maybe they had reduced the price to the consumer in the last few days. However, it was noticed in their advertising program, that they do reduce the prices on some items, but that they remain for only a couple of days. The overall picture of this particular marketing, to the consumer, would not be available without further study and much time spent in diagnosing the case from start to finish.

I would like to mention also that the beef promotion was brought up: The statement that money had been spent for promotion, on sale of the less desirable cuts of meat, that the quality of that particular item was not up to standard. It seems that some promotion schemes use commercial and good grades, rather than our choice grades, thereby, creating a dislike by the consumer and they were hesitant to buy that type of meat again.

Colorado Cattle Feeders Association
312 Livestock Exchange Bldg.
DENVER 16, COLORADO

Colorado Fed BEEF Is Best
boys suggested that something be done along this line, and try to promote the undesirable cuts, in choice and prime grades.

At 3:30 P.M. this meeting was adjourned with little or nothing done to help on the cattle market in the near future. However, there were items of interest brought out at this particular meeting that I think will be carried from here on. Everyone who was at this meeting realized quite a lot from the discussions that did prevail, so that we do understand the retail side of the meat business better than we did before.

At autopsy, the brain of cattle dead of thrombo-encephalitis contains numerous small abscesses that may be scattered throughout the brain. In some cases, as many as 50 small abscesses have been observed. In other cases, the abscesses may be so small that they cannot be seen except when tissues are studied by microscopic methods. Frequently the meninges also will show evidence of inflammatory changes.

To date no preventive measures are known for these diseases.

THE ANIMAL RESEARCH SECTION OF THE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION asked Dr. L. A. Griner to explain his findings on some brain pathology he has been running on cattle.

Two primary forms or types of diseases of the brain have been recognized. The first is a degenerative disease of the brain that has been called forage poisoning, alkali disease, and enterotoxemia. The second is an infectious type of disease, causing inflammation of the brain or meninges (membranes which cover the brain). This condition includes listerellosis or circling disease, and abscesses of the brain.

Forage poisoning or enterotoxemia is a degenerative disease of the brain in which the nerve cells of the cerebral cortex or outer gray layer of the brain are destroyed. The outer layer of the brain becomes soft and in time completely destroyed. This disease produces a variety of symptoms, the more pronounced of which are: blindness, incoordination, prostration, and slow death. Body temperature remains normal. Death may occur suddenly or the animal may become prostrate and live for several days. Other cases are known to recover and show little or no evidence of a nervous disturbance.

The symptoms shown by animals affected with forage poisoning are often very similar to the symptoms seen in lameness of cattle or enterotoxemia or entrotoxia.

Forage poisoning has been seen in all of the more common breeds of cattle and less commonly in sheep. During the summer months this disease is frequently observed in cattle grazing low, wet pastures. In the fall and winter, the disease is more commonly seen in feedlot animals. When the disease occurs in feedlot animals, several cases usually develop in a short period of time and then the disease seems to disappear.

At autopsy, few lesions are observed in organs other than the brain. Varying degrees of inflammation of the fourth stomach and small intestines are seen. The thymus gland and heart may have small hemorrhages over their surfaces. In cases of several days duration, the outer gray layer of the brain is soft. The cut surface usually shows that the soft necrotic outer gray layer is separating from the underlying white matter.

The cause of forage poisoning has not been determined, but is believed to be due to some toxic or poison-ous substance or organisms absorbed through the digestive system.

B. Inflammation of the brain and its covering membranes is usually spoken of as meningo-encephalitis. Several types of such a disease have been recognized.

Listerellosis, or circling disease, is an inflammatory disease affecting the brain and its meninges. This disease has been known for the time and is well recognized by veterinarians and cattle and sheep feeders.

Meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes covering the brain, is a disease that has been recognized for a number of years.

During the past year or two, we have been seeing a number of cases which have been diagnosed as thrombo-encephalitis. This is an inflammatory disease of the brain which appears to be caused by several different types of bacteria. This disease apparently results from some other disease process in the body and from which bacteria enter the blood stream and are carried to the small vessels in the brain. In the brain they form small clots or plugs in the blood vessels and then develop into small abscesses.

A variety of symptoms are seen in all of the inflammatory brain diseases. The more pronounced are: increased body temperature, excitement, derangement or aggressiveness, and some may tend to circle. With the exception of listerellosis, death is often quite sudden with few or no symptoms being observed.

A variety of symptoms are seen in all of the inflammatory brain diseases. The more pronounced are: increased body temperature, excitement, derangement or aggressiveness, and some may tend to circle. With the exception of listerellosis, death is often quite sudden with few or no symptoms being observed.

THE AVERAGE Iowa EXPERIMENT Compiled by the Iowa Experiment Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Station where experiments were conducted</th>
<th>Kind of cattle</th>
<th>Type of feed</th>
<th>Number of Cattle</th>
<th>Average Daily Gain</th>
<th>Feed saved due to Silos (Per cent)</th>
<th>Dressing Percentage</th>
<th>Federal Grade*</th>
<th>Number of days on experiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa AHF 118 (1954) steers grain</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa AHF 139 (1954) steers grain</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa AHF 192 (1954) heifers grain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa FRF 179 (1954) steers roughage</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa AHF 151 (1954) steers half &amp; half</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa AHF 169 (1954) calves roughage</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa July (1955) steers roughage</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa July (1955) calves grain</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Iowa Experiments</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Federal grade based upon prime plus = 12, prime = 11, prime minus = 10, choice plus = 9, choice = 8, choice minus = 7, good plus = 6, good = 5, good minus = 4, commercial plus = 3, commercial = 2, commercial minus = 1.
THE LAST TWO WEEKS HAVE BEEN FULL ONES FOR THE OFFICE STAFF, in that we have been trying to keep up with the general run of business, in addition, we have been trying to get organized to try to get something done to help the beef market. Runs of cattle hold up to a high level which have continually caused declines in the market. We have had a bit of relief in the hog runs, they have shown by the rise in the market. Since pork has raised two to three dollars, with the slight decrease in runs, would tend to make believers out of us, in trying to get the surplus on cattle cut to a lower figure, and believe that the market should then get better.

In an effort to get this very thing done, a committee was appointed to study what would be the best move along this line. They did come up with some very good proposals. After studying them for a period, and consulting with people who might know, this local committee called a meeting with all the Cattle Feeder organizations over the United States.

This group met in the Brown Palace Hotel with your president acting as chairman of this group. This was a day-long meeting, and with a few modifications this 15-state group, unanimously adopted the plans which had been drawn up. You will find in this issue, the full text of the resolutions both for the emergency surplus plan, and the long range plan which was submitted to help in case of further developments.

The entire national group elected Martin Domke as chairman of a delegation which went to Washington. The others elected to go were Louis Bein, vice president, of Berthoud, Colorado; Ed Holleinbeck, President of the Cornbelt Cattle Feeders Assn., from Dixon, Illinois; Knut L. Johnson, President of Illinois Cornbelt Cattle Feeders Assn., of Elburn, Illinois; John H. Litzelman, President South Dakota Livestock Feeders Assn., of Vermillion, So. Dakota; O. C. Swackhammer, President Midwest Livestock Assn., of Kankio, Missouri; Ray Baxter, President Nebraska Livestock Feeders Assn., of Grand Island, Nebr.; Mark Knoop, President Ohio Cattle Feeders of Troy, Ohio; and Louis E. Nohl, representing the California Cattle Feeders Association, from Olive, California.

As I write this article I have received word from Martin, who is in Washington at this minute. His wire reads as follows, “MET WITH HICKENLOOPER, AIKEN, O’MAHONEY SPENT ONE HOUR WITH BENSON AND STAFF. WHITEHOUSE ARMY AGRICULTURAL LEADERS OF HOUSE TUESDAY. RECEPTION GOOD.” This brings you up to the minute as to what is happening. Hope that this visit to Washington will prove to be successful and that something will be done. Here are the resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting held by the National Cattle Feeders Committee, at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colorado, on January 26, 1956, it was unanimously approved that the following resolutions be presented to Secretary Benson, and the Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate and/or House of Representatives. Deeming the surplus an emergency, we ask that the following resolutions and recommendations receive your prompt attention.

1. That the United States Department of Agriculture purchase weekly ten percent (10%) or more of “Choice or Better” grades of dressed beef, at the average market price for that week for a period of 12 weeks or until the Chicago dressed meat market reaches the “Break-even Point.”

2. Step up military purchases of meat for our armed forces, to 180 days, as long as prices are below the price which will be constituted as the “Break Even Point” for the feeder and producer. That the quality of meats purchased by the military service be U. S. D. A. graded Choice or better. It is further recommended that restrictions be lifted on military purchases which would allow them to purchase carcasses of beef weighing in excess of 500 pounds. Said purchases could be stored with the Navy Department since they do have extensive cooler-storage space available.

The “Break Even Point” referred to, came from a study of production costs of choice beef, and was established at an overall average of $23.56 per cwt., or, in our opinion, should be based in Chicago’s dressed beef market at 85% of this.

3. Encourage development of the “School Lunch Program” using fresh Choice graded beef carcasses to be handled through local channels. Request the United States Extension Service to hold extensive educational programs on the use of carcass beef in these school programs.

OVER THE FEED BUNK

Colorado Cattle Feeders Association
312 Livestock Exchange Bldg.
DENVER 16, COLORADO
4. Expansion of livestock products should definitely be used in Foreign Aid programs, either on exchange basis, or by gift purposes, if necessary.
5. This program is economically sound and should bare excellent public opinion since we are advocating purchases for the Military services, School lunches, and for Foreign Aid programs, when prices are at a low level, and as prices increase above the "Break Even Point," then, these Government purchases could be restricted or withheld.
6. Time is of the essence, and this program should start immediately. The sooner it is started, the sooner National economy will be brought into balance.

To assist the U. S. Department of Agriculture on a "Long Range Plan," the following proposals are submitted in conjunction with the "Emergency Surplus Plan" previously submitted:

1. THE NATIONAL CATTLE FEEDER COMMITTEE is composed of members from State or association organizations who would have a representative, either the Chairman or President from each of these organizations. This committee to be permanent and meet quarterly. The duties of this Committee would be to act in an advisory capacity upon future agricultural problems related to the cattle feeding industry. If requested, they will work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate.
2. This National Cattle Feeder Committee, representing the feeders nationally, would recommend and advocate to Governmental organizations, that they refrain from feeding cattle to excessive weights.
3. The committee strongly urges that Government terminology, which relates to the grading of meats, such as: Good, Choice, or Prime, be restricted exclusively to that of the United States Department of Agricultural Meat Grading Service.

This committee is agreed that, Chain Store Packing and Feeding, and packer feeding, should be discouraged.

5. To encourage and stimulate feeding of livestock is definitely a step toward the betterment of the entire economics of the agricultural industry. By way of comparison, and using 1954 figures, furnished by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S.D.A., we find that 2/3 of all corn and oats, and 1/3 of all barley and rye, with 1/4 of sorghum grains, is being fed to livestock on farms where produced. It is also interesting to remember that livestock consumed 55 million bushels of wheat during this period. Since grains are being consumed on the above ratio, certainly feeding operations should be encouraged. This allows the production of grains to be used more readily under orderly and competitive markets. The above figures do not reveal the amount of grains that are sold to markets and returned in either natural form, mixed grains, or in commercial feeds, and are also consumed by livestock.

6. Recommend that the United States Department of Agriculture make necessary provisions, so that a voluntary "Check-Off" be allowed at all central and public auction markets, for promotion of livestock produce, to be used by State and National livestock organizations.

The following evaluation of corn was given to us by Marion Harmon, who is in the feeding business and also does some buying and selling of corn. Believe this information will be of interest to you.

Corn, as grain, has become a major crop in Northern Colorado. There is every indication that many more acres will be devoted to corn than at anytime in the past. Whether or not a feeder uses his own, or purchases it from his neighbor, he is going to have to be more restricted in his feeding habits, and be of interest to you.

Number 2 shelled corn which is the price basis of all corn, must have a bushel weight of not less than 53 pounds and a moisture content of 15.5% or less. The weight per bushel designates the quality, oil content, and feed value. Whereas, the moisture content indicates the quantity of water being purchased. Moisture and weight, when considered together, indicate the maturity of the corn when picked. Obviously, one does not want to pay the going price for number 2 corn, for corn that is light in weight and is carrying a considerable portion of water. Below is the Omaha Cash Grain Exchange discount table for corn. This table may be used as a guide in placing a value on corn falling below number 2 standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test weight</th>
<th>Discount per cwt</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Discount per cwt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52-53 pounds</td>
<td>.018c</td>
<td>15.5-16.5%</td>
<td>.054c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-52</td>
<td>.036</td>
<td>16.5-17.5</td>
<td>.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-51</td>
<td>.054</td>
<td>17.5-18.5</td>
<td>.161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-50</td>
<td>.089</td>
<td>18.5-19.5</td>
<td>.214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-49</td>
<td>.125</td>
<td>19.5-20.5</td>
<td>.277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-48</td>
<td>.161</td>
<td>20.5-21.5</td>
<td>.348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-47</td>
<td>.196</td>
<td>21.5-22.5</td>
<td>.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-46</td>
<td>.232</td>
<td>22.5-23.5</td>
<td>.490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table we may calculate the value of ear corn running 49 pounds per bushel weight, and 22% moisture. Using a price of $2.60 per cwt. for number 2 shelled corn, the value of this lot would be as follows, on a shelled basis: Discount values are interpolated;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price #2 Corn</th>
<th>$2.60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disc. bu. Wt.</td>
<td>.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disc. Mois.</td>
<td>.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disc.</td>
<td>.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Price shelled corn $2.13 per cwt.

The shelling percentage can be easily estimated by weighing a sample of shelled corn, and weighing the cobs and trash from this same sample. Corn, of the quality in the above example, probably will not shell more than 60%. This corn then, not considering the value of the cob and shuck, should sell for $.28 per cwt. as ear corn. What the cob is worth is left to the judgment of the feeder. It must of course be remembered that the grower is saving shelling costs and shrink.

Your dues for 1956 are now due, and we have billed you by letter. It is hoped that you will return your check immediately so that we would know where we stood for the coming year. Remember that your membership is the thing that gives us strength, to do the things that we feel are necessary. If you have lost the letter with the reception will, you will find this same reply on the bottom of the this page. Over the Feed Bank. Please detach, fill out with changes if necessary, attach it to your check and mail it to the office.

1956 RENEWAL COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION

Name __________________________ Address __________________________

Type of Member: Regular □ Associate □ Contributing □

Number of cattle fed in 1955: Card number: (will fill out in office)

Amount of this check $______ Signed __________

(list annual membership includes subscription to CCFA bulletin)
IN REPORTING THE HAPPENINGS OF THE NATIONAL CATTLE FEEDER COMMITTEE'S recent trip to Washington, it was found that some things had been going on down there that weren't exactly fair to the Cattle Feeding Industry. As you know, the main recommendations of the groups were to step up Armed Forces buying, Foreign Aid and School Lunch. The U.S.D.A. purchased 750,000 cows in 1953 and was willing to let all that they could to help. They use about 20,000,000 lbs. of choice beef per month, half of which is in carcass form, and the other half, boned beef. They have quite a problem in keeping the supply in balance overseas, in that they are rotating troops rather rapidly and find themselves with surpluses at one point and deficits at another.

At the time we were there, they didn't have quite a normal supply of beef on hand for use in this country. They agreed to step up their purchases to fill their needs for about the next 50 days. We found that they, like everyone else in the retail end of the business, don't like carcasses weighing over 900 lbs. In fact they will not use them, as it makes the cuts just too big to be practical.

IN OUR CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY BENSON, we found him to be determined not to buy anything, whether it be beef or some other product, without having a place for it. He is against stockpiling it and, in one sense of the word, he is correct. His thinking is, that until it is used up or consumed, it will constantly be hanging over the supply on hand. He mentioned that he felt this was a constructive plan that we had presented, and that he would do all he could to put it into effect. You have seen some of the results of this in the announcements by the U.S.D.A. that they were buying beef for Foreign Aid. The 40,000,000 lbs. to be purchased by Israel has been signed for and is in the process of making the purchase. The U.S.D.A. does not do the purchasing. The country does this themselves. At least ½ of it will be purchased by June 1 and the balance later.

We do know that Israel wanted to buy commercial or lower grades, but the U.S.D.A. stipulated “choice” beef which is causing some controversy, inasmuch, as choice beef is too tasty for their needs. This purchase will probably be handled through some New York fabricator who in all likelihood has the beef on hand. The purchase for Spain has been completed as near as we can find out. The contract with Greece covering 10,000,000 lbs. is still being negotiated, the purchases not agreed upon as yet. There isn't any question but what the Foreign Aid part of this program can be expanded a good deal in the near future.

The one thing that the committee found out while in Washington was the disappointing program used by the School Lunches. We found that there had not been one pound of beef purchased for the School Lunch Program in 1955. Reason? The U.S.D.A. purchased 750,000 cows in 1953 and this entire purchase was put in a product called “Beef and Gravy,” which was canned and sent out to the schools. We found that they, like everyone else do it.

The fact that the feeders are finally organized to represent themselves was quite well accepted in Washington. It was noted, in almost every contact that we made, it was mentioned that it was time that the feeders organized to represent themselves, rather than letting some one else do it.
Quoted a little checking was done, with regard to Government Grading, disclosing the fact that it is illegal for any packer to use the names "Choice" and "Prime" other than the U.S.D.A. grader. We have found that some smaller packers and killers have been calling carcasses choice without being Government graded. In taking this up with Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, I am sure this will be investigated and stopped in the near future.

CHAIN STORE PACKING AND FEEDING was discussed in various places, but it was the feeling of the committee, that more study was needed before an all out effort was put forth in this direction. California and the West Coast has a problem somewhat different than any other area, in that about 90% of the cattle fed out there are packer fed. They are afraid it might upset their program materially by forcing this issue.

In talking with the U.S.D.A., we found that it is allowable to have a "check-off" system, to assess all cattle sold, the money to be used for beef promotion. This will require the consent of a majority of the shippers, at the markets, before they will O.K. it. There is some work being done at the present time with all segments of the cattle industry in Colorado, to see if this is the way it should be done.

PAY YOUR 1956 DUES NOW.

A & M FEEDERS DAY SCHEDULED MARCH 21

Fort Collins, February 23—Colorado A and M Feeders Day will be held March 21 on the A and M campus in Fort Collins. Devoted to reports of cattle and lamb feeding research, the meeting this year is expected to be of special interest to stockmen attempting to cut their operating costs.

The stockmen will hear results of feeding test being conducted this winter at A and M. The program will also include addresses by scientists who are recognized experts in the field of animal nutrition.

A and M lamb-feeding tests to be reported include self feeding pelleted rations to heavy lambs and the feeding of corn silage with various supplements to lightweight lambs.

Results of cattle feeding studies will be reported from tests where hormones have been fed or implanted in fattening steers, and where fattening steers have been fed a high corn silage, limited grain ration. A and M scientist will also explain results of their tests of feeding fresh-cut alfalfa compared with grazing and feeding cured alfalfa hay.

An additional feature of this year's Feeders Day will be talks by two nationally known livestock producers during the afternoon program. A question and answer panel discussion will follow.

PAY YOUR 1956 DUES NOW.

Occasionally a feeder is offered odd breeds of cattle for his feed lot. Here is a news item clipped from the January 14, 1956, Provisioner concerning feeding and cut out test of fifteen Santa Gertrudis steers in comparison to a like number of Shorthorn steers. The article does not say that the two groups started out together, but that they were together for 330 days preceding slaughter. Even so, the grading of the Santa Gertrudis cattle was disappointing.

"Armour & Company has revealed that a load of Santa Gertrudis cattle, the first ever entered in the International Livestock Exposition, dressed 62.3 per cent. Of the 15 head, seven graded U. S. Choice and eight graded U. S. Good. Carrying a minimum of suet and yielding light in plates and loins, the cattle were especially heavy in meaty arm chucks and rounds."

The cattle were fed by Hugh Morris, Ainsworth, la. He purchased them at seven months of age and fed 19 head with a load of Shorthorns for the show. After 330 days in the feedlot, they showed an average gain of 2.1 lbs. per day.

At the Chicago show, the 15 steers were sold at auction to Armour for 22c per lb. and weighed an average of 1,284 lbs.

Cutting tests were conducted on the 15 Santa Gertrudis and 15 Shorthorn cattle also fed by Morris. The latter were show cattle grading Prime and Choice and dressed out at 64.5 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>15 Shorthorn</th>
<th>15 Gertrudis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>9.61</td>
<td>8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loins</td>
<td>18.37</td>
<td>17.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribs</td>
<td>9.44</td>
<td>9.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chucks (arm)</td>
<td>27.12</td>
<td>28.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rounds</td>
<td>19.98</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briskets</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanks</td>
<td>6.24</td>
<td>5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow Suet</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney Knobs</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging Tenders</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting test loss</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAY YOUR 1956 DUES NOW.

In order that we might pole our own membership, and get your thinking, you will find below a ballot which we wish you would fill out and return to the office. Please read it carefully, and fill in the blank of your choice. Mail it to COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSN., 312 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Denver 16, Colo.

Are you in favor of beef promotion?  
Yes  □  No  □

Are you in favor of a "check-off" system of assessing your cattle, on all public markets, funds to be used for promotion?  
Yes  □  No  □

Should this association underwrite the forming of a Colorado Beef Council to handle funds?  
Yes  □  No  □

Please vote on this subject and return your ballot by March 10th, 1956.
I AM INTERESTED that you feeders have a little background on the four-day program that we are trying to work. First let me say that the idea was thought of, to try and better the cattle market to you boys in the local area. It is planned also to try and work such a plan on a national basis, if and when we make our local work.

Since I have been working for the association, I have had a continual request, from feeders, to try something to assist the marketing conditions for the feeders of Colorado. I then took these messages to the directors of the association. I have continually told them of the many requests that have been made. They have set up a marketing committee placing Louis Bein as the chairman of this committee. He and his committee are the most important. Now the packer does not want a large shrink on your cattle. Large receipts on a Monday, on the terminal markets, have a definite effect on the Dressed Meat Market. The larger the receipts, the slower the dressed market, often causing large reductions in the price.

Getting away from the large receipts on Monday, brings us to the next step in this plan. Level marketings over the rest of the week. Most of you will gauge your shipments by the reaction of the market. However I believe that you should try to establish a marketing program and then stay with it. For instance, if you were in the habit of sending two loads every Monday, then plan to ship one on Monday and one on Wednesday or Thursday. I suggest that you talk with your commission man about such a plan and get his ideas. We have found that he can and will try to advise you as nearly correct as possible.

This then brings us to the big problem, how do you know when to ship. We have asked the commission men to visit with one another, getting information, this way letting everyone know what to look for. The packer is cooperating by trying to tell us in advance how many cattle they would like on the end of the week. So far they have been excellent with their cooperation. This information is relayed to the commission man, and all of this information enables him to know about how to advise you, IF YOU WILL CALL HIM! Please call for this advance information. Do not call your secretary. We want each segment of this plan to function. Cooperation of the entire industry is the only way such a plan will work. WILL YOU DO YOUR PART?

THE ASSOCIATION HAS HAD ASSOCIATE AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS, all of whom either work in the livestock industry or are associated closely with it. They are made up of men in the commission business, feed and anti-biotic business, veterinarians, and other miscellaneous including some commercial feeders.

In order that the members of the association may know who is contributing to our welfare, I have decided to publish this list of members who have their 1956 dues paid. In some cases I do not know the exact field each person is in; however, I am sure that the members in the respective territories will know. The contributing membership is as follows:

John Clay & Company, Denver; Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver; American Cyanamid Company, New York; Producers Livestock Marketing, Denver; Sterling Alfalfa Products, Sterling; Stroh's Cattle Liners, Greeley; Denver Livestock Feeding Co., Denver; Farmers State Bank, Ft. Morgan.
Associate Members:
W. W. Alchelman, Ft. Lupton; V. S. Allen, Longmont; L. H. Anderson, Loveland; Animal Hospital, Longmont; Dr. James R. Barton, La Salle; Berthoud; Berthoud Nat'l. Bank, Berthoud; Henry Brown, Eaton; Dr. Wm. Brown, Ft. Collins; Colorado Rancher & Farmers, Denver; Craft Drug Company, Sterling; Denver Livestock Comm. Co., Denver; Eaton Bank, Eaton; Empire Supply, Longmont; Etchepare & Kemp, Denver; Farm Chemical Co., Longmont; First Nat'l. Bank of Julesburg, Julesburg; Fort Morgan Mills, Ft. Morgan; F. A. Giacomini, Sterling; Gill Gas & Oil Co., Greeley; Golden Wea Milling Co., Longmont; Industrial Molds Co., Colorado Springs; Intermountain Elevator Co., Longmont; Mr. K. Kiefer, Brighton; McGee's Feed Store, Longmont; M & G Feedlots, Henderson; Dr. D. R. Mackey, Greeley; Dr. Wayne Miller, Windsor; Milliken Grain Inc., Milliken; Drs. N. J. Miller, Eaton; Clarence Nolan, Eaton; Dr. E. T. Reiser, Windsor; Poudre Valley Nat'l. Bank, Ft. Collins; Paul A. Probascio, Loveland; Dr. Bob Scott, Brighton; Smith & Simmons, Ft. Morgan; Sonnenlo Truck Service, Longmont; Sterling Livestock Comm. Co., Sterling; Robert M. Strong, Ft. Collins.

IN ORDER THAT YOU FEEDERS IN THE AREA MIGHT BE BETTER INFORMED as to the terminal markets, your association sponsored the teletype news service, which originates in the Market News Service office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture here in Denver. This wire service is now running in 14 different areas of Colorado, the cost of this operation is being stood by the subscriber. He has put it in his place of business so that it would be available to you, I am sure that he would welcome either daily visits or phone calls requesting the latest information on the markets.

I am sure that a great many of you do not know where these teletype machines are located, so I am going to list them. Please feel free to use them. If you do not use them, it could be possible that the subscribers will feel that they are not as important as they had originally planned, and may choose to discontinue this service. The subscribers who have purchased these machines for public use are:

V. E. Teutol, Mgr. Potato Growers Co-op. Eaton, Colorado Mr. A. A. Towne The Security State Bank Sterling, Colorado

We have other subscribers who have taken this service for personal use, however, I am sure that they would be glad to let you either look at the reports, or tell you about them, if you will so request the information they have:

Mr. Kenneth Monfort Monfort Feed Yards Greeley, Colorado
William Seckler Seckler Feed Lots Sterling, Colorado

Mr. Ted Redies Brush Livestock Commission Co. Brush, Colorado
E. T. Ouslee, Mgr. A. A. Towne Mr. A. H. Troutwine Augustine & Heath 322 Main St. Lemars, Colorado

Louis Bein has found an interesting article which he has given me, with his revaluations and remarks. It is as follows:

The University of California has recently completed some comparative tests on pasturing, clipping, and haying. The test computed the comparative yield of energy and production of beef per acre. No effort was made in this test to place an economic valuation on the practices. The methods of utilization were:

1—Five day rotational grazing.
2—Strip grazing or one day rotation.
3—Soiling, or green chopping.
4—Haying.

The nutrient production per acre for 100 days was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TDN% of dry matter</th>
<th>Dry matter consumption</th>
<th>TDN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>3743 lb.</td>
<td>2141 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.4%</td>
<td>3957 lb.</td>
<td>2271 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>3795 lb.</td>
<td>4097 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>1130 lb.</td>
<td>3914 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The beef production for 132 days under the four methods of use are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beef per Acre</th>
<th>% of rotation grazing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>106%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47%</td>
<td>191%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>183%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conclusions to be drawn from this test are as follows:
Production can be expected to be increased 37% by clipping alfalfa hay over rotation grazing. Strip grazing only increased production 7%, while 24% more beef was produced when the alfalfa was fed as hay. Approximately 400 extra pounds of beef would be realized per acre if green chopping were used in place of rotation grazing. In this experiment alfalfa was used exclusively. If the comparison had been made between rotation grazing of a grass mixture and the clipping of alfalfa the results would have been even more startling.

Many feeders have been asking what I know about the cost of some of the replacement cattle. I do very often hear some prices and realize I should be passing them out to you.

I would like for some of you to drop me a post card giving me weights and prices on some of your replacement purchases. I will not quote names or places, but merely use type, weights, and price.

Recent purchases indicate some heavy heifer calves, weighing 340 lbs. at $16.00; some 700 lbs. weight heifers of medium quality bringing $14.75; other good quality kinds weighing from 600 lbs. to 690 lbs., bringing $16.00 to $16.25. The sales quoted have been made in the last couple of weeks. Have heard of some yearling steers being offered at $17.50 to $18.00, but no sales were reported. There is a chance the market could get some higher by the middle of May. This is just some of the thinking around the yards.

RENEWAL
1956 DUES
COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION

CARD NO. (to be filled in at office)

NAME
ADDRESS
AREA CATTLE MARKETED 1955 (county) (number)
TYPE OF MEMBER (Regular — Associate — Contributing)
AMOUNT PAID $ SIGNED (MEMBER)

Please fill out the above form, detach, and return to the office.
Colorado Cattle Feeders Assn., 312 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Denver 16, Colo.
Louis Bein, Chairman of your Marketing Committee, sent this item in to the office calling attention of all feeders.

**BEIN SAID, THE "SHIP THURSDAY—LESS MONDAY."** program has now completed its fifth week with varying success. The delivery of cattle to the market during the first three weeks of the program was all that could be asked for. The runs were light each Monday, and the packers did not feel that they had to corner their supply, on this day. This was evidenced in that they snapped up the Thursday offerings at steady to twenty-five cents higher prices. There was also a cut in the direct sales. At the same time the Denver price structure was lifted over that of other markets. During the first week of the program the average price of steers for the entire week was sixteen cents higher than Omaha. For the third week this differential had increased to forty cents.

The fourth and fifth weeks of the program were disappointing, insofar as the distribution of receipts, Bein said, and packers felt that they must take the bulk of their supplies on Mondays. As a result, they were indifferent buyers for the remainder of the week. The Denver price advantage over Omaha dropped back to where it was, three weeks ago.

There has been a large group of cattle feeders that have cooperated in shifting their shipments to Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and there has been no problem getting the desired numbers on Thursday. The packers have lived up to their word, that they would support the Thursday market, providing the market receipts were more uniform throughout the week. In all cases the commission companies have encouraged and handled all cattle on Thursday. Out of state shippers, of course, have been uninformed, but actually they have not been a major factor.

Bein pointed out that the success or failure of the attempt seems to rest on the small shippers, who have more to gain than anyone else involved. It appears that it is this group that has been the cause of the excessive Monday receipts in spite of everyone’s efforts. If we cattle feeders believe a Thursday market should be established, we are going to have to cooperate ourselves, and not leave it to our neighbors.

Get behind the program and work with your commission men!

**NO MORE CALFY HEIFERS?**—Colorado A and M veterinarians have successfully aborted feedlot heifers using a new type drug, Repositol diethylstilbestrol. Since last fall they’ve injected the drug in 256 heifers in northern Colorado feedlots and aborted from 50 to 36 percent of them. Success depended mainly upon how long the heifers had been pregnant before injections were given.

Cost of the injections ranged from 75c to $1.50 per head, depending on dosage; plus a charge for pregnancy examination to make certain the heifers were with calf. Weld county veterinarians, who first used the new technique on a large scale, charged an average of $1 per head for this examination. Cost varies according to facilities available for handling cattle.

Charge the cost of examinations and injections against the “dock” of $40 per head that buyers commonly penalize fat calfy heifers and you have a real saving.

Best success in the A and M tests was with heifers up to three months pregnant; 86 percent aborted within 3 to 27 days after a single shot. Most of them lost their calves within 10 days. Around 70 percent of the heifers 3 to 6 months pregnant aborted after the treatment.

For years veterinarians have experimented with this idea. They’ve tried other hormones and drugs as well as harsh irritants. “Now it looks like we have a safe product ready for veterinarians to use in commercial feedlots,” say Drs. Harold Hill and Robert E. Pierson of the A and M veterinary staff.

While the drug will abort heifers pregnant 6 months or more, results have not been as good as when the animals are injected early in pregnancy. From 50 to 63 percent of the heifers pregnant 6 months or more aborted after a single injection of diethylstilbestrol. About one heifer out of every 50 in this group developed complica-
tions from the abortion—some went off feed, others formed large udders susceptible to mastitis, or retained the fetal membranes. Practically none of these complications showed up in heifers pregnant less than three months.

BREEDING CATTLE—Older heifers could be abated by diethylstilbestrol, Dr. Hill believes. "I feel it's safe enough to use because it is a truly hormonal drug and animal studies show that it doesn't affect the uterus to cause abortion."

Diethylstilbestrol apparently sets up conditions like those that occur normally at the end of pregnancy. It brings on a quiet, physiological abortion. The veterinarians have found no changes in the ovaries or uterus of any injected animal that would affect future breeding. The drug caused no excess sexual activity. There was no more riding than would normally occur at the heifer estrus.

If you're not certain which of your heifers are pregnant, you'll probably save money by having them examined, rather than injecting all of them. Of 1068 "suspect" heifers examined by Dr. Hill and Dr. Pierson only 256 (24 percent) actually were pregnant. Also, stage of pregnancy can be learned by the examination and this determines the dosage.

What if an open heifer is injected? It will come into heat for 3 to 10 days and there may be some udder development. If laminitis is eliminated the extent of development of the entire herd will determine the extent of the heat period brought on by injecting open heifers. In many cases these losses would amount to more than the cost of examining the whole herd and limiting the injections to pregnant heifers.

PAY YOUR DUES!

TAILOR FAT STOCK TO CONSUMER WANTS—Turn out quality fat cattle and lambs closely tailored to consumer demands is becoming an increasingly important factor to the livestock man.

John C. Petersen, Collinsville, Iowa, past president of the National Lamb Feeders Association, and H. A. McDougall, Collinsville, California, state that livestock man of the year for 1955.

Speaking on the future of cattle feeding, McDougall said, "By turning out goods that people desire, and at a price they can afford, we need not fear competition. With an expected population of 225 million people by 1980, our feeding industry is in its infancy."

Referring to the January 1, 1956, record inventory of feeder cattle on farms, McDougall said he expects this first-of-the-year inventory will reach 10 million head within 25 years. Population increase is only one factor that will contribute to the growth. Others will become aware of the value of beef in the diet; there will be many new developments in feeding and feeding methods; new methods of retail sales will be perfected; and feeders will aim for more finish or excess fat on their animals.

McDougall believes most fat cattle today have more finish than necessary. When beef is processed, as much as 23 per cent of the fat and fat gains on 100 pounds of carcass must be trimmed before the meat is placed on retail counters. The speaker, who is president of the California Cattlemen's Association, believes the beef grading system now used should be changed "to more readily represent standards as they should be." He said there is much talk in the livestock trade of another grade between good and choice.

McDougall believes tests will prove that "top-good" beef will meet demands of most meat buyers. Feeder, he said, can produce this grade without an abundance of grain feeding and thus lower their costs of fattening cattle.

The California stockman said more "know-how" in Arkansas, the extended feeding region, can produce this grade without an abundance of grain feeding and thus lower their costs of fattening cattle.

McDougall, extension farm engineer at Colorado A and M College, pegs the loss at about 15 million dollars a year. "On the average, after the first of the year, lamb feeders do a fairly good job of marketing and it is partly the result of feeders here in Colorado and the North Platte Valley who gauge their shipments very carefully."

He added that there are still a number of feeders in all parts of the country who look at the amount and type of gain, then buy feeder livestock for the feed instead of considering the price of the feeders or the slaughter marketing period. This often results in too many lambs on the December market.

Petersen said a $2 million-dollar program to promote the sales of lamb is expected to get underway next fall. This program, he said, "will have the greatest impact on the lamb industry of anything that has happened for 30 years."

PAY YOUR DUES!

GRAIN DRIERS OFFER ADVANTAGES TO GROWERS—Time was when a salesman of grain drying equipment would have gone broke in Colorado. Colorado, with its dry climate, was considered a poor place to sell grain producers on the idea of drying their grain for storage.

Yet today the state takes a lot of grain due to spoilage, insect infestation and a drop in the grade. O. J. Trenary, extension farm engineer at Colorado A and M College, pegs the loss at about 15 million dollars a year. "On the average, the loss can be traced to poorly constructed bins, Trenary admits, but he also blames high moisture content at time of storage for much of the loss.

Driers offer several advantages to Colorado's grain producers, according to Trenary. The equipment not only takes a lot of grain out of storage but also protects the quality of the crop. With a drier, the grower can move up the harvest date several days, thus avoiding hail damage at the critical ripening stage and heading off much of the shatter loss. The harvesting operation can be speeded up because combiners can work earlier in the mornings and later at nights. Since the grain can be stored well within the safe moisture range, a drier prevents spoilage and weevil infestations which occur in wet grain.

Through demonstrations and educational work by Trenary during the past few years, growers are beginning to show much more interest in artificial drying of their grain. He has prepared several plans of buildings and equipment which can be used in crop drying installations. These plans are available from the plan service offered by Colorado Agricultural Extension Service.

GRAIN DRIERS—One grain drying installation was set up in 1953 on the Iler Andersen farm at Genoa.

It was designed as a demonstration to show the value of such equipment.

With the cooperation of Andersen, who harvests about 1800 acres of wheat each year, Trenary arranged to install an air drier which forces heated air through the grain. It is capable of handling 100 bushels of wheat per hour. Andersen feels that the results were favorable although the weather conditions while the cost data were being collected. Trenary figured that the cost per bushel for drying was about three-fourths of a cent per bushel.

This figure included only the direct fuel costs but did not include overhead costs. At the end of the demonstration, Andersen was convinced of the drier's value and bought it.

Anders later, Anders Andersen, a brother of Iler, built a 3000-bushel storage bin. He installed ducts and air blowers to dry wheat from early harvests and after rainy periods. The unheated air passes up through the wheat and carries off the moisture with it. Wheat containing from 15.2 to 19.2 percent moisture was placed in the bin. And the fan was operated about 70 hours to dry the wheat to an average moisture content of 13 percent.

Cost of drying was about two-tenths of a cent per bushel.

Also, as a result of Trenary's demonstrations, about 13 driers have been installed in eastern Colorado. In all of the installations, grain is being dried at a cost of a fraction of a cent per bushel.

Farmers who have used the grain driers have reported that they think their investment has been a good one, and they have been well satisfied with the results. In Trenary's opinion, the success of these few farmers indicates that grain driers have a place in Colorado's grain production program, and he thinks that the use of these driers will expand rapidly.
IMPLANTING OF DIETHYLSTILBESTROL. I received a very important note from Dr. Bill Brown, wherein he stated that some non-member feeders have been buying poultry pellets for implanting feedlot steers. He stated further that he would like to warn our members of some of the ill-effects that can result from this practice.

The practice of implanting diethylstilbestrol pellets in feedlot steers is not recommended. Even though tests show there is an increased gain in steers that have been implanted, steers treated with as little as 36 mg. have shown a depression of the loin with accompanying high tail head. Tests consistently show that there are more undesirable reactions from implants than from feeding diethylstilbestrol at the recommended levels.

ERGOT POISONING FROM GRAIN: This is a little item that Dr. Bill Brown sent in, and one which we believe to be interesting, and one that you feeders should be looking for. Feeding of fungus-infested new grain may result in what is called ergot poisoning. This poisoning is caused by a black fungus which may be threshed out with grain. Often a livestock feeder thinks this is some other disease and may try to treat the sick animal for some other condition. This points out the importance of securing an accurate diagnosis. Symptoms of this type of poisoning in swine or cattle include lameness and drying up of the tail or ears. Usually a quick shift to ergot-free grain ends the condition, but that shift must be made while the disease is in an early stage.

HARDWARE DISEASE DIMINISHES: Wireless hay boiling has been mentioned as being responsible to some degree for a decrease in cases of hardware disease in cattle. Probably more important influence could be attributed to the fact that more cattle owners learn each year that dangerous objects may be prehended with feed and they give more attention to keeping feed boxes, feed bunks, mixing floors, hay racks, fence rows in pastures and lots and feeds themselves free from indigestible objects which could prove disastrous to valuable animals. Unfortunately, many cattlemen learn this by actual experience, while others profit from their veterinarian's constant effort to contribute to his "know-how" in animal care.

FEEDING HEAVY CATTLE OFTEN PROVES TO BE A TRAP—Light feeder cattle, weighing 600 to 700 pounds are—on the average, year after year—the safer bet for Colorado cattle feeders. So says Harry Smith, extension livestock marketing specialist at Colorado A and M College.

Feeding heavy cattle often proves to be a trap—as it was last year. The reason, says Smith, is that the market for heavy, well-finished cattle of good quality fluctuates much more widely than does the market for light cattle. There were times late last summer when prime cattle over 1200 pounds were not worth any more on the Chicago market than choice cattle weighing 750 to 1000 pounds.

This year, in early April, prime steers weighing 1300 to 1500 pounds were quoted at $26 per hundred on the Chicago market. At the same time, the top on choice cattle was $23.50 for those weighing 900 to 1300 pounds.

"It is at such times," says the marketing specialist, "that feeders may get the idea that the market really wants heavy cattle." It does. The trouble is, however, that many feeders get the idea at the same time. They can easily overdo it. Six or eight months from now, the "heavy" market may be loaded. So, by the time a feeder can put some heavy feeders in the lot and get them finished, he may find he is going into a glutted market, so far as that kind of cattle is concerned.

Why does the market vary so much? Smith explains it this way. Major demand for heavy prime cattle is from night clubs, restaurants and hotels. This kind of beef does not go into regular retail outlets. Therefore, Smith explains, the demand for heavy prime cattle is a very consistent demand. At present, these cattle make up three to five percent of the fat steers on the Chicago market. The DEMAND does not vary much. But that is the reason why the PRICE for prime cattle varies so much more than for the choice grade.

Choice cattle, making up 50 to 55 percent of the fed steers at Chicago now, is the grade found in most retail markets. Therefore, a few extra heavy cattle will break the "heavy market" because anytime there are more than the night clubs, hotels and restaurant trade will take, there is no place for them to go — except at a much lower price.
Smith also points out another important factor. It costs more per pound of gain to finish heavy, 1100 to 1300 pound prime cattle than it does to finish 900 to 1100 pound choice cattle. The cost of carrying cattle on to a higher grade is shown in a study of Cornbelt feeding records:

Cattle weighing 900-120 thoughts fed to choice' feeders priced 0.90 to 120 days to put on the 280 pounds re-

quired to make a 'good' slaughter steer. It took 80 to 90 days additional feeding to put on the additional 170 pounds needed to make grade 'choice' and 80 percent as much total feed to put on the lost 170 pounds as it took for the first 280 pounds.

The report says that a farmer may request a refund of the tax on motor fuel used on his farm by a custom operator:

Only of course, but the man who finishes cattle to a prime grade must get a higher market price than the man who finishes cattle only to the choice grade.

"Any one who plans on feeding for the 'heavy' market must keep a pretty close check on the number and kinds of cattle on feed," Smith adds.

WATER PROSPECTS GOOD FOR NORTHERN COLORADO — Normal or above summer streamflow from snowmelt for northern Colorado, but below normal for much of the southern section of the state; this is Colorado's water year to a prime grade would cost more in proportion to the gain put on. From the beginning of the feeding period, each succeeding pound costs more than the previous pound. The first few pounds might cost only 12 or 15 cents per pound. But the last few pounds on the prime animal might cost three times that amount. So, the man who finishes cattle to a prime grade must get a higher market price than the man who finishes cattle only to the choice grade.

Water supply outlook for the South Platte is much improved over 1954 and 1955 but is not as good as indi-

cated by high early season snow pack. Except for the watersheds of the Cache La Poudre and Upper South Platte, March and April snowfall has been much below average. Summer flow of Boulder and Saint Vrain creeks will be needed in this region with slightly above normal snow courses on the mountain streams for the season.

The survey report, prepared by the Colorado A and M Experiment Station and the Soil Conservation Service, predicts less than normal flow from the Arkansas, Gunnison and San Juan rivers and their tributaries. The out-

look, for the Rio Grande is only slightly better than for the past two years.

Soils in the Colorado area as of early May were improved over 1954 and 1955. Snow pack in the northern mountains is from 100 to 125 percent of normal, according to Homer Stockwell, chief snow surveyor for the SCS. This includes the headwaters of the Platte, Upper Colorado and Yampa rivers. Moving southward over the state, snow cover declines to near normal in central Colorado and falls below normal in the southern Colorado Rockies.

The report says mountain snowfall over the entire southern Rocky Mountain region was very light during March and April. It was greater at high elevations in northern Colorado. Normal snowmelt during April moistens mountain soils to a depth of two feet under the snow. This means less water will soak into the soils as snowmelt progresses.

Streamflow in western Colorado and on the North Platte declined during April after increasing for a short period during March. There were no material increases in streamflow during April on South Platte, Arkansas or Rio Grande.

Here is the outlook in detail on individual watersheds:

South Platte

Water supply outlook for the South Platte is much improved over 1954 and 1955 but is not as good as indi-

icated by high early season snow pack. Except for the watersheds of the Cache La Poudre and Upper South Platte, March and April snowfall has been much below average. Summer flow of Boulder and Saint Vrain creeks will be needed in this region with slightly above normal snow courses on the mountain streams for the season.

There is a possibility of up to 125 percent of normal flow on the Cache La Poudre, as compared to 60 to 70 percent of normal in 1955. A few high elevation snow courses on the Poudre watershed have near record high readings caused by local storms during April. Five of the six soil moisture stations on the watershed indicate soils are in fair condition at medium elevations. Soil moisture at medium elevations surrounding the Poudre area is in better condition now than at any time since these soil moisture units were installed four years ago. Streamflow is just starting to increase.

Appraising the outlook, local shortages of water can be expected because demands usually exceed the nor-

mal supply in the southern and well-developed irrigated area. Less water will be available from Colorado-Big Thompson than for the past two years. Unless heavy summer rains occur, the lower South Platte can expect further short-

ages of water.

Reservoir Storage Below Average

Storage in irrigation reservoirs is still below average—but above May 1, 1955—on both the upper tributaries and the lower South Platte. Since streamflow prospects have declined from earlier in the season, this shortage is a serious factor affecting water supplies of some irri-

gation systems.

In the Colorado-Big Thompson System there is now stored about 240,000 acre-feet as compared to 320,000 a year ago and over 500,000 on May 1, 1954. Of these amounts, about 100,000 acre-feet is dead storage. Less than 25,000 acre-feet is available in Granby Reservoir. Infiltration losses from various sources will probably be around 300,000 acre-feet which will fall short of filling the reservoir to one-

half of capacity at the end of the snowmelt season.

Scattered showers have improved surface soil moisture conditions in the post few days over much of the watershed, but the general soil condition is still only fair. Most of the rainfall occurred in the northern half of the watershed.

Arkansas River

The water supply outlook for the Arkansas Valley is only fair, but still improved over the past two years. On the upper watershed of the river's main stem, the snow pack is well above normal for early May. This declines to near normal west of Salida. Along the Sangre de Cristo and South Platte areas, however, there is less snowfall and high elevation snow courses on the Platte and South Platte are near normal.

Winter precipitation in the valley area has been deficient throughout the winter months and soils are dry. The summer flow of the river at Salida should be near normal as compared to about 70 percent of normal in 1955. Through the main irrigated valley streamflows will probably range down to 75 percent of normal as compared to about 60 percent a year ago, excluding the flood period. About one-half of normal supplies from snow-melt will be available on the Huerfano, Cucharas and Purgatoire Rivers.

CATTLE FEEDING OUTLOOK IS IMPROVING — A somewhat brighter trend in the cattle feeding business for the summer months is suggested by Avery Bice, extension economist at Colorado A and M College. Heavy marketings of fed cattle earlier this year and a slight drop in cattle now going into feedlots should mean better prices, he says.

Prices for fed cattle should move upward slowly but fairly steadily from now until early fall. There will be occasional slips in prices, of course, but the general trend should be upward. The largest price increases likely will come in choice and prime cattle weighing under 1200 pounds.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into nine Corn Belt states during January, February and March were 7 percent less than a year earlier. Total number of cattle on feed on April 1 in the 14 major feeding states was 8 percent under a year earlier, but still larger than in most recent years.

Cattle feeders moved a record large number of fed cattle to market in the first 3 months of the year—13 percent more than in the first 3 months of 1955. And stockmen's intentions point to heavy sales until sometime in June. After that, fed cattle marketings should be somewhat smaller and prices stronger. The economist points out recent behavior of lamb and hog prices. These show that considerable price improvement can accompany a moderate decrease in supply under present conditions of strong consumer purchasing power.

The beef market will have to await developments. It will depend on the extent of deferred feeding, grass condi-

tions and amount of short-feeding activity. Summer rain and moderate temperatures over the more important grazing areas could result in considerably heavier gains for the summer. On the other hand, full feeding for the grazing season is shortened by dry and hot weather, the result-

ing lower prices for thin cattle may prompt feeders to buy these animals for short-feeding operations.

GAS TAX REFUND QUESTION CLARIFIED — Fort Collins, May 17.—An Internal Revenue Service ruling has clarified the question of federal gasoline tax refunds to farmers on fuel used by custom operators, according to Avery Bice, extension economist at Colorado A and M College.

Only the farmer on whose farm the work was done can recover the tax. Bice points out. Here's the reasoning behind the rul-

ing: A farmer may have his fuel used on his farm by a custom operator. The custom operator has paid the tax and counts it as a cost in figuring his charge for work done. Since, in effect, it is a cost to the farmer, he can recover it through the tax refund.

But the farmer may have hired a man who hires other who hire custom operators to do work done on their farms to obtain from the custom operator a record of the amount of fuel used.

The farmer may also, of course, file claims for refund of federal gasoline tax paid on motor fuel which he himself uses for farming purposes. Again, he must keep records to back up his claim.

After June 30, farmers may file claims for refund of gasoline tax paid on motor fuel used from January 1 through June 30, 1956. The claim must be filed not later than October 1, 1956. Internal Revenue Service Form 2240 will be used in filing these tax refund claims. The forms will be available after June 1 from county agents' offices, banks and post offices.
ACTION TAKEN BY SENATE ANTI-TRUST SUB-COMMITTEE: At different times during the life of the Feeders Association, we have been corresponding with some of our U. S. Senators with respect to chain store operations, particularly in the feeding and packing industry. We have also asked that a study be made, of direct buying procedures.

On Friday, June 15th, I received a telephone call from a Gary Neville who is assistant council for the Senate Anti-Trust Sub Committee, and he explained that they were having their first hearing on the subject. He visited at length about the situation and finally advised me that he did want a written statement from our association, something that could be presented to the Committee. He wondered also, if it would be possible for some member of our Association to testify in person.

With this information, I informed Martin, who called a meeting of the marketing committee, and others, to help formulate the "statement" to be sent in. The statement covered, pretty well, Chain Store methods of buying dressed meat, their feeding operations, and their slaughtering, in the Rocky Mountain area. This statement also related some of our experiences in our four-day marketing program, and a rundown on marketing conditions at the terminal market, giving the different methods that are being used in the area, so far as cattle purchasing is concerned.

This "Statement" had hardly hit Washington until we received a wire from Mr. Neville, asking for someone to testify, in person, on the subject. At this writing, Louis Bein, Chairman of the Marketing Committee, is on his way to Washington to testify in your behalf, on this very important subject. I guess that I will have to wait until next month to give the particulars regarding this meeting. It is now time to go to press and I have not heard anything from Louis. I hope that he can do a good job, and that he will not let the big boys in Washington get him down.

RED NOSE RESEARCH TAKES PROMISING TURN: Success in immunizing cattle against red nose in small scale tests has spurred Dr. Bill Brown, our research vet, and Dr. T. L. Chow of the college, to extend their testing to larger groups of cattle.

In limited tests just completed, one lot of five head remained completely free from Red Nose in spite of deliberate exposure to the disease. These cattle had been injected intramuscularly with nasal washings from red nose-infected animals. This exposure helped them build up an immunity which later warded off the disease.

The purpose of the next phase of test work just getting underway is to test this and other methods of immunization on larger groups of cattle, according to Drs. Brown and Chow, researchers directing the work. Using red nose-free cattle brought in from Texas, they expect to complete this phase in about two months.

The two researchers say 14 states have reported this disease. Red nose appears to be the major feedlot cattle disease in Colorado. Outbreaks in Colorado feedlots during the present feeding period have been no less severe than a year ago. A check on Northern Colorado feedlots where the disease is known to be present showed 18 percent of the animals were infected. Death loss from the disease amounted to about 3 percent of the sick animals in these lots.
ANIMAL RESEARCH CENTER OF USDA TO BE SOUGHT HERE—Officials of Colorado A. & M. College and the City of Fort Collins combined forces Thursday morning to bid on the location here of a $19 million laboratory of the U. S. Agriculture Department for research in animal diseases.

The city and college officials conferred at the Northern Hotel after A. & M. President William Morgan had received a telegram notifying him that a U.S.D.A. site committee would meet at St. Louis June 27. Dr. Morgan and Rue Jensen, associate dean of the A&M school of veterinary medicine, and Wm. H. Allen, plan to present the local bid for the laboratory at St. Louis.

Dr. Morgan’s telegram came Wednesday afternoon from Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson in Washington. It informed him of the opportunity for college representatives to appear before the USDA site selection in St. Louis. Construction of the laboratory is contingent on approval by congress of a USDA request for an appropriation of $18,915,000. The Fort Collins officials gave assurance Thursday that necessary utility services can be made available if the laboratory is built here.

The proposed animal disease research laboratory, to be constructed by the USDA’s Agricultural Research Service (ARS), would cost an estimated $18,915,000. Its facilities would be used for animal disease research and control programs.

Secretary Benson’s telegram also outlined special site requirements. His telegram read: “Congress has recognized need for and support of appropriations to construct an animal disease laboratory site, at or near a land grant college having a veterinary school or a strong animal disease research program. It is to be selected in consultation with representatives of the livestock industry, veterinary profession, state departments of agriculture and land grant colleges.

“Opportunities to appear before the site committee are scheduled beginning June 27 at St. Louis. Final proposals—written, oral or both—required at June 27 meeting.”

Colorado A. & M. College, it was said, faces probable stiff competition for the site, particularly from Purdue University in Indiana, which has a strong animal research department, and Iowa State College, which has a veterinary medical school. Wyoming University, which has neither facility, also is expected to enter a bid.

Besides being able to meet the Benson requirements for the most part, it was pointed out, A. & M. college serves both range and feedlot cattle areas. The Colorado cattle feeders Association is presently carrying out a large animal research program, along with research of animal disease. This is in conjunction with the College, and should help in this respect. The mile-high altitudes here also would aid study of livestock diseases peculiar to high altitudes. The A. & M. veterinary school, animal husbandry courses and related science courses and advanced degrees are other advantages.

DR. BILL BROWN has advised us, that anybody sending in cattle “subject” should notify their commission firm that if the cattle are condemned on antemortem inspection, that is before they go to the killing floor, the commission firm should hold such animals and advise the owner, so the owner may make the decision as to the disposition of such animals.

In the past, some animals have been condemned on antemortem inspection and slaughtered for tankage without the owner’s knowledge. The majority of such animals could be held and treated and returned to normal health.

CATTLE SLAUGHTER for the first 5 months of 1956 set a new record each month. The kill was up nearly 7% and feeding to heavier weights pushed tonnage 10% above a year ago.
I realize that some of you have had the opportunity of seeing the report from the USDA, relative to the amount of cattle on feed in Colorado and also a report of the number of cattle on thirteen major feeding areas, but believe there are more of you who have not seen this, so this is what they have to say: "Cattle and calves on grain feed in Colorado totaled 154,000 head on July 1, 1956. This is 39,000 less than the 193,000 head on feed April 1 this year, and 26,000 head fewer than the 180,000 head on feed July 1 a year ago. A number of feeders have curtailed operations seasonably and others have discontinued feeding operations because of the unfavorable returns from fed cattle this past winter and spring. Marketing during the 3-month period, April-June were estimated at 44,000 head including 18,000 head of "short feds." These marketings more than offset the 109,000 head of cattle and calves placed on feed during the same period. There were 7,000 more "short feds" (placed on feed after April 1) marketed the past three months this year compared with the same months, in 1955.

Report of feeders as to length of time cattle were on feed shows smaller numbers than a year ago in each of the length of feed periods. This July there were 91,000 head on feed less than 3 months, 47,000 on feed 3 to 6 months and 16,000 on feed more than 6 months.

The number of heavy cattle (weighing over 1100 pounds) on feed July 1 this year at 11,000 head was one thousand head more than a year ago. In the 900 to 1100 pound group the number this July at 41,000 was off 4,000 head. Animals weighing less than 900 pounds totaled 102,000 head against 125,000 July 1, 1955.

On July 1, 1956, there were 52,000 steers, 97,000 heifers, 5,000 calves in feedlots. Compared with a year ago steers were down 18,000 head, heifers down 3,000 head and calves down 5,000 head.

Colorado feeders expect to market 43,000 head of fat cattle in July, 42,000 head in August, 44,000 head in September and 25,000 head after September.

UNITED STATES—The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in 13 major feeding States on July 1 was estimated at 3,296,000 head. This was 10 percent less than the number on feed on the same date last year and a seasonal decline from April 1 of 22 percent. The number of cattle and calves placed on feed during the April-June quarter was 5 percent more than during the corresponding period a year ago. Marketing were also higher—up 8 percent from last year, with short fed cattle up 24 percent above a year earlier.

The number of cattle on feed in the 9 Corn Belt States on July 1 was estimated at 2,553,000 head, down 11 percent from the same date last year and down seasonally 26 percent from the 3,450,000 head on feed April 1 this year.

Data for the 13 States reveal that the number on feed over 3 months is 18 percent less than a year ago, while those on feed less than 3 months is 4 percent greater than last year. As a percent of total on feed, the number on feed less than 3 months was 40 percent, compared with 35 percent a year earlier. Cattle on feed 3-6 months represented 32 percent of the total both years while those on feed more than 6 months accounted for 26 percent this year, compared with 33 percent last year. Estimates of cattle on feed by weight groups indicate that most of the decrease occurred in the heavier cattle. The number of cattle weighing over 900 pounds on July 1 was 18 percent below a year ago. Those weighing under 600 pounds were down 11 percent, while those weighing from 600-900 pounds were down 5 percent. Steers on feed July 1 represented 68 percent of the total compared with 70 percent a year ago. Heifers accounted for 28 percent, compared with 25 the previous year. Calves comprised 4 percent of the total on feed July 1 in each of the past two years."
The American National Cattlemen's Association held an extensive meeting on July 12th, to study "Beef Grading," and the following statement summarizes the conclusion of the committee, arrived at during this session: "Wholehearted support of federal beef grading with no major changes was the consensus of the Special Beef Grading Study Committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association which met here Wednesday and Thursday.

Chairman Clifford Hansen, Jackson, Wyo., said, however, that the group will continue to study several suggestions for improvement in grading standards and procedures. The committee will announce conclusions of the year-long study at the American National's annual convention in Phoenix, Ariz., next January.

Hansen said several research projects bearing on beef grading are underway and results will be considered by the committee.

The eight-man group reached its decision after hearing 40 representatives of all major packing, marketing, and grading interests and distributing members of the cattle and beef industry. A special tour of coolers to watch graders in action and to see retailing operations highlighted the two-day session.

Speakers before the committee commended the Federal Beef Grading Service for continued improvement in its application of grading standards.

Members of the committee, besides Hansen, are W. D. Farr, Greeley, Colo.; John Marble, Deeth, Nev.; Reese Van Vranken, Climax, Mich.; Dean Brown, Santa Maria, Calif.; E. S. F. Brainard, Canadian, Texas; O. W. Lynam, Burdett, Kan.; and John Armstrong, Selma, Ala.

CATTLE PRICE TRENDS FACTORS LISTED BY ECONOMIST—Late summer and fall is a critical price period for range cattle producers and for cattle feeders in Colorado, Avery Rice, extension economist of Colorado A & M College, points out. Supply and demand conditions, tempered by weather and financing problems, are already at work to set this year's price for rangeland's product.

Cattle feeders, particularly those who don't feed the year round, are beginning to weigh all the evidence to determine what price they can afford to pay for fall-run cattle. Price will be very important when totaling up net income results for the year. Bice lists some factors that will interest both groups:

Feed cost and cost of gains will be of enormous value to livestockmen. Most feeders will not move up a great deal for fear of lower cattle. A buyer's market created by a better control method will hard hit on emergence hole through the hide on the animal's back. This type of damage hide. A better control method using chemical as high for the coming feeding season as the coming feeding season as expected higher prices for fed cattle. Falling prices will not push prices down much. Feed cost and cost of gains will be at least as high for the coming feeding season as last year. Finance will hold some feeders out of the market this year or reduce their operations. A buyer's market created by a better control method will hard hit last year may not be able to find the credit needed to operate on last year's scale. The economist thinks feeder prices this fall will hinge to a great extent on the confidence of range producers in the business attitude or confidence of feeders; attitude of market agencies and dealer; attitude of bankers and other loan agencies.

Summarizing price prospects, Rice says it's possible range cattle prices this fall will be close to those of last fall. Fewer fed cattle, lighter weight cattle and fewer hogs will open the market for many grass cattle. Lots of these two-way cattle went to feed lots last fall. Some easing of feeder demand should not push prices down much.

PROMISING CONTROL FOR CATTLE GRUBS DEVELOPED — A new method of controlling cattle grubs is reported by Gordon T. Mickel, extension entomologist at Colorado A & M College. He says that U. S. Department of Agriculture research men have prevented grubs from developing within the body of the animal. The chemical, designated for experimental purposes as Dow ET-57, moves through the bodies of cattle. It destroys grubs where they occur in an animal's flesh. However, the entomologist says, the control method is still in the experimental stages.

Mickel says cattle grubs cost the livestock industry an estimated $100 million a year in losses of meat, milk and damaged hide. A better control method would be of enormous value to livestockmen.

At present, the pest is controlled by use of rotenone, and insecticide used to treat the grub after it had made an emergence hole through the hide on the animal's back. This type of control assures some protection against future infestation. But it stops the grub only after it has spent about 7 months within the body of the animal.

Any owner, tenant or farm operator who buys gasoline for use on a farm may claim a refund of the federal tax on all gasoline bought and used for farming during the six-month period, January 1 through June 30, 1956. A farmer also may request a refund of the tax on any gasoline used on his farm by a custom operator or a neighbor in connection with cultivating the soil or raising or harvesting a crop.

COMING EVENTS

August 2—Directors' Meeting, 6:30 P.M.—Tea House, Greeley, Colo.

August 10—National Cattle Feeder Committee, 9:00 A.M.—Brown Palace Hotel.

August 11—National Cattle Feeder Tour, 9:00 A.M.—depart from the Brown Palace Hotel.

September 4—Semi-annual Cattle Feeder Meeting, 9:00 A.M.—Student Union Bldg., Colorado A & M Campus.
CUT FEED COSTS WITH CORN SILAGE—Results of an experiment from Colorado A & M College feedlots show that feed costs can be materially reduced by feeding more corn silage and less grain in the ration of fattening steers. All silage-fed cattle in this experiment, completed June 1955, made satisfactory gains at considerable less cost per pound of gain than did cattle on a full feed of corn grain with a small allowance of alfalfa hay and corn silage. The value of proper supplements fed with a high corn silage ration was also pointed out in these results. Purdue Supplement A and Colorado Supplement 1 used with the corn silage rations contained the following ingredients:

**COMPOSITION OF SUPPLEMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplement</th>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>Cost/ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purdue Supplement A</td>
<td>Soybean Meal 65%</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dehydrated alfalfa meal 14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Molasses 14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steamed bone meal 5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt (1 oz. Cobalt sulfate/100 lbs.) 1.75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Molasses 17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vitamins 25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Supplement 1</td>
<td>Soybean Meal 66%</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dehydrated alfalfa meal 17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Molasses 17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steamed bone meal 5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt (1 oz. Cobalt sulfate/100 lbs.) 1.75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Molasses 17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vitamins 25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A summary of this feeding experiment indicated that the steers full-fed corn silage supplemented with 3 pounds of Purdue Supplement A per day per steer produced the cheapest gains ($22.48 per cwt.) which amounted to a saving of 4½ cents per pound of gain when compared to the cost of gain in the check lot of steers.

Lot 1. Check lot—full fed corn entire period.
Made reasonable daily gains (2.0 lb.) at the highest feed cost per hundred pounds gained ($26.91) in the experiment.

Lot 2. Colorado Supplement 1 and a full feed of corn silage (full-fed corn the last 50 days).
These steers made more economical gains and sold for the same price as the steers in the check lot.
The cost of gains were somewhat higher ($23.96/cwt. gain) than those in Lot 3 ($22.48/cwt. gain) where Supplement A was fed. This advantage of Supplement A over Supplement 1 may have been due to extra minerals and vitamins provided in Supplement A.

Lot 3. Purdue Supplement A and a full-feed of corn silage (full-fed corn the last 50 days).
Made equal gains at a saving in feed cost of 4½ cents per pound of gain and sold for the same price as steers in the check lot full-fed corn for the entire period.

Lot 4. Supplement A at a one-half normal amount, plus corn silage and 4 pounds of alfalfa hay. (Full-fed corn the last 100 days.)
The daily gains were about the same but feed cost per pound was 3 1/3 cents less than the cost of gains in the check lot.

Lot 5. No concentrate supplement fed and 8 pounds of alfalfa hay added to the corn silage ration.
(Corn was full-fed the last 100 days.)
The daily gains of the steers were considerably less and they sold for 50 cents per cwt. less than steers in the check lot.

Lot 6. Minerals and vitamins found in Purdue A added as such to the standard fattening ration such as fed in Lot 1.
Resulted in the highest daily gains in the experiment at a reduction in feed costs of 2½ cents per pound gained in comparison with the check lot.
HOW ENSILAGE VALUE CAN BE DETERMINED—The following table shows the average yield of silage from a hybrid when it was harvested at various stages of development. You will notice that the total tonnage did not change much from the time the ears began to form until kernels were starting to get hard. Notice also the quantity of leaves and stalks did not change greatly but there has been an increase of 4,819 pounds in the amount of dry corn in the silage.

| TABLE I |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Average Yield of Silage and the portion of the Silage in Leaves—Stalks—and Corn— at various harvest stages. |
| Plant development at harvest | Average Yields in tons per acre | % Dry Matter | Pounds Dry leaves per ton of ensilage | Pounds Dry Corn per ton of ensilage |
| Ears beginning to form | 17.78 | 15.5 | 5,490 | 19.6 |
| Kernels at Early Milk | 17.70 | 21.8 | 5,485 | 1.758 |
| Kernels at Early Dent | 18.80 | 22.8 | 5,505 | 2.415 |
| Kernels at Hardening | 17.85 | 27.8 | 5,560 | 5.015 |

So, “How do we figure out what the silage is worth?” becomes a logical question. Let’s divide the silage into corn and fodder, and calculate the value of each. This work has been done by the Iowa Experiment Station.

In Table 2 we find silage harvested when the ears are beginning to form will have 11 pounds of corn per ton. If ear corn is worth $2.85 per hundred, a ton of silage harvested at this stage has 31 cents worth of corn in it. If harvested when the kernels are hard the same ton of silage would contain 255 pounds of corn worth $3.78.

| TABLE II |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Feed Value of Corn in one ton of Silage when the market price falls within range of $8.12 to $8.56 per hundred pounds. |
| Pounds of Corn in ton of ensilage | $2.10 | $2.50 | $2.85 | $3.10 | $3.50 |
| Ears beginning to form | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Early Milk | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 |
| Early Dent | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 |

What are the stalks and leaves worth? In Table 1 we notice that the quantity of stalks and leaves does not increase much from the time the plants start to ear out. Table III shows the value of the stalks and leaves based on the dollar value of hay. Here we see the stalks and leaves from corn harvested as the ears are beginning to form to be 308 pounds and worth $3.70 per ton of silage when hay is worth $24.00 per ton. The 315 pounds of stalks and leaves from the same silage harvested when the kernels begin to harden is worth $3.78.

| TABLE III |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Feed Value of Leaves and Stalks in one ton of silage when the price of hay falls within range of $16.00 to $32.00 per ton. |
| Leaves & Stalks | $16.00 | $20.00 | $24.00 | $28.00 | $32.00 |
| Ears beginning to form—308 lbs. | 2.48 | 3.08 | 3.70 | 4.31 | 4.93 |
| Early Milk | 310 lbs. | 2.48 | 3.10 | 3.72 | 4.34 | 4.96 |
| Early Dent | 312 lbs. | 2.48 | 3.12 | 3.74 | 4.37 | 4.99 |
| Hardening | 315 lbs. | 2.52 | 3.15 | 3.78 | 4.41 | 5.04 |

From these figures we can see that the value of silage depends pretty much on the quantity of corn in the pit.

Applying our “rule of thumb” to figure silage value, we might say silage harvested when the ears are beginning to form is worth $4.01 per ton, (hay at $24.00 and corn at $2.85 per hundred). The same corn if allowed to develop to a hard kernel stage of maturity would be worth $11.90 per ton.

All this points out that if a grower plans to feed his silage he should select a hybrid which will not only give him a high tonnage of silage, but also a silage of the proper maturity to produce the maximum amount of corn. It also points out to those of you who may be buying silage for feed, that you get more for your money when you buy silage which is properly matured.


DR. W. W. BROWN, COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION RESEARCH VETERINARIAN, states Corn Silage may be toxic to cattle if it has not gone completely through its fermentation process or “sweat.” It is particularly dangerous to use partially fermented silage when mixed with grain and left over night before feeding.

Some of you members, no doubt feel that you aren’t getting full value received out of the work of the association. Unless you are not close to these workings that have been going on, it is hard to see just what is happening. For example, the new brucellosis ruling that is going into effect January 1. It would be quite detrimental to the heifer feeding part of the livestock industry to be required to vaccinate and examine all the heifers that are fed in Colorado. Your association has been working on this problem for about a year now with full cooperation of the State Veterinarian, Dr. Childs. It now looks like the answer has been found and a plan has been worked out that requires very little trouble for the feeder and still the State Veterinarian will have a complete record of all the heifers being fed. It would hardly be right for the feeders to be selfish enough to demand exemption, but it is equally important that the ruling doesn’t curtail the feeding of heifers in this area which has grown rather large in the last few years. If you are a heifer feeder, this one thing alone will more than pay for the dues that you have contributed.

There was a meeting with the Denver Union Stockyards Company a short time ago, to discuss problems of the feeders and the Stockyards Company. It is felt by the Directors of the Association, that public relations with the various segments of the industry are valuable moves. A meeting with the Denver Livestock Exchange was held to discuss problems and to better understand what is going on, it is hard to see just what is happening. A better understanding of the problems takes place. There are some things that you, no doubt as feeders, think should be changed in the marketing of your cattle, but when you have a complete understanding of the workings of the other end you soon find out that there are other problems too that must be worked out by other parties interested. All in all, due consideration is given to each and everyone of them and as time moves on, there will surely be solutions found to all of them.

We have added two new subscribers this month to the Market News Reporting Service, and we are happy to inform you that teletype machines are now operating at the K & B Packing Company in Denver and the Lusk Sales Pavilion in Lusk, Wyoming.

New members in the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association the past month are: The Home State Bank, Loveland, Colorado; the First National Bank, Loveland, Colorado; Warren McMillian, La Salle, Colorado; D. M. & H. Cattle Co., Henderson, Colorado; Dyer Farms, Rt. 1, Brighton, Colorado and Frank Hartman, Colorado Livestock Production Credit, P.O. Box 6946, Denver 16, Colorado.
Amendment No. 4 is a vital issue that will confront voters at the polls in November. This amendment concerns the reapportionment of State Senators and State Representatives on the basis of population only and could have a very detrimental effect on the rural areas of the State of Colorado.

An analysis of the situation shows that should such legislation be enacted, control of the General Assembly would be placed in five Metropolitan Denver Counties. This presents the seriousness of the problem. Agriculture which is among the foremost Industries in the State of Colorado, would have little representation if such legislation is allowed. This is not "fair" or "just" government.

The problem is not strictly a "country versus city" fight. There are many city people who recognize the "unfairness" of the situation and are assisting in the campaign to defeat the Amendment.

A "Committee in Opposition to Amendment No. 4" has been organized in an effort to present the facts to Colorado voters. Organizations represented on the Board of Directors are the Colorado Wool Growers Association, the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Colorado Farm Bureau, Colorado Cattle Feeders Association, the State Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Grange, Colorado Mining Association and others. Speaking teams have canvassed the state explaining Amendment No. 4 and the importance of defeating it.

The Major task is presentation of the facts to rural voters and impressing upon them the necessity of getting to the polls on election day. Voting is a privilege and should be considered a responsibility. It is your opportunity to express your opinions in our "democratic" form of government.

Talk to your neighbors, discuss the problems at hand and let's have a record vote on election day to keep a "voice" for rural Colorado in our state government.

"VOTE NO ON AMENDMENT NO. 4!"

Proper handling of Cattle will cut hidden shipping losses. In a recent survey conducted by Livestock Conservation Inc., it was noted that nearly half of the bruises on "fat cattle carcasses" were associated with the hip region, resulting in heavy trimming of the beef loin. Carelessness in handling is causing needless waste and costing Producers a lot of money. Safe, adequate facilities, including sorting pens and loading chutes are necessities for reducing "bruise losses." Inspect your facilities for protruding boards, bolts, nails and other possible sources of injury and be cognizant of rough-handling in driving cattle, lacks of partitions in loads of mixed species, horned cattle in unpartitioned loads, lack of ventilation and unsuitable bedding for time of year. These conditions all reflect in the money your cattle return to you, so watch carefully and improve your reputation as a feeder who markets cattle that carry a "minimum" of bruises. It will pay you dividends.

"Cattle Production in 1956 will double the 1940 total" according to the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service. After several years of expansion we are at the crest of the cycle, with no apparent trends up or down in cattle numbers.

The economist predicted cattlemen would cut back their inventories of young stock; chief reason—after heavy losses with long fed cattle last year, both rangemen and feeders will avoid holding their animals quite so long. As a result, feeders will work for a faster turnover in their feedlots and market cattle earlier and at lighter weights.

Consumer Demand for beef has risen steadily during the past few years to an average of 82-83 lbs. per person in 1956, as compared to 60-70 lbs. a few years ago.

New Methods in the handling of meat are now under study and developments could have great effects on the kind of meat supplied to consumers. They are "quick freezing" and irradiation, both would reduce perishability, permit cutting and packaging at the packing plant. Widespread adoption is several years off, but it is something to think about.
HORMONE IMPLANTS. A product called "Synovex," is now being used on a commercial test basis in some Northern Colorado feedlots. It is the combination of the two hormones, Progestrone and Estradiol Benzoate, which are packaged in a plastic cartridge and inserted by the use of a special instrument into a pocket between the skin and cartilage of the ear. This site was selected primarily because no meat from this area is used for human consumption and it makes the implantation a quick, simple operation.

Some of the data that has been compiled on various commercial tests in other areas, indicate that gains have been realized in some operations approximately 5 to a pound on animals implanted with Synovex. This is recommended for steers only at the present time, but a new product is being developed especially for heifers.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MEAT BOARD REPRESENTATIVE VISITS DENVER. R. E. Elling, a representative of the National Livestock Meat Board was in Denver last week. The Colorado Cattle Merchants Association conducted him on a tour of some of the packing houses that are not supporting the N.L.M.B. at the present time. The Association feels that their help results from a lack of understanding on the part of the packing houses. This move will be taken upon the advice of a Meat Board Representative. Since Beef Council activities seem to be at a stalemate temporarily, the advertising of beef by the producers is left entirely up to the Meat Board and it is felt that all segments should cooperate. When shipping to market, tell your commission firm to deduct the 2 cents for the N.L.M.B.; it will pay dividends in the long run.

THE COLORADO HAY AND ROUGHAGE PROGRAM was approved by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson and went into effect immediately. The program is designed to assist farmers and ranchers in many disaster areas in maintaining foundation stock and breeding herds. Farmers and ranchers desiring to participate in the program may now apply for eligibility to the county FHA offices. After eligibility has been determined by the county FHA Committees, eligible farmers may then purchase their feeds and apply to the Colorado Department of Agriculture for reimbursement. The program will not be retro-active to any feed purchased prior to the approval of the County FHA Committee. Reimbursements will be made on hay and other roughages including ensilage, beet tops, bundled feeds and even on alfalfa pellets.

PROTECT CATTLE AGAINST SHIPPING FEVER. This is the time of the year when one of the most hazardous operations in the cattle industry takes place, the movement of cattle from the ranges to the feedlots. This moving subjects them to the danger of "Hemorrhagic Septicimia," which is more commonly known as "Shipping Fever."

The exact cause of shipping fever has not been definitely determined, but most veterinary scientists now generally believe that it is a virus disease that is further complicated by secondary bacteria when resistance is lowered. It is a pernicious respiratory disease that is characterized by high temperatures, loss of appetite, depression, rapid and labored breathing, discharge from the eyes, cutaneous appearance and sometimes diarrhea. In severe cases, pneumonia usually develops and serious sickness results in some deaths, but in mild cases where proper treatment is started early, animals recover in a few days.

Some of the many reasons that lowers the animal's resistance, such as changes of feed and water, chilling or over heating, severe exposure, dust, crowding, shipping without rest, overdriving, lack of feed or irregular feeding, makes the animal more subject to infection. The extremely dry conditions that are prevalent this year, causing dusty drives and loading conditions, will have a tendency to increase the problem.

Shipping fever losses can be held to a minimum by purchasing fresh cattle from the producers and shipping in clean trucks and cars. Avoid over-excitation, overheating and dusty conditions as much as possible. Sprinkle pens and lots to hold down dust is of great value. Newly arrived cattle should be provided with plenty of fresh water and try to feed something they are accustomed to, in an effort to prevent losses.

A fact that helps the hemorhagic septicimia bacterin is generally believed to be of little value after the disease develops. A bacterin to be of any value should be administered at least two weeks prior to exposure. Drugs which are effective in one area, seem to be of little or no value in another. The local veterinarian can prescribe treatments of the most value in his own locality.

THE BEEF PROMOTION PROGRAM allowing California cattle producers to deduct ten cents per head on cattle marketed, failed to show more than a simple majority. A 65% majority was needed to put the program in operation. The vote was 5,519 For, and 4,867 Against.

SAFETY STORES report states that of the twelve slaughter plants acquired during 1934-1945, ten were sold in 1946. The War and the latter converted to a slaughter-leasing operation in March, 1956. At the same time, the company sold two-thirds of its cattle holdings and now has a small slaughter plant in Idaho and cattle contracted to be fed for it have been reduced materially.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PURCHASE PROGRAM to buy fifty million pounds of frozen hamburger began on September 25th. This has been promoted to help drought plagued cattlemen and those marketing grass cattle. The program will be in operation during October and November and it amounts to about a week's kill.

RE-FINANCING FARM MORTGAGES is authorized by a general farm credit law, recently put into effect. Farmers who need more time to pay off their debts, because of drouth or the present farm price levels, will be held to a minimum by purchasing fresh cattle from the producers and shipping in clean trucks and cars. Avoid over-excitement, overheating and dusty conditions as much as possible. Sprinkle pens and lots to hold down dust is of great value. Newly arrived cattle should be provided with plenty of fresh water and try to feed something they are accustomed to, in an effort to prevent losses.

A fact that helps the hemorhagic septicimia bacterin is generally believed to be of little value after the disease develops. A bacterin to be of any value should be administered at least two weeks prior to exposure. Drugs which are effective in one area, seem to be of little or no value in another. The local veterinarian can prescribe treatments of the most value in his own locality.

THE BEEF PROMOTION PROGRAM allowing California cattle producers to deduct ten cents per head on cattle marketed, failed to show more than a simple majority. A 65% majority was needed to put the program in operation. The vote was 5,519 For, and 4,867 Against.

SAFETY STORES report states that of the twelve slaughter plants acquired during 1934-1945, ten were sold in 1946. The War and the latter converted to a slaughter-leasing operation in March, 1956. At the same time, the company sold two-thirds of its cattle holdings and now has a small slaughter plant in Idaho and cattle contracted to be fed for it have been reduced materially.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PURCHASE PROGRAM to buy fifty million pounds of frozen hamburger began on September 25th. This has been promoted to help drought plagued cattlemen and those marketing grass cattle. The program will be in operation during October and November and it amounts to about a week's kill.

RE-FINANCING FARM MORTGAGES is authorized by a general farm credit law, recently put into effect. Farmers who need more time to pay off their debts, because of drouth or the present farm price levels, can borrow at 4½% interest. The new law also raises the ceilings on the size of loans and the amount of outstanding loans, liberalizes the re-payment extension rule and makes part time farmers eligible.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH workers report that cattle gain weight faster in the summer time when they are cool. They have been experimenting with methods of cooling cattle, using fans, shelters and replacing solid board fences with more open fencing. Results were reported in California and a similar project is in progress near Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Colorado corn yields have suffered materially this year by a new, unidentified corn disease that has shown up in ten counties. Scientists relate that the disease-plugs up the corn plant's root crown, cutting off 40% of the rice. The new also raises the ceilings on the size of loans and the amount of outstanding loans, liberalizes the re-payment extension rule and makes part time farmers eligible.

Agricultural Research workers report that cattle gain weight faster in the summer time when they are cool. They have been experimenting with methods of cooling cattle, using fans, shelters and replacing solid board fences with more open fencing. Results were reported in California and a similar project is in progress near Rocky Ford, Colorado.

COLORADO CORN YIELDS HAVE SUFFERED MATERIALLY this year by a new, unidentified corn disease that has shown up in ten counties. Scientists relate that the disease-plugs up the corn plant's root crown, cutting off 40% of the rice. The new also raises the ceilings on the size of loans and the amount of outstanding loans, liberalizes the re-payment extension rule and makes part time farmers eligible.

ASSOCIATION APPOINTS HONORARY MEMBERS. Dr. Rue Jensen, Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado A & M College, Dr. A. W. Deem, Dept. of Pathology, Colorado A. & M. College, Dr. Charles Story, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Colorado A. & M. College, Dr. L. N. Washburn, Dean of Animal Husbandry, Colorado A. & M. College, Dr. W. E. Morgan, President, Colorado A. & M. College, were appointed to Honorary membership in the Colorado Catttle Feeders Association. This gesture is an indication of appreciation of the time, labor and general cooperation these individuals have afforded in assisting the Cattle Feeding Industry.

SAVE MONEY BY SELECTION OF GRAIN: Money can possibly be saved by use of another or other feed grains than the one you are using. The high or low supply of feed grains affect prices in your local area and may be the key to what feed grain is more profitable to buy. Remember, however, it’s a changing situation by seasons or by years, depending on the time of harvest or the size of the corn, barley and sorghum grain crops.

The cost of grain and other concentrates make up well over half of the cost of fattening cattle. Although much of the feed purchased is bought as ready-mixed rations or protein supplements, many farmers buy substantial amounts of grain and other feeds for mixing on the farm.

Because of the importance of feed, it pays to select feeds that give you the best value for your money. The time of harvest, the size of the crop being produced, and changes in demand from feeders, will influence price relationships between grains and other feeds. Some may be cheap one year and more expensive the next.

The comparisons of various feed prices shown below, take into account the relative feed value of other grains, as compared with corn, and show what can be paid for other grain on the level of corn prices. This table assumes that the grain will be fed in balanced rations and would not apply if abnormal amounts are substituted into rations. Change in rations should be made with moderation. Abrupt changes may adversely affect the rate of gain and cost the feeder more than the savings in feed cost.

### FOR BEEF CATTLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corn Price Per Hundred</th>
<th>Barley Price Per Hundred</th>
<th>Sorghum Price Per Hundred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2.32</td>
<td>$2.04</td>
<td>$2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, with corn at $2.68/cwt, barley is worth $2.37/cwt. If it is cheaper than $2.37 and available in sufficient supply, it would be advantageous to feed it. Above this figure, replace it with corn. The same is true in comparing sorghum with corn. At 2.47/cwt, sorghum is equal to corn at $2.68. Below $2.47, it is more economical to feed sorghum than corn. Grain Sorghum production is 76 million bushels under the 1955 crop, with the largest loss of quantity to the consumers in the Intermountain and Pacific Coast areas. With Milo prices in our area holding firm prices and the gradual decline in corn prices since mid-September, the time is rapidly approaching when it will be more economical to replace the milo in your ration with corn.

HEIFER FEEDING LESS ATTRACTIVE—Feeding heifers is likely to be less profitable than a year ago. Last year, fed heifers paid better than fed steers, since they could be purchased at prices substantially below those of feeder steers and when finished brought prices unusually close to those of steers. That was because the proportion of light weight steers was small. This year there is likely to be a larger supply of light fed steers during winter and spring marketings and fat heifer prices may continue to be substantially lower than those of fed steers.

DROUGHT AIDS INCREASED—The subsidy on feed grains to be sold to drought victims was increased from $1.00/cwt to $1.20/cwt. An additional Five Million Dollars has been allocated to the drought relief program funds and the government has made arrangements for reduced freight rates by rail, on feed to be shipped to drought areas. The Railroads have cut freight rates in half for these areas.

MEXICO has secured a Five Million Dollar loan from the Export-Import Bank, a government agency for the purchase of cattle in Drought areas. Mexico will use Three and two-tenths Million Dollars of this, to restock Mexican Ranges and upgrade her present herds.

INCREASED NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED in thirteen major feeding states was reported by the U.S.D.A. 3,551,000 head of cattle were on feed, October 1, 1956. This is 1% more than a year ago and our increase of 5% since July 1st. The number of cattle on feed by quarters, during this year, compared with 1955, are as follows: January 1st, down 1%; April 1st down 6%; July 1st an increase of 13% over a year ago with fed cattle marketings 3% lower. The number of cattle on feed more than three months was 12% less than on October 1,
1955. The combined totals for California, Colorado, Texas, and Arizona, show cattle feeding this year was 17% above a year ago and 32% above the number on July 1st this year.

Parity on Prime Cattle at the number, about September 15th was 100.3%. Choice grades were 94.9% of parity and utility 77%.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MONTHLY MEETING was held in Greeley October 4, 1956. The Marketing Committee reported on the increase in commission rates that took place in the Denver Union Stockyards recently, and also on the possibilities that the O'Mahoney Senate Investigation Committee will be in our area in the near future to investigate packer feeding. The Thursday Market project seems to have reached its "doom" and it felt that the largest factors assisting its death, was the lack of support from Commission Firms. Beef Grading Situation - The first draft of the new tariff rates were also discussed. The first draft of the new tariff rates correspond with those now in effect at the Kansas City and Chicago Markets.

CONVERSION OF EAR CORN: There are quite a few transactions on ear corn this time of year, and questions often arise concerning what a fair price for the commodity might be. There is only one "fair" method of price computation; this being a comparison of the actual amount of grain received in the transaction and basing the price on the current shelled corn market.

Moisture content and shelling percentage are two important factors that vary prices quite extensively and should be taken into consideration in any purchase of ear corn. We will base our comparison on the No. 2 shelled corn with a moisture content of 15% worth $2.80 cwt. First we take a sample of ear corn and find the moisture content to be 20% and dockage for moisture is approximately 25%. This means that each percent over 15% has 5c/100 lb. Therefore, 5c x 5% = 25c dockage for moisture. $2.80 - 25c = 2.55 cwt. We will assume a shelling percentage of 75%. $2.65 is the total price/cwt, including the weight of cobs and the weight of shelled corn. 75% of this $2.65 is $1.99/cwt, which is the price to be paid for the shelled corn received in the purchase. Therefore, the farmer should get $1.99 for each bushel of ear corn he delivers. If you feel is warranted for the cobs and this will give you the price to be paid for ear corn, as compared with shelled corn.

CONVERSION OF FEEDS into beef is a major problem to the industry. It takes approximately 13,500 pounds of roughage and 3,550 pounds of grain to produce a calf and carry the animal through the finishing period to a choice grade weighing 1,100 pounds. This is a little over 8 tons of feed, 80% of which is roughage and 20% of which is concentrates. These figures illustrate two important considerations in beef cattle feeding and beef cattle production.

First, that the beef cattle industry is founded upon the use of large amounts of roughage in the overall beef ration. Second, that roughage conversion of this total high roughage ration represents a poor conversion of feed into meat, as compared with other animals. Fortunately, we have two advantages that tend to counterbalance the disadvantages of poor feed conversion. Consumer preference for large quantities of beef in the human diet and the superiority of ruminant animals in converting large quantities of roughage into meat, as compared with non-ruminant animals.

Since roughages constitute about 80% of the total beef ration it is imperative that roughage utilization be improved. There are two general methods of improving the feeding value of roughages. One involves the producing of high-quality roughages, better pasture practices, better harvesting and storage methods, or the production of low-quality roughages by second method of improving the feeding value of roughages involves rumen micro-organisms and the digestion of roughages in the rumen or digestive tract of cattle.

Cattle are dependent upon rumen micro-organisms in digesting roughages and these micro-organisms have nutrient requirements which must be supplied in feeds entering the rumen, to bring about proper digestion of roughages. The primary source of energy utilized in the rumen is volatile fatty acids. These may be derived from the fermentation of non-protein nitrogen sources--primarily soluble carbohydrates. (2) Nitrogen sources--Urea, Ammonium Salts, Protein, etc.,... (3) Minerals--Major and Minor Minerals and (4) Unidentified stimulatory factors.

With respect to rumen micro-organisms needing some high energy feed, the addition of available carbohydrates and protein will increase gains materially. Protein is not only needed by cattle for body development but also furnishes a bacterial nutrient that is needed in the actual breakdown or digestion of fibrous feeds. Recent studies have shown that minerals are of considerable importance and improved feeding performance has been found, with the addition of trace minerals. Unidentified stimulatory factors are just beginning to be appreciated in feeding ruminants. Dehy- drated alfalfa, all meal and some other feeds have shown growth stimulatory properties in feeding experiments.

NEW MEMBERS that have been added to the Association list the past month are: Malcolm G. Stewart, Hooper, Colorado, A. Tateyama, Ault, Colorado, LeRoy Hoff, LaSalle, Colorado, C. Tarbet, Denver, Colorado and Neal Johnson of Littleton, Colorado.
BRUCELLOSIS QUARANTINE REGULATIONS are effective January 1, 1957. These are the Federal Regulations concerning the inter-state shipment of bulls and female animals for feeding or grazing purposes. The mechanics of the program have been worked out between your Association and Dr. Childs of the State Veterinarian Office, to make compliance as simple and workable as possible. The State Veterinary Office has been supplied a complete Association Membership List that has been broken down to a County basis. They have assigned numbers to each feedlot and placed them on an approved list, allowing them to receive animals and hold them in quarantine. Procedures to be followed upon the purchase of Out-of-State Animals are as follows:

If you purchase Out-of-State Bulls or Female Cattle for feeding or grazing purposes, you must contact the State Veterinarian Offices; 3130 Zuni Street, requesting a permit to import these animals into the State of Colorado. Details concerning numbers of cattle, origin, purchaser and destination are necessary. After this information has been supplied, the State Veterinarian will issue a permit either by C. O. D. Wire or by Mail, at your request. Within ten days after the cattle arrive, forms will be mailed from the State Veterinary Office to the purchaser of the cattle. These must be filled out and returned for filing at the State Veterinarian Office. To complete compliance with the Regulations, additional forms will have to be filled out when the cattle quarantined to your lots are marketed. Whether they are to be slaughtered or sold to another individual for further feeding, the State Veterinarian Office must be notified immediately of their disposition. It is their responsibility to know the whereabouts of the animals at all times. Since the animals are quarantined to you as an individual in your approved lot, the animals are in your custody and it is your responsibility to comply with regulations and fill out all necessary reports. Failure to do so may result in not being able to obtain clearance on later purchases. The State Veterinarian Office has done all in its power to make this as simple a procedure as possible, so let's work with them and give them our full cooperation.

You will note that at the time of disposing of these animals, it is required for you to fill out Form #2. Upon proper completion of this form, these animals are automatically released from quarantine, without further contacting the State Veterinarian Office.

COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION MET WITH STATE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION recently, to discuss possibilities of reducing the costs of treating sick animals. The general feeling of the Feeder group being that fees were excessively high and that there was too much variation in fees between different Veterinarians, in the treatment of the same disease.

The Veterinarians proceeded with an explanation of the expenses incurred in the operation of a Veterinary Practice. Basic expenses enumerated included: Labor, Insurance, Office Facilities, Supplies, Utilities, Depreciation, Licenses and Taxes. These costs amount to about $40.00 per day or $5.00 per hour. Expenses incurred in making calls are many. A car is necessary and through the rough usage in country travel, 10 cents per mile barely covers operating expenses and depreciation. The drugs used in treatment are expensive and the 40% normal mark-up by Veterinarians must cover breakage, out-dating of drugs and interest on the money used in carrying a sizeable inventory. This inventory is necessary to have an immediate supply available promptly, when it is needed. These drugs have been associated with the Veterinary profession as a matter of necessity for convenience in administration. Radio equipment, long distance phone calls and many innovations are used to afford faster and more efficient service, and these all add to operating costs.

Drug prices cannot be set at a specific price by all Veterinarians, because this might be construed to be "price fixing" and the fee schedules of the profession are based on a portion of the profit on these drugs, as being a partial payment for services rendered. Price variations that occur between different feedlots can be correlated with the facilities that are available for handling the animals during treatment. Adequate facilities make treatment a simple operation, however, lack of facilities may waste considerable time and make treatment very difficult. The same disease in different lots, often times will not respond to the same treatment. This also adds to the variation in prices. Each individual Veterinarian has a different investment and therefore, a varying fixed overhead that also contributes to differences in fees.
Diagnosis of disease and secondary infections, and the choice of the most economic treatment available, is enhanced by the information and experience of your Veterinarian. They also advise feedlot operators on how to recognize signs of a disease and how to aid in early treatment and possibilities of a quicker recovery.

The profession is now in a transition period, changing from a per head charge to an hourly wage basis. This change has brought about by severe outbreaks of disease and by the increasing numbers of mass treatments such as pregnancy tests, implants and vaccinations. The hourly wage is based at $10.00 per hour.

After having problems with outbreaks andVeterinarians being overworked, Feeders felt that their feedlot was in need of improvements. A meeting was convened, discussed, a mutual understanding was evident. The feeders felt that the costs of the drugs were probably causing their bills to seem excessively high and it was suggested that the Veterinarians make notations on their billings, indicating separately, the amounts expended for services and drugs.

The meeting was enjoyed by all who attended and the discussion seemed to develop a cooperative attitude between the two groups and an understanding of each other's problems.

RHINO-TRACHEITIS—With a greater number of cattle on feed in northeastern Colorado this season, there is a correspondingly larger number of cattle in the area susceptible to Rhino-tracheitis. In anticipation of serious outbreaks, it is extremely important to recognize the disease in its early stages.

The Colorado Cattle Feeders Association, has emphasized the value of an early recognition or diagnosis of Rhino-tracheitis, more commonly known as "red nose." It is very important, in that the complications will be less severe, if treatment is begun in the early stages of the disease. The early symptoms of "red nose" are loss of appetite, excessive salivation and a profound nasal discharge that is usually blood-tinted. The animal's body temperature will usually range between 104-107 degrees F., although it is not unusual for temperatures to be above 107 degrees. Accelerated respiration or fast breathing and coughing are also symptoms that accompany this disease. When the disease is not arrested in the early stages, some complications that may be expected are: pneumonia, knocking of the hind legs, abortion and diphtheria.

Check your pens twice daily, especially in areas where the disease is prevalent, and segregate sick animals for immediate examination. Early diagnosis and treatment by your veterinarian will aid you in controlling "red nose." Response to treatment is better if treatment is started in the initial stages of the disease.

In recent immunizing experiments of the cooperative research program of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association and the Animal Disease Section of the Colorado Experiment Station, several different vaccine materials and treatments were tested. One of the vaccines tested and a comparatively few animals showed promise of developing an immunity against Rhino-tracheitis. More work will have to be done under feedlot conditions and with larger numbers of animals, before the full value of vaccines can be determined.

Another experiment just completed, indicates that fattened cattle were more susceptible to Rhino-tracheitis than nonfattened animals.

Misinformation concerning the immediate availability of a vaccine to be used in the prevention of Rhino-tracheitis, has been brought to my attention. Dr. Childs, State Veterinarian, has approved the testing of a vaccine of promise in the State of Colorado, on a Field Trial Basis. If Field Trials prove satisfactory, the Pure Foods and Drug Administration will approve the vaccine, before it can be licensed and disseminated for general use.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION HAS EXPANDED ITS LOAN SERVICES to serve credit needs of larger numbers of farm families. The F. H. A. may now make loans to refinance existing debts on family-sized, owner operated farms. In order to obtain these loans, farmers must meet four specifications. They must have (1) adequate Real Estate security, (2) are otherwise in a sound position, (3) are able to repay the loan, and (4) need credit on more favorable terms than is otherwise available.

RAILROADS ASK FOR HIGHER RATES. The Associations of Eastern and Western Railroad Companies have announced they will have applied to the ICC for an additional 7% increase in freight rates. This is over and above the 15% that they have already asked for.

THE MONTHLY BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING was held in Sterling last month, in an effort to gain more support and more thoroughly familiarize members of that area, with the work that is being done by the Association. The Brucellosis quarantine regulations were discussed and it was suggested that an article be published in the December Bulletin, with detailed information of the mechanics of the Program. Open Heifer contracts were read and discussed, with the Board giving their approval to a brief, flexible type that would allow individuals to fill in their own terms.

Possibilities for future experiments were discussed by Dr. Story of Colorado A & M College. The proposal for the coming year is a program involving the wintering of heifer calves on high and low protein supplemental rations and continuing with these same animals, to find how they react when put on a highly concentrated finishing ration.

Dr. S. Wheeler and Dr. Gassner of Colorado A & M College, were also present at the meeting and there was considerable discussion on Hormone usage and value in the Cattle Industry.

BEEF PURCHASES UNDER THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE reached fifty-four million pounds by November 8, 1956. The buying program began in late September, to help relieve pressure on the markets during the period of heavy gross cattle movements. Quantities now on hand should be sufficient to satisfy school lunch programs through the remaining school year.

Extension of the deadline, allowing Israel the purchase of Ten Million Dollars worth of fresh, frozen or canned beef, has been renewed. Authorization originally terminated buying December 31, 1956. This has been extended until February 28, 1957.

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced issuance of authority to the Spanish Government to finance the purchase of up to Eleven and one-half Million Dollars worth of carcasses of beef from the United States. This is a continuation of a program that has already been applied to.

CHEAPER CATTLE GAINS and the methods of cutting costs, were presented by Nutritionalists at Iowa State's Annual Meeting. Additional gains can be obtained from feeding more phosphorus than is ordinarily recommended.

Present phosphorus recommendations are based on animal needs for bone growth. Iowa tests show that cattle need more phosphorus to make fast, efficient gains.

Steers on an .18% phosphorus ration (present recommendation) gained 2.46 pounds per day, at a cost of 16.4 cents per pound. Steers getting enough Di-calcium Phosphate to bring the phosphorus level up to .25% gained 2.93 pounds per day, with a cost of 15 cents per pound.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION is scheduled for January 2, 1957, at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel. We have a fine program arranged for the meeting and it should prove to be of interest to all members. Speakers included on the program are Francis Kutish, Economist from Ames, Iowa, who will talk on "Guides to Profit in Cattle Feeding." Dr. J. Matsushima, University of Nebraska, will offer per- tinent information of a new protein product. N. L. Bales, National Tea Company, will speak on "Consumer Preference, Meat Grading and Promotion of Colorado Red Beef."

There will also be a program for the ladies. A luncheon at 12.30 p.m. followed by a dramatization of "The Witness for the Prosecution," by Mollie Lee Beresford.

The program will be climactic in a dinner dance in the evening for all members and their wives. A very fine program has been arranged, so hold January 2, 1957, open on your calendar and make plans to attend the Annual Meeting.

PAY YOUR 1956 DUES—The First National Bank of Greeley and the Denver Clearing House Association have joined the Association, as Contributing Members, for the past month.
PROSPECTS FOR FAT CATTLE MARKETS might be faced with a bit more optimism than a person might think, upon analysis of the situation. There has been a general change in cattle feeding programs as compared to a year ago. Reports indicate there are as many or more cattle in feedlots as a year ago, but practically all of them are new crop cattle. Last year much of the supply was long-fed steers which had been held back because of unsatisfactory prices. The lack of wheat pasture, where much of the late winter and early spring supplies originate, might indicate comparatively short supplies during that time. Most of the seasonal weakness in the fat cattle market seems to be delayed until late spring and early summer.

With a little stability in price, cattle feeders will be primarily concerned with production costs and consumer demand. Experts maintain consumers purchasing power will be as much or more in 1957. This, correlated with a decrease of 8-10% in hog production, would indicate a better demand for beef in 1957. By stabilizing production a little and perhaps making some adjustments in marketing practices and dates, we might be in a better position economy-wise, than most of us now expect.

THE COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS, at their December Meeting, entered into a discussion of the Rhino-tracheitis Research Program. Dr. Rue Jensen was present and they asked him how soon vaccine might be disseminated for commercial use and how expensive it might be. Dr. Jensen could not give any definite information concerning this, but thought a vaccine would be forthcoming in the near future. This will depend on the production facilities of the company who will produce it and how long it will take them to get into operation. He thought the vaccine would be relatively inexpensive and that it would be economically feasible to use it on a commercial basis.

Final plans for the Annual Meeting were made and discussion of the preparation and presentation of a Resolution pertaining to the enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act followed.

DISTRICT MEETING HELD IN EATON on December 15, 1956. Brucellosis Quarantine Regulations were discussed by Dr. W. W. Brown and there were many suggestions made from the members in attendance. The primary objective being a simpler method of obtaining the Permit to bring she-stock into the district. Quarantine Regulations were discussed. Direct Marketing was discussed at great length, with everyone having ample opportunity to express their individual views. Discussions such as these, although they may not terminate with a definite solution, are beneficial. These meetings give the persons involved the picture. Both sides have the opportunity to express their opinions on such controversial issues. It is a step in the right direction and it is only through meetings of this kind that perhaps someday, someone will come up with an answer. Congressman William Hill gave a short talk at this meeting and suggested that our Association forward a resolution to him recommending that "Investigations of Marketing Systems" be made. It is his opinion that there is ample legislation to correct some of the marketing problems that now exist. He plans to present such a resolution before Congress, to see what can be done to enforce the "Packers and Stockyards Act."

EMERGENCY DROUGHT PROGRAM is designed, solely for the livestock grower in distress and feed obtained under this program is to be fed to maintain breeding herds. When the program was initiated, it immediately raised the cost of hay and roughages for feedlot operators and now there are rumors that some ranchers are abusing the program by using grains procured under this program for fattening yearlings. No one wants to direct official attention to violators, because they don’t want to get anyone into trouble, however, it isn’t fair for feedlot operators to have to compete with cattle that are being fattened at discount, by use of government feeds. It even hurts his fellow ranchers, because this increased tonnage of beef will sooner or later be reflected in stocker and feeder prices.
The situation should either be checked and corrected or these cheaper feeds should be made available for everyone, for use in feeding fat cattle.

**MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE** met on December 17, 1956, to discuss possibilities of increasing the Membership in the Association. They decided to urge all members to attend their District Meetings, and to bring at least one prospect to this meeting with them. As a follow-up to this drive, assignments will be made at these District Meet- ings for a complete canvassing operation. The district will be mapped out in sections and these sections will be assigned to different individuals. They also agreed to make a recommendation to the Board of Directors that they give serious consideration to the possibility of setting up subsidiary District Associations, with the Presidents of these local Associations automatically acting on the Board of Directors of the State Association to represent their area. Their idea being that the membership as a whole would be better informed on what the Association is doing and that there would be much more interest and more activity from the membership as a whole.

**THE BULK OF WESTERN FEEDING INDUSTRY IS CONCENTRATED IN TWO STATES**—California with 43% of the total and 27% in Colorado. Idaho and Arizona made up about 10% of the total and the remaining 10% was divided among the other nine states. These figures are based on cattle in feedlots from Sept. 1, 1952— Sept. 1, 1953.

Ninety-two percent of the feedlots in nine western states had an annual turnover of less than 500 head per feedlot, but the bulk of the cattle were fed out in a small number of large feedlots with an annual turnover of 1,000 head or more. This differs sharply with the Corn Belt, where most of the Cattle Finishing is done by the indi- vidual farmer. The relative importance of large and small feedlots varied considerably among states. In Cali- fornia, 68% of the cattle were finished out in the large feedlots with a turnover of 10,000 head or more, but in Colorado, 60% were finished in feedlots handling less than 500 head annually.

Peak feeding periods for western states were November and December, with considerable variation among states. California had a substantial amount of feeding year around. Colorado feeding dropped off sharply during the summer months. The ownership pattern in this area, for the 1952-1953 period, shows that 41% of the cattle were owned by feeders who have a turnover of less than 500 head per feedlot. In Colorado, 43% of the cattle were owned by feeders who have a turnover of 10,000 head or more, but in California, 60% were owned by feedlot operators.

Marketing methods in the western area show two-thirds of the cattle from feedlots were either sold direct to packers or were moved to packing plants under packer ownership. About one-third were sold through terminal markets and a remaining three percent went to auctions and independent buyers. As individual states, Califor- nia, Nevada and Arizona marketed over 90% of their feedlot cattle direct to packer outlets, with Colorado marketing 80% at terminal markets. Differences in methods of marketing appear to be related primarily to the size and type of operation.

**EXPERIMENTS SHOW** that the daily feeding of five milligrams of stilbestrol did not improve the gains of steer calves wintered on a roughage ration.

The wintering ration was composed of Alfalfa, hay, Sudan grass hay, and one pound of Protein supplement. The supplement for one group of calves included stilbestrol. The stilbestrol-fed calves gained 1.11 pounds per day, at a cost of $12.94 per hundred, over a 140 day wintering period as compared with 1.09 pounds per day gain, at a cost of $12.75 per hundred pounds gain for the calves that didn’t receive stilbestrol.

This experiment conducted at Torrington, indicates that the feeding of five milligrams of stilbestrol is not profitable in the winter ration of beef calves.

They also found Ureateed beef pulp may be as good a source of supplemental protein as Soybean Oilmeal, a synthetic nitrogen containing compound, is added to the beef pulp and the bacteria normally present in the paunch of cattle converts it to protein.

**DYNAFAC A NEW GROWTH STIMULANT** has been developed by Armour and Company. Feeding trials using the new product have increased livestock gains from 10% to 15%. Dynafac is a Chemoabiotic and is made from a combination of fatty acid derivatives. It does not depend upon hormone activity for its growth stimula- tion. It is used in feeding trials at the rate of one pound per ton of feed and in some of these trials the feeders were given a differentials for grades and weight groups, and comparing these differentials with costs of getting gains. They sell just as soon as their cattle are sufficiently finished to grade Choice. This offers the purchaser the type of commodity which a survey has shown they prefer, namely, a piece of meat with a white, thin covering of fat and some mar- bling.

A survey conducted in Denver, showed that leanness and freshness were two of the most important factors considered by the housewife, in the selection of beef. This preference can be a definite advantage to producers and consumers alike. Consumers can purchase more edible beef for the same money, since they have less waste, and producers can emphasize production efficiency and perhaps lower their original costs. These earlier marketing practices are a healthy situation for the industry, due to the reduction of tonnage of beef produced. Evidence that more cognizant of the situation, is the fact that we have had a grading situation this fall that shows Cattle Feeders are aiming for the grade Choice. They sell just as soon as their cattle are sufficiently finished to grade Choice. This offers the purchaser the type of commodity which a survey has shown they prefer, namely, a piece of meat with a white, thin covering of fat and some mar- bling.

**DEMAND FOR LEAN BEEF** is on the increase according to Dr. R. E. Selzter, Agricultural Economist at the University of Arizona. Cattle Feeders recognize the situation and are gauging their operations accordingly. The price of beef has risen sharply. This brings a successful feeding program on the average, over 10% of the nett cost of production to the owner of the feedlot. Feedlot operators are mapping out their feedlots and are planning the types of feed to be used in the future. They are building feedlots of more than 500 head capacity and are considering the possibility of building feedlots of more than 1,000 head capacity.

Bracing the hard times with the help of new regulations, the feedlot operators are considering the possibility of building larger feedlots and are planning the types of feed to be used in the future. They are building feedlots of more than 500 head capacity and are considering the possibility of building feedlots of more than 1,000 head capacity. They are mapping out their feedlots and are planning the types of feed to be used in the future. They are building feedlots of more than 500 head capacity and are considering the possibility of building feedlots of more than 1,000 head capacity.

**BRUCELLOSIS QUARANTINE REGULATIONS** pertaining to interstate shipment of she-stock have been changed, in order to simplify compliance. Dr. G. H. Gilbert, Acting State Veterinarian, has notified me that feeder cattle may be shipped into Colorado without a permit from the State Veterinarians Office, providing the animal is a healthy animal and the shipment contains the necessary certificates and health papers. The shipment will be inspected at the point of origin and will be refused at the point of destination if the shipment is found to be infested with brucellosis. The certificate will be printed on a 1957 Membership Card. If you should need it prior to issuance of these cards, please contact the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association office.

**QUESTION BOX**—It has been suggested that a portion of “Over the Feed Bunk” be devoted to answering any questions that might come from the membership. A very good suggestion indeed! Forward your questions to the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association Office, Room 312, Livestock Exchange Building, Denver 16, Colorado and we will give this new idea a “try.”
January Cattle on Feed Reports show an increase of 4 percent in cattle and calves on feed over the same period a year ago, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service. Numbers on January 1, 1957, were estimated to be 6,099,000 as compared with 5,880,000 on January 1, 1956. The 1951-55 average was 5,280,000 head. Feedlot numbers were up 5 percent from last year in the north-central states, while the thirteen western states show a very slight increase estimated at about 2000 head. Corn Belt numbers totaled 4,425,000 head compared with 4,216,000 last year. The Western Corn Belt states reported 4 percent more cattle on feed and the Eastern Corn Belt six percent more. Iowa, the nation's leading feeding state, had 9 percent more cattle in feedlots, Illinois had 8 percent more and Minnesota 10 percent more. Nebraska was up 3 percent and Ohio had 11 percent more. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 9 Corn Belt states, for the last quarter of 1956, were 7 percent above last year. California, the leading feeding state in the West, registered a one percent increase, while Colorado, second largest feeding state in the western area, was up 5 percent.

Packers and Stockyards Administration is now making it mandatory that all auction rings in the United States, whose pen space totals 20,000 square feet or more, operate under Federal supervision. The purpose being to set forth a "code of ethics" in public marketing. The Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, which governs these operations, states that public markets shall provide reasonably good stockyards services at reasonable prices, shall not engage in any "unfair practices" and shall keep proper records on all livestock transactions.

Auction Rings in the United States now handle an estimated one-third more cattle than terminal markets and the enforcement of this regulation is to protect the interest of shippers to these auction markets.

Committees appointed for 1957 are as follows:

Membership, Larry Nelson, Chairman, Lee Dalton, George Mancini, Tom Cooper, Jim Henry, Gordon Magnusson, Ernie Campbell and all Board Members.
Public Relations & Beef Promotion, Ted Sutter, Chairman, E. D. Seldin, Art Brown, and Milton Nelson.
Finance or Budget, Martin Domke, Chairman, George Reynolds, Melvin Dinner, Irving Ludlow and Harry Bailey.
Advisory Committee to Colleges, Dr. W. W. Brown, Chairman, Kenneth Monfort, Tom Cooper, Ray Reynolds, Harvey Bolinger, Bill Seckler, Louis Bein, Dr. A. W. Deem, Dr. S. S. Wheeler, Dr. Rue Jensen and Dr. W. E. Morgan.
Joint Quaran-tine Committee, Dave Wilhelm, Chairman, Bob Carlson and Marion Harmon.

Keep this list for your future reference and whenever problems arise, mention them to the proper committee or to your local group and let's work on them and see if we can come up with a solution. A new policy will be adopted this year concerning the place of committees in the State Association. Each local group will have the privilege of appointing a representative on each of these committees. When recommendations or resolutions are passed by your local group they will be forwarded to the Board of Directors who will refer them to the proper committee for investigation and study. This committee will then make their recommendation to the Board of Directors, at which time the problem in question will be voted upon.

Annual Meeting held on January 2, 1957, was a fine success. There were approximately 175 men in attendance and everyone derived considerable information from talks given by the various speakers on the program. The group unanimously re-elected Martin Domke to the Presidency of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association and Louis Bein to the office of Executive Vice-President. Harvey Bolinger, Lee Dalton, Dave Wilhelm and Art Brown were elected to fill the offices of the four Vice-Presidents. The Directors will retain their present offices and duties until their replacements are elected at the District Meetings.
DISTRICT MEETINGS are being scheduled and local associations will be set up with their presidents automatically acting on the Board of Directors of the State Association. The Fort Collins District Meeting was held on January 26, 1957. Herb Spencer was elected as President of this local, with Dick Greenwald as Vice-President and George Bachmeyer as Secretary. The Berthoud, Loveland, Johnstown District Meeting was well attended with 29, 1957, and officers elected for this District are: Raymen, President, Floyd Hilde, Vice President and Bill Woods, Secretary. Other meetings are scheduled as follows: Brighton, Public Service Meeting Room, January 30, 1957; Longmont, Memorial Building, February 15, 1957; Greeley, Eaton, Ault and Windsor areas have combined to hold an afternoon session at the American Legion Hall in Greeley at 12:00 noon on February 16, 1957. Dates for Sterling, Ft. Morgan, Brush and La Junta have not been definitely set at this writing.

COST OF FEED is the major expense of any feedlot and by the use of well balanced rations you can save feed as well as increasing the daily gains of cattle in the fattening process. Protein is usually the most expensive part of any fattening ration. For good results you need some protein but it should be watched closely and fed at just the right amount to balance a ration. When fed in proper amounts, protein will save or replace two to three pounds of grain, but if fed in excess, may be of no more value than grain itself. Compare prices of different types of protein supplement and note the price per ton, then check to see how much of the supplement (like soybean, oil meal or linseed oil meal) is actual protein. Using these figures you will find the price per pound of actual protein.

A ton of one supplement may be priced cheaper but actually more expensive per pound of protein available.

LET'S STEP UP FEEDING EFFICIENCY. Looking back over the records of the past twenty years, we find tremendous gains have been made in the overall efficiency of Livestock Production, but the most of these gains have been made in efficiency per head, rather than in efficiency of feed conversion. Our gains have been primarily due to animals with greater productive capacity, more and better feeds, better control over insects and pests and improved management practices.

So far as feed conversion is concerned there has been some progress, but much better results will be available through modifications of the University of Colorado's research by T. Shaw, D. J. LeBsock, Dr. E. H. Friese, W. M. Harsh, and others. One of these is that if cattle are fed medium fine grain, there is no better way for feeders to reduce production costs than by improving feed efficiency because feed takes the major portion of our production dollar. Feed efficiency can be improved in three ways: (1) Through breeding, rate of gain is a highly heritable characteristic in beef cattle. Tests have shown that cattle from special blood lines are more efficient in gain. The answers that gives us some feed rations in this respect is that the higher the palatability of the ration, the higher the rate of gain. Certain inorganic factors that are present in molasses ash, stimulate cellulose digestion, however, feeding large amounts of molasses or its equivalent per animal daily, have proved to be satisfactory and not excessive for maximum utilization of roughage. There is still much to learn in the field of hybrid- vigor and methods of predicting with certainty, the outcome of various matings. (2) Through feeding, new methods and growth promoting factors have aroused much controversy and research, but there is still a lot of work necessary, to establish the requirements of trace elements, Amino-acids and other nutrients needed by ruminant micro-organisms in digestion. There has been little or no work done to detect toxic substances or substances that interfere with metabolism. (3) Good management, efficient forage production, control of insects, diseases and parasites all offer possibilities of lowering production costs and increasing animal efficiency in conversion of feeds. We are dependent on Breeders and Scientists for the next few years but the last item can be governed to a large degree by individual feedlot operators.

BRUCELLOSIS QUARANTINE REGULATIONS for the State of Colorado were prepared jointly by Dr. Gail C. Hall, Acting State Veterinarian, and this Association. These regulations were presented to the Colorado State Agricultural Commission on January 25, 1957, and were approved as written. Copies of these regulations will be mailed to the membership as soon as they can be prepared. It must point out that changes can be made in these regulations as the program progresses and that we have tried to make it as simple as possible and still comply with the Federal Regulations. It is to our benefit (cattle feeders) to comply 100% with the rules that now govern movement of these cattle or more rigid and expensive regulations such as branding or blood testing can be imposed upon us. Everyone should report violations immediately so they can be corrected and make this program a success. Applications set up are liable to Federal prosecution and revocation of approved feedlot numbers. When you receive the literature from the State Veterinarian, a copy of Form F-1 will be enclosed. This affidavit (Form F-1) must be filled out immediately and returned to the State Veterinary Office, in order to register the approved feedlot number you now have. Dr. Gilbert has stated that enforcement will be a little lax for the first six months, but after this period everyone one for violations of these regulations, and for new feeders, will be watched closely and possibly terminated.

MOLASSES is widely used in beef cattle rations because it is usually a cheap source of readily available energy and increases the palatability of the ration. Certain inorganic factors that are present in molasses ash, stimulate cellulose digestion, however, feeding excessive amounts of molasses or readily available carbohydrates tends to depress roughage digestion. Levels of .5 to 1.0 pound of liquid molasses or its equivalent per animal daily, have proved to be satisfactory and not excessive for maximum utilization of roughage.

GRINDING HAY REDUCES DIGESTION, according to E. E. Anderson who conducted feeding trials at the University of Wisconsin. The rumen, or first stomach, is the place where cellulose-digesting bacteria work on roughage. Ground roughage stays in the rumen less than half as long as chopped or long hay. Since it is in the rumen such a short time, the ground roughage passes on before it is completely digested. Grinding grain medium fine has value, but grinding it to a meal or flour condition, reduces palatability and digestion.

DR. W. W. BROWN, COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION RESEARCH VETERINARIAN, suggests checking your cattle for lice. Infestations of lice will greatly reduce rate of gain in feedlot cattle. The infestations of lice usually appear in the fall and increase rapidly in the winter. They seldom disappear until an effective insecticide is applied. It is much easier to eliminate these parasites if the infestation is less severe.

The residual insecticides are the most effective. There are many good chemicals available, such as DDT, chlordane, lindane, benzene-hexachloride (BHC), toxaphene, and methoxychlor. Most of these are available as wettable powders or emulsion concentrates to be used as dips or sprays. The most effective method of applying these insecticides is by dipping, complete body submergence. Then, in order to have prevention and control of all internal parasites, such as coccidia, cestodes, and flukes, cattle should receive the necessary feeds and medications to combat these compounds into solution. It is very important that the exact volume of the vat, tonks, or other containers that are being used is known. Be sure to follow the directions of the manufacturer. Concentrations higher than those recommended by the manufacturer and the U.S.D.A. may be toxic to cattle. Cattle of all ages may be treated safely if the solutions are made exactly as recommended.

THANK YOUS are extended to the American Cyanamid Co., Denver Livestock Exchange, Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Denver Union Stockyards Co., Colorado Alfalfa Products, Beauty Counselor, Douglas Chemicals, Ranchway Feeds and Feed Products, for their financial cooperation in helping to make our Annual Meeting a big success.

NEW MEMBERS added to our Association list the past month are: Regular Members, Lynn Keirnes, Eaton—Meritt King, Monrovia; King and Honstein, Eaton—Milton Holmes, Peckham—Frank Eckhardt, Peckham—Harrington Land Co., Greeley—Martin Allard, Loveland—Lebsock Brothers, Berthoud and E. L. Corser, Delta. Associate Members, Dillyway Truck Line of Ovid—Greeley; Feed & Bean and Dr. E. H. Scheel of Greeley. E. R. Squibb & Sons Veterinary Division joined as a Contributing Member.
U.S.D.A. TO SURVEY ACTIVITIES UNDER PACKERS & STOCKYARDS ACT: In a news release from the Secretary of Agriculture it was announced that U.S.D.A. representatives will work with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz, to survey current activities and problems relating to the investigation and regulation under the Packers and Stockyards Act of trade practices in livestock buying and meat merchandising. With the limited funds available for the administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act, the Department has directed their efforts where it appeared funds would be of direct and immediate benefit to livestock producers. In requesting appropriations for the current budget, additional funds are being included to provide for increased investigations in the trade practices field, especially those practices relating to country buying of livestock. Your association has been instrumental in bringing the need for such investigations to the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture and continues to send a delegation to Washington, if necessary, to appear before the Appropriations Committee to present our problems and the need for additional funds for this purpose. The three persons asked to work directly on this survey are Miles Horst, Staff Assistant, Program Appraisal, Office Laws and Lee D. Sinclair, Chief Packers and Stockyards Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service.

R. J. DOLL, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST for the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, is not extremely optimistic in his predictions for the cattle market in 1957. He feels that 1957 should be as good or better than 1956 and predicts that by 1958 cattlemen should again be in a position to make money producing beef. His recommendations are for feeders to attempt to remain in a position to withstand some difficulties, as there will be ups and downs during the coming year. In favor of the producer, he points out the increased demand by a growing population and indication of an increased disposable income, however, he warns producers not to be too anxious and not to expect any great improvement too soon. Drouth continues to be the deciding factor on feeder cattle prices. If rain comes, prices may increase sharply, but if drouth continues to get worse, with resulting herd liquidations, he predicts no increase in feeder cattle prices.

WHY THE BEEF PRODUCTION CYCLE—The reason that cattle prices tend to go up for five years and then go down for five years or longer, seems to be guided entirely by price. During periods of highly profitable cattle prices, "the more beef attitude" is developed and holding back a heifer calves begins. It takes about five years, from the time of holding back a heifer calf, before production reaches the market in sufficient quantities to affect prices. It takes an unprofitable period of just as long or longer, to cut back numbers developed in profitable years. Therefore, the reasons for a cattle production cycle are primarily financial, although variations in weather and climatic conditions effect it somewhat.

At the present time, city business is booming and farm income is depressed, largely because of excess production. The effects of the current record beef production have been moderated somewhat, by record purchasing power in the hands of the consumer and a rapidly expanding population. Consumers have spent an average of about 2.7% of their spendable income for beef, the last fifteen years. This figure remains relatively constant and little does it matter how much beef this amount of money buys. In 1951 when prices were high, per capita consumption of beef was 55.3#, with an outlay of 2.7% of the consumer's spendable income. When cattle prices were low in 1954, consumers ate 72# of beef per capita, with an outlay of 2.8% of their spendable income. The fact is clearly noted by these figures that we as producers of beef, receive so many dollars of the consumer's spendable income, regardless of how much beef we provide for that amount of money. Basically, our problem is over-supply. This will, as it has in previous times, work itself out, but if we want to do something to speed up the process and help our industry during this critical period, I feel our efforts will have to be pointed at the cause; namely, some method of limiting production. It must be done with a good deal of caution. Production must be enough to satisfy consumer wants so that other products will not be used as substitutes in the diet of the consuming public, but still reduced to an economic point where an honest profit can be realized from a feeding operation. This is a big problem and warrants a lot of thought and criticisms. I would like to hear your comments and reactions along the lines of thought I have expressed here.
THE FUTURE OF FARM FEEDING was discussed by K. Knaus, Great Western Sugar Co., at the Longmont District Meeting. The farmer feeder has many advantages, the primary one being that he raises a large portion of his feed. He can keep his overhead to a bare minimum, by utilizing both his labor and his machinery, in the dual operation of feeding and farming. The farmer feeder has a definite advantage over the commercial operator, since there is less competition for the feeds he must purchase, than there is in areas with concentrated cattle population.

By employing the proper personnel, a farmer can purchase cattle as equitably as the large feeder. Over a period of years he can develop a reputation on his fat cattle, that will assure him of top market prices, by being honest in his feeding and finishing operation. Readjustments in thinking are necessary from the "flush period", when anyone could make money feeding cattle. The farmer feeder has a definite advantage in utilizing lower cost roughages by incorporating them in rations over a longer feeding period. Commercial operators depend on volume and fast turn-over for their profits and cannot work a high roughage ration to the fullest advantage. Knaus suggests that farmers must remain in the feeding business to support the prices for the feed that they raise and process, as well as providing returns to the soil by proper handling farmer feeding operations can and will survive. To reduce risks, Knaus suggests feeding light cattle, to maintain a cheaper cost of gain. Reduce numbers and spread them out over a longer period to afford the advantage of several different marketing periods. Over-expansion is a serious condition. He recommends gauging the number of cattle fattened by commercial feeders to 30% of all import duties collected annually, plus unused balances up to 300 million. In 1956 Congress added another 500 million dollars. These funds are used to expand outlets and consumption of meat, to move surpluses and improve price levels.

PUBLIC LAW 480 provides for disposal abroad, of surplus agricultural products for foreign currencies. Livestock and meat products are exported under this program. As of October 30th, agreements signed with twelve countries provide for a total of 428 million pounds of meat and animal fats valued at 71 million dollars.

CCC PURCHASES: We have not had price support for meat animals since 1950. The Secretary is authorized through the CCC to provide support prices on non-basic commodities, including livestock at a level not exceeding 90% of parity. The legislation however, stipulates eight factors that must be considered. Among these are (1) perishability of the product, (2) ability to dispose of stocks acquired through price supports and (3) ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand. Generally livestock does not qualify for government support payments.

ANNUAL LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION MEETING held in Denver recently was well attended by representatives from all segments of the livestock industry. The theme of the program was centered around a panel discussion titled "From my experience in handling livestock, these things should be avoided."

Discussion of bruising problems and surveys that have been conducted, show that two-thirds of the bruising that takes place, can be traced to frightened, crowding or rushing animals. Take it easy when handling your cattle and help reduce these hidden losses. You pay for them in the end.

Charles Jennings of the Denver Union Stock Yard Company, was elected as Chairman of the Denver Division of Livestock Conservation, Inc., Jim Anderson of Greeley, Vice Chairman and C. A. Smith of Denver, Secretary for the coming year.

RHINO-TRACHEITIS VACCINE NOW BEING TESTED ON FIELD TRIAL BASIS, according to Dr. W. W. Brown, Colorado Cattle Feeders Association Research Veterinarian. Several feedlots that have been troubled with continuous outbreaks of the disease are being used as the test lots. A testing period of 90 to 120 days will be necessary before any definite data or evaluations of the vaccines can be made. The vaccine is being used on new cattle coming into these lots on a fully controlled test basis.

RULE 10c TERMINED UNLAWFUL by the United States Court of Appeals. This rule is included in the Stockyard contracts and orders binding operators to divert livestock and cattle from Denver Stockyards to a specific area of Colorado, from the Denver Market. The rule will remain in effect, pending an appeal to a higher court. The present decision will void the rule as written unless reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION GRANTS STATE VETERINARY MORE POWER by setting up a new sub-division of the Animal Industry Division. The new change gives the State Veterinary more power to originate and enforce quarantine and control programs in the livestock industry. Chief of the Division of Animal Industry retains the right of review with representatives of the industry.

UNIFORM CHARGES AT COLORADO AUCTION MARKETS for Brucellosis testing and vaccinations have been established, according to Dr. Gail Gilbert, Acting State Veterinarian. Vaccination costs will be $1.50 per head, for the first ten animals and a $1.00 per head thereafter. Blood testing rates have been set at $2.50 per head for the first four animals and a fee of $1.00 per head thereafter.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS ELECT OFFICERS: The Brighton District elected George Mancini, President, Irving Weisgart, Vice-president and John Mitzel, Secretary. These three will be directors of the State Association representing the Brighton, Denver and Keenesburg areas, respectively. Longmont District elected Stanley Anderson, President, and Robert Carlson, Vice-President, to represent the Longmont and Johnstown areas. Greeley will be represented by Marion Harmon, Windsor by Altergott, LaSalle by Royal McLeod, Eaton by Charlie Bass and Kenneth Quayle will be the Board Member from Ault.

WE NEED OPERATING FUNDS—HELP YOUR ASSOCIATION BE PAYING YOUR 1957 DUES NOW! New members that have been added to our list the past month are: REGULAR MEMBERS—Larry Rudolph, Ft. Collins; Robert Altergott, Greeley, and Joe Mitzel, Longmont. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS—Dave Long, Longmont; James Lechman, Longmont; Joe Bruck, Montrose; James Meyers, Austin; J. McLaughlin, Austin; Harry C. Greenwald, J. G. Weiminter, Jr. and J. J. Stromberger of Greeley; Ernest W. Tiggens, Jake Altergott and Harry Altergott of Windsor and A. T. Kinoshita of Ault. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS—Raleigh B. Flanders of Grand J., cattle you feed by your farm production. Learning from successful farm feeders is important, since the problems of smaller operations do not always conform with those of commercial feeders.

SENATE BILL 16, proposed by Senator Bennett concerning the assessment of personal property and would have automatically caused cattle to be assessed for a full year regardless of the period owned, is not expected to come out of Committee. Senator Bennett's particular wants are incorporated in House Bill 4, which in one of its amendments states, that cattle for fattening be assessed in proportion with the actual period of a year they are owned.

HOW GOVERNMENT PLANS AID LIVESTOCK PRICES: Meat animals are not under any price supports, but the U.S.D.A. has a number of programs to give assistance to livestock producers. Sec. 32 — Funds, the money is raised from 30% of all import duties collected annually, plus unused balances up to 300 million. In 1956 Congress added another 500 million dollars. These funds are used to expand outlets and consumption of meat, to move surpluses and improve price levels.

THE DUE Book—$2.50 per head, for the first ten animals and a $1.00 per head thereafter. Blood testing rates have been set at $2.50 per head for the first four animals and a fee of $1.00 per head thereafter.
DENVER LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE DIRECTORS ACT ON MARKETING HOURS PROPOSAL: Recommendations submitted by the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association, requesting that marketing hours for the sale of slaughter cattle be limited, were favorably acted upon at a recent meeting of the Directors of the Livestock Exchange. Although the requests granted were not in full compliance with the recommendations made, we were given full consideration on our proposal. After a thorough discussion, Exchange Members decided that it would be best to open the market at 8:30 a.m. and close the market on all slaughter livestock at 2:00 p.m. This includes cattle, sheep and hogs. The new hours will go into effect May 1, 1957. In addition to the new hours, the group decided that there should be a siren or a gong to announce the opening of the market and it should be sounded again at 2:00 p.m., when the market is to be closed on all slaughter classes of livestock. Buyers who are in the market at the time that the signal is sounded for closing of the market, will be allowed to finish trading on that particular lot of cattle, but will not be permitted to enter other pens.

The reason the association requested the restriction on marketing hours, was to try to curtail the inactivity and stalling procedures sometimes used in the early marketing hours. Packer buyers know their needs and in limiting marketing hours, we feel that they will be more active in their early trading, thereby, saving their time, as well as the time of some of the feeders who like to be present on the market when their cattle are sold.

MARKETING COMMITTEE IS PLANNING MEETING WITH SAFEWAY to observe their methods used in purchasing beef. They are also planning to discuss the possibilities of Safeway changing their present purchasing methods in this area, to the system now in effect in California. Here they are purchasing a week's supply in advance, offers accepted on Thursday are for a full week's supply to be delivered the following week. In California they are buying on a day to day basis. Offers accepted today are for delivery tomorrow. The West Coast system necessitates the seller having carcasses on the hook when making his sale, rather than submitting a low offering and going to the market the following week and buying accordingly.

We received notification from Dr. Bill Tobin, Assistant State Veterinarian, that their department has not been receiving inventory sheets (Form F-1) from the members of our association. This F-1 form registers the feedlot number that has been issued to you on your 1957 dues card. It is absolutely necessary that the Veterinary Department have this inventory sheet filled out at once, and returned to their office, so they will have a method of tallying the numbers of she-stock you have on hand in your feedlots. April 15, 1957, has been set as the deadline for this inventory sheet, to be returned to the veterinary office. Those that do not comply by this date will have their approved feedlot number cancelled and will be compelled to blood-test female cattle before they will be allowed to enter the state of Colorado.

Your association has worked on this project for several months and arrived at this permit method of quarantining she-stock, in an effort to save the feeders the expense of testing or branding. It is a privilege that has been extended to us and it is our responsibility to see that it works. For your own protection, fill out this inventory sheet immediately and forward it to the State veterinarian. If you don't have any cattle on hand, fill out the form anyway and make a negative report. This will give the department a starting figure to use as a base for your future reports. If you need any help to fulfill this requirement, get in touch with me and I will be more than glad to assist you. Remember—APRIL 15th IS THE DEADLINE!

SENATORS CONTACTED REGARDING INVESTIGATIONS in the trade practices and meat merchandising fields of the livestock industry. Letters have been forwarded to Senators O'Mahoney, Kefauver and Carroll, requesting that surveys be initiated as soon as possible in the livestock field. Return correspondence has been received from Senator O'Mahoney in which he states that he expects to make an announcement of hearings very shortly. Senator Carroll has also answered our letter, stating that it is his hope that an investigation will be underway within the next sixty days. When the investigations are actually underway, we have offered our assistance and might be called upon for suggestions or recommendations.
SALT MIXTURE

TOTA

AVERAGE WEIGHTS OUT ____________________ --------------------------------------------------------

ANIMALS

NUMBER OF DEATHS ____________________________________________________________________________

CATTLE DON'T LIKE THE PENICILLIN-SALT MIXTURE, SO TO ASSURE CONSUMPTION, OTHER AVAILABLE SOURCES OF SALT MUST BE PRESENT. ANIMALS CONSUME THE MIX AT A RATE OF .7 OF AN OUNCE PER DAY, AT A COST OF ABOUT 1.3C PER HEAD AND NO CATTLE WERE LOST FROM BLOAT. THE PRODUCT IS PRODUCED BY THE MORTON SALT COMPANY.

COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ALL CATTLE FEEDERS REFRAIN FROM SELLING CATTLE DIRECT TO ANY PACKER OR FAT CATTLE BUYER OF THE DENVER MARKET, DURING MARKETING HOURS ON MONDAY, TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY OF ANY WEEK. THE POSSIBILITY OF A FAT CATTLE BUYER PARTICIPATING IN THE MARKET, BEING APPROACHED FROM AN OUTSIDE SOURCE, EITHER BY PERSONAL CONTACT OR BY TELEPHONE, WOULD MOST CERTAINLY REDUCE CONSUMPTION AND HAVE A DEPRESSING EFFECT ON THE MARKET. IT IS QUESTIONABLE WHETHER THIS TYPE OF PRACTICE IS ACTUALLY BEING CARRIED ON, HOWEVER, IF SUCH PRACTICES DO EXIST, THEY SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ENTIRE FEEDING INDUSTRY. IT IS A MATTER OF BUSINESS ETHICS AND COMMON COURTESY, NOT TO INTRUDE WHEN INTERESTED PARTIES ARE IN THE PROCESS OF MAKING A TRADE. REFRAINING FROM THIS TYPE OF PRACTICE WOULD BE EXTREMELY HELPFUL IN MAINTAINING AS MUCH COMPETITION ON THE DENVER MARKET AS POSSIBLE. THIS MATTER WAS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY THE LONGMONT DISTRICT, REQUESTING THE STATE ASSOCIATION TAKE ACTION ON IT.

MEAT GRADING COMMITTEE MEETS WITH FRED BEARD, CHIEF OF MEAT GRADING SERVICE: MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS GRADING COMMITTEE CONTACTED DR. FRED BEARD, WHO WAS A SPEAKER ON THE ANNUAL FEEDER'S DAY PROGRAM IN FT. COLLINS, AND ARRANGED TO MEET WITH HIM WHILE HE WAS IN THIS AREA. DR. BEARD SAID THAT THIS WOULD JUST MAKE ONE MORE DIVIDING LINE TO SUPPORT AND ENFORCE YOUR POSITION IN ONE OF THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN COLORADO. PAY YOUR 1957 DUES NOW.

MORE RESEARCH TO FIND NEW USES FOR BY-PRODUCTS IS URGED BY THE U.S.D.A. RESEARCH IS ALWAYS NEEDED, BUT IT IS VITAL IN THE PRESENT COST-PRICE SQUEEZE FACING THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY TODAY. MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO FIND OTHER USES FOR ANIMAL FATS, CATTLE HIDES, CALF SKINS AND LEATHER. PRESENTLY, THE GREATER PART OF ALL ANIMAL PRODUCTS GOES INTO PRODUCTS WHICH ARE PATENTED. THIS RESEARCH IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS RESEARCH TO MEET THE COMPETITIVE NEEDS FOR THE BY-PRODUCTS. ANY PROGRESS MADE IN THIS REGARD WILL REFLECT IN BETTER LIVESTOCK PRICES TO THE PRODUCER. DR. C. F. KETERING DEFINES RESEARCH AS FOLLOWS: "RESEARCH IS SIMPLY A METHOD OF TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO DO WHEN YOU CAN'T KEEP ON DOING WHAT YOU ARE DOING NOW.'

MEMBERSHIP DRIVES NOW IN PROGRESS AT DISTRICTS: BOARD MEMBERS ARE NOW WORKING ON CONVINCING CAMPAIGNS TO COLLECT DELINQUENT DUES AND TO SIGN UP NEW MEMBERS IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS. GIVE YOUR SUPPORT AND HELP KEEP YOUR FEDERATION STRONG AND ACTIVELY WORK TO IMPROVE YOUR SITUATION AND DEFEND YOUR POSITION IN ONE OF THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN COLORADO. PAY YOUR 1957 DUES NOW.

NEW MEMBERS ADDED TO LIST THE PAST MONTH ARE: RUEBEN KERBS, GREELEY—WYKERT & WEBBER, AULT; HERBERT SPENCER, FT. COLLINS; CORL FELTE, WINDSOR—JOHN LURHS, FT. MORGAN; JAMES OARD & SON, LONGMONT; RUSSELL TORMOHLEN, FT. MORGAN; OLIE VIG, BRUSH AND JOHN ALLISON, EATON. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: THE RECORD STOCKMAN, DENVER AND LON TIMPE, STERLING, COLORADO. CONTRIBUTING MEMBER: GREELEY NATIONAL BANK.
FEEDERS DAY REPORTS SHOW GREEN CHOPPED ALFALFA SUPERIOR TO CURED HAY: Dr. Dean Story summarized results of Green Chop versus Cured Hay Experiments, by stating that it is possible to get more gain at less cost by feeding Green Chop. His explanation of this was the higher digestibility and higher nutritional value of the Green Chopped Forage. In this test, steers fed Green Chop made average daily gains of 2.42# per day, converting 864# of feed into 100# of beef, at a cost of $20.05 per cwt. Steers fed Cured Alfalfa Hay gained only 2.27# per day and required 956# of feed per 100# gain at a cost of $22.28 per cwt. Heifers showed comparable results in the same experiment. Steers fed on Green Chop showed less response to Stilbestrol feeding, additional gains on Green Chop fed animals were .21# per day, as compared with .51# on cattle fed cured hay. Dr. Story warned that feeding Green Chop has its limitations. It may not be economically sound to attempt this type of operation with a small number of animals, due to the extra labor costs and additional machinery involved.

DR. W. M. BEESON, PURDUE UNIVERSITY, DISCUSSES FEEDING OF ANTIBIOTICS: In the feeding of antibiotics, primarily Aureomycin and Terramycin, effective results were obtained on high roughage rations with a limited amount of grain. At Purdue, experiments with antibiotics fed at the rate of 80 mgs per day, resulted in .1 to .5 pound per day additional gain and increased feed efficiency from 5 to 10 percent. These results have also been shown to be complementary and in addition to benefits acquired by feeding Stilbestrol. Stilbestrol has been shown to be primarily a growth stimulant and does not lend itself to fat deposition. Extra gains obtained by feeding it are in the lean portion of the meat and may require a longer period of feed to get the cattle up to grade. When using Stilbestrol, Dr. Beeson recommends 36 mg implants or oral feeding and suggests feeding to grade rather than feeding to a certain specific weight. Heifers show many adverse side effects when fed Stilbestrol and Dr. Beeson does not recommend it to be used in rations for females.

MARKETING COMMITTEE MET WITH SAFEWAY OFFICIALS and were given a complete explanation of the purchasing methods used in this division. Safeway submits their anticipated needs for the following week to nine packers who normally fill their orders. In making these estimates available to the suppliers, they indicate the number of carcasses to be delivered each day to their distribution center. The packers then have until Wednesday noon to submit their offerings, which can be on all or any portion of the estimated needs. Those whose offerings have been accepted are notified Thursday morning. About 75% of Safeway's beef is bought on a daily basis to fill the unanticipated needs necessary to maintain a constant inventory in their distribution center.

Safeway has its own specifications within the choice grade. They specify that carcass weights be from 450-550 pounds. Carcasses must have a 48 to 96 hour chill and the covering over the loin and rib must be adequate to allow their aging process to function properly. They will not accept any carcasses that have been trimmed for bruises or with any other cuts, since these abnormalities cause excessive trimming losses after going through the aging process. We asked them if these specifications gave them the advantage of getting most of their carcasses from the high-choice bracket. They said definitely not and stated they were probably getting carcasses representing the middle half of the choice grade.

The Marketing Committee pointed out that by virtue of the volume of purchases made by Safeway on a weekly basis, they are making our marketing receipts on Monday very heavy and requested that they consider buying on a daily basis. They stated that when they first put their distribution center into operation, they were buying twice a week and were having difficulty obtaining sufficient supplies, so they changed to the weekly offering method. We also asked if they would object to publicizing the prices of the offerings that they accept each week. We were informed that they regard this as confidential information and it would be against their policy to divulge information of this type.
SECRETARY BENSON RELEASES REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS: Forty-six investigations are now underway. Seventeen involve meat packers and twenty-nine are primarily concerned with the operations and practices ofStockyard companies and regions of the United States. Of the seventeen investigations relating to meat packers, five pertain to unfair livestock buying practices, while twelve are primarily concerned with questions of price discrimination and price manipulation, restriction of competition or other unfair practices in the selling and merchandising or advertising of meat or other products. The U.S.D.A. has included in its budget now before Congress, requests for an additional $178,000.00 for placing increased emphasis on the investigation of trade practices having to do with livestock buying and packer operations. They also want to find out how these investigations and actions can be made more effective. The packers, in turn, have asked for a change in the “packer” classifications under the Packers & Stockyards Act. Your Association has gone on record in Washington as favoring retention of the Packers & Stockyards Branch under the Department of Agriculture and have requested that they be granted the additional appropriations necessary to carry on these much needed investigations. We feel that “splitting” the Packers and Stockyards Branch and putting the packer segment under the Federal Trade Commission, would hinder proper administration.

AVERY BICE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST PREDICTS that fall cattle prices this spring will remain measured at about the same level of a year ago, with stocker and feeder prices staying steady to strong. He does not expect substantial price appreciation for the cattle grade greater than that of a year ago. With the March birth season not increasing as sharply as they did a year ago, but will likely range between three and four dollars a hundred over spring prices. The factors affecting this prediction are governed by the fact that beef consumption is remaining high and the supply is a little less burdensome than a year ago. Although we are faced with an increased supply of poultry meat, we can expect a little less competition from the other red meats and improved marketing conditions will divert some animals from slaughter channels to breeding use.

YOUR PRESIDENT SPEAKS: “All I know is what I read in the paper.” This is one of Will Rogers famous quotations. I am referring to a recent article covering my speech at the Beef Agricultural Credit Conference. I have been criticized for some of the remarks made at that meeting and would like to enlarge on them a bit and add a few qualifying statements that were omitted, allowing a good deal of misinterpretation concerning the text of my speech. First of all, I consider myself in the classification of the “farm feeder.” As such, we have many advantages. We have the duplications of farmers due to the speculative nature of this industry. There are advantages, there is no reason why we cannot survive in the feeding industry. I want to impress upon you the fact that the size of the operation or the number of cattle fed, are not the determining factors in who should feed cattle. This should be determined by the economic feasibility of the unit, the type of management and the credit standing of the producer. Amalgamation is made with some of the necessary changes to the cattle feeding business is no exception. By good management, I mean an understanding of markets, meat grading, dressing percentages and the factors affecting the end product. What do you call a credit buying packer who has been in the business of fattens one load or one hundred loads of cattle a year. We as cattle feeders must come to the conclusion that feeding heavy cattle is highly speculative, very profitable when it works, disastrous when it fails. The consuming public is not demanding this type of beef in any significant quantity and we must streamline our operations to meet the present market. Only to the extent that the consumer prefers. This is imperative to maintain the high-level of meat consumption that we have today to keep us out of over-supply problems in future years. These are the thoughts and ideas that I wanted to convey in my talk to the Bankers and I hope that this will clarify some of the misinterpretations that resulted from a previous news article on the text of my speech.—Martin Domke, President.

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED REPORT—APRIL 1, indicates an increase of 4% over a year ago in the thirteen major feeding states. The estimate for April, 1957 was 4,392,000 as compared with 4,222,000 April, 1956. The number of Cattle and Calves on Feed on April 1, 1956, in the states of the five Western Feeding States which include Texas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and California show a decrease of 5%. Colorado was the only Western Feeding State that had an increase in numbers on feed. The current number in Colorado was estimated at 222,000—a 15% increase over a year ago. Cattle feeders in reporting marketing intentions on April 1, 1957, indicate fed cattle market- ings for August will be 51% higher than last year. In 1956, 1,472,000 fed feeder cattle were bought by July 1st. This year’s estimate indicates a marketing of 47% during the same period. The breakdown of numbers by weight groups shows considerably more weight cattle on feed than in 1956.

BEEF PROMOTION BILL VETED BY GOVERNOR McNICHOLS because he felt the bill as written was poor legislation and doubted its legality. Although he feels that Beef Promotion is necessary, the bill presented for his signature aroused considerable opposition, due to the procedures involved for collection and the compulsory check-off of ten cents per head. In meeting with the Beef Promotion Committee of the Colorado Cattlemen’s Association, the Governor agreed to work with interested groups in drawing up a bill that will be legal and incorporate some of the necessary changes to allow a better method of operation. The bill, as re-written, will be in- cluded in the next session of the next legislative legislature.

CHANGES IN BRULCELLOSIS QUARANTINE REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED BY STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: The requirements allowing calves under eight months of age to move freely in interstate shipments have been changed. Any animal over four months of age will be required to be vaccinated, Bangs Tested or transported under quarantine permits, to a quarantine feedlot, before entering the State of Colorado. The definition of a quarantine feedlot has also been restricted so that it applies to drylot operations only. Animals coming into the state under a quarantine permit will not be allowed to graze on pasture of any kind. This includes beel-top pasture.) Official vaccines under thirty months of age will be allowed free movement. Other cattle governed by these regulations must either be either tested or vaccinated before they will be released for grazing purposes. They will be posted into the state for pasturing to make the necessary arrangements in advance and qualify their cattle before shipping. This will help materially in avoiding costly delays that are likely, if you ship before making arrangements.

COLORADO IMPORT FIGURES ON ALL BEEF CATTLE FOR 1956 were compiled from Veterinary Health Certificates, by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The report shows Colorado imports from the various states in the following order: Nebraska — 52,253, Wyoming — 45,862, New Mexico — 37,283, Kansas — 36,309, Montana — 28,371, Colorado — 19,287, Oklahoma — 18,956 and others. The total number imported into the state for 344,686 head of cattle from other states in 1956. A breakdown of this total into the different classes shows that 139,706 were steers, 102,034 heifers, 37,575 calves, 15,371 cows and 1,883 were dairy animals.

NEW ADDITIONS TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP LIST THE PAST MONTH ARE: Carl J. Magnuson, Eaton—Frank Y. Akahoshi, Ault—Glenn Chandler, Ft. Collins—Willie Lind, Windsor, and Sam Schraeder, Greeley. All are regular members.
COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION
313 Livestock Exchange Bldg.
DENVER 16, COLORADO

COLORADO FED BEEF IS BEST

VOLUME I, ISSUE 20 JUNE, 1957

MARTIN DOMKE, PRESIDENT OF THE COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION REQUESTS RETIREMENT: Mr. Domke’s retirement was accepted by the Board, effective July 1, 1957, at which time he will automatically become Chairman of the Board. He will be succeeded as President by Louis Bein, now Executive Vice-President.

President Domke’s retirement should not go unnoticed. Men who are willing to give unperturbedly of their time and effort in association work, for the benefit of the industry, are not easily found. An individual who heads any association is open to a lot of criticism and is often misquoted or misunderstood. This is a part of being a good leader. The controversies that arise are a method of bringing forth discussions in which new ideas are born that may eventually help solve some important problem.

I feel certain that the members of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association and all persons associated with the feeding industry, will concur with me in offering their congratulations to retiring President Domke for a job well done and in thanking him for his contribution in strengthening the cattle feeding industry in the State of Colorado.

NUTRITION COMMITTEE OF THE C.C.F.A. MEETS WITH DR. DEAN STORY: Plans were discussed concerning experiments that will be conducted this coming year. Further studies in roughage utilization and some additional work on the comparable nutritive value of corn silage and green chop, were mentioned as possible experiments. Although not having any definite plans on what problems will be studied, Dr. Story feels that more work should be done in finding a more economical method of carrying calves through a wintering program. The feeders in attendance suggested an experiment on Induced Abortion, to find out how the shots used in aborting heifers affect gain. They also were interested in what effect the injection has when given to open heifers.

FACT FINDING OF A.N.C.A. MEETS TO FORMULATE POLICY: The groundwork was laid for a program of coordinated research into the problems that face the beef industry. Problems discussed at the meeting included adjustment of supply to demand, need for more orderly marketing, effect of government intervention in agriculture, buying, merchandising and operation practices of packers and retailers, federal beef grading, research in by-products, study of direct agriculture, and marketing, effect of intervention in producing and feeding livestock. Leading economists were present in an advisory capacity. They stressed the future, outlining factors such as tenderizing beef from animals with light finish, more pre-cutting and packaging at central plants, increased by-product utilization, getting larger quantities of beef to consumers at less cost, including possible financing of quantity purchases, and new cooking techniques to shorten kitchen time and alter preparation habits.

Solicitation of funds is now underway to finance the hiring of qualified personnel and organization to initiate the investigations. Your association has pledged $500.00 toward the support of this project, with total pledges to date amounting up to $33,000.00.

NEW PRODUCT NOW AVAILABLE FOR TREATING BLOATED ANIMALS: Bloat in ruminants is defined as distension of the rumen due to an accumulation of gases. The gases are held in bubbles by surface tension in the form of a frothy mass and if not released quickly, may result in the death of the animal. In order to release the gas from the frothy mass, the surface tension of the bubbles must be lowered so that they will burst and escape through the esophagus. The product known as Blo-trol is administered as a drench and is supposed to release these gases in three to six minutes. The cost of Blo-trol is $2.70 for a bottle containing 150 cc and the recommended dosage for cattle is 20 to 30 cc. This would make the cost per treatment amount to about 50 cents per head.

EXPLANATION OF RUMINANT DIGESTION—DR. W. W. BROWN, RESEARCH VETERINARIAN: A ruminant is defined as one of the animals which has a stomach with four complete cavities: 1, rumen; 2, reticulum; 3, omasum; and 4, abomasum, through which food passes in digestion. This division includes cattle, sheep, goats, deer and antelopes, or a ruminant may be defined as an animal that chews its cud. The rumen or “paunch” in
medium-sized cattle has a capacity of 30 to 40 gallons. The reticulum or "honeycomb" is the part where wires and nails usually cause injury. The omasum or third stomach has little digestive function. The abomasum or "true stomach" has the same function as the stomach of the simple-stomached animals. The role of the rumen and reticulum can be considered as the same.

The rumen has important mechanical actions; mixing, kneading, soaking, and regurgitation (returning the cud to the mouth for further chewing and reisolation).

In addition to its mechanical action, the rumen serves as a place of extensive chemical digestive changes. The rumen is a very important interdependent organ.

Since the saliva of the ruminant contains no enzymes and the rumen adds no digestive secretions to its contents, plant enzymes and micro-organisms (bacteria and protozoa) are responsible for the chemical changes taking place in the rumen. Digestion of cellulose (cellulose is the main constituent of crude fiber of the vegetable foods) is the best-known and apparently the most important example of such a change. Other food carbohydrates and protein are also acted upon while in the rumen. Bacteria are the chief agencies concerned in cellulose digestion, however, the hemicellulose-dissolving enzymes in grains are thought to be of some importance. Cellulose and starches are broken down by bacterial fermentation to the lower fatty acids, glucose, and gases; the first two being used by the body as fat formers and the latter two are eliminated from the rumen through the digestive system.

A good deal of heat is given off during this fermentation process. Besides the digestion of cellulose these micro-organisms synthesize many essential amino acids into proteins which are made available to the host by the digestion of the bacteria and protozoa in the abomasum and intestine. In addition, the rumen bacteria synthesize certain vitamins, particularly those of the B-complex.

Proper number and balance of these microorganisms are extremely important in the digestive efficiency of the ruminant animal and if these are upset by inadequate or abnormal feed intake, drugs, poison, or disease, rumen function is impaired.

SENIOR O'MAHONEY REVIEWS ANTI-TRUST AND MONOPOLISTIC PRACTICES AT OMAHA MEETING:

Senior O'Mahoney stated that he and Senator Watkins of Utah are co-sponsors of a bill to move jurisdiction of monopolistic practices in the meat industry from the U.S.D.A. to the Federal Trade Commission. Senator O'Mahoney maintains that the U.S.D.A. is not an anti-trust enforcement agency. The Consent Decree of 1920 barred packers from participating in the distribution and sale of grocery items and control of stockyards, but during the passage of time, a new concentration of power has evidenced itself in the chain-store. These chain-store operations have begun to exert the powers of concentration that the five big packers had originally been prohibited from pursuing, according to O'Mahoney's findings. The agreement of the Consent Decree which the big packers are asking, would not result in regulation of the chain-stores, but would threaten the little packer and would relieve the giant chains and large packers to battle for control and domination of the entire industry. Production is for profit and profitable if there is no market. If the market is not a free market, it is a manipulated market and those who participate in the production, processing, distribution and consumption channels are victims of those who occupy the seats of control.

RUMINANTS MAY BE ABLE TO CONVERT INSECTICIDES RENDERING THEM HARMLESS:

The microorganisms in a cow's stomach may be able to reduce toxicity before some of the insecticides can harm the cow or become deposited in the tissues. If further research bears out the early findings at the University of Wisconsin, this will permit the use of certain systemic organo-phosphate insecticides on forage crops. The use of systemic insecticides on forage plants is becoming more important because of the inability to protect the ruminant from control channels, but during the passage of time, a new concentration of power has evidenced itself in the chain-store. These chain-store operations have begun to exert the powers of concentration that the five big packers had originally been prohibited from pursuing, according to O'Mahoney's findings. The agreement of the Consent Decree which the big packers are asking, would not result in regulation of the chain-stores, but would threaten the little packer and would relieve the giant chains and large packers to battle for control and domination of the entire industry. Production is for profit and profitable if there is no market. If the market is not a free market, it is a manipulated market and those who participate in the production, processing, distribution and consumption channels are victims of those who occupy the seats of control.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION DROPS:

The first three months of 1957, total meat production was 6,558 million pounds. This is 5 percent less than the corresponding period of 1956. Compared with the same three month period last year, Beef and Veal Production were up two and three percent respectively; whereas, Pork Production was down 14 percent and Mutton and Lamb output was reduced 7 percent. Parity on all cattle as of April 1st was 75%. Prime cattle at Chicago were 82.8% of parity with Choice marked at 79.2%. Stockers and Feeders at Kansas City were 88.7% of parity.

PROFITABLE BEEF PRODUCTION:

The turn toward profitable beef production has been made, according to P. H. Stephens, Director of Research for the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, Kansas. He bases this prediction not only on the fact that cattle numbers have declined during 1956 for the first time in seven years, but also on the continuing increase in population and in speeding up the decline in ratio of cattle to people. On January 1, 1957, we had 56 cattle and calves per 100 people in the United States. This compares with the recent high point of 59.5 on January 1, 1953. With the present growth rate, we could reach a ratio of 54 cattle and calves per 100 people by 1966. Over all cattle numbers have already been reduced about 10%. The man who expects the cattle and calf slaughter rates to hold up in 1957, even though lower supplies of both slaughter cattle and feeder calves are in the making. Maintaining the slaughter rate can only be accomplished by further reduction in numbers or in other words, further liquidation of inventories. This will occur this year, according to Stephens, and next year also, if the usual pace of cattle production is followed.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DYNAFAC SHOW:

Feed efficiency for Beef Cattle was improved by each increase in the amount of Dynafac included in the ration. Results of a 109 day trial with 50 yearling steers, conducted by Armour and Company, Manufacturers of the product, show the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Lot</th>
<th>Daily Gain</th>
<th>Cost Per Pound Gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Dynafac</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>22.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-half gram Dynafac</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>22.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Gram Dynafac</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>21.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ Grams</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>20.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Grams</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>18.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (ration consisted of corn, alfalfa meal and molasses. All cattle were graded Choice when slaughtered.) |

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY RECEIVES GRANT TO EVALUATE NEW ANTI-BIOTIC FOR controlling liver abscesses.

The state is severe in Colorado. At the Denver Stockyards, 14% of the animals present were graded Choice when slaughtered.

MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR 1957 are slowly coming in. May I urge everyone who is now on our delinquent list, to take this opportunity and clear your account? The following is a list of recent additions:

- Mallard Ranch, Drake, Colorado
- Frank Potts, Greeley, Colorado
- Paul Felte of Eaton, Colorado
- Erger Brothers, Henderson
- Gene Andrews, Hudson
- Pete Zimbelman, Keenesburg
- Roy DeWees of Rocky Ford.
Louis Bein, New President of Colorado Cattle Feeders Association

States Policy: Upon assuming the responsibilities of President of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association, it seems fitting that I should express my opinions regarding the purpose of the Association programs and problems have been outlined. It has been very rewarding to me personally—a great awareness, and I hope some understanding of the livestock industry has been my reward for participating in the Cattle Feeder's Association since its inception. I feel that to serve as its President is a rare distinction. I hope to do the job justice.

Under the leadership of Martin Domke, most of the Association programs and problems have been outlined. In fact, the motivating problem that sparked the organization will shortly be solved, when a vaccine for Rhinotracheitis is released for general use. Our Association takes considerable credit that this vaccine has been developed in so short a time. In the following paragraphs I shall outline some of the foremost problems and objectives of our Association as I understand them.

Marketing: Mechanization of the farm and feedlot have resulted in pressure to short circuit certain marketing functions. Our system of feeding cattle was born and grew under a central marketing system. If the central market is to decline, as many suggest, I see a great danger that our feedlot financial structure, as we know it, will decline accordingly. It seems apparent that either our central markets will have to be strengthened, or else a truly competitive method of country selling be established, if feedlots are to remain under individual initiative. To this end, the Association at this time, can only inform the feeders of their choice. The solution lies in the manner in which the feeders respond, either as individuals or as organized group. In the meantime, the Association can do much to improve all markets by supporting the Packers and Stockyards Administration, by encouraging better market news reporting and by stimulating markets wherever they may be.

Beef Promotion: Generally the cattle feeders have not expressed enthusiasm over beef promotion. It seems that the scepticism arises out of difficulty of setting up the program of a check-off on an equitable basis. However, there are many who question the practicability of advertising beef. Regardless, it seems evident that a check-off will be put into force. And as this program effects us more directly than it does other classes of livestock owners, it is imperative that we keep a hand in its promulgation. It is my belief that the creation of a National Beef Council or Board will result in more important accomplishments than advertising. I see no reason why a national organization representing the livestock industry, could not set production schedules and incentives to effectively stabilize our treacherous beef cycles.

Brucellosis Regulations: Although the feedlot quarantine system of handling female cattle subject to brucellosis regulations has been established, it is almost certain that modifications in the system will have to be adopted to cover unexpected situations that were not anticipated. As in the past, the Association will have to see that any regulations placed into effect, will be effective and practical.

The Association is providing services to its members. Current information is passed along to the members through the regular bulletins and press releases of Secretary Larry E. Mancini. The providing of feedlot numbers in the brucellosis quarantine system has been a service to many—some of whom are not members. Market news is provided by teletype to those members who request it. We have other services in mind, which we hope to make available soon, that will directly effect savings to our members.

Our Association has set up a good liaison between itself and the State University. The Research Committee has worked closely with the School of Veterinary Medicine, to expedite the prevention of Rhinotracheitis. Emphasis will now be placed on other feedlot diseases. The Technical Committee on Nutrition has had, and will continue to consult with the Animal Husbandry Department concerning the most pressing nutritional problems.

I feel that there has been a healthy cooperation and exchange of ideas between the committees and the State University.

We need more members. We want to represent the feeding industry more effectively, and a feeder who is a member has placed himself in the best position to keep abreast of a fast changing industry.
REVOLUTION OF QUARTERLY CATTLE ON FEED REPORTS was the primary subject of discussion at the recent meeting of the American National Feeders Committee. S. R. Newell, Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board, was present and very receptive concerning suggested changes and improvements to the present system.

Setting up definite weight groups for the various classes and breaking each group down according to sex, type, and age is one of the recommendations. This plan would be advantageous to the刊物 who have been using numerous letters showing numerous figures and the varying degrees of finish of all cattle on feed. It would be to our advantage to furnish true figures so that the Cattle on Feed Reports will reflect the situation as it actually exists.

TOP U.S.D.A. OFFICIALS STOPPED PROBE into illegal livestock operations of Safeway Stores early in 1956. Curtailment of the investigations was brought to light last month, during Congressional hearings and testimony on trade regulations under the U.S.A. to the Federal Trade Commission. Dr. Brown submitted his request for termination of contract to the Board of Directors of the Safeway Stores in 1956. This Bill would transfer the authority of enforcing the law and requested appropriations to conduct the investigation that he felt the evidence warranted. This came back with the notation that the investigation should not be made.

The incidence of the disease has been in somewhat of a seasonal pattern. The summer months being relatively disease free with the fall, winter and early spring seasons having the more severe outbreaks. Although there is definite information on how soon production operations can be geared to produce sufficient quantities to satisfy general demand, it is likely that it will be available before the more serious cycle of the disease presents itself this fall.

Dr. Brown submitted his request for termination of contract to the Board of Directors of the Cattle Feeders Association. The request was granted, effective July 1, 1957, at which time he will assume the position of Colorado State Extension Veterinarian. He will replace Dr. Goodmon, who has been serving in a temporary capacity since reaching retirement age earlier this year.

In his new position, Dr. Brown will be working with disease and other related problems that effect the livestock and poultry industries of the State of Colorado.

RHINO-TRACHEITIS RESEARCH PROGRAM TERMINATED JULY 1st: We have recently been advised that the Pitman-Moore Laboratories were granted a license for production of a vaccine to be used in the prevention of the disease. This is one of several vaccine materials that have undergone experimental tests conducted by Dr. Brown. The Pure Foods and Drug Administration feels that sufficient evidence evaluating the worth of the vaccine has been accumulated during field trials to warrant their approval and licensing.

The disease has been in somewhat of a seasonal pattern with the fall, winter and early spring seasons having the more severe outbreaks. Although there is definite information on how soon production operations can be geared to produce sufficient quantities to satisfy general demand, it is likely that it will be available before the more serious cycle of the disease presents itself this fall.

JOINT RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONgressional DELEGATION: The Colorado Cattlemen are taking joint action in making recommendations to our Congressmen, that the jurisdiction of the meat packing industry remain in the U.S.D.A. We feel that it would be a serious mistake to transfer this jurisdiction to the Federal Trade Commission. Their primary interest and concern is the protection of the consumer, whereas, the Packers and Stockyards Act was originally intended to protect the livestock producer.

The Packers and Stockyards Act defines a packer as “any person engaged in the business of (a) buying livestock for slaughter purposes, (b) manufacturing or preparing livestock products for sale or shipment, (c) manufacturing or preparing meats or meat food products for sale or shipment and (d) marketing meat, meat food products or livestock products. Amendments are now pending in the legislature that would modify this definition, making it mandatory that anyone coming under the jurisdiction of the P. & S. be “principally engaged in the business of (a) buying livestock from the supervision of the P. & S. for packing or having packing operations from the supervision of the P. & S.

We feel that all packer operations should be under the jurisdiction of the same regulatory body, regardless of their size and whether or not the processing of meat is considered their “principal” operation. Requests for additional questions of the disease has been in somewhat of a seasonal pattern with severe outbreaks.

STATE VETERINARIAN APPOINTMENT was recently announced by Governor Steve McNichols. Dr. Ben Shambaugh assumed the position of State Veterinarian on June 1, 1957. He filled the existing vacancy since the death of Dr. Pittman, two years ago. Dr. Pittman, who was recently named State Veterinarian, had assumed the duties of the office awaiting the appointment.

NEW MEMBERS ADDED TO ASSOCIATION LIST THE PAST MONTH ARE: American Stores, Pueblo; Colorado Alfalfa Products, Miliken; Contributing Members and Jean Jacubci, Brighton; Ben Ross, Fort Morgan; Ed Fagerberg, Greeley; Ted Blehm, Greeley; Tony Wagner, Greeley; and Cookley Cowhead, Son, Greeley, who are Regular Members.
DR. BROWN GIVES FINAL REPORT ON R-T RESEARCH PROGRAM: From July, 1956 through January 20, 1957, investigations were made to determine what routes of administration of live virus would produce the best immunity; if there was a difference in susceptibility of cattle on a fattening ration as compared to cattle on a maintenance ration; and determining the animal reaction and immunity produced by a live virus vaccine. The vaccinated animals were later challenged with live Colorado field virus to determine the degree of immunity. There were 249 cattle used in these investigations. These cattle were furnished by the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association, Colorado State University, Lederle Laboratories, Pitman-Moore Laboratories, and Cutter Laboratories.

Daily temperatures and clinical observations, totaling 20,770, were taken and recorded. The results of these investigations showed that intramuscular administration produced the best immunity; that cattle on a fattening ration were more susceptible to the field strain of the virus than cattle on a maintenance ration; and that some of the proposed vaccine material was safe to use, in that it did not produce a severe reaction when inoculated into the animals, while other vaccine material did produce a severe reaction. These investigations were made in cooperation with the personnel and facilities of the Animal Disease Section of the Colorado Experiment Station, Colorado State University.

The vaccines that proved safe and developed an immunity are being checked under field conditions to prove their value. These have been in progress since January 28, 1957.

There are over 10,000 cattle in these trials; 4844 are vaccinated cattle and the rest controls. Blood samples, for laboratory analysis, were drawn from 625 of the controls. To date, only 2 of 36 vaccine trials have shown significant results. The disease incidence has been very low in the feedlots where these trials are being conducted. This is not an unusual condition as there has always been less in the late spring and summer months. However, there is still the possibility that the remainder of the trials will reveal valuable information before the end of the feeding period.

In one, there were 2% of the vaccines that became sick while 20% of the controls required treatment. In the other, 3.5% of the vaccines, as compared to 13% of the controls required treatment. These trials are only possible through the cooperation of the feedlot operators who furnished the cattle, and the practicing veterinarians who are making the diagnoses and keeping the data on the animals that become sick.

In acute outbreaks of rhinotracheitis, 304 cattle were treated with serum (Hyperimmune serum against rhinotracheitis) to evaluate the use of serum as treatment for sick animals. The value of the serum in treating these animals was not fully established. This will require further investigations. This serum was furnished by Hover-Lockhart Laboratories.

Over 22,000 miles were traveled within the State, conducting the field trials, making disease investigations, for requested consultations, and discussing rhinotracheitis with groups of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association and other livestock groups.

DIRECTORS SET SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING DATE FOR SEPTEMBER: The Colorado Cattle Feeders Association will hold their Semi-Annual Meeting in the Student Union Building, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado on Wednesday, September 4, 1957. Program arrangements are now underway. Interesting panel discussions on the "Outlook for Fat and Feeder Cattle" and "Beef Promotion" will be included on the program. We are also contacting speakers who will present some information that will be of interest to all associated with the livestock industry. CIRCLE SEPTEMBER 4th. ON YOUR CALENDAR and plan to attend this meeting. Further information regarding details of the program will be forwarded to you when arrangements are completed.

AGRICULTURAL MARKET NEWS SERVICE BEGINS RESEARCH PROGRAM IN COLORADO: A research program relative to obtaining information on country trades of livestock has been initiated by Tom Ferrell of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Since an increasing number of trades are being made in the country, the U.S.D.A. feels that more information should be compiled and made available, to reflect a true marketing and price picture. Mr. Ferrell's job is to locate reliable sources of information and to set up operating procedures to obtain and compile the data in such a manner that it will be timely marketing information. There will probably not be any re-
ports available from this project in the immediate future, since it is quite a problem to make arrangements for up-to-the-minute reports as livestock travel from stockyard to stockyard. Complete and accurate marketing information is the life-blood of any market system. Reporting information on country trades of livestock will be of considerable value in maintaining as much competition as possible in all of our markets, since often times country sales surpass prices paid on the terminal markets. This type of information should be public knowledge, in order that others might know what is going on in the trade. It is for our mutual advantage to have the information and assistance in formulating this program, give him your whole-hearted cooperation. It is to your advantage and the benefit of the entire livestock industry to have the information disseminated by the Market News Service, as accurate and up to date as possible. 

**JULY 1st CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED REPORT**

estimates 3,681,000 head of cattle on feed in the thirteen major feeding Colorado stations, up 10.8% from the same period in 1956. The April 1st report had indicated a 4% increase over a year ago and January 1st figures were 5% above the 1956 figure. Cattle on feed July 1, 1957, were 16% below the April 1st estimate, which is somewhat less than the usual seasonal decline and compares with a 20% drop during the same period of 1956. Numbers placed on feed in the major feeding states for January-June were 25% above the corresponding quarter. According to the Cattle Marketings during the second quarter of 1957 were 3% below the marketings for the same quarter of 1956.

Cattle and calves on feed in the nine Cornbelt Feeding States were up 7% over the same period a year ago. The four important Western Feeding States were estimated at 849,000 head — a 12% increase over July 1st last year. Cattle on feed Colorado on July 1st, 1957, stand at 764,000 head, which is 21% above the same period in 1956. Texas was the only state showing a decline in numbers from the preceding year. Marketings from these four states for the second quarter of 1957, were 9% lower than the corresponding period in 1956, with all states registering a decline, except California which marketed 4% more. Cattle Feeders reported marketing intentions on July 1, 1957, indicate that of the total 3,681,000 head on feed, 764,000 or 21% will be marketed in July, 916,000 head or 25% will be marketed in August, and 964,000 head or 26% will be marketed in September. The remaining 28% will be marketed after October 1, 1957.

**THE BEST TIME TO BUY FEED IS USUALLY DURING HARVEST,** says Leonard Schruber of Kansas State College. However, seasonal price variations which have developed over a period of years, are a definite factor in establishing usual price of feed.

Here's a brief run-down on the factors affecting the prices of major livestock feeds. Corn prices are lowest during fall harvest and highest during the summer. Records over a period of years show corn prices have advanced from January to July, about eight years out of ten. This indicates a strong seasonal price change for corn, from harvest to use the following summer. Price supports have leveled out the extremes somewhat, but the basic seasonal variations still exist.

Sorghum prices follow the same trends as corn. Barley—Since price supports have been in existence, prices have been highest in the January through March period, with prices declining until August. Alfalfa—Alfalfa prices typically decline in October and again to a lesser degree in January. If you have adequate storage facilities, it will usually pay you to buy your Soybean Meal immediately after harvest in the fall. Linsed Meal is usually higher in the winter and lower in the spring and summer. Since 1922, linsed prices have gone up from January to May, only three times out of ten.

**BEef GRADE DIsCUSSED BY CHIEF OF STANDARDIZATION DIVISION OF A.M.S.:** John Pierce appeared before the American National Beef Grading Committee recently and presented an explanation of the Meat Grading Service. The main objective of the Grading Service is to provide a tool to indicate consumer preference. Quality and conformation are the two primary factors considered in the grading system now in effect. Quality is indicative of tenderness and palatability and conformation relates to the cut-out value of the various retail cuts. Finish is very closely correlated with these two factors and has a compensating effect in establishing the grade.

Often times the Grading Service is subjected to severe criticism and asked to make revisions to the Standards. Mr. Pierce stated that much consideration must be given to the effect of alterations. Frequent changes result in confusion and bring forth many other problems. We must resist the temptation of juggling grade lines to fit given conditions.

Basically there are three reasons that encourage the Grading Service to make revisions in existing standards. First, to reflect the findings of research that indicates existing standards are inadequate or incorrect. An example of this is demonstrated by the deletion of the color of fat from the standards. Second, changes are welcome whenever it is possible to clarify the interpretation of the present regulations. The third reason for making changes is when a grade is used that a grade should exist, but for too narrow to be effective in marketing. The units within a grade must be relatively interchangeable; when they are not, the grade is too broad. Numbers alone are not sufficient evidence to prove the scope of the grade is incorrect.

The Department is trying to get more precision in their operations and hope that present research programs will reveal some better and more distinct measures than the subjective factors presently being used. Representatives from various phases of the industry were present at this meeting and unanimously agreed that meat grading is a necessity. However, several felt that the system now being employed can be improved by certain modifications.

**DRUGS NOW AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT ASSOCIATION OFFICE:** The Colorado Cattle Feeders Association has undertaken a new project that will provide additional service to their membership. We now have a complete inventory of and bookkeeping supplies in the Central and Livestock Exchange Building. These products are available to paid-up members of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association only and orders can either be picked up at the office or will be parcelled and mailed C.O.D. on request. The drug program will be operated strictly on a cash basis, to avoid additional expenses incurred by a complicated billing and bookkeeping system that only serves to confuse the layman in the tool he uses to obtain the lowest possible figure for your benefit. We hope that many of you will take advantage of this opportunity of saving money on your drug purchases. Price lists will be forwarded to the membership in the near future.

Many Veterinarians are Associate Members of our organization and of course they are vitally interested in the well-being of the livestock industry. We hope that our inventory will offer them an advantage price-wise, and would be most happy to supply them with any materials that we have. We urge and encourage frequent consultation with your local Veterinarian, for proper treatment and handling of your livestock disease problems. Let's work together to develop a more cooperative spirit, and maintain a healthy working relationship. It will be to the advantage of all concerned.

The Colorado Cattle Feeders Association makes no warranty of any kind—expressed, implied or statutory and the buyer assumes all risk and liability whatsoever, resulting from the use of such material whether used singly or in combination with other substances. The Colorado Cattle Feeders Association neither assumes, nor authorizes any other liability in connection with the information hereunder and there are no oral agreements or warranties collateral to or affecting the purchase or use of such materials. The Colorado Cattle Feeders Association does not assume any liability incurred by improper handling, use or administration of drugs or other products purchased from the Association.
ATTEND THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. We were extremely fortunate in obtaining Forest Goetsch, Director of Publications for Doanes Agricultural Service, who will speak on "Future Trends in the Livestock Feeding Industry," and M. J. Cook, Vice-President for the Chicago Stockyards, who will talk on "Livestock Marketing Problems." Other interesting discussions of the Feed Grain situation, Beef Promotion and General Outlook for Cattle Feeding the coming year, will be included on the program. This will offer you a good opportunity to get expert opinions on what the future year might hold for the Cattle Feeding Industry. Make a special effort to attend.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Dr. Bill Tobin, State Veterinarian in charge of Brucellosis Regulations, has informed me that there is a great deal of misunderstanding on the status of heifers coming into the State of Colorado under the permit system. No heifers allowed to enter the State, under an approved feedlot number, will be permitted to graze on pasture of any kind—beet tops or otherwise. They must be confined to the drylot, unless they are officially vaccinated, and clearance is obtained from the State Veterinarian, releasing them from quarantine. Local cattle automatically become quarantined when mixed with cattle of out-of-state origin and are governed by the same regulations. Violators of the regulations will be subject to blood-testing or vaccinating all the she-stock in their custody. Before you turn any "Quarantined" cattle out of your feedlot for any purpose other than immediate slaughter, be sure to get proper clearance. Dr. Tobin also warns Cattle Feeders who put sick cattle in pens with dairy stock, for ease of treatment, that they are jeopardizing the health of their entire dairy herd. Such a practice might result in having to blood-test and re-certify the entire herd. He advises anyone following such a practice to discontinue it immediately.

MARKETING HOURS TO BE REVISED ON DENVER MARKET FOR WINTER MONTHS. Realizing that marketing hours for the winter months will be set in the near future, the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association has submitted recommendations to the Denver Livestock Exchange, requesting that the hours for trading on slaughter classes of cattle, be limited from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. We, as an association, feel that it stimulates activity during the earlier hours and has a tendency to increase competition. I have heard many favorable comments on the limitations of hours during summer months, particularly from feeders who like to be present when their live stock is sold. They have stated that it was nice to pick up their account of sales, without having to wait all day, and were much better satisfied when sales were made earlier in the day. We hope that the Exchange will be in a position to grant the request.

DENVER MARKET FEEDER CATTLE AUCTION TO START SEPTEMBER 19th. The Auction will be held every Thursday, starting at 10:00 a.m., from September 19th through December 12th. Regulations governing the procedures for operating the auction, will be similar to last year's policies. A definite effort will be made to yard all cattle ear-marked for the auction, in one location near the barn, so that prospective buyers will have a better opportunity to inspect the livestock, prior to their entry into the auction ring.

HOUSE REFUSES TO ACT ON MEAT PROMOTION BILL. The House of Representatives voted 216 to 175, in refusing to consider H.R. 7244, which proposed amending the P. & S. Act to permit voluntary mark-off deductions for meat promotion purposes. The defeat of the bill resulted from a nearly solid vote of the Congressmen from metropolitan centers of the North and East opposing it. The American Farm Bureau Federation fought the bill, intimating that it would result in a higher cost of living. The National Beef Council, sponsors of the bill, indicated that the bill is not actually dead. It might come up for consideration during the next session. Meanwhile, any programs designed to promote the sales and consumption of meat, will have to be worked out on a state level.

SHIPPING FEVER SEASON APPROACHES. Feedlot operators are faced with a serious disease problem in the fall season, when the major movement of cattle from the range country to the feedlot takes place. This change in environment makes animals susceptible to shipping fever, a respiratory disease which is aggravated by excitement, exhaustion and the change of feed and water, when moving stock long distances. Death losses can be held very low by treatment, but the most serious and costly losses are those suffered by weight loss and delay in getting animals started on regular feed. The best preventative is vaccination of animals, two or three weeks prior to shipping, but this is very often impractical or impossible to accomplish. Regardless of whether or not they are
vaccinated, newly arrived cattle should be placed in quiet surroundings with plenty of fresh water. They should be fed a ration which they, a feed that they are accustomed to. The sooner that they begin eating and taking on a fill, the less susceptible they will be to shipping fever. Watch your new arrivals closely so immediate treatment can be administered to those showing any symptoms of the disease.

CORNBELT LIVESTOCK FEEDERS ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS recommend that feeders use a degree of caution in buying corn. Extremely heavy, feeders, corn prices will be higher this fall than before. The Corn Belt Board warned against becoming less cost-conscious, and too optimistic about feed corn prices next spring and summer. The fat cattle market is good and might possibly be better later in the fall. Under such circumstances, feeders in the Corn Belt region are apt to be overly optimistic, less careful, and as a result find themselves in a losing situation of a losing margin between buying and selling.

DONT RUSH HARVESTING CORN FOR SILAGE. Delaying corn harvest until the kernels begin to harden increases the feed value of silage materially. The following chart shows that the total tonnage does not vary to any degree, from the time the ears begin to form, until the kernels begin to get hard. You will also notice that the corn harvested in the fall does not change very much, but there is a marked increase in the amount of corn in the silage. I would recommend that any of you who plan to feed your own silage delay harvest until the latest possible stage of maturity.

### Table 1

**Average Yield of Silage and the Portion of the Silage in Leaves, Stalks and Corn.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Stage at Harvest</th>
<th>Average Yields</th>
<th>Percent Dry Stalks</th>
<th>Lbs. of Dry Stalks Per Acre</th>
<th>Lbs. of Dry Corn Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ears Beginning to Form</td>
<td>17.78 - 21.8</td>
<td>15.5 - 21.8</td>
<td>5,490 - 5,015</td>
<td>196 - 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kernels at early Milk</td>
<td>17.70 - 22.8</td>
<td>15.5 - 21.8</td>
<td>5,490 - 5,015</td>
<td>196 - 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kernels at Early Dent</td>
<td>18.00 - 24.8</td>
<td>15.5 - 21.8</td>
<td>5,490 - 5,015</td>
<td>196 - 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kernels Hardening</td>
<td>17.65 - 29.8</td>
<td>15.5 - 21.8</td>
<td>5,490 - 5,015</td>
<td>196 - 218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To figure out what silage is worth, let's divide the silage into harvested and calculate the factor and each. In Table I we find silage harvested when the ears are in the early milk will have 101 pounds of corn per ton. If your corn is worth $2.13 per hundred, a ton of silage harvested at this stage has $2.17 worth of corn in it. If harvested when the kernels are hard, the same ton of silage would contain 285 pounds of corn worth $4.12 almost three times as much.

### Table 2

**Average Yields of Silage in Leaves, Stalks and Corn:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pounds of Corn Per Ton of Silage</th>
<th>$1.15</th>
<th>$2.50</th>
<th>$2.85</th>
<th>$3.10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ears beginning to form</td>
<td>11 lbs</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Milk</td>
<td>101 lbs</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Dent</td>
<td>190 lbs</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>5.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kernels Hardening</td>
<td>285 lbs</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>8.12</td>
<td>8.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table I shows the quantity of stalks does not vary much from the time the plants begin to ear out. Table III shows the value of stalks and leaves based on the dollar value of corn. Hay and stalks in one ton of silage, when the price of hay is $200 per ton. Farmers are in the early milk, 310 pounds of stalks and leaves valued at $3.10, when hay is worth $20.00 per ton.

### Table III

**Feed value of leaves and stalks in one ton of silage, when the price of hay falls within the range of $16.00 to $24.00 per ton.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaves &amp; Stalks Per Ton</th>
<th>$16.00</th>
<th>$20.00</th>
<th>$24.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Beginning to Form</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Milk</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Dent</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHARGE OF TRADE UNIT FOR GRAIN BEING STUDIED: The Agricultural Marketing Service has made a survey of various segments of the grain industry, to determine how each group feels about changing from the bushel weight unit to a hundred weight unit. The principal advantages to be gained by this change may be:

1. The time savings by eliminating the conversion of bushel weights to hundred weights and
2. Farmers and traders could more easily compare feed values and prices on an equal basis, rather than on bushel weights which vary considerably. Many disadvantages have also been cited, based primarily on the complications arising in the trade processes on the grain exchange and the necessity to change office procedures and report historical data to the hundred weight unit so that it would be useful in reflecting past trends. It is generally agreed however, that the disadvantages would be limited to the critical period of changing units; whereas, the advantages would be of a more permanent nature. Any such movement to change the base unit for grain would have to be announced some time in advance to allow for correction in contracts used on the future market. Several farm groups have passed resolutions endorsing such a shift. From the standpoint of the cattle-feeders, I think such a move would be a definite advantage. What do you think? Should we take action and offer our endorsement to the contemplated change?

FIT YOUR FEEDING OPERATION TO YOUR FARM: says Red Beresford, Iowa State College. There are only two sources of profit in cattle feeding; the margin between buying and selling prices called "spread" or by putting gain on cheaper than it sells for. In listing the factors that determine what your individual operation should be, the most important factor is the type of feed you want to market through your cattle. Most successful feeders build their programs around the roughage and pasture available. Corn is important, but of secondary consideration, because it can usually be purchased. The season you plan to feed and market cattle enters into the picture—wintering plain or medium cattle or long feeding choice grades to average the best seasonal average for each kind. These trends are not infallible, but hit more often than they miss. Profitibility in feeding, buying and selling are very important. Shrewd buyers make their profit the day the cattle are bought, others who are not so efficient in making their purchases may have to "feed" themselves out of a hole. Some farmers are intelligent marketers and make their profits in this respect. The good feeder usually does best with better grade calves or light yearlings, where feeding and management really pay off. The smooth operator, who can buy and sell with the best of them, may do better with "quick turn" cattle, if he can afford the risk. The common feeder who mistrusts his ability of both buying and feeding, will usually do better with the cheaper grades of stock headed for spring marketing, which gives him the opportunity of utilizing its roughage produced on the farm.

Risks vary considerably with the weight, grade and kind of cattle. Calves are usually the safest class, because of the lower initial investment and the opportunity to put on cheaper gains. You should always take into consideration probable supplies, demand and price trends as they appear to you. The availability and prices of the various classes of feedstuffs will also have a direct bearing on the class thought to choose for a particular operation.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO OUR ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP LIST: E. E. Ehlen, Brighton, Al Tenenbaum, Denver; Maurice Rosener, Wiggins; Paul Lind and Ed Lind, Windsor; A. V. Benson, Greeley; David Hoffman, Denver; T. M. McKee, Loveland; Robert Schott, Sr., Atwood; Sam McDonald and Robert Akahoshi of Alt.
COLORADO

September 4, 1957, proved to be one of the most interesting
VOLUME I, ISSUE
persons which
“Silage Harvest.” Next year we will try to arrange the meeting to avoid this critical season so that more of
the membership will be able to attend. BEEF PROMOTION was thoroughly discussed by a group of well qualified
persons, in a Panel Discussion moderated by Paul Swisher, Commissioner of Agriculture. The Colorado Cattle
Feeders Association went on record, in a secret poll of the membership present, as favoring compulsory beef pro-
motion. Forty-nine ballots were cast, forty-seven were in favor of a promotion program and two were opposed.
Many members present did not exercise the privilege of voting. Little or no opposition was voiced by the members in
attendance at the meeting, so in the future, our group will work with other interested associations, in trying to
obtain the necessary legislation to allow an equitable Beef Promotion Program. Other highlights of the meeting
were talks given by M. J. Cook, Vice-President, Chicago Union Stockyards and Forest Goetsch, Director of Publi-
cations, Doane Agricultural Digest. Mr. Cook presented his analysis of the present marketing situation, stating
that orderly marketing procedures seem to be the main problem facing the livestock marketing business. The
heavy receipts of livestock early in the week, work hardships on all segments concerned—trucks, commission
firms, etc. They must gear their operations to handle this volume and consequently, have extra help with little or
no work to be done during the latter part of the week. This in effect does not allow them to streamline their
labor force to reduce operating costs to a bare minimum. He commented further, that decentralized marketing
has out-distanced the decentralization of slaughter. Terminal markets can only operate satisfactorily when they
attract sufficient volumes of livestock to offer buyers their various needs in the different classes that their opera-
tions require. “Competition is grossly under-estimated by many livestock producers,” Cook said. A European tour-
ing our country told Mr. Cook that the outstanding thing that attracts most Europeans is the tremendous importance
that Americans attach to competition. “You people are never satisfied. You are constantly moving ahead, and that
is the very thing that has given you the highest standard of living in the world.” Mr. Cook mentioned that he had
been very much discouraged by the sentiments of some Agricultural Economists expressing the opinion that our
markets might be better off if buyers of livestock got together and told producers what their needs would be.
Cook stated that he personally would do with a little less security, if by so doing, we could retain the virtues that
have made our marketing system the envy of every other nation in the world. Forest Goetsch, Director of Publi-
cation, Doane Agriculture Digest, commented on “Future Trends in the Cattle Feeding Industry.” He predicts
that the present trend toward larger and more widely dispersed feeding operations will continue. Areas where
cattle are highly concentrated will tend to become more widely dispersed to utilize the various by-products of
industry as livestock feed. The Corn Belt will become an area of lesser importance in the feeding industry. Con-
sumer preferences will continue to demand lighter weights and younger animals to the point that two-year olds
will become a thing of the past. Self-service meat counters, which accounted for 40% of the fresh meat sales last
year, will continue to press the demand for the lighter, less “wastey” carcasses. The shift that is now taking place
in the population of the nation, will make California the most heavily populated area by 1970. This will result in a
reverse of direction of our meat shipments which have traditionally been to the east. Mrs. Goetsch foresees field-
pelleting machines in operation on individual farms, with completely pelleted rations being fed to livestock. In
forecasting the immediate outlook for feeder cattle prices, Mrs. Goetsch indicated October might be somewhat
lower, but prices might bounce back during the month of November. Feeders can look for a heavy feeding year,
due to the distribution of good corn and milo crops across the country.
Kenneth Lloyd, Walston & Company, discussed the Feed Grain outlook for the coming year. He predicts that Corn prices will be the cheapest since 1949 and that the corn market does not warrant那样ing in a supply at the present time. However, this may be an opportune time to purchase protein feeds which might increase in price in the near future.

DIRECTORS OF C.C.F.A. PROTEST A.N.C.A. STAND ON FREIGHT REDUCTIONS. A letter of protest has been drafted by the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association concerning the opposition of the American National Cattlemen's Association to proposed reduction of rates on fresh meat shipments to the West Coast. The American National base their convictions on the fact that the reduction would “upset the traditional balance,” allowing an equitable or comparative cost on shipping, either livestock or fresh meat, to that area, and that it would reduce competition by elimination of West Coast buyers of livestock. We are of the opinion that any reduction of rates is to our benefit and that we should not sacrifice lower rates on fresh meat, because of our inability to obtain lower livestock rates. Such a change in rates may well increase our local packer demand for beef, which in effect will cause increased competition in our market. The American National is designed to represent the Industry on a national wide basis. We feel that it is unfair for them to take sides on such a controversial issue which is limited to livestock transportation, but before the hearing is held at the Exposition Building on September 30, 1957, Empire Room of the Shirley-Savoy Hotel. We plan to have representatives at this meeting.

DRUG PROGRAM STIMULATING INTEREST IN C.C.F.A. Since the Association has included the sale of drugs as an additional service to its membership, there is a noticeable increase in activity and traffic in our office at the Exchange Building. Quite a number of our members have stopped by, either to make purchases or to become familiar with the inventory that we now have in stock. For those of you who are not familiar with our office location, we are in Room 311, Livestock Exchange Building, Denver, Colorado. The office is open four days a week, Monday through Thursday. We invite you to stop by at any time and we will be glad to assist you in any way that we can.

CALIFORNIA ORGANIZING BEEF COUNCIL. With the recent passage of legislation allowing a check-off for promotion purposes, the California Department of Agriculture is taking steps to set up the Beef Council provided by law. The law requires 19 directors and 19 alternates to comprise the Beef Council and these shall be appointed by the Director of Agriculture from all segments of the industry, I.e. ranchers, feeders, dairymen, etc. In his appointments the Director is also obliged to give consideration to geographic distribution. Meetings are now being held throughout the state, to accept nominations for directors on the Beef Council. Nominations are limited only to those persons who have been asked to impress the importance for the winter months. The new hours went into effect Monday, September 23, 1957. The market permitting hours on slack days were increased from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. Exchange members considered our proposal but were not able to agree. The hours were further increased to 3:30 p.m. until further notice. Exchange members felt that different market hours on slaughter cattle would cause a lot of confusion, since there are many animals that have a possibility of being sold either as feeders or killers.

FACT FINDING COMMITTEE OF A.N.C.A. APPOINTS RESEARCH DIRECTOR. Herrell DeGraff, Professor of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, will direct the activities of the Fact Finding Committee. De Graff will work in cooperation with Colleges, Universities and Research Men in coordinating a program to investigate packer purchases, chain store buying and other economic factors affecting the cattle industry.

DENVER LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE SETS MARKETING HOURS for the winter months. The new hours went into effect Monday, September 23, 1957. The market will open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 3:00 p.m. until further notice. We in the Exchange office at the present time. However, this may be an opportune time to purchase protein feeds which might increase in price in the near future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

* * *

Vaccination for shipping fever is good insurance against infection if done at least 10 days prior to shipment. A home remedy that is often helpful in holding shipping fever to a minimum, is putting baking soda in water a few days before shipping, during shipment and a day or two afterward.

CATTLE feeders have known for years that range cattle put on feed must be gradually adjusted to a heavy grain ration, but no one knows for certain that the reason for the increase in the rate of gain, and the gradual increase in the daily protein intake of the animal, is that it is not handled for being sold either as feeders or killers. The Feed Grain outlook for the coming year is designed to represent the Industry on a national wide basis. We feel that it is unfair for them to take sides on such a controversial issue which is limited to livestock transportation, but before the hearing is held at the Exposition Building on September 30, 1957, Empire Room of the Shirley-Savoy Hotel. We plan to have representatives at this meeting.

MARKETING COMMITTEE MEETS WITH P. & S. TO DISCUSS INCREASE IN YARDAGE: Melvin Holmgquist, Packers & Stockyards Supervisor, presented the basic principles involved in establishing yardage rates. Stockyards are considered "public utilities" and as such, are entitled to receive a reasonable return on the land, structures and capital devoted to public use. The Secretary of Agriculture has established 6 1/2% as a reasonable rate of return on Stockyards. In order to obtain an increase in yardage rates, the Stockyards involved must submit a detailed breakdown of expenses, anticipated income and reasonable values on used and useful property. The 6 1/2% figure is used in conjunction with these values to compute the allowable income. On this basis, the Denver Union Stockyards Company is allowed to make $250,000.00 per year. In 1956 the return was only 80% of the allowed amount and prospects for 1957 indicate that returns will be curtailed even further. The reduction in receipts of cattle, about 16%, correlated with increases in costs of labor, material and supplies, have placed the Stockyards in a difficult position. When presenting evidence supporting increased rates, the Stockyards Company could justify a 15c raise on the basis of the above regulations. Being aware of present conditions, they felt that such an increase would have adverse effects by further reducing receipts. They elected to ask for a 10c raise in yardage. New rates effective September 24, 1957 are $1.00 per head on cattle, which is comparable with both Kansas City and Chicago. The increase was granted on the basis of reduced receipts and increased operational costs and was felt to be necessary, so that reasonable services could continue to be rendered.

OCTOBER CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED REPORT has created an optimistic trend in prices for stocker and feeder cattle. Prices on replacement cattle, immediately reflected an increase in price when the cattle on feed in the thirteen major feeding states, was reported to be 11% below a year ago and 13% below the July 1st figure. Cattle placed on feed in these same states during the July-September quarter was 22% below the num- ber placed on feed during the corresponding period last year. Fed cattle marketings during the July-September period were 8% above the third quarter of 1956. The nine corn-belt states allowed 9% in cattle on feed from a year earlier and placements were off 19%. The four important western feeding states of Texas, California, Arizona and Colorado, registered a 13% decrease in the number of cattle on feed in October, 1956. Texas showed the largest decline, 38% below the preceding year, while numbers in Colorado were down 7%, Arizona down 15% and California down 12%. Placements were down 26% in these same four states, with marketings 6% higher than the third quarter of 1956. Cattle feeders reported marketing intentions of the 3,222,000 head of cattle on feed on October 1, 1957 to be 870,000 head or 27% in October, 736,000 or 23% in November, 692,000 head or 21% will be marketed in December and 924,000 head or 29% will be marketed after January 1, 1958.

PAY YOUR 1957 DUES: We still have a number of members who paid dues into the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association in 1956 that have neglected to pay up for 1957. It is getting rather late in the year and we would encourage those who are presently delinquent to send in their payments as soon as possible. We have added quite a number of new members to our lists this past year and can make quite a step in total association enrollment, if all of last year's members remain active. The Association is continually getting into a stronger position in promoting the welfare of the feeding industry and doing a service for its members. We hope that this reminder will suffice in getting delinquent accounts paid up in the near future. PAY UP YOUR 1957 MEMBERSHIP DUES.

GRUB CONTROL TO BE MAIN L.C.I. PROJECT FOR 1958: The Denver region of Livestock Conservation Inc., held a meeting in the Exchange Building on October 24th, to establish a plan of action for the coming year. Roy Lilley, Chairman of the National Grub Workshop, gave a detailed report on the National Meeting, indicating that preliminary plans on an industry-wide education program on the economic importance of Grub Control is now under way. The Dow Chemical Company has recently released ET-57 Systemic, a product which is designed to control cattle-grubs. This initiated the action by the Denver group in establishing Grub Control as their major
project for the coming year. ET-57 is a systemic that is administered orally in bolus form. The material is absorbed by the digestive tract of the animal and circulates in the body fluids to all parts of the body, destroying the grubs before they reach the animal’s back. Administration must take place before the grubs begin to appear in the back and at least 60 days before the cattle are to be slaughtered, to avoid contamination of the meat from the residual effect of the material. The Denver area has a seasonal problem associated with grub damage and loss. Cattle known to be grub infested are severely discriminated against—price wise. Not only devaluation of the hide is involved, but more serious are the economic losses suffered by the excessive trimming of the more valuable cuts of meat. Cattle which are self-fed automatically eliminates some prospective buyers of carcass beef who will not accept damaged carcases. The end result is a sacrificed sale of this type of beef from the packing house. Some of you have had experience in marketing grub infested cattle and know the difficulties that arise in trying to get packers to bid on them. ET-57 is now available for commercial use. Dosage requirements are one bolus per 1000 body weight. When purchased in quantities of less than 200, the cost per bolus is 75 cents and in quantities over 500 they are 10¢ cheaper. This is an expensive method of control when you figure that the material required to treat a 600# feeder will cost approximately $1.50. You will have to evaluate from past experience whether or not such an experience is justified in your own particular case. Should you consider treatment, the critical period for administration in this area is from now until about January 1. The Colorado Cattle Feeders Association is working in cooperation with Gordon Mickle, State Entomologist, in trying to obtain some of the material to establish a field trial in this area. If this can be arranged, the results of such a trial will be published at a later date.

PELLETS FOR BEEF FINISHING—(Quotation privileges granted by Deanes Agricultural Digest)—As you read this, cattle coming off one of 1957’s most important feeding trials are being slaughtered. The study set up and monitored by a well known western research institute, compared the economics of pelleted and loose-fed rations for cattle. It will be many more weeks before a final report will be released. Because Deane’s farm managers took part in the initial planning of the study, we are being permitted to release a few of the important preliminary findings. Cattle can make excellent gains self-fed a balanced, pelleted ration. Labor is cut to a minimum. After 92 days on feed and with trial in progress, a group of steers self-fed a high roughage pellet, showed an average daily gain of 2.21 pounds. Another group self-fed a high concentrate, averaged 2.49 pounds. Feed efficiency is increased. The feed efficiency of a balanced beef fattening ration was increased roughly 13% up to the 92nd day by pelleting, as compared with loose feeding. Cattle self-fed a high concentrate pellet made 100 pounds gain from 996 pounds of feed. It took 1,444 pounds of the same feed ingredients fed loose to produce 100 pounds of gain. Pellets will permit timely finishing. After 110 days, cattle self-fed a high concentrate pellet were judged well into Choice Grade and appeared fully equal in quality to pen mates fed similar rations but in meal form.

LOOKING AHEAD—Pelleted ration can mean big changes for the beef finishing industry. It’s a development that doesn’t necessarily play into the hands of the largest operators. As plants are established that can economically self-feed, there may be a trend away from heavy concentrations of cattle for fattening purposes. Individual operators will be able to finish cattle with a minimum of labor and equipment. As for multi-ton, self-feeding units required to handle the pellets, manufacturers may rent them out to move their feed. This is done where pellets are used extensively in lamb feeding.

BANKER OUTLINES FUTURE CHANGES IN THE MEAT INDUSTRY: J. Earl Coke, Vice-President of the Bank of America, in appearing before the A.M.I. Annual Convention in Chicago, predicted the following changes as future possibilities in the meat industry.

1. A growing interdependence and integration of livestock producing and meat processing.
2. Increased use of corporate ranching and farming techniques and tying in of ranch operations with feedyards.
3. More efficient production of livestock and processing of meat.

"Agriculture will progress from land and labor phase to technology and capital in the next few years," Coke said. "Under the Corporate approach to farming, ranches in different areas could provide seasonal specialization of forage supplies as well as a degree of protection from periods of drought in certain areas. In the not too distant future, this will cause packers to do most of the work that is now done in the local butcher shop." Mr. Coke offered the following example of what has happened to a western market, as a clue to the future of the industry. "In Southern California and Portland, Oregon, the corner butcher shop has almost passed out of the picture. These areas are served by Supermarkets with relatively few buyers purchasing the meat requirements for these stores. Such a market needs few, if any, packer salesmen. Packers have little need for large advertising, product-promotion and public relations departments. Rather, they need a heavy and steady supply of good and choice cattle moving into their plants. To gain this supply, packers have gone directly to feedyards, either to feed their own cattle or obtain finished cattle from other feeders. Large commercial feedyards have been established, to serve the packers' changing needs. Feedyards can be expected to grow even larger in the future than they are today."

NATIONAL BEEF COUNCIL MEETS IN DENVER: Directors of the National Beef Council met in Denver, September 28-30. During the first board session, since the defeat of H.R. 7244, (the bill permitting a check-off for promotion of red meat) the directors voted to request the American Meat Institute to handle necessary legislative activities. Immediate aims of the Council are to revive enthusiasm for beef promotion since the defeat of check-off legislation, set up communications between the National headquarters and state groups and to draft the long range plan for future promotion and marketing program. The J. Walter Thompson Company, a National Advertising and Public Relations Agency, has been retained to assist in formulating the long term promotion plan. Moving the National headquarters to Denver will allow operational costs to be kept to a minimum. Representatives from Montana, Florida, North Dakota, California, Utah and several other states who now have check-off legislation in operation, indicated that funds would be available from those areas for an approved program.

NEW ADDITIONS TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP LIST THE PAST MONTH INCLUDE: Regular members—Donald E. Herget, Greeley; Henry H. Rutz, Windsor; Jack Levitt, Denver; Henry Lefeves, Longmont; J. E. Fry & Son, Henderson; Neil Rosener and Dale Richardson, Wiggins. Dr. J. F. Schindelor of Greeley is a new Associate Member.
VOLUME II, ISSUE II

COLORADO BEEF COUNCIL VOTES TO TAKE MARKETING ORDER APPROACH to raise funds for promotion purposes. A joint session of the C.C.A. and C.C.F.A. Promotion Committees, discussed two possible approaches to raising funds for promotion purposes. Passing a State Law allowing check-off from livestock sales or amending the Agricultural Marketing Act to include livestock and livestock products were the two possibilities. After considerable discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of either type of program, the two groups decided to make a joint recommendation to the Colorado Beef Council, to establish the collection under the Marketing Act. It will take a lot more time and effort to get such a program in operation, but if it can be accomplished, the project will have industry support. The first step is to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act to include livestock and livestock products during this coming session of legislature, then a full scale educational program will be launched, with hearings over the entire state to familiarize all members of the livestock industry with details of operation. A referendum vote then follows. Enactment of such a law to put a Marketing Order into effect, requires approval by two-thirds of the persons voting, representing two-thirds of the livestock of persons voting. This is the most democratic way of approaching promotion and if we can muster enough strength to put the program into effect, we are sure that this is something the majority of the industry wants. If it is passed by this majority, it will be compulsory for everyone engaged in the industry. This is the only "fair" way of financing such an undertaking.

U.S.D.A. DISCONTINUES STUDY ON CHANGING GRAIN UNIT FROM BUSHEL WEIGHT TO CWT. Plans were abruptly cancelled last month when a force of midwestern grain interests appeared at a Washington Hearing on the proposal in September. The group voiced "hot" opposition to the change. C.C.C. Officials stated that study of the desirability of such a change will continue at some later date.

CONSIDERABLE SPOILAGE IN STORED CORN PREDICTED BY O. J. TRENARY, C.S.U. EXTENSION ENGINEER. Frost damaged corn in many areas before it was fully matured. Rainy weather during the fall, has compounded the troubles and increased the danger of spoilage during the storage period. To help avoid losses in ear corn, Trenary advises storing the crop in as clean a condition as possible. Husks and shelled corn should be kept out of the crib as much as possible, so they won’t fill spaces and prevent air circulation among the ears. Wet corn should be stored in narrow cribs. Experiments show that 50% more air passes through a crib that is eight feet wide than one that is ten feet wide. In wide cribs, where excess moisture and insufficient air circulation may increase the danger of spoilage, ventilation devices may be used. An easy, effective way to step up air circulation, is to use 2x4’s with snow fencing attached to each side, and place them down through the center of the crib from one end to the other. This four inch space should extend from the floor to the top of the crib, to allow air to flow in from the sides, up through the space and out over the top of the corn. Continued cold weather will remove much of the danger of spoilage in stored ear corn, but if the weather should turn warm, storing hazards will increase materially.

OFFICIAL FEED GRAIN OUTLOOK discussed by Jay Richter, Washington, D. C., shows that Feed production has exceeded consumption in each of the past five years. The total reached was 200 million tons last year and this year increased to 213 million tons. Supplies now are about 30% in excess of estimated disappearance for the 1957-58 feeding year. Carry-over stocks of old grains in October totaled 47 million tons and a 1957 crop, 10 million tons in excess of estimated consumption, will raise the carry-over total next October to a new record of 57 million tons, the U.S.D.A. reports. Department feed grain experts forecast that 1958 feed grain prices will be substantially lower than this year.

IMPORTS OF CATTLE FROM CANADA LARGEST IN YEARS. To date, 1957 imports of beef cattle from Canada have shown a tremendous increase over recent years, according to the Western Livestock Round-Up. Historically, Canadian imports, together with those from Mexico, have accounted for practically all the cattle shipped into the United States. For the last several years, the level of imports has been very small. Import and Export Regulations, closing our borders due to foot and mouth disease and price differentials between U. S.
and Canadian cattle, account for these wide yearly variations. For the January 1st-November 9th period in 1957, Colorado delivered 149,615 head, while the 1956 figures compared were 23,615 head, with an average price of $2.87. The most valuable year in 1956. Approximately 63% of the 1957 imports were Stockers and Feeders, with remaining 37% being classed as slaughter cattle. Relative price changes are the major explanation for the big increase this year. For the three years 1948-1950, imports exceeded 400,000 head annually. Canadian imports this year represent more of the 1957 imports were Stockers and Feeders, with remaining 37% being classed as slaughter cattle. Relative price changes are the major explaina

**WATER-BELLY** LOSSES CAN BE PREVENTED, says Dr. R. H. Udall, Colorado State University College of Veterinary Medicine. The two most important factors to ward off Urinary Calculi is to have a good water supply—one that is not too hard and an addition of salt to feed rations that will make the animals drink more water. This keeps the urine sufficiently diluted to keep the calculi from forming. Dr. Udall says that many feeders feel that the addition of salt to a ration adversely affects gain on animals. Tests conducted at the University have shown no ill effects on feed intake, rate of gain or carcass grade. He also points out that there is good evidence that stillbirth implanted animals and those receiving milo instead of corn, have a greater chance of developing a calculi condition, than do animals which receive neither of these ingredients.

**BRUSH-FORT. MORGAN MEETING DATE SET FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th.** The meeting has been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. at the Country Club in Ft. Morgan. This District Meeting includes the Ft. Morgan, Brush, Wiggins, Weldona and Akron areas. In order to make a special effort to attend this meeting and invite you to bring any cattle feeders in your area as guests. Directors Tom Cooper, John Amen, Herb Alkire and Harvey Bolinger have arranged an interesting program for the evening. Francis Petersen, Vice President of the United States National Bank of Denver, Colorado, will offer his views on the outlook of the cattle feeding business for the winter and spring seasons. Dr. L. A. Griner, Veterinarian, Colorado State University, will discuss Embolic-Encophalitis, a brain-disease which is showing up rather frequently in many of our feedlots. Dr. W. W. Brown, Extension Veterinarian, will also be in attendance to discuss any problems that might arise on disease problems. A short business meeting will be included on the program, at which time Directors from the respective areas of this district will be elected for the coming year. Keep this date open so that you can attend the meeting.

**GRUB CONTROL EXPERIMENT IS NOW IN PROGRESS** at the Alkire Brothers Feedlot in Wiggins, Colorado. The material for the experiment was obtained from the Dow Chemical Company, through the cooperation of Gordon Mickle Extension Entomologist. Dr. W. W. Brown, Extension Veterinarian, is also cooperating in accumulating the data from the experiment. Seventy-five animals were treated with ET-57, with approximately seventy-five being untreated. The results followed an interesting program of studying the packing house, where a comparison of the grub damage can be made between the treated animals and the controls.

**ASSOCIATION DUES ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.** Generally, the year 'round feeder has had a reasonable return from his cattle feeding operations in 1957. SINCE ASSOCIATION DUES ARE A TAX DEDUCTIBLE ITEM, IT MAY BE AN ADVANTAGE TO PAY YOUR DUES UP FOR 1958, BEFORE JANUARY 1st. To the few outstanding diligent members for 1957, I would like to encourage payment before the first of the year. We are trying to keep down costs, who hope not to raise their 1957 assessments shortly after the turn of the year. Your association is gaining in strength and is providing a valuable service for the cattle feeders in our State. It is deserving of your support and is beneficial to you as a feeder.

**PRODUCERS NOT RECEIVING FAIR SHARE OF CONSUMER’S DOLLAR, says Claude Arnold, California Cattleman and Cattle Feeder. A survey of retail meat prices at several leading chain stores was made by the Santa Margarita, California Producers. During the second week of October, 1957, Arnold reported that chain stores were getting $362.43 for a steer carcass that cost them $224.20 wholesale. This is a gross profit of 61½ % or $138.23. A comparable survey conducted four years ago in October 1953, when choice steer carcasses were selling for the same price, resulted in a gross profit of $59.82 or 21%. Arnold concedes the fact that operating costs have increased materially during this period, but certain not in these proportions, and some of these inflationary factors have entered into beef production costs. A study of the packing Industry for the same periods, shows that packers could not be accused of making excess profits. He blames livestock producers and feeders for the present situation. We pay the “asking” price for all the foods, supplies and materials we need, but when it comes to merchandising our own product, we take the price that is offered.

**REPORT ON ARKANSAS VALLEY MEETINGS.** The Board of Directors Meeting of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association was held last week in Colorado. Robert Cooper, the District Manager, reported on a meeting in the Arkansas Valley area. About 40 cattle feeders from the Arkansas Valley were present and enjoyed interesting explorations of Open-Heifer Contracts, Brucellosis Regulations, Drug Program and all other projects undertaken by the C.C.F.A. during the past year. The group was favorably impressed with the accomplishments of the plans and were made to organize local supper clubs in the area to meet monthly to discuss problems facing the feeding industry. Ernest Campbell was re-elected to represent the group as a Director on the Board of the State Association.

Dr. Dean Story, Nutritionist for the Colorado State University, rounded out the program with a discussion of the experimental work being conducted at the University this fall and winter season. They plan to make further studies on the value of corn silage, cheaper wintering rations for heifer calves and the effect of using Respositol Stilbestrol for aborting heifers. The latter project aroused considerable discussion and interest. The experiment is set up to find out if the “shot” causes any undesirable effects on heifers that are not bred. If the results are negative, mass treatment of heifers without physical inspection will become common practice.

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE FOR CHANGE IN TERMINOLOGY** for measuring energy requirements of large animals was made by Dr. G. P. Logggreen and U. C. Davis. The most widely used term is “Total Digestible Nutrients” (TDN). TDN is expressed as the sum of the digestible organic nutrients with the digestible fat being multiplied by a normal factor. The term “TDN” is used in day or period feeding in the beef head of cattle. Dr. Logggreen points out that digestible energy is a more accurate measure. It is simply gross energy of feedstuff, minus the fecal energy lost and is an actual measure of the energy content of feeds. It is easier to determine than TDN, and digests energy actually considers only digestion losses. It is therefore, a more accurate figure than TDN. He recommends that feeders use a simple index of digestible energy, the use of figures is given in the above. The figures are based on data from the University of California. Did any question that you as cattle feeders are not protected by bond when making direct sales of livestock to Packers? Even though you employ a Commission man to act as your agent, representing you on a direct sale, you are not afforded the protection of his bond, unless the livestock is weighed at a market or auction that is under the supervision of P. G. & S.

JANUARY 1 CATTLE ON FEED REPORT SHOWS 3% DECREASE from total numbers a year ago, in the thirteen principal feeding states for which quarterly estimates are made. On January 1, 1958, total numbers were estimated at 5,867,000 head, compared with 6,067,000 on January 1, 1957. Corn Belt states registered a 1% increase over last year’s numbers. Feeding in the Western Corn Belt states was up 3%, while the Eastern Corn Belt was down 5% from the 1957 figure. States in the Corn Belt showing increases were Iowa—up 2%, Kansas—up 27%, Missouri—up 9%, South Dakota—up 13% and Wisconsin—up 2%. Decreases were noted in Illinois—down 6%, Nebraska a 3% drop, with Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and North Dakota all being lower on total numbers. Thirteen WESTERN STATES total on January 1, 1958, was 1,390,000 head—a 13% decrease from a year ago. California, the leading feeding state in the west, showed a decline of 21%, while Colorado, second ranking state in this section, had 2% more cattle on feed. All other states in the West registered declines except Wyoming, Utah and Nevada. Data for the thirteen Western states shows that there are a greater number of cattle on feed weighing less than 900# than a year earlier, with a marked decrease in numbers in the 900 to 1300# weight group. Length of time on feed in these same states shows the number on feed less than three months is 5% higher than a year ago, while the number on feed 3 to 6 months is down 26%. Cattle feeders reported the following marketing intentions for the early part of 1958: 765,000 head or 15% will be marketed in January, 698,000 head or 14% will be marketed in February, 608,000 head or 12% in March with the remaining 59% being marketed after April 1, 1958. Colorado, in registering a 2% increase over a year ago, now has an estimated 251,000 head of cattle and calves being fattened for slaughter in Colorado feedlots on January 1, 1958. Available data shows preference for heifers again this year. 134,000 heifers, 90,000 steers, 24,000 calves and 3,000 other cattle is the breakdown of classes in Colorado feedlots. Weight trends follow the national pattern, with numbers in the group weighing over 900# being lower and the group weighing less than 900# showing a significant increase. Marketing intentions for Colorado were reported as follows: January—45,000 head, February—51,000, March—44,000, with the remaining 111,000 head after April 1.

LIVESTOCK PRICES WILL PROBABLY HOLD STEADY UNTIL FALL says Harold F. Breimyer, Agricultural Economics Division, A.M.S. Cattle prices are expected to be a bit higher than in 1957. Higher prices for meat animals in 1957, combined with huge crops and declining prices of feed, are creating strong pressure for expansion of livestock production. Cattle production can’t get under way on short notice. An appreciable increase is still a couple of years distant. Cattle production continued downward during 1957, the calf-crop was one million head smaller than 1956. Slaughter of cattle and calves, although down a little, has remained too large to stop the inventory decline that began last year. During the several years just ahead, prices of cattle are expected to tend generally higher. This is the usual experience at this stage of the cattle cycle. However, declines in supply and increases in price may not be as great as in past cycles. No runaway price cycle is in sight and the prospective price gains depend upon the national economy continuing high. Judging from the pattern thus far, increases in prices from their 1955-56 low to their cyclic high will be greatest for feeder calves and cows, with the least price increase for high grade fed steers. Feeder cattle have gone into the feedlots at considerably higher prices this fall, yet the volume of feeding is expected to be almost as large as last year. Prices for fed steers are likely to average a little higher in 1958 than they did in 1957. Price strength will come from a smaller supply of cows and heifers for slaughter. If feed production is high again in 1958 and prices are low, further expansion could result. In that event, hog production would continue upward in 1959 and cattle feeding would stay very large. Forces would be intensified which might cut short the cycle and start a new upward trend, so long as feed production outruns livestock production, as it has done by 4% to 5% in recent years, pressures on the livestock industry will be in the direction of expansion.

LEGISLATURE HOLDS HEARING ON AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT: The hearing was held on Tuesday, January 21, 1958, at the State Capitol. Agricultural groups were unanimous in one exception, in offering support to the Amendment. Representatives of the Dairy Industry stated that they wanted Dairy Products exempted because they have an organization that fulfills all of the objectives. They agreed, however, that the portion of their livestock that is merchandised as beef should be included in any check-off plan. Their main interest in asking to be excepted, was to avoid future possibilities of having butter, milk and other dairy products be included.
products under the jurisdiction of the act. In attending the hearing as the representative of the feeding industry, I supported amending the act to include livestock and livestock products. The Colorado Cattle Feeders Association feels that it is important that if our promotional program is to succeed, it must have industry support. Under the Marketing Order, any such plan must be submitted to members of the industry for approval, including a referendum vote. By so doing, commodity groups can self impose assessments to solve industry problems, if the majority are for such a plan. If the legislature successfully amends the Marketing Act, this provides the tool for future solutions of industry problems. In time, the act will provide for a larger group of people. An extensive educational program will have to be undertaken to familiarize all segments of the industry with what can be accomplished by a marketing order, before submitting it to a referendum. This could easily take three years, unless the industry gets into severe financial troubles and generates enthusiasm for a "crash self-help" program. Regardless of the decision, the industry has to pay the bill. The Feeders' Association feels that this is the proper and most democratic approach that can be taken on such a highly controversial issue.

**RECOMMENDATIONS RELEASED FROM COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR'S CONVENTION:** "Assessments on Livestock Feeder Transit" (this is the category which includes our feeder cattle), were released late last week based on discussions and studies of the County Assessor's Convention at Colorado Springs in January. Your Association was represented there and reviewed the tax base and outlined some reasons why valuations on our feeder cattle are scheduled to begin at $36.00 per head per month on heifers and $4.00 per head per month on steers. These are the same values used in 1957. We feel that the opinion of the Feeders Association was instrumental in avoiding an increase in valuations this year. The recommendations increased the assessed valuation on cows from $36.00 to $38.00 per head per year.

**COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASOCIATION TAKES ACTIVE PART IN AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ANNUAL CONVENTION:** The Colorado area was well represented at the A.N.C.A. Convention in Oklahoma City last month. Louis Bein, President C.C.F.A., Martin Domke, Board Chairman, Bill Farr, Ed Seldin and yours truly took an active part in Convention activities. I might add that expenses for attending such functions are NOT taken from the Cattle Feeders Treasury, except in the case of your Secretary. Each of the above individuals donated their time and paid their own expenses. The group attended numerous committee meetings and were able to promote a resolution through the Feeders Committee and the Convention that dresseed beef quality at its current level. Presently there are no such quotations in the Denver area and probably we feel there is a definite need for them. We also took part in a meeting of the Western Livestock Transportation Committee, but were overwhelmed by West Coast interests who are fighting "Decreased dressed beef rates to the West Coast." Members of the group also attended Beef Grading, Beef Council and Planning Committee meetings.

**IMPORTANT:** The release of the quarterly "Cattle on Feed Reports," will always be looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Many comments are heard in this office regarding the accuracy of the information that is contained in these reports. Floyd Reed, Agricultural Statistician, informs me that many feeders are subscribng to the 21 sectional reports that are being released once or twice each month. This information is for the benefit of our industry and can only reflect the picture in accordance with the accuracy of the reports made by feeders themselves. Since we analyze the data contained in these reports and make an attempt to plan our operations to the best advantage, on the information afforded by these reports, we should not only make a conscientious effort to fill the data out as accurately as possible but also encouraging everyone to do likewise. The information is only compiled by the Agricultural Statistician and can only be as accurate as we as cattle feeders want to make it. FILL OUT YOUR QUESTIONAIRES ON TIME AND RETURN THEM TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

**FAT COW PRICES ARE LIKELY TO WEAKEN IN THE SPRING**, says Karl Hobson, Extension Price Specialist of Washington State College. Many cattle that are usually marketed in the fall are being held over this year, due largely to large feed supplies. These cattle presently being carried in fields and feedlots are likely to start to market by April. In recent years, February has been the soft spot in the feeder cattle market, however this year feedlots were filled later than usual. This will probably delay the price decline until the spring period. Hobson suggests that cattle feeders who are in a position to sell before March or in the late summer market, might find a price advantage in doing so.

**MEETINGS—GREELEY, EATON, AULT DISTRICT MEETING was a huge success. The "Big Feed" attracted a record crowd of about 150 people. Harold Abel, Director of Agricultural Research made a very interesting talk on "Livestock Marketing Research" and enumerated several phases where work has been done in Western Livestock Marketing. Division 1 covers the work done on market structures. This classification includes problems of marketing, including the formation of auctions, the effect of information on livestock prices, and a discussion of operational methods. Division 2 is research being done on plant efficiency. In this category, a study has been completed on auctions and at the present time work is in progress at one terminal market—Fort Collins. A study of this research and development principles of livestock marketing, marketing facilities, and to develop more efficient methods of unloading and moving livestock through the marketing channels. Studies are also being made on consumer preferences for beef. A panel discussion on Marketing Problems was moderated by John O'Dea, Secretary of the Associated Commission Firms. Members of the panel include George Young, the Beef Market, "Market News Service and Marketing Trends" was the topic discussed by Carrol Wells and Tom Ferrell of the A.M.S. Don Hamel was re-elected as the representative of the Sterling District for the coming year. Max Cookley and Don Hamel are both to be commended for the great groundwork in arranging for such a fine turn-out this meeting.

**BE SURE TO ATTEND THE COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ANNUAL MEETING ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th at the Albany Hotel in Denver. The regular session is scheduled to begin at 9:00 a.m. with a fine group of speakers who are all well known to the Western feeders. The featured speaker for the day will be "The Social Hour" which will round out the day's activities. PLAN TO ATTEND AND BRING YOUR WIFE WITH YOU TO ENJOY THE DAY.

**LIVESTOCK DAYS AT COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 24-27.** Dr. Dean Story, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, states that the program will be of interest to dairymen, sheep producers, swine growers and cattle feeders. Thursday, February 27th will be Feeders Day. Speakers include Earl F. Cruse, Vice-President, Daane Agricultural Service, and Clint Ferris, Fort Collins rancher. Research in cattle and sheep feeding at the Colorado Experiment Station will be discussed at the morning session. All interested persons are invited to attend.

**BRIGHTON AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE FEATURES LIVESTOCK DAY ON FEBRUARY 13th.** The day activities are scheduled to begin at 10:00 a.m. "Efficient Farm Feeding" is the subject that will be discussed by E. J. Moir, State Agronomist for the United States Department of Agriculture. For the benefit of feeders, the Livestock Department, Walston and Company, will present trends and comments on the "Outlook for Grain Supplies and Prices." "Let's Look at the Future," a discussion on the economics of the beef industry, will be presented by Emmett J. Dignan, Vice-President of the U. S. National Bank in Denver, Colorado.

**NEW MEMBERSHIPS ADDED TO ASSOCIATION LIST THE PAST MONTH INCLUDE:** John Kerbs, Greely, Robert Bigler, Wiggins, Smith Ranch Co., Tribune, Kansas, and Otosuka Bros., Sedgewick.
ANNUAL CONVENTION ACTIVITIES proved to be both enjoyable and informative to those in attendance. Louis Bein was re-elected as President of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association for the coming year. Lee Dulan was elected to the office of Executive Vice President and Ray Amen, Don Hamil, Tom Cooper and George Reynolds will fill the four Vice Presidents posts. District elections held prior to the Annual Meeting resulted in the following men on the Board of Directors: Fort Morgan—Herb Alkire and John Amen; Windsor—Harry Altergott; Loveland—Bill Woods; Longmont—Bob Carlson and Stanley Anderson; Eaton—Charles Bass; Arkansas Valley—Ernest Campbell; Sterling—Max Coakley; Greeley—Marion Harmon; Western Slope—Joe McLaughlin; Lasalle—E. D. Seldin; Brighton—George Mancini; Ault—Sam McDonald; Fort Collins—George Bachmayr; Venango, Nebraska—Erwin Watkins, and Denver—Jack Carruthers. Directors at large appointed by the Board include Kenneth Monfort and Charles Belier.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUSINESS SESSION encouraged the establishment of the Range Sales and Fat Cattle Report on a permanent basis, requested that dressed quotations be expanded to include the Denver area, favored reduction of freight rates on dressed beef, endorsed use of actual highway miles in computing freight rates, made recommendations that marketing hours for slaughter classes of livestock be limited, endorsed amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Act and urged cattle feeders support brucellosis regulations.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK PUBLISHER NELSON CROW pointed out to the feeders that there is too little relationship between retail prices of beef and the price of livestock, stating that the bargaining base should be the yield of a choice steer to the retailer and what the consumer can and will pay for it. Crow foresees a reduction in feed costs by the use of pelleted ration. Pelleting provides a constant feed and reduces costs by requiring less storage space and lowering transportation costs. He further suggested that livestock men would have to find a better method of bargaining to get a fair price for their product. Some method of spreading out marketing will also have to be found before a more stable cattle market can be expected.

RAYMOND DOLL, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST, PREDICTED that 1958 fed cattle prices should average higher than in 1957, barring general business recession. It is likely, according to Doll, that we might have a seasonal decline in fat cattle prices from now until July, but it should not exceed 10% to 15%, provided everyone does not go to market the same week. With replacement cattle prices so close to fat cattle prices, feeders will have to do a good job of buying, and an efficient job of feeding and selling. Weakening of fat cattle prices will probably effect some price decline on feeder stock, but will not be in proportion, due to an abundance of feed supplies. In summarization, Mr. Doll advised feeders to fatten cattle to the low-choice and high-good grades. These are the grades most acceptable to the consuming public. This statement can be proved by the increased consumption in these grades. He also advised feeders to avoid changes in the grading standards since they will only result in confusing our buyer—the American Housewife.

CALIFORNIA OPERATIONS CURTAILED by broad demand for cattle and calves at higher prices. Subsiding drought conditions have diverted cattle normally destined for California feedlots, into range and feeding areas in other states. Cattle and calves shipped into California through November, 1957, totaled 1,354,000 head, as compared with 1,819,000 head for the same period in 1956. Slaughter classes imported into California for the eleven-month period in 1957 totaled 606,000 head, as compared with 724,000 in 1956. This noted reduction in cattle numbers in such a center of concentrated population can likely be a supporting factor to our Colorado fat cattle market.

"BEEF FEEDING GIANT OF THE WEST" is the title of an interesting article appearing in the January issue of Western Feed and Bean. It is a survey of the cattle feeding industry in the eleven state western region which includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Research Project was designed to determine the size of the cattle feeding industry in this area and to find what portion of the volume that the Commercial Feedlot operations contributed in total beef output. The definition of a "Commercial" operation used in making this study, is a feedlot with a capacity for 1000 head...
more, that compounds its own feed, operates on a year round basis and buys substantially all of its own feed supplies. Total capital investments for such plants will vary from $1,000,000 to $1,000,000. The data collected in the survey shows something that has long been suspected. "Commercial" feedlots are the foundation of the western cattle feeding industry in the northern Great Plains and in the western areas of the nation. This is well substantiated by the data which produced 64% of the slaughter cattle for the year that the survey was conducted. This amounted to 2,335,000 head of cattle that were fattened in these "Commercial" lots. Average feeding periods were pegged at 120 days, with average feed consumption per head for the 120-day period placed at 1.7 tons. The average market weight of cattle at the end of the feeding period varied, but characterized by a rapid growth rate of 3.6 pounds per week. These factors combined with increased efficiency. Concentration of cattle into large feeding units make possible a high degree of mechanization in handling ingredients, mixing feeds and actual feeding operations. Better marketing efficiency is achieved by year-round operations and a more constant uniform product. These internal factors, plus the trend of larger units, indicate that the commercial feeding industry is going to be faced with raising funds for self-help programs.

U.S.D.A. RELEASES LIVESTOCK INVENTORY FIGURES FOR 1958. Cattle numbers on January 1, 1958, were pegged at 94 million head. This is the smallest inventory figure since 1952 and is 1% or 535,000 head less than a year ago. This is the second year in a row that numbers have been reduced, following seven consecutive years of increase that reached their peak on January 1, 1956, when the inventory reflected cattle numbers to be 96,804,000 head. Total inventory value on this 1%, less total numbers, jumped from $8,653,000,000 on January 1, 1957 to 11,235,000,000 on January 1st of this year.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT AMENDED AT LAST SESSION OF LEGISLATURE. Colorado Statutes were revised and amended to include livestock with livestock products under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1939. The final copy of the amendment pertaining to livestock, reads as follows: "Agricultural Commodity" as used in this article, means any and all agricultural, horticultural, viticultural and vegetable products, livestock and livestock products, wheat, bees and honey, and poultry and poultry products, produced in the state, either in their natural state or as processed by the producer thereof, or by a processor, but does not include sugar beets, timber and timber products, hay, oats, barley, corn and milk products and such exemptions shall be the sole exemptions irrespective of any other exemptions now provided by law and particularly as set forth in Sec. 7-3-22; providing however, that any marketing order covering cattle shall be limited to the promotion and sale of beef products, marketing orders covering livestock products shall be those covering commercial livestock products as to be defined.

This amendment provides the necessary tools for producer and feeder groups to collect funds for beef promotion. Speaking from the cattle feeders' viewpoint, it appears that the amendment is not written broad enough to allow either nutritional or disease research programs to be conducted with the funds derived by this check-off. I feel that the amendment should say "any research or finance research in this industry" which might have been a more direct assistance to the livestock industry. We know that appropriations for such research are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain and the industry is going to be faced with raising funds for self-help programs. Nevertheless, the next step in a Beef Promotion Program is an educational one. Members of the industry in all areas of the State will have to be indoctrinated with the work of a Marketing Order for the purposes mentioned in the above amendment. This will have to be followed with a referendum vote of those engaged in the beef industry. It will take a two-thirds majority of the people voting, representing two-thirds of the livestock of those casting ballots, to put a marketing order into effect. If this can be accomplished, the order will be the result of direct action by the industry and not the result of the hands of both time and money. I personally feel that it will be some time before the issue comes to the livestock industry in the form of a referendum vote.

FACTORS AFFECTING CORN PRICES ENUMERATED BY L. H. SIMER. Agricultural Economist at the University of Illinois. In his monthly "Outlook Review," Mr. Simerl points out some of the factors depressing corn prices, as well as possible sources that may indicate some future strength. Lower prices may be attributed to the following factors: Supplies of corn on January 1st were 3,600 million bushels—5% more than a year ago. Farm inventory was pegged at 2,457 million bushels which is 5% above last year's figures. TOTAL STOCKS of corn were estimated at 138.5 million tons which is 14% above last year. Price supports are less effective this year, with loan rates being from 10 to 15 cents lower and a good share of the 1957 crop being placed into loan. Roughage supplies were estimated to be 18% higher. General price levels have been declining in other countries as well as in the United States. Simerl points out that livestock prices are unusually high for this time of the year and a more than seasonal decline is likely before late spring. Thus, declining livestock prices may be a bearish factor on the price of corn. The spot price at point of view of marketing operations, whatever sources of strength for corn prices were listed as follows: Prices have already declined to quite low levels. Several Atlantic Coast states suffered extreme drought last summer and need cow and poultry feed. Commodity Credit sales have been smaller lately and may be held down. Prices may rise on the strength of Congressional talk or other activity. International or domestic developments might spark a business recovery, or even set off a third post war inflation.

1958 ASSESSMENTS ARE NOW PAYABLE. Due for the calendar year 1958 in the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association are now past due. All members have received the stamped self-addressed envelope used to collect the assessments this year. We have received a respectable number of returns to date, but would like to urge those who have neglected to send in their remittance to do so. Our only source of income is derived from dues collected and we are making a special effort to accumulate funds early in the year so that we can plan accordingly. We have a good, strong functioning organization. Let's keep it active. We need your financial support!

LARRY LAMINCIN RESIGNS AS COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS SECRETARY. This might likely be my last effort in preparing a monthly bulletin for the membership. I would like to express my sincere thanks to everyone for the cooperation they have given me while representing them as their Secretary. In the process of doing a job, unfortunately, one has to keep extremely on the ball in order to serve the best interest of the members of the organization. I have served as your Secretary for a period of time and have endeavored to the best of my ability to serve as the representative of the majority of the members in the Cattle Feeders Association. It has been a pleasure to serve you as your Secretary and I hope that you all feel in the same direction.

NEW MEMBERSHIPS IN THE COLORADO CATTLE FEEDERS ASSOCIATION DURING THE PAST MONTH INCLUDE: Regular Members—Richard Cantrell, Gill; Charles Cantrell, Eaton; Elmer Schaffer, Atwood; John C. Kerbs, Greeley; Robert Bigler, Wiggins; Smith Ranch Co, Tribune, Kansas; Conrad Greenwald, Fort Collins; George English, Wyoming; Herb Cooper, Colorado Springs; Max Kalup, Longmont; Dick Keirnes, Ault; Steele Brothers, Longmont; Roland Feit, Fort Collins; Fred Feit, Fort Collins; and Edward E. Meyer, Greeley. Associated Members include Russell Calderwood, Longmont, and W. C. Nelson of Denver.
PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEETS WITH NEWSPAPER EDITORS: A committee was appointed by the Board of Directors of the Cattle Feeders Association, to meet with news agencies and discuss general transformations taking place in the beef industry. The primary reason for the session was to familiarize these agencies with background information that will enable them to present a more realistic picture of news items related to the feeding business. Often times articles are published that actually aggravate public opinion and could have very serious effects by causing consumer resistance. These are not necessarily intentional but could feasibly arise, because of the failure of the writer giving a thorough explanation in detail of what is actually taking place. The consuming public generally has no conception of how the cattle business operates. For instance, they do not realize that we as cattle feeders have been operating at or below the cost of production for some time and that the industry is plagued with drastic price fluctuations, making it necessary that we have periods of “happy price” situations to offset the inevitable lows in our cattle cycle. Another point that goes unnoticed is the fact that the industry has not been in a 100% parity price situation since 1951 and we still have not attained this position. Parity is the price relationship of the items that we purchase with the products that we sell. The consuming public is demanding more of the so-called “built-in maid services,” such as pre-cooking, pre-packaging and prepared dinners, but expect these conveniences to be available with no increase in cost to them. This is not logical. Someone along the line must pay for these extra services. Here are some interesting figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor, which indicate the number of minutes work required by the average laborer to purchase 1 lb. of beef. In 1956 it took 20 minutes work, 1951 33.3 minutes and in 1929, during the depression, it took 41.6 minutes. This statistical data clearly shows that the “earning power” of the average worker has surpassed the rise in beef prices. Beef is cheaper comparatively today than it has ever been. This is the type of information we feel should be brought to the attention of the general public, so that they might have a better understanding of what is actually taking place. Whether the Committee was able to accomplish this intended purpose, we do not know. But we hope at least they succeeded in making writers aware of the need for more thorough explanations of price fluctuations associated with the livestock industry.

NATIONAL BEEF COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING IN DENVER: E. D. Seldin and Ted Sutter, members of the C.C.F.A. Beef Promotion Committee, attended the session held at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel on April 11th and 12th. President Edwin Karlen, Vice-President Don Bartlett and Secretary-Treasurer Bob Burkhardt were all re-elected to their respective offices for the ensuing year. The immediate objective of the National Beef Council will be to promote the enactment of enabling legislation now pending before congress. This would allow funds to be collected at the market agencies for beef promotion purposes. Such legislation is not required to get a promotion program underway in Colorado. We are seeking to acquire funds under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1939, which is entirely out of the jurisdiction of P. & R. and we will absolve marketing agencies of the responsibility of making collections. Committees will be appointed by the industry in the near future, to help draft a marketing order and stipulate procedures to be followed. Once this has been accomplished, an educational program will be launched to familiarize the industry with the operation of a marketing order. A referendum vote must be taken, requiring a two-thirds majority of those voting, before such a levy can be imposed.

DENVER LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE AND DENVER STOCKYARDS COMPANY recently put into effect, a plan to withhold individual carlot sales information from the public. You have probably noted the deletion of the names of the shippers from the carlot sales lists in the Record Stockman, as well as the restriction of such information from livestock market radio broadcasts. This is being done because the agencies feel that this information is being used as a price-basing structure by country traders and that by restricting this type of information, they might be able to curb some of the country activity. Our association feels that the withholding of this information will have little, if any effect on country trading and that its deletion actually might have adverse effects on people who are staunch patrons of the market. The Stockyards Company and the Livestock Exchange would appreciate comments either for or against the restriction of this information, so that they can make a permanent decision regarding its release. Drop them a card indicating your desires.

Over the Feed Bunk
Colorado Cattle Feeders Association
311 Livestock Exchange Bldg.
DENVER 16, COLORADO

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEETS WITH NEWSPAPER EDITORS: A committee was appointed by the Board of Directors of the Cattle Feeders Association, to meet with news agencies and discuss general transformations taking place in the beef industry. The primary reason for the session was to familiarize these agencies with background information that will enable them to present a more realistic picture of news items related to the feeding business. Often times articles are published that actually aggravate public opinion and could have very serious effects by causing consumer resistance. These are not necessarily intentional but could feasibly arise, because of the failure of the writer giving a thorough explanation in detail of what is actually taking place. The consuming public generally has no conception of how the cattle business operates. For instance, they do not realize that we as cattle feeders have been operating at or below the cost of production for some time and that the industry is plagued with drastic price fluctuations, making it necessary that we have periods of “happy price” situations to offset the inevitable lows in our cattle cycle. Another point that goes unnoticed is the fact that the industry has not been in a 100% parity price situation since 1951 and we still have not attained this position. Parity is the price relationship of the items that we purchase with the products that we sell. The consuming public is demanding more of the so-called “built-in maid services,” such as pre-cooking, pre-packaging and prepared dinners, but expect these conveniences to be available with no increase in cost to them. This is not logical. Someone along the line must pay for these extra services. Here are some interesting figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor, which indicate the number of minutes work required by the average laborer to purchase 1 lb. of beef. In 1956 it took 20 minutes work, 1951 33.3 minutes and in 1929, during the depression, it took 41.6 minutes. This statistical data clearly shows that the “earning power” of the average worker has surpassed the rise in beef prices. Beef is cheaper comparatively today than it has ever been. This is the type of information we feel should be brought to the attention of the general public, so that they might have a better understanding of what is actually taking place. Whether the Committee was able to accomplish this intended purpose, we do not know. But we hope at least they succeeded in making writers aware of the need for more thorough explanations of price fluctuations associated with the livestock industry.

NATIONAL BEEF COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING IN DENVER: E. D. Seldin and Ted Sutter, members of the C.C.F.A. Beef Promotion Committee, attended the session held at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel on April 11th and 12th. President Edwin Karlen, Vice-President Don Bartlett and Secretary-Treasurer Bob Burkhardt were all re-elected to their respective offices for the ensuing year. The immediate objective of the National Beef Council will be to promote the enactment of enabling legislation now pending before congress. This would allow funds to be collected at the market agencies for beef promotion purposes. Such legislation is not required to get a promotion program underway in Colorado. We are seeking to acquire funds under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1939, which is entirely out of the jurisdiction of P. & R. and we will absolve marketing agencies of the responsibility of making collections. Committees will be appointed by the industry in the near future, to help draft a marketing order and stipulate procedures to be followed. Once this has been accomplished, an educational program will be launched to familiarize the industry with the operation of a marketing order. A referendum vote must be taken, requiring a two-thirds majority of those voting, before such a levy can be imposed.

DENVER LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE AND DENVER STOCKYARDS COMPANY recently put into effect, a plan to withhold individual carlot sales information from the public. You have probably noted the deletion of the names of the shippers from the carlot sales lists in the Record Stockman, as well as the restriction of such information from livestock market radio broadcasts. This is being done because the agencies feel that this information is being used as a price-basing structure by country traders and that by restricting this type of information, they might be able to curb some of the country activity. Our association feels that the withholding of this information will have little, if any effect on country trading and that its deletion actually might have adverse effects on people who are staunch patrons of the market. The Stockyards Company and the Livestock Exchange would appreciate comments either for or against the restriction of this information, so that they can make a permanent decision regarding its release. Drop them a card indicating your desires.
SHARP RISE IN NUMBERS OF CATTLE ON FEED SHOWN IN APRIL 1 REPORT: The 13 major feeding states registered a 12% increase in numbers of cattle and calves on feed, compared with April 1, 1957, or 2% less than the January 1 estimate. This preliminary report from the U.S. D.A. reported that the U.S. cattle and D.O. for Nevada, June 1 was much less than usual and compares with a 15% drop during the same period in both 1956 and 1957. The nine Cornbelt states reported a 13% increase over a year earlier. Iowa, the leading cattle feeding state, was up 11%, Illi- nois-3%, Minnesota—12%, Dakota-5%, Nebraska-21%, South Dakota and Kansas-35%, and Ohio and Indiana were the only two states registering a decrease and were down 2% and 10% respectively.

The five important Western Feeding States which include Texas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and California, reported numbers of cattle on feed April 1, 1958 at 882,000 head, an increase of 6% above the same date last year. California, the leading Western Feeding State, shows a decrease of 9% from a year earlier, while the other four states indicate increases as follows: Texas—up 43%, Colorado—44%, Arizona—17%, and Idaho—up 10%.

The number of cattle placed on feed in the 13 states during the first quarter, was 28% higher than for the corresponding period in 1957, while fed cattle marketings were 8% less. Cattle feeders have been careful in marketing intentions, indicating that 58% of the cattle on feed April 1st, will be marketed after July 1st. The remaining 42% are expected to be marketed from July 1st to September 30th. The number on feed less than three months, as of April 1, 1958, was 28% above a year earlier and weight group shows that there are considerably more light weight cattle on feed April 1st than a year earlier.

NEW DIRECTORS APPOINTED TO C.C.F.A. BOARD: Appointments were made to fill existing vacancies from directors elected to various offices at our Annual Meeting in February. Gene Andrews has been appointed to fill a vacancy for the Keenesburg area, Wallace Lesback for the Loveland area, Kiyoshi Otsuka from Sedgwick and Larry Manzini was appointed as a Director at Large.

NUTRITION COMMITTEE GETS NEW PROJECT UNDERWAY: The following is the first of a series of articles that will appear from time to time in this publication. It is the result of the Nutrition Committee's effort to afford a broader coverage of data accumulated from various experiment stations over the nation. The articles will be written by Kenneth Hartman, an Animal Husbandry student at Colorado State University.

"PELLETS FOR BEEF FINISHING" With the new era of pelleted feeding, many big changes are in view for the beef finishing industry and they point toward this new feeding system in livestock feeding. Pelleted feeds may be made into any size, and the only major change in composition of the feed ingredients is in their physical structure. This has been one of the most important advantages of pelleted feed.

However, the real advantages of this type of feed are the tremendous feeding savings which may be had. It provides a uniform feed, permits no "picking over" or selection of feed, eliminates dust and other feed waste, reduces labor, and is much easier to feed than other feeds. Pelleted feed is more valuable and can be used as a base to which one may add roughage, concentrates or additional feeds by adding them on a pelleted ration. The real point towards a new concept in feeding. The Dixon Springs Experiment Station at the University of Illinois reported that complete pelleted rations for fattening cattle have been superior in efficiency to complete rations fed as a meal. The cattle gains increased by seven percent on fourteen percent less feed when pelleted. Yearling steers, self fed on a complete pelleted ration, made 75 pounds gain in 130 days and the 175 pounds gain were considerably higher for the steers fed pelleted. It was also found in this experiment that if un-pelleted feeds cost $60 per ton, then complete pelleted rations would be worth about $70.32 per ton. They also recommend that the pelleted feeding rations should contain 25-35 percent roughage for best results.

Another experiment conducted by the experiment station in Torrington, Wyoming, shows the following results. The steers that were fed the complete pelleted ration gained 0.17 pounds more per head per day than the control lot of steers. Yet the feed costs per 100 pounds gain were considerably higher for the steers fed pellets—$21.82 compared with $17.99 for the control steers. This increased feed cost was due to the additional cost of grading, mixing, and pelleting of the ration, which was $12.00 per ton in this study. The pellet feed steers dressed nearly two percent higher than the controls and this difference was highly significant. The difference in results between the Illinois and the Wyoming experiments can partially be accounted for by the difference in composition of the pellets fed. In the Wyoming experiment, the pellets were comprised of 50% sun-cured alfalfa, 25% dried beet pulp, 12.5% corn and 12.5% barley; whereas, in the Illinois experiment there was 25% roughage and 75% corn in the prime pellet.

The fast moving research in animal nutrition is unfolding many new discoveries in the feeding of ruminant animals. These discoveries are bound to effect the principles of beef cattle feeding, and the feeding of pellets has been one of these discoveries. With more experimental data coming in all of the time, more conclusive statements can be made in the future.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MEETS WITH LIVESTOCK HAULERS: The C.C.F.A. Transportation Committee was invited to meet with the Livestock Division of the Colorado Motor Carriers Association. The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the industry with proposed tariff changes that the Livestock Haulers intend to present to the Public Utilities Commission. The trucking industry indicated that their freight rate structure is a deplorable state. Often, there are different rates applicable to the same particular load. In many cases, to compute freight rates, due to the tremendous number of exceptions now on file with the P.U.C. They seek to readjust and re-establish freight rates on the basis of mileage that is impossible in many cases, to compute freight rates, due to the tremendous number of exceptions now on file with the P.U.C. They seek to readjust and re-establish freight rates on the basis of many miles traveled, rather than the fictitious railroad mileage that is presently being used as a base. It is their contention that such a readjustment would not result in a general increase in transportation rates. However, in studying the brief, there is no real increase in transportation charges, and the only major change in composition of the feed ingredients is in their physical structure. This has been one of the most important advantages of pelleted feed.

The Denver Livestock Exchange recently announced that marketing hours for the sale of livestock on the Denver Market will be from 9:00 a.m. to 1 p.m., effective May 1st. This is in keeping with a resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the C.C.F.A. held last February.