WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

1943
Cattle feeders, dairymen, sheep, hog and poultry raisers, horsemen too—all agree, from practical experience, that Hawaiian Cane Molasses is unrivaled as an “appetizer” with marked “tonic effects.” Why? Science answers: It is one of the richest natural sources of essential vitamins, including B1, B2 (Riboflavin), Pantothenic Acid, Nicotinic Acid and Biotin. It also includes nearly 200 pounds of minerals per ton and almost 50% easily-digested sugars. Users report glossier coats or plumage, improved vigor and vitality, lowered disease-loss ... in addition to faster gains, increased production and cash savings. Try it. If your Dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

The PACIFIC MOLASSES COMPANY, Ltd.
215 Market Street, San Francisco
Storage and Distributing Stations:
Point San Pablo (Richmond), San Francisco Bay
Terminal Island, Los Angeles Harbor
Port of Stockton, Stockton, California
Tucson, Arizona
DISEASE is a dangerous saboteur. Livestock infections such as Blackleg, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Cholera, etc., constantly seek to destroy the animals from which comes America's number one fighting food. Such losses would soon become devastating were it not for high-class vaccines.

Year after year, FRANKLIN Products give protection to many millions of the animals that make up America's source of meat supplies.

Helpful literature is free from FRANKLIN Dealers or by mail.

FRANKLIN Pasteurella Pseudodiphthericum Bacterin
Each dose gives the double benefit of resistance against both Hemorrhagic Septicemia and the complicating infection that so frequently occurs with Hemorrhagic Septicemia, known as Pulmonary Edema.

The basic formula is the same as the former Franklin Bovine Pulmonary Mixed Bacterin, a product that attained immense popularity because of its record for protecting against winter diseases of cattle.

Protein elements having no immunizing value have been removed, resulting in small bulk of high potency. The retail price is 10c a dose with quantity discounts.

FRANKLIN Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin
Added protection without added cost is provided in this valuable new development.

Each dose contains Blackleg immunizing properties equivalent to a full dose of Franklin Concentrated Culture Blackleg Bacterin; also a full dose for protection against Malignant Edema, a disease similar and closely related to Blackleg.

It is practically impossible to distinguish Blackleg from Malignant Edema by field examination, and only by careful laboratory examination is it possible to definitely distinguish one from the other.

Base retail price per 2 cc concentrated dose—10c.

Now Is the Season for the Use of FRANKLIN BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE
Wherever there is trouble with Bang's Disease, the heifer calves to be kept for breeding stock should be vaccinated with Franklin Abortion Vaccine, produced from Strain 19. This is in accordance with Government recommendations in the nation-wide campaign against contagious abortion in cattle.

One-dose 6 cc bottles retail for 35c—less in lots of 10 or more.

Protect Your Sheep With Franklin Ovine Mixed Bacterin
A valuable aid in controlling dangerous winter-time infections. Often used as a protection against Hemorrhagic Septicemia.

5c a dose—less in quantities.
HEREFORDS and VICTORY

In response to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's plea to increase beef production to assist the war effort, and to devote all possible aid to the improvement of Hereford breeding stock, we have gathered a carefully selected foundation for our registered and commercial herds—a herd new in name, but firmly established on a quality-proved foundation of top animals from Fulscher, Grimes, Taussig, Baca Grant, Bar 13, Bates, and others. We have these leading breeders of the nation's Herefords to thank for their time and interest in aiding us in the building of our herds. We hope that our contribution to the war effort and to the Hereford business will be a worthy one and a credit to the other Hereford owners.

If Comprest Herefords are the coming thing, as many think, we are in on the ground floor, since we bought two superior Comprest bull calves and an outstanding heifer from Fulscher during the 1942 Denver show. Several more Comprests have since been added.

At The Denver Show

WE ARE VERY PROUD OF OUR 5 FINE CALVES, (SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PRINCE DOMINO 215) WHICH WE ARE SHOWING THERE. SINCE WE ARE IN THE HEREFORD BUSINESS UP TO OUR EARS AND IN IT TO STAY, WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD WITH PLEASURE TO SEEING ALL OF YOU AT THE RANCH DURING THE COMING YEAR.

OUR AD WILL BE IN THIS SPACE IN WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL FROM NOW ON. WATCH IT REGULARLY FOR THE INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT WE WILL HAVE EACH MONTH.
A review of the first full year of America's participation in World War No. 2 shows that despite the many schemes to prevent inflation in prices, nearly everything that is being produced on farm, ranch and dairy is now bringing substantially more money than a year ago. Cattle prices are $2.50 to $3 a cwt. higher than a year ago, hogs and fat lambs show practically the same advances over the first part of 1942. Early in the war, the wisdom of price control was generally recognized but unfortunately, political considerations were too often given more weight than the welfare of the country as a whole. In these columns a year ago, the writer pointed out that if the prices received by stockmen were to be "frozen," so should the prices of all commodities purchased by stockmen, as well as transportation and labor costs. No service or commodity has advanced in relation to wage scales and the result is that farmers and stockmen have lost a dangerously large part of their labor supply to war industries where costs have never been given much consideration.

There are many who believe that the laws of supply and demand can never be overcome. Various economic schemes may temporarily stay the upward swing in commodity prices in the face of unprecedented demands but it is a serious question whether any economic regulations can successfully stop commodity price advances. Since last March when prices of most foods were "frozen" at wholesale and retail ceilings, all agricultural products have advanced in price. There are many who believe that further advances are certain to come in 1943 because the laws of supply and demand are certain to upset man-made schemes, especially when so many important factors entering into costs of production are overlooked, either because of political considerations or because the pressure of demand is so great.

Food Requirements are so colossal in this war effort that it is doubtful if prices should be held even at present relatively high levels. Profits in food production are still available only to those who are efficient, energetic and are favored with ideal physical facilities. There still isn't enough money in the production of many of the most needed food products to make it feasible for the marginal producer to greatly increase production. By this, I don't mean that farmers and stockmen are profiteers in any sense of the word, but for the marginal operator, there still isn't enough profit in certain forms of needed food production to enable such businesses to carry costs of production and sell at prevailing prices.

Surpluses are always caused by marginal producers—the "in-and-outers." To really attain production goals sufficient to meet minimum requirements of the armed forces, Lend-Lease and civilians, the little fellow and the marginal producer must be attracted. There isn't any limit to the amount of food that can be produced in this country if price is given no more consideration than we are giving to the prices we are paying for fighting equipment, ships, etc. There are a good many people who have been giving serious consideration to what might happen...
if food scarcity becomes more acute. High wages don't mean much unless it is possible to buy food. Practical business men, including those engaged in food production, are heartened by the expressed attitude of leaders in the new Congress, who give notice that it is high time to tell the autocratic, inefficient, bungling bureaucrats to clear out and take their theoretical ideas and their volumes of questionnaires along with them. Let the economists step back into their classrooms and let those take over who have learned the facts of life the hard way.

Range Cattlemen are much concerned over the dangers that will confront the cattle business when the present huge demands for meat come to an end, shortly after the Victory has been won. One thing certain, every possible encouragement should be given to range men to reduce the size of breeding herds, especially in areas where ranges are now carrying more animals than can safely be handled in years of below normal rainfall. The best way to overcome this danger is to encourage cattle feeding so that all of the cattle going to slaughter will carry more pounds of meat than ever before. We could increase our beef tonnage tremendously without increasing cattle population. The best way to do that would be to make it more attractive to put pounds of meat on animals than to sell them in half-fat condition.

The rapid advance in costs of feeds should be arrested by immediate price ceilings—in many cases, it would be advisable to place price ceilings below present costs of hay, grain and concentrates. Huge stores of grain in the government's "ever-normal granary" should be made available to livestock feeders. We should consider these huge stocks of grain as "expendable ammunition" to be used in time of war to help win the victory.

Those Who Live on farms and ranches have no idea of the shortages in foods in metropolitan areas where war industries have caused great increases in population. You who visited large coast cities in December found that you could get only a small pat of butter with a meal, usually only one egg for breakfast and no bacon, ham or sausage; you had to eat meat substitutes at most of the meals you ate in restaurants. It's a good time to slaughter what meat you need on your own ranch; and don't forget that a family cow and a home garden will come in mighty handy during 1943 when there promises to be food shortages in every section of the country.

Our Expanding armed forces will require a tremendous tonnage of meat this year. Secretary Wickard says that last fall's estimates were for a total of 6.5 billion pounds of meat for the armed services and Lend-Lease during the entire year of 1943. Latest estimates are that it will require more than 2 billion pounds in the first quarter of 1943, and that the total for the year will exceed earlier estimates by possibly 2 billion pounds.

United States armed forces are taking most of the meat required for war purposes, the Secretary explains. We have exported under Lend-Lease no more than one per cent of our total production of beef and veal. Lend-Lease exports of pork have been running at about 13% of total U.S. production.

The ability of this country to produce pork is astounding. After attaining the greatest pig production in all history, the new government pig crop report forecasts an increase of 24% in the spring pig crop of 1943! Increases in both the farrowings in the fall of 1942 and the spring of 1943 are reported in every section and in every state. The 1943 spring farrowing is expected to be 55% greater than in 1941 and 59% above the 10-year average, 1933-40.

Each Year, the January issue of this magazine features the important place occupied in livestock agriculture by horses. In this eighth annual Stallion Issue, the editorials and advertisements show that the horse breeds, so vital to the present and faith in the future. There will never come a time in this western country when there will not be a place for horses, both for utility and for pleasure. With many forms of recreation closed to town people during the war, there should be more and more demand for good saddle horses for horseback riding exercises all of the muscles of the body more than any other form of recreation.

Cattlemen need better horses because they now have fewer men on ranches to work cattle, so that efficiency is more essential than ever. There'll never be too many really good horses on ranches the only possible means of producing top quality stock horse replacements.

And there is still plenty of room for draft horses on farms and ranches. The need may well increase as power machinery becomes more and more difficult to obtain.

Stuart Cooper Goes to Rancho Sacatal

Stuart Cooper, one of the best known herdsman in the West and a man who has fitted many a champion Hereford, is now with Rancho Sacatal, owned by Walter H. Holland, Paul Spur, Ariz. Mr. Cooper is in charge of the registered cattle operations. He left for Arizona with his family right after the Great Western Livestock Show.

Stuart Cooper was for many years herdsman for the famous Baldwin Ranch at Pleasanton, Calif., and at that ranch fitted and showed the grand champion Beau Baldwin 32d and again Superior 62d, both champions at the major shows including the American Royal. When E. S. Pillsbury II, Buellton, Calif., bought the Baldwin Ranch Herefords, Stuart Cooper went with the cattle and served as herdsman at that ranch for six years.

He has a splendid foundation of registered Herefords to work with at Rancho Sacatal—in fact, one of the greatest Hereford aggregations in the country—and further notable accomplishments may be expected from Rancho Sacatal through the combination of a top ranking fitter and breeder, working with top quality cattle.
Really Outstanding Hereford Bulls
To Go on Auction Block January 30 at Annual

RED BLUFF SALE

One of the largest and most important Hereford bull sales on the Pacific Coast this year will take place at Red Bluff, Calif., on Jan. 30, when the "Roundup Town" will play host to cattlemen of Northern California, Nevada and Oregon. A total of 195 bulls and 28 females will be sold. Proceeds by a show on Friday, Jan. 9, the sale will be the second annual registered Hereford event staged by the Tehama County branch of the California Cattlemen's Association. The affair will be held at the Tehama County Fair and Roundup grounds, two miles east of Red Bluff.

Preceded by a show on Friday, Jan. 9, the sale will be the second annual registered Hereford event staged by the Tehama County branch of the California Cattlemen's Association. The affair will be held at the Tehama County Fair and Roundup grounds, two miles east of Red Bluff.

The Mountcrest Ranch of Hilt, Calif., offers four bulls and four females, all April and May calves, sired by SHR Stanway Domino. Manager Fred Bayliss states that these bulls are definite herd bulls prospects.

The Mountcrest Ranch at the 1942 sale donated a bull calf, the proceeds from the sale of which were given half to the Tehama County Red Cross chapter and half to the Siskiyou chapter. E. G. Scammom, land manager of the Westwood Lumber Co., bought this young sire.

Floyd Bidwell, Cassel, Calif., a former Future Farmer and buyer of an outstanding Chandler sire at last year's sale, is offering two February calves, one sired by California Rare Lad 2d, and one by California Rover. Mr. Bidwell sold one bull of his own breeding in the 1942 event.

Floyd Neer, Taylorville, a coming young California breeder now in the army, is consigning five. Three of these are fall yearlings and two are coming two-year-olds. They are sired by Loren's Domino 4th and King Belmont 16th.

Herb Chandler, noted Baker, Ore., Hereford breeder, is consigning 10 bulls and five females, all of which are fall yearlings sired by such sires as Mark Domino 47th, 88th, and 100th, and Donald Domino 16th and Donald Domino. Mr. Chandler was an outstanding prize winner at the 1942 sale with the champion female and first prize pen of females.

Eight rugged coming two-year-olds are consigned by L. E. Wheelock of Durham, Calif., one of last year's consignors. These were all sired by Dandy D. 245th.

The Flounce Rock Ranch of Prospect, Ore., of which Wm. R. Bond is superintendent, is a new consignor to the Red Bluff Sale. Mr. Bond has listed four head of fall yearlings, three of which are sired by Colorado Domino 10th and one by Real Domino 17th. Of the two females consigned by the Flounce Rock Ranch one was dropped in 1940 and was sired by Dandy D. 66th and the other was dropped in May, 1941, and sired by Real Prince Domino 48th.

L. J. Hoy, one of the 1942 sale consignors, has listed seven fall yearlings, most of which are sired by Bar 13 Jupiter Domino 8th.

The Peterson Bros. from Nevada and Utah have consigned 50 coming two-year-olds. These bulls are said to be big fellows and are eagerly looked forward to by range cattlemen throughout the Red Bluff area. The breeder of 23 of these bulls is Henry Westergreen of Winston, Mont.

The Western Hereford Cattle Company has 20 entries and all are coming two-year-olds. They originated in the well known breeding establishments of Wetmore Hodges of Ennis, Mont.; Mrs. A. M. Orr of Cameron, Mont.; the Stev- ens Hereford Ranch, Hartlow, Mont.; Roy Armstrong of Hemingford, Neb.; E. T. Coffee of Harrison, Neb., and W. M. Iodene, Hemingford, Neb.

Other consignors whose registration papers had not yet arrived when this was written are as follows:

Earl McKenzie of Vina, Calif., five Montana bred coming two-year-olds; two fall yearlings from W. A. Serruy's of Klamath Falls, Ore.; a carload of mixed females and bulls consigned by the Stearns Cattle Company of Prineville, Ore.; and 15 coming two-year-olds bred and consigned by former Senator D. Jack Metzger of Red Bluff.

Albert Mehlhorn of Halfway, Ore., will have a carload at the sale. His consignment will consist of five bull calves with the balance of the car heifers. Mr. Mehlhorn's 1942 sale consignment contributed largely to the distinct success of that event.

Sam Ayers, Roy Owens and Sidney Watson, Red Bluff Hereford Sale committee members, want the bull buying public to know that in putting on the Red Bluff sale they are only attempting to make it convenient for cattlemen and breeders of the area to purchase the right sort

(Continued on Page 24)
Northwest Hereford Sale
At Spokane on March 5

The best consignment of bulls and females ever assembled in an auction ring in the Pacific Northwest is expected to pass over the auction block on March 5 at the Old Union Stock Yards in Spokane, Wash., when the annual Northwest Hereford Breeders Association Consignment sale will be held. It will share the spotlight with the Spokane Shorthorn show and sale on March 3 and 4.

There will be a show preceding the Hereford sale, but definite plans for the judging have not been set. Improvement in the quality and fleshing condition of cattle offered at Spokane in the past few years has given the northwestern show and sale much added prestige in the Hereford world. Grand championships in either bull or female divisions now mean that the breeder is "On the Hereford Map," the spot all breeders strive to reach.

Hereford and Shorthorn breeders will join forces at a banquet to be held in the Roundup Room of the Desert Hotel in Spokane prior to the sale. Arrangements for the affair are in the hands of Carl Greif, sales manager for the Inland Empire Shorthorn Breeders' Association, but no exact date has been set as yet.

The Hereford Breeders' sale committee is composed of Ted Gehring, Will Platt and Herbert Chandler, who report that excellence of consignments this year stamp the sale as sure to set a new record for quality northwestern-bred offerings.

Cattlemen and breeders from other sections of the country planning to attend the Spokane sale were being urged this month to make all haste in securing hotel reservations, as increased army and navy activity in the area have placed hotel space at a premium."

No Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth This Year

Definite cancellation of the 1943 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, Texas, was announced recently by John B. Davis, secretary-manager of the show which has attracted stockmen for the past 46 years.

Because all livestock efforts should be directed toward the greater production of wartime meat supplies, the show will be off for the duration, Mr. Davis signified. It was pointed out that some of the buildings used for the show are now being used for industries essential to the war and others may soon be pressed into similar service.

Permanent Pastures in Salt River Valley

There is considerable interest in irrigated pasture mixes in the Salt River Valley in Arizona, according to Dale Butler, pasture specialist, who reports six different ranchers are now making trial plantings. The Salt River Valley has in the past depended mainly upon alfalfa pastures, with barley drilled into the plots in the fall. The success of pasture mixes in the Imperial Valley, and the apparent great increase in carrying capacity, is encouraging plantings in all hot weather, irrigated areas.
More than 600 cattlemen attended the second annual auction sale of California Herefords held under auspices of the California Hereford Association, Monday, Jan. 4, at Madera. On all sides, there was praise for the good quality of the offering and the favorable condition in which animals were exhibited and sold. Most of the cattle were offered in good, growing condition without benefit of extra feeding and “show” condition. The sale was held under the able management of W. L. Huggleston, secretary of the association. He was assisted by officers and directors of the association, newspaper representatives and other friends. Freddie Chandler, Chariton, Iowa, in his first appearance in charge of a California auction sale, handled his job in masterful fashion and made many friends who hope to see him come back to the Pacific Coast at many more auction sales.

Preceding the auction sale, the cattle were judged by Raymond Husted who commented favorably upon the improvement over offerings in the 1942 sale. He especially commended the good condition of the sale animals and pointed out that the cattle were being offered in condition that would permit buyers to turn their purchases out on the range.

Those who attended the show and sale, as well as the exhibitors, will never forget the royal entertainment afforded by the Madera Chamber of Commerce, through Secretary Craig Cunningham, and the business people of Madera. It isn’t often that a city decorates the streets with bunting and does as much as the Madera people did to make everyone feel welcome—and want to come back for future visits. When directors of the California Hereford Association met, one of their first actions was to accept the invitation of the Madera people to hold the annual sale again in 1944 at Madera.

The show and sale were held at the Madera County Farm Bureau auction ring, and Clay Thompson made available the excellent facilities of the big Thompson feedyards for the housing of sale cattle and the showing of sale animals.

On Sunday evening preceding the sale, the Madera Chamber of Commerce welcomed visitors at a banquet held in the high school cafeteria. After a word of greeting from President Bill Hills of the Madera Chamber of Commerce, a few words from H. Clay Daulton, retiring president of the California Hereford Association; a short talk by Nion R. Tucker, newly elected president of the association, the balance of the evening was good, wholesome entertainment. Robert Franklin, Fresno radio commentator, performed as master of ceremonies and made many humorous references to those present. But the treat of the evening was supplied by the “Hay Wire Orchestra,” for which Madera is justly famous. Clay Daulton is a member of the orchestra and other members are business men and residents of Madera.

All of the ladies present were presented gardenias as the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Cooper of Tipton, and the men received cigars from the Coopers.

In all, the evening was one of the most enjoyable affairs most of the cattlemen had ever attended and they were profuse in their thanks to the Madera people. Incidentally, the prime beef roast served was fed in the Clay Thompson feedyards and was slaughtered and aged by Cornelius Noble in his strictly modern packing plant. Each guest also received a can of Madera olives through the Chamber of Commerce.

**SALE SUMMARY**

| Top Bull | $1800.00 |
| Top Female | $1300.00 |
| Top 10 Bulls averaged | $958.50 |
| 80 Bulls averaged | $465.87 |
| 15 Females averaged | $304.60 |
| 95 Head averaged | $440.42 |

Visitors at the sale were in a buying mood and a great many more cattle of equal quality and condition could have been sold.

(Continued on Page 26)

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**Useful Booklets for Livestock Ranchers**

*Any of the booklets listed below will be sent FREE to any reader marking the request by letter or by postcard to Western Livestock Journal.*

**FARM IDEA**—he sure to send for this 1943 book packed full of ideas and plans for remodeling or insulating your home and buildings; send 10c direct to the Jons-Manville Corp., 22 E. 40th St., New York City.

**HOME AIDS TO COW HEALTH**—a booklet every dairymen should have; published free by the Dairy Association Corp.

**SUREMILK DAIRY BOOK**—a general all-round booklet of information on care and feeding of dairy cattle, offered by Sperry Flour Co.

**MASTITIS**—a splendid educational booklet of interest to all dairymen as it contains many facts about this disease; prepared by Johnson & Johnson.

**HOW TO MAKE YOUR FENCE LAST LONGER**—a booklet of facts which should help you thru this period of priorities, U. S. Steel Corp.

**FARM ACCOUNTING RECORD**—everyone should have this new accounting book which helps keep your records for taxes, Keystone Steel and Wire Corp.

**GARDEN SEEDS**—With food becoming a problem every rancher will want to raise a valuable garden. Write today for this catalog.

**HOMELAND IDEAS**—A Splendid educational booklet of interest to all dairymen as it contains many facts about this disease; prepared by Johnson & Johnson.

**SUREMILK DAIRY BOOK**—a general all-round booklet of information on care and feeding of dairy cattle, offered by Sperry Flour Co.

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Rosemere Farms

Rosemere Angus

The Pioneer Herd of the Pacific Coast

The long history of the Rosemere Herd which began in Iowa where the herd was established in 1898 by my Mother reveals many accomplishments of which we are proud, but the one which gives me as much satisfaction as any of them is that the herd has been largely responsible, during the twenty-seven years of its career on the Pacific Coast, in establishing, beyond question, the merits of the Aberdeen-Angus Breed in this Western Country. One concrete evidence of this is that the majority of all the prize winners of the shows in this territory for many years have been of Rosemere origin. One of the most recent examples of this was the Grand Champion Steer at the last Great Western Livestock Show at Los Angeles, which was bred by Mr. T. P. Tumpan of Arvin, California and was sired by a Rosemere bull.

- A most recent important side from the Herd was one of twelve of our top females and an outstanding young bull, as a foundation herd for Mr. G. Harold Faneuway of Los Angeles, for his fine ranch near Escondido, California.

We now have for sale in the Yakima of the Yakima Valley for Mr. G. Harold Faneuway, an outstanding young bull, as a foundation herd for Mr. G. Harold Faneuway of Los Angeles, for his fine ranch near Escondido, California.

Rosemere Farms

O. V. Battles, Owner

Maquoketa, Iowa

Yakima, Washington

A CALIFORNIA IDYLL

By Jack Culley

A well-known English writer of the Victorian period once wrote, in speaking of beauty in women, that the change old age brings in them is not really a change in the character of their beauty, but the passing of beauty in them. But if Mrs. Humphrey Ward could have seen my Aunt Mary she would have had to admit that the rule, if rule it be, is subject to exceptions. For Aunt Mary, turned 90, is still a beautiful woman. Her trim figure and alert manner suggest nothing but youth.

Still I would like to have seen Mary Earl around 75 years ago riding out over that lovely Santa Lucia range in California, and helping her father care for his cattle on Milpitas Ranch. A born, as well as trained horsewoman, she would have the lively La Bandera—the Flag—under perfect control. They must have been a refreshing sight to eyes of young or old, man or woman.

Mary’s mother, Julia Rush, was a cousin of Hiram Rush, a Philadelphian who had settled near Sacramento, Calif., and in 1859 bought the Milpitas Grant in Monterey County. Hiram Rush was a son of Benjamin Rush, an eminent brain surgeon and signor of the Declaration of Independence, as a member of Congress from Philadelphia. Benjamin Rush was educated at Princeton and Edinburgh (Scotland) and wrote various books on mental diseases. Sons of his too became distinguished, James, a medical man and author of medical works, and Richard whose long list of distinctions includes U. S. Minister to France and England, U. S. Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury. He was also candidate for the Vice Presidency, and author of several books.

When Hiram bought the Milpitas Ranch he stocked it with a good grade of “Durham” cattle with a view of selling the bulls produced from them to cattle owners who were then very numerous in California. He turned ranch and cattle, on the share system, over to William Earl, a young Englishman of good family, who had married his (Hiram’s) cousin Julie. William brought his family across the state from Sacramento, built a house on the place and settled down to run his herd of cattle.

William Earl was a skillful horseman and taught Mary to ride and use the California method of reining a horse. He told her if she would help him with his herd of OK cattle and show that she could stand up to the hard work that meant, would give her a mount of her own. She stuck it out and got her horse; and that is how Mary came by La Bandera which I pictured her riding over the Santa Lucia hills. La Bandera was a well reined brown, full of life and with a gay carriage. For that reason the Indian squawees gave him the name of La Bandera, the Flag, or Banner. And indeed he seemed, says Aunt Mary, to carry that high head and crest of his like a banner.

But La Bandera, though perfectly gentle, was, like many high-strung horses, a bit tetchy. In those days 75 years ago, all women used side-saddles. Our Mary despaired a skirt and rode bareback everywhere. Finally at 13 or 14 she was so skinned to get a side-saddle and skirt and she would tell you how one day shorty afterwards as she started to adjust her skirt La Bandera jerked her around so violently that she fell from her horse. She had turned in her tracks and was standing facing her, La Bandera was standing in the same spot. He was crouched back

(Continued on Page 29)

SANTA LUCIA FOOTHILLS

From an original woodcut by Ceci Wray Goodchild. This young California artist, now in the Army, is himself a descendant of pioneer California settlers. His Grandfather Goodchild, a highly educated Englishman, married a daughter of John Peacan who led General Fremont over a mountain trail to Santa Barbara while the Missionaries were busy in the Quivira Pass, thus enabling the Americans to occupy Santa Barbara without opposition. A previous marriage of Grandmother Goodchild was within the celebrated de la Guerra family.

Western Livestock Journal
Think What Power Hath Done

Only one thing keeps this scene from being a picture of your wife, your mother, your daughter. It is not a matter of time, for women still are working like this where the original photograph was taken. It is not a difference in land for this European field is level, with soil much like that in many sections of this country.

The difference between this farm and yours is POWER. Where earth is turned by human muscle, much or most of the muscle is woman’s. Where clumsy one-piece wooden plows prevail, travelers tell of the wife teamed with the ox to pull the plow. Wherever farm work is done the hard way, women and children have to help with it. All the alleged evils of child labor in agriculture are found only in operations not yet done with Power and the implements or machines to apply it.

Every form of Power has brought its phase of freedom to the farm family. Waterwheels set woman free from grinding flour with mortar and pestle. Tread and sweep powers enabled animals to drive threshers, freed whole families from the flail. Steam power made possible the self-feeder and wind-stacker, did away with dirty drudgery in threshing. Finally came the tractor to lighten labor in field, at farmstead, and even on highway.

In the time it took to grow and harvest an acre of corn 25 years ago, a man now takes care of two acres. While he produced an acre of soybeans then, he produces over three acres now; with wheat, nearly four acres. These are actual, average results on the same farms, revealed by figures from University of Illinois farm management records.

The difference is that 25 years ago these farms had no tractors; now they have tractors, tractor planters and cultivators, combines and corn pickers. In future farming power and machinery will multiply man-capacity still more. Already, in Iowa experiments, corn has been grown and harvested with less than three minutes of man-time per bushel.

Not only did Power bring freedom to the farmer. It was freedom which brought him Power. All the glorious advance of American agriculture by the application of Power is fruit of the freedoms which are the American way ... freedom of thought, of education, of employment, of enterprise. And because the American way gave them Power and the machines with which it works, one family on the farm now feeds three other families, furnishes fiber for their clothes, and creates a huge surplus for export to foreign lands.

In time of peace those other people are free to provide plumbing and pianos, education and all the material blessings in the American way of life. In time of war, farm machinery frees men to make weapons and to wield them in defense of all the freedoms of all the people.

J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

FOUR TIMES FASTER. Riding the comfort-seat of his Case “LA” tractor, this man turns as many acres as four men with one-plow tractors, or six to eight men with walking plows and two-horse teams. He fits the land to grow crops for making at least four times as many loaves of bread and quarts of milk, to feed several times as many soldiers and civilians, to buy more war bonds. If you have a Case tractor, give it good care to make its long life still longer. Use your Case dealer’s service to keep it at the peak of power and performance.
THE QUARTER HORSE

The greatest cow horse ever developed with a desire and love to work with cattle

By DAN D. CASEMENT

Ezra’s Note: This is an address given by Mr. Casement of Manhattan, Kans., before the annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association, West Coast, Jan., 1941, and subsequently carried in the American Cattle Producer, from which publication permission has been obtained for reprinting here.

Obviously, the advent of the machine is largely eliminating the role of the horse from many of the fields of his former activity whereby he had become seemingly indispensable to the happiness and progress of man. As a means of transportation, horses have virtually disappeared from our highways. On the farm they are steadily giving way to the tractor. Their use in war has been seriously challenged, and, however serviceable they may still be in military operations of certain sorts, it is evident that flesh and blood, whether equine or human, must find the problem of survival in war increasingly important. Clearly the horse best suited to work range cattle is the horse whose breeding, training, and environment enable him most perfectly and naturally to subsist under range conditions and to comprehend instinctively the habits, impulses, and very nature of the animals over which he must establish his control and exert his mastery.

In the earliest days in the Southwest and on the Pacific coast, cattlemen doubtless often acquired title to their horses by their own prowess, just as they obtained ownership of their wild cows by right of their capture and subjugation. In a wild or semi-wild state, both cattle and horses shared identical ranges and both owed their presence in the Western Hemisphere to the same human agency, the conquistadores of old Spain. “Cow sense” was a normal endowment of the mustang. After three centuries of association with cattle in a state of nature, his knowledge of their character was a dominant quality, as firmly fixed as his ancestry. Horses bred exclusively for speed and courage are destined to survive so long as the pulse of man quickens to the excitement of contest and the hope of gains won without effort. But in a strictly economic aspect, the modern American horse possesses only one field that is undisputed and definitely incapable of successful invasion by the machine.

At least 18 of our 48 states, comprising in their total area much more than half of the entire nation, possess almost fabulous potential wealth in the form of natural forage. No conceivable means exist whereby this wealth can be converted to gain save by utilizing it in the production of myriads of meat animals. In the primary management of these animals, the use of the horse is in most cases either greatly restricted or positively forbidden by the topography of the country. Therefore, the successful garnering of this wealth, the horse will be indispensable so long as the hills endure and the nature of animals will not change.

If these premises are correct, it follows logically that, to those of us whose main business it is to convert this wealth to human use, the production and improvement of the horses best suited to our purpose should be a matter of supreme importance. Here, certainly, is the one and possibly the only field wherein the horse is destined never to slump in positive economic value.

Little Fred A.Q.H.A. 962, sired by Gold Dust out of Freda McCue. He is now a long two-year-old owned by Dan Casement, Manhattan, Kans. Little Fred was bred by Marshall Dawson and Coke Roberts and traces back four times to Peter McCue. His name is Big (Old) Fred, the golden sorrel wonder horse discovered by Sid Dawson and Coke Roberts and used by them in founding the Bear River Quarter Horse. (Continued on Page 88)
Lakelure is Equipped with Jamesway

View of the horse barn at the Lakelure Arabian Stud at Medina, Wash., one of the leading breeding farms in the Northwest producing Arabians and Arabian-Palominos. The establishment is owned by Mr. and Mrs. James N. Clapp of Pasadena and Chino, Calif. At the right is a head view of Sanad, Arabian stallion at Lakelure.

In the lush grass country near Seattle, the Lakelure Arabian Stud has become nationally known as the home of quality Arabians, and is devoted entirely to the production of high quality horses. Half-Arabian Palominos have also become an integral part of the program at Lakelure and find their homes in this complete barn.

Sanad, a registered Arabian and Hatishu, a Steeldust type, are the head stallions of the breeding farm. Sahiby, a registered Arabian has also been added to the stallion list.

Built in 1938, this barn includes the following Jamesway equipment: roof ventilators, grillwork in the front of the stalls and stall doors, windows and drinking fountains. The stable consists of 24 (12' by 12') stalls with an overall size of 185 feet long and 42 feet wide, with a 16 foot alley down the center. It is frame construction with bevel cedar siding outside and 5 ply plywood inside. The stall doors on each side are hung on one continuous Jamesway track.

Plan With Your Jameswayman

Now is the time to plan your building program for after the war, when we will once again be able to serve our horsemen, dairymen and ranchers with complete equipment for all types of barn construction. For the Duration, Jamesway has gone to war to help win the victory.

James Manufacturing Company
Dept. WL-143 • Oakland, Calif.

January 15, 1943
We Appreciate

The complimentary reception accorded our consignment in the Arizona Hereford Breeders’ Association “All Star” Selections Show and Sale, Dec. 14 at Phoenix, for it proves to us that our breeding program is on the right track.

We are pleased that one of our bulls was named champion and was also the top selling bull in the sale. Another bull, DJS Double D, bred by us and also sired by WHR Safety Domino 2d, exhibited and sold by Suncrest Hereford Ranch, headed his class. One of our heifers, DJT Miss Monarch, by DJ Safety Tommy, won her class.

Our four halter bulls averaged $675.


RAIL X RANCH

David C. Jeffcott, Owner
Alvie Adams, Foreman
Patagonia, Arizona

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

All prices show advances during first month of 1943. Fed steers score $15.75

By NELSON R. CROW

THE FIRST MONTH of 1943 finds live­stock prices again on the advance and considerably above the levels paid on the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards during the first month of 1942. Choice steers which had been fed 150 days scored $15.75 at the stock yards on Jan. 4, this being the highest price ever paid at this market since it was established 20 years ago.

These 1151-3b. steers were Herefords of Arizona origin which had been fed in California. A load of 1100-lb. fed Arizona steers also scored that price. Most of the medium to good steers are selling at $13.50 to $15.50, with common grades, including Mexicans and Holsteins, at $11.85 to $13.25, and cutter steers down to $11 a cwt. and under.

Receipts of cattle were far below trade requirements all through December but began to be of larger volume the second week of January. Packers have not been able to buy sufficient cattle to fill urgent government orders and there has been far below normal amounts of meat for civilians. Prices have been considerably out of line with wholesale ceilings on beef prices with the result that packers have been suffering severe financial losses on much of their fresh beef trade.

All in all, the determination of the brilliant young economists to overcome the laws of Supply and Demand for the duration have put the entire livestock and meat industry into a serious mess which may prove extremely harmful to the entire war effort. Congressmen appear to be fully aware of the situation, partly in view of their visits with “folks back home” during the Christmas vacation and it appears probable that Congress will kick some of the bureaucrats back into the schools and universities where they can’t be quite as harmful to the economy of the country.

Getting back to the livestock markets, demand for cows and heifers continues very active and prices have advanced. Most of the common and medium heifers are selling at $11 to $12.75 a cwt., and the better grades of fed heifers are making $13 to $14.50 and a high of $15.50 was paid for choice Arizona-fed heifers.

Common and medium range cows are in very active call at $10.25 to $11.50 and strictly well-covered, meaty cows are selling as high as $12 a cwt. and better. Cutter and common cows are making $8.50 to $10, and cullers are going as low as $6.75 to $7.75. Meat packers believe that universal government grading by the AMA for the government as well as for civilian outlets will be helpful, but they are having their troubles with grades. Main difficulty right now is that canners and cutters are thrown into one government grade with one price ceiling. In view of actual demand of as much as 2c to 4c a pound in value of carcasses, packers would like to see canners and cutters placed into two separate grades.

As a good many dairy cattle continue to go into slaughter channels, although members of the trade do not think this movement is above normal. Meaty Holstein cows are selling up to $11 and feed for $11.50, with many dairy cows selling for $9.50 to $10.50 and $11.50, occasionally up to $12 a cwt. and better, with culls and cutters down to $8.50 and under.

Demand has been very active for native vealers at $13.50 to $15.50 a cwt. for the butch and some choice vealers up to $16 and $17.50. Range calves are selling for slaughter at $11.50 to $13.50 and up to $14.50 and $15 for choice grades.

As shown in the table below, price comparisons, the January steer top at $15.75

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Top Lambs</td>
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COMPARATIVE FAT STOCK PRICES

Following are comparative prices paid for fat cattle, hogs and lambs at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, as compiled by Western Livestock Journal.

Week Ending Jan. 9, 1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>$15.75</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>Top Vealers</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>Top Hogs</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.00-16.25</td>
<td>Bulk 170-250 lb. Hogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.25</td>
<td>Top Lambs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Western Livestock Journal
trees of weaker fibre have come and gone but life is strong and vigorous in the ancient pine. in the end it too must fall but this one has what it takes.

In mankind also, and in the relationships of humankind, we may seek out these differences... It is much the same with the machines men build. Only in the degree that men will it so, can there be in their machines a measure of ENDURING LIFE.

What Counts NOW in the Things We Cannot Replace Is QUALITY and ENDURING LIFE

Only two summers ago we of International Harvester, and you who use so many of the farm machines we build, could not have seen the full meaning of the situation that now faces Agriculture.

Always in the past, when bumper crops were in prospect, you have called for an abundance of tractor power and new equipment, and the farm equipment industry has supplied it. This year, as manpower shortage threatens the food production that is vital to the nation's life, few of you can buy new machines. It is swords, and not plowshares, that must have first call on steel.

The year that lies ahead will be a time of toil such as Americans had reason to believe would not be their lot again. It will be a year of new pioneering... and VICTORY and peace will be the goal. it will be a year to be grateful for enduring life, wherever you may find it, in the tractors and machines you have—for they must take the load and do the job. Millions of you will now put to the final test the materials and the workmanship that have been built into each product of International Harvester. Each one has brought to you a generous measure of quality—an added value to be reflected in faithful performance. In the long run, always, this quality has paid out. And now, suddenly, it is precious beyond any price.

Now that every piece of usable equipment must see another season through, we remember the rule set down a century ago by Cyrus McCormick—"Build the Best We Know How!" We are grateful to a later generation of management for the watchword of International Harvester manufacture—"Quality is the Foundation of Our Business." Emblazoned over the entrances of our plants, it is the watchword of the men who build McCormick-Deering and INTERNATIONAL.

This year many of you will have need of every ounce of the good wear that is in your Harvester machines... You will have need, also, of the faithful services of the International Harvester dealers. They can help you work wonders with the old machines you would in normal times be ready to discard. Their service is your mainstay now. Your problems are their problems. They are pledged to see you through, until such time as new equipment may be available again to all.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

January 15, 1943
This year the tide of war must turn.
This year, all over the world, America fights.
Our farms and factories must produce as never before.
There must be food in quantity—and ships, planes, tanks and guns in numbers to outmatch the world.
And all these things must get to where they're needed—swiftly, on time, without fail or falter.
The railroads have a part in that job—a big part.
They accept it.
They could do with more engines, more cars, more everything when materials can be spared for them.
Until then and after, railroads and railroad men will continue to work as they never worked before to get the big job done.
The guiding rule of our lives—and of yours—must be right of way for the U.S.A.

"It is now estimated that the railroads are moving well over a million troops a month. This is war movement, and must come first... Pleasure travelers crowding into passenger train seats may easily deprive a soldier or an essential traveler, who must board a train at the last minute, of necessary accommodation."

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Director
Office of Defense Transportation

RESOLUTION FOR AMERICA

compares with $12 a year ago, top cows at $12 compares with $10.25 a year ago, and top bulls at $12 compares with $10.50 a year ago.

In the Middle West
Wholesale price ceilings on beef, established in December on a zone basis of $22 a cwt. for choice (AA) grade in Kansas City give freight benefits to the Pacific Coast, where it is also agreed that feeding costs are higher. The Pacific Coast zone price on AA grade beef is $1.75 above Kansas City or $23.75 a cwt. Middle western feeders are resentful that the government failed to make known the new zone price ceilings, actually a reduction in most cases in the middle west, until after most of the western range cattle had moved to feedlots. Immediate effect of the new zone wholesale prices last month was a severe break in the middle western cattle market, and advance on the Pacific Coast. However, supplies in the middle west appear to be far below market requirements and prices have shown some recovery from December lows. Chicago the first week in January reports choice to prime fed steers at $16.35, top at Omaha was $16 and top at Kansas City was $15.10, and the bulk of medium to good fed steers at Kansas City cleared at $12.50 to $14.25. Common and medium cows at Kansas City are reported at $9.50 to $11, top cows $12.50. Omaha reports common and medium cows at $9 to $10 with extreme top $12, and the same market reports medium to good feeder steers at $12 to $13.75 and good and choice stock calves to feeders at $14.50 to $15.50.

The Hog Market
Everybody in the meat trade is wondering what has happened to the anticipated record hog run this winter. So far, the heavier receipts predicted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture have failed to materialize and receipts are running considerably below market requirements, mainly due to heavy buying for the armed forces and for Lend-Lease. The anticipated decline in January did not come and instead, hog prices are higher than in December. During the first week in January, the top on the hog market at Los Angeles was $16.40 against a top of $14.95 just a month ago. Weighty hogs appear to be in active demand and the bulk of 200 to 270-lb. weights at Los Angeles cleared at $16 to $16.25. Good sows are bringing $13.75 to $14.25. Light feeder pigs sold as high as $25 a cwt. at the stock yards.

Sheep and Lambs
Receipts of sheep and lambs have been of small volume and the market is somewhat higher than a month ago. Good and choice wooled lambs are quoted at $14.50 to $15.25. Higher ceiling prices on mutton contributed to an advance in market sheep prices. Good 118-lb. ewes brought $8.25 at Los Angeles, and common ewes sold at $5 a cwt.

Market Highlights
Total wartime meat requirements for the United States will call for greatly increased production this year and it looks as though producers and feeders will meet or surpass government goals just as they did in 1942. Even though goals are reached, by the time the government takes its share for the armed forces and for Lend-Lease, civilians probably won't be able to buy as much as

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meat as they would like to at ceiling prices. Civilians will be limited to 70% of the beef, veal and pork and 75% of the lamb and mutton delivered to them in 1941. Trouble has been that quota systems devised for packers failed to give proper consideration to wholesale shifts in population, but Secretary Wickard says the supplies will be more equitably distributed in the near future. Meat is to be rationed and it is said that Wickard's idea is that a meat coupon will virtually assure the holder the amount of meat called for.

The 1943 goal for pork production calls for a 15% increase over 1942 in both spring and fall pig crops, plus a 10-lb. increase in the average weight of hogs marketed, a suggestion made in these columns several months ago. To assure farmers a favorable price for hogs, Secretary Wickard announced that hog prices will be supported through Sept., 1944, at a "floor" of $13.25, average Chicago basis, for good and choice grade butcher hogs weighing 240 to 270 lbs.

It looks as though the hog goal will be met. USDA estimates indicate an increase of 24% in the spring farrowing as compared with the spring of 1942, and the 1942 fall pig crop, to be marketed in the summer of 1943, is expected to be 23% larger than the fall crop of 1941. The spring pig crops of 1943 will be by far the largest in history if estimates are realized and will be 24% above a year ago, 55% above 1941 and 59% above the 10-year average, 1931-40.

The 1943 goal for cattle and calves calls for a slaughter of 10.9 billion pounds dressed weight, an increase of above 7% over the record output of beef and veal in 1942. The 1943 beef and veal goal will require the slaughter of a little more than 30 million cattle and calves, compared with the estimated slaughter of nearly 28 million in 1942.

The sheep and lamb goal at 990 million pounds of mutton and lamb, dressed weight, is somewhat smaller than the estimated 1942 slaughter. Total sheep and lamb population at the beginning of 1943 is expected to be announced as two to three million head under a year ago, this being due to heavy slaughter as breeding stock last year.

Cattle feeding operations in the western states have been reduced but number of cattle fed out in the middle west is expected to be somewhat larger than in the winter of 1941-42.

USDA estimates indicate an 8% increase over a year ago in number of cattle on feed in California on Dec. 1, the state total being 189,000 against 176,000 a year ago; Arizona, 149,000 on feed against 147,000 a year ago; Nevada, Utah, Washington and Oregon are all reporting decreases in numbers of cattle on feed. Relatively high hay prices (alfalfa is $35 a ton in the Los Angeles area) are relatively high prices of other feeds may be expected to force cattle to slaughter after shorter than normal feeding periods.

HE WAS WANTED

Office boy, nervously: "Sir, I think you are wanted on the phone."

Boss: "You think! Don't you know?"

Boy: "Well, sir, the man on the line said: 'Hello, is that you, you old billy-goat'?

January 15, 1943
Stockmen Must Play Major Role in Fulfilling Promise of Atlantic Charter

The livestock industry is destined to play a major post-war role, if the Atlantic Charter’s promise of freedom from want and a higher standard of living for all is to be carried out.

Such is the statement of Dr. J. Hammond, of the school of agriculture at Cambridge, England, in a recent article which appeared in Chemistry and Industry.

Dr. Hammond’s conclusion was based largely upon a recent survey in London to discover how the various income groups spent their food dollar. Expenditures for food ranged from four shillings per week in the low income group to 14 shillings per week in the upper income bracket. The survey showed practically no difference in the consumption of bread, potatoes and sugar between the various groups and the Sure was a great difference, however, in the expenditure for animal products.

With the lower income groups averaging 3.4 pence a week for fluid milk, the top income group averaged 17.8 pence. Where the lower bracket spent an average of 7.7 pence a week for eggs, the top bracket averaged 76 pence a week. Lower income families averaged 13.4 pence a week for meat, while the higher income group averaged 44.4 pence.

The survey pointed definitely to the fact that a higher standard of living can be achieved only if animal products are included in the daily diet. It indicated further that there is a large unsatisfied demand for those livestock products, provided they can be distributed at reasonable prices.

Making possible the fulfillment of this provision of the Atlantic Charter—freedom from want—is going to be a big job for all livestock men. In doing the job, they must enlist the aid of countless other people through the medium of shipping, processing, refrigeration and allied fields which have to do with the transporting and preserving of meat and livestock products. Dr. Hammond points out.

Of necessity, he declares, dairy products, and especially milk, must form the principal factor, as the first step in stocking the people in the years immediately following the war. This is true primarily because these products are needed for the general health and welfare of the population, secondarily because milk production will be most economically sound for the European agriculturalist as the milk cow is the most efficient converter of feed stuffs into human food.

But before the European dairyman can swing into full production, Dr. Hammond states, the cow population must be provided, and roughage crops to feed the growing herd must be planted. To avoid necessity of importing food, much of the pasture land of Europe has been ploughed up and planted to crops, he reports. Dairy animals have been slaughtered for meat in Nazi-occupied areas. In Russia, he declares, the section of Russia between the German and the Polish lines was fed more than 16 million cattle, 12 million sheep, and 14 million pigs. If only 50% of the livestock were recovered, it will take years to replace them.

Meanwhile, the European people can not be allowed to starve until their herds and pasture lands are built up again.

A Letter From a Soldier

Here’s a letter that should give many people food for thought. It was written by an Army officer, owner of a registered herd of cattle, just before he left a Pacific port for front line duty:

“Neither of us had realized how much the ranch had become a part of us until we were away from it for a while, and we both missed it terribly. If they can just keep it going and if they can improve our cattle until they constitute an outstanding herd, I’ll feel very lucky when this thing is over.

“As my ‘time’ approaches, I realize that it’s going to be kind of hard to say goodbye to the people and the things I hold dear, but believe me they’re worth fighting for and I wouldn’t have it otherwise. I feel very lucky to be going where there is a real job to be done, to know that I’ll have a front seat in the ‘show,’ and only hope that when it’s all over, I can hold up my head and know that I did a good job.”

“What we need is a lot more people at home who know we’re fighting for our existence and can awaken a sleeping public to the seriousness of it, and can exercise a level headed direction of public opinion to take part in the unity of purpose in winning this war. It’s a little grim when you think of our boys dying in the stinks holes of New Guinnaeas and Solomon’s and then see some well fed, comfortable citizen here at home complaining about not getting the extra cup of coffee or the usual gasoline for his Sunday driving...”

Draft, Gas Rationing, May Mean Sheep Shearing Bottleneck

Drafting of sheep shearers into the armed forces, combined with the difficulty of deferred shearers to secure tires and gasoline for their cars may seriously hamper the sheep industry this year throughout the western states, according to W. P. Wing, secretary of the California Wool Growers Association.

Sheepmen throughout the West were this month being urged by Mr. Wing to take immediate steps through draft boards and ration boards to have shearing captains and their crews exempted from military service and provided with gas and tires to carry on their important work.

The Wool Growers Association offered to assist any sheepmen in presenting their cases to draft and ration officials, pointing out that unless sheep can be shorn before feed dries and hot weather sets in, great losses in wool and meat supplies needed in the war effort may result.

Shearing starts in late January and February in the Arizona and southern coastal counties of California, gradually works north and ends in Montana and Wyoming during July.

Horses are reported to have the largest eyes of any land animal.

Kaltenborn Criticized for Stand on Argentine Beef

H. V. Kaltenborn, radio news commentator, drew fire from the livestock industry recently when he suggested that if the importation of Argentine beef were allowed to this country, a meat shortage might be averted or greatly lessened.

In a letter to Mr. Kaltenborn written last month, F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Livestock Association, pointed out that both from the economic and health point of view, because importations might easily introduce a serious epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease into this country, the proposal would be unwise.

Following are a few excerpts from Mr. Mollin’s letter:

“Even our own government officials would not today wish to enter into competition with Great Britain for Argentine beef, if we were foolish enough to run the risk incident upon importations. Even in the case of canned beef, which we can safely accept, our government has had to educate our people to the fact that in order to continue beef purchases so as not to run up the price on Great Britain, Argentina is now negotiating a new contract with Great Britain for the Argentine surplus milk for the current year. A recent announcement stated that Argentine producers were anxious to secure slight advantages in this contract, but there was not even a suggestion that any effort should be made to peddle it around in order to advance the price. England needs the beef and Argentina is going to supply that demand, and the price will be mutually worked out.

“Your statements imply that the American consumer is suffering from a meat shortage which could be relieved by letting down the bars to Argentine beef. You ignore the fact that the shortage is an artificial one, created by diverting a tremendous amount of meat to our allies; that we produced last year the greatest quantity of meat ever produced in this country; and that plans are not afoot for even greater production next year. Our present basis of production would be ample indeed for our domestic population if it were not necessary for us to ship as far as we can in supplying our allies.

“There is a world shortage of meat under the stress of the war emergency and we can count ourselves lucky if we are able to maintain something like the 35-ounce per week ration recently announced by Secretary Wickard. We would not be playing square with our allies if we attempted to enlarge that amount at the expense of our defense.”

Meat rationing humor: Diner: “Wait, this meat isn’t fit to feed to my cat.”

Waiter: “Brother, that is your cat.”

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Waiter: “Brother, that is your cat.”
"The Cream of Herefords in the Northwest"

are entered in the

Annual Spring Show and Sale

of the Northwest Hereford Breeders’ Association

MARCH 4-5, 1943

Spokane, Washington

(Old Union Stock Yards)

Herd Bulls . . .

Range Bulls . . .

Females bred and open

Ready to go into your herd and . . .

“Do the Job”

All sale consignments are from the Hereford Breeders of the Northwest . . . They are acclimated . . . Just the kind of cattle you can take home and turn out.

For Information, write BOB TEALE, Sales Manager
Sillman Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

Fred Reppert, Auctioneer, Decatur, Indiana

Northwest Hereford Breeders’ Association
Closed!

1943 Bull Calves
All Sold

Quality Herefords
for the man who demands something better

Now Taking Orders for 1944 Bull Calves

Las Vegas Ranch
Prescott, Arizona

John A. Thompson, Owner

To Insure Victory . . !
Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Join the Ten Percent Club . . !

Smith & Freeman Herefords
will be represented by

A Consignment of 12 Head
in the Spokane Sale, Mar. 5th

We regret that transportation difficulties make it impossible for us to have a consignment at the Red Bluff sale as we had intended. See the February issue of this paper for details on our consignment to the Spokane sale.

Smith & Freeman Hereford Ranch
Oscar Smith  L. K. “Billy” Freeman
MONTESANO • WASHINGTON

Annadel Shorthorn Sale Cancelled

J. J. Coney planned a sale of Annadel Shorthorns at Santa Rosa, Calif., as a winter event, but decided best not to hold it, at least not now. To properly prepare such a large offering for public presentation would require more labor than it seemed wise to use under the present shortage of manpower. Instead, the same cattle will be available at private treaty and offered in lots to suit buyers.

Under the present demand for good breeding animals of the beef types these cattle will move readily. Already a fine demand is manifest, for within the past few weeks a total of 10 bulls have been sold to the kind of buyers who insist on true Shorthorn quality. Four of these went to D. A. Zanone of Petrolia, Calif., who consistently uses bulls of Princeton Leader background. He got Roble Consul, Annadel Mandate, Annadel Fairy Prince and Annadel Caledonia. Mandate, a son of Annadel Raider, a sire that unfortunately was lost all too soon, is one of the best bulls to leave Annadel within a year. L. M. Streeter of Fort Klamath, Calif., got another of the top bulls, Annadel Marvel, a son of Roble Leader. Annadel Rosedene, another son of Roble Leader, went to Frank Pillate of New York for his ranch at Roseberg, Ore., along with four foundation heifers. Verne Tyler of Porterville got two bulls and George S. Daniels of San Francisco took one.

Watch these columns for frequent announcement from Annadel with respect to lots of cattle in special offer at the time.

Eastern Oregon Cattlemen to Hold Second Sale at La Grande

Cattlemen in eastern Oregon will hold their second annual purebred sale at La Grande on Feb. 15, preceded by a show on Feb. 14, according to plans of the Eastern Oregon Purebred Breeders, who are staging the show and sale in cooperation with the La Grande Chamber of Commerce.

Known as the La Grande Registered Purebred Beef Cattle Sale, the event will take place at the La Grande Livestock Commission Yards. Up to early this month, about 75 head of cattle had been consigned.

The show and sale will be a cooperative enterprise, staged by stockmen in the three northeastern counties of Oregon. Consignors who have indicated they will place stock in the sale include Roy Duff, Adams; L. T. Powers, Wallowa; W. E. Chapman, Wallowa; C. T. Miles, La Grande; F. H. Weinhard, Wallowa; Benton Carter, Long Creek; Henry Heyden, La Grande; Dick Hibberd, Imbler; Albert Mehlhorn, Halfway; Rupert Miller, Halfway; Clyde McKenzie, Summerville; Herbert Chandler, Baker; J. R. Morton, Wallowa; Mike Royes, Summerville; W. A. Zurbrick & Son, La Grande, and Bill Duff, Adams.

Although it is anticipated that ample hotel accommodations will be available at La Grande, cattlemen attending the sale are urged to write Robert F. Bell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for any information regarding the sale and to make reservations.

Annadel Shorthorn
Sale Cancelled

J. J. Coney planned a sale of Annadel Shorthorns at Santa Rosa, Calif., as a winter event, but decided best not to hold it, at least not now. To properly prepare such a large offering for public presentation would require more labor than it seemed wise to use under the present shortage of manpower. Instead, the same cattle will be available at private treaty and offered in lots to suit buyers.

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Our West Coast Organization

Field Representatives

San Joaquin Valley —
E. W. Anderson, 223 Vernon Avenue, Modesto, Calif., Ph. 1483-J.
Sacramento Valley & Bay District —
Wm. B. Stout, 209 1/2 W. Lodi Ave., Lodi, Calif., Phone 1364-J.
Northern California —
Golden H. White, Chico, Calif., Ph. 865-M.
South Coast —
C. F. Brady, Bradley Hotel, Santa Maria, Calif.
Arizona —
G. L. Wright, Route 2, Box 272, Phoenix Ariz.
Oregon —
F. O. Leitherer, 5412 S.E. Powell Blvd., Portland, and A. O. Hulse, Enterprise, Ore.
Washington —
Wm. F. Smith, 308 Pacific Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Nevada —
H. W. Hussman, Gardnerville.

California Distributors

Fresno and Madera Counties —
Valley Feed & Fuel Company, Fresno and Madera, Calif.
Tulare County —
J. D. Heiskell & Co., Tulare, Calif.
Stanislaus County —
J. S. West Company, Modesto, Cal.

Distributing Warehouses

Oakland, Calif. — Haslett Warehouse Company, 547 Poplar Street.
Los Angeles, Calif. — Los Angeles Warehouse Company, 316 Commercial Street.
Portland, Ore. — Pihl Transfer & Storage Co., 1231 N.W. Hoyt St.
Spokane, Wash. — Spokane Transfer & Storage Co., 308 W. Pacific Ave.

Now enter their 43d Year of Service to Stockmen

A record of which the Economy folks feel proud — for time affords an exacting proving ground. Success requires eternal effort and strict adherence to business and manufacturing ideals.

Economy Products have not only survived the test of use, but have enjoyed a constant growth in acceptance by progressive stockmen. Many customers have been on our books for a quarter of a century.

Needs existed. Economy Products have filled those needs on the basis of high quality and helpful service.

Quality ingredients were compounded for best results. Service to our customers was provided through field representatives qualified to assist in the solution of stockmen's problems.

Stocks were placed in the hands of reputable dealers and warehouses at convenient points to insure prompt shipment at smallest delivery cost. Thus, Economy Service is as near you as your telephone or mail box.

Don't waste feeds. Supplement for best results in producing meats and milk for victory, remembering that there is real economy in the use of Economy Products — Condition Powders, Mineral Feeds, Disinfectants — for all livestock. Write for helpful folders.

Free Booklets Sent on Request
Hearst Bldg.
The Tehama County Cattlemen’s Association Invites You to . . .

The 2nd Annual RED BLUFF BULL SALE

SATURDAY, JAN. 30th

195 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

28 FEMALES

Herd Bulls A number of outstanding herd bull prospects will be offered those who are looking for herd headers for registered Hereford herds. These will really be TOPS.

Range Bulls Most of the offering of 195 registered bulls will be of range bull calibre with emphasis on good bone, scale and easy fleshing qualities. Breeders have held these bulls especially for the Red Bluff sale. Most of them will be old enough for service this season.

Females To meet the growing demand for high quality females to go into registered herds in this section, we have induced breeders to enter a number of strictly choice heifers, bred and open. You won’t be disappointed if you’re looking for quality.

FRED REPPERT, Auctioneer
BOB TEALE, Representing Western Livestock Journal

For Catalog, Address Hereford Sale Committee
P. O. Box 391 Red Bluff, California

Sale Committee: ROY OWENS, SAM AYERS and SIDNEY WATSON

LEADING BREEDERS of the Western states are cooperating with the Tehama County Cattlemen’s Association in bringing to Red Bluff what we believe will be the best quality offering of range bulls offered at any sale in the west this year. Most of these bulls are coming two-year-olds and will be ready for service this winter and in the spring of 1943.

Most of the 195 registered Hereford bulls offered are range bulls suitable for commercial herds and are of the type that will help to build up the weight and quality of range calves and yearlings in this great beef producing area. The association has encouraged these noted breeders to bring their best range bulls to Red Bluff and when you see the offering, you will realize how well these breeders are cooperating with us.

To meet the growing demand in this area for good herd bulls, the breeders are bringing to the Red Bluff sale a number of promising herd sire prospects, good enough to go into and help build up registered herds in this section. They are also bringing a limited number of high quality foundation females to meet the demand for additions to the registered herds in this area.

Come to Red Bluff and try to be with us both Friday and Saturday. All of the sale cattle will be judged at the Tehama County Fair grounds. This will give buyers opportunity to study the cattle and see how they are placed by a nationally recognized judge.

Members of the Association invite all of our friends among the cattlemen of California, Southern Oregon and Nevada to meet with us at an informal dinner Friday evening at the Tremont Hotel, Red Bluff. Be sure to make hotel reservations if you plan to stay overnight.
of bulls consigned by the best breeders in the West.

None of the committee have any bulls to sell or anything personal to gain from the sale. To the committee it is merely another public service designed to improve beef production in Northern California.

Sam Ayer, chairman of the sale committee and president of the Tehama County Cattlemen's Association, has always been a leader in community affairs. Born and raised in the Santa Clara Valley, he has always been in the cow business. From 1913 to 1918 he was county superintendent of the cattle department of the Miller & Lux outfit in California and Nevada and during that period was known by many cowmen throughout that area.

As a cattle salesman for the Western Cattle Marketing Association located at Red Bluff 18 or 20 years ago Mr. Ayer became favorably known to hundreds of cow men of the Red Bluff area. He has been supervisor of Tehama County for 10 years.

He is a lover and breeder of saddle horses, specializing in Tennessee Walking horses, of which he has a stallion and several registered mares which he purchased in Tennessee. He has also bred Pintos and sold a great many of them in the bay area.

Up until last year Mr. Ayer leased the 60,000 acre Diamond Range, sub-leasing it to Trinity County and Northern California and Oregon cattlemen for winter feed. In 1941 this ranch was sold. Mr. Ayer retained a portion of it for his own operations.

Roy Owens, another member of the committee, is a large and successful Red Bluff cattleman. He was born and raised in Tehama County and for more than 20 years was chairman of the county roundup committee.

Mr. Owens has the added distinction of being the father of eight strapping sons and four daughters. All but one of the sons are in the cattle business and one of the daughters is the wife of an Oregon cattleman.

Ralph and Jack, two of the younger

---

**Selling Jan. 30th at Red Bluff**

**10 Yearling Bulls**

**5 Yearling Heifers**

You'll find exceptional values in these yearling bulls and heifers, sired by Donald Domino 16th, Donald Domino, Mark Domino 47th, Mark Domino 88th and Mark Domino 100th. These heavy-boned, rugged bulls will be sold in condition to turn out and get the job done.

We're also consigning to the Eastern Oregon Breeders' Sale Feb. 15 at La Grande, Ore.; and to the Northwest Hereford Breeders' Sale at Spokane, March 5.
members of the Owens family, have a small but growing herd of excellent purebred Herefords. Ralph, however, is now on a mission in the South Pacific.

In addition to operating his own far-flung business, Mr. Owens manages the 50,000-acre Tehama County Cone Ranch. For a number of years he was a director of the State Cattlemen’s Association. In devoting a portion of his time to the Red Bluff sale, Mr. Owens is merely following a precedent he started a good many years ago, mainly for the sake of being an unselfish leader or participant in progressive and worthwhile community affairs.

Sydney Watson, the other member of the committee, operates several hundred head of Herefords in western Tehama County. He is a former sheepman.

Mr. Watson runs his cows on his own 4000-acre winter range in the winter time and on the Hanna Meadows at Morgan Springs in the summer. He has a small but growing herd of good registered Herefords. He is a former president of the Northern California Wool Growers Association and a former president of the Tehama County Farm Bureau.

Earl is a public speaker of renown in Northern California and is in constant demand throughout the county.

His constant companion and helper in the cow business is his lovely 20-year-old daughter, Dorothy, who is just as fond of Herefords as her dad is. Dorothy was a member of the Tehama County 4-H Club for a good many years and as such fed steers and exhibited them at the state fair and neighboring county fairs.

The committee is anxious to make this year’s sale a success and wishes to inform the visitors and prospective buyers that transportation facilities will be available from the Tremont Hotel, sale headquarters in Red Bluff, to the grounds. The show is to be held at 1:30 on the 29th in the show pavilion at the fairgrounds and the sale at 10:00 a.m., on the 30th. The cattlemen’s banquet will be held at 7:00 p.m. on the night of Jan. 29 at the banquet hall in the Tremont Hotel.

Visitors are urged to write to the Hereford Sale Committee, Box 391, Red Bluff, for reservations, catalogues, or additional information about the sale.

How Gov. Warren Became A Cattlemen — Almost

Earl Warren, California’s new governor, once had a yearning to become a “cattle baron,” he confided last month to members of the California Cattlemen’s Association, whom he addressed at their annual convention in San Francisco.

Governor Warren declared that 18 or 20 years ago he had a desire to own a cattle ranch in Alameda County.

“I was probably more impressed by the picturesque oak trees on the place than the amount of feed it would grow for cattle,” he confessed.

At any rate, he recalled, when he started negotiations to purchase the proposed Warren Ranch, it was discovered that the title to the place had changed hands just four times since the days of the old Spanish grant and that every deed was defective and every buyer had a judgment against him.

He decided to stay out of the cattle business.,” Gov. Warren concluded.
California
Hereford Sale
(Continued from Page 9)

been sold without impairing the complimentary average. A study of the list of sale transactions will show that buyers were unquestionably enthusiastic in expressing their appreciation of the efforts of California Hereford breeders to supply them with high quality stock. Top of the sale at $1800 was Royal Triumph 23d by WHR Triumph Domino 6th and out of a daughter of Domino Prince, bred and consigned by Mission Hereford Ranch, Mission San Jose, Calif. The fortunate buyer was Alvin D. Dunn, owner of the Wayside Hereford Ranch, Merced. He will be used on daughters of Dandy Double Domino, herd sire purchased at $1925, top of the Great Western Hereford sale in 1940. Incidentally, Judge Husted selected Royal Triumph 23d as champion bull of the show.

Next highest price was $1300, paid for the Sunland Hereford Ranch entry, Sunland Domino 25th, sired by WHR Safety Domino 8th. This good-headed bull went to Henry Wreden & Sons, for their select registered herd at Santa Margarita, Calif.

The reserve champion bull of the show, a February calf, was consigned by Earl B. Coffin, owner of Hidden Valley Hereford Ranch, Susanville, Calif. Mr. Coffin has for years been one of the leading figures in the development of the famous Lassen County Fair at Susanville, but this was his first appearance with cattle at a major stock show or fair. His entry, H. V. Colorado Domino by Lorena’s Domino 19th, was offered in attractive condition and was made reserve champion bull of the show. In the sale, this outstanding calf brought $1200 on the bid of Victor Christensen, widely known cattleman and himself a registered Hereford breeder of Likely, Modoc County, Calif. Another Coffin entry, H. V. Colorado Balm by Lorena’s Domino 19th, brought $700 on the bid of Marvin Jones, owner of the Jones Hereford Ranch, Hollister, Calif.

A distinct compliment to California breeders was paid by Stafford Painter, member of the famous Painter Hereford Co., Roggen, Colo., when he paid $525 for the six-year-old RSR California Domino, purchased at a cost of $350 in the 1937 Great Western auction. The bull has proven to be an outstanding sire of uniformly good calves in the Raynor Daulton & Sons’ Sierra herd at Madera. He was bred and raised by Rancho Santa Rita, Templeton, Calif. This California-bred sire is one of three herd bulls which Mr. Painter bought in California to go into service in the famous Painter herd.

The champion female of the show, a very attractive product of the Pollock Hereford Ranch, Sacramento, brought furious bidding from a number of notable breeders and was finally knocked down at $1300 on the bid of Frank A. and Gladys Cooper, Tipton, Calif. Mr. Cooper then announced that the heifer was being given to the University of California at Davis. The acceptance was made by Herdsman Alex McDonald and Prof. H. R. Guilbert. It was a superb gesture on the part of the Coopers. The heifer, Lady Donald by old Donald Domino and out of a Jr. Prince Domino dam, was champion female of the show. She is safe in calf to WHR Domino Elect 23d, one of the top herd bulls in the Pullock herd at Sacramento.

The detailed list of transactions follows:

• Consigned by
  H. AUSTIN BABAAM, Exeter, Calif.

• Consigned by
  Flashy Woodford, bull, Jan. 10, 1942, by WHR Prodigy 7th, to John O’Neil, $350.

• Consigned by
  BONFILO & GIUFFRA
  Mokelumne Hill, Calif.
  Buster Domino, bull, Nov. 3, 1941, by Dandy Superior, to A. S. Ronn, Waterford, Calif., $250.
  Marietta Domino 2d, cow, Jan. 15, 1942, by Basil Domino, to Walter Markham, Salinas, Calif., $180.

• Consigned by
  E. B. COFFIN, Susanville, Calif.
  H. V. Colorado Domino, bull, Feb. 15, 1942, by Lorena’s Domino 19th, to Victor Christensen, Likely, Calif., $1200.
  H. V. Colorado Balm, bull, Mar. 31, 1942, by Lorena’s Domino 19th, to Marvin Jones, Hollister, Calif., $700.

• Consigned by
  WM. H. COLLINS, Sanger, Calif.
  KHR Royal Domino 2d, bull, Sept. 18, 1940, by Royal Domino B. to Bliss Montgomery, Merced, Calif., $350.
  KHR Lord’s B. 1st, bull, Feb. 4, 1941, by Lorena’s Domino 5th, to D. Zanone, $250.

• Consigned by
  KRH Advance Dom. 20th, bull, Aug. 27, 1941, by Advance Domino 197th, to B. S. Abbott, Sonoma, Calif., $400.

Red Bluff
Bull Sale
Jan. 29-30

Yes, We’ll Be There...
and the Herefords We’ve Consigned Are Real Buys!

The Nebraska and Montana Bred Hereford Coming Two-Year-Old Bulls we have offered to California Cattlemen this year have been acclaimed as Tops. Thirty-four cowmen have purchased from one to 18 bulls from our herd this winter. Such universal consideration by so many progressive cowmen makes us proud of our bulls.

May We Show Them to You? They Speak for Themselves

Four Carloads Available

Bulls are at Broderick—just across the river toward Davis from Sacramento

Western Hereford Cattle Company

Telephone
Sacramento 25681

H. M. HARter
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Telephone
Dixon 11

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
by Advance Domino 19th, to S. S. Abbott, $400.

by WHR College Tone 20th, bull, Sept. 9, 1941, by College Tone 24, to Indart Ranch, Tres Pinos, $325.

by WHR College Tone 8th, bull, Sept. 18, 1941, by College Tone 24 to Banke Bros., Pleasanton, Calif., $400.

by WHR College Tone 12th, bull, Oct. 20, 1941, by College Tone 24, to W. B. Norris, Kings City, Calif., $150.

by Sunland Domino 15th, bull, Nov. 10, 1941, by Advance Domino 19th, to Walter Markham, $440.

by Anxiety 12th, to Walter Markham, $475.

by Anxiety 12th, to Lee Thompson, $475.

by Anxiety 12th, to Bliss Montgomery, $235.

by Anxiety 12th, to Paul Gardner, $235.

by Anxiety 12th, to W. B. Norris, $475.

by Anxiety 12th, to Indart Ranch, Tres Pinos, $25.

by Anxiety 12th, to Banke Bros., Pleasanton, Calif., $25.

by Anxiety 12th, to W. B. Norris, $25.

by Anxiety 12th, to A. C. Thompson, Madera, $140.

Consigned by

H. CLAY DAULTON & SON, Madera, Calif.

Consigned by

REGINALD RAYNOR M. DAULTON & SONS
Madera, Calif.

Consigned by

MISSION HEREFORD RANCH
Messa, Calif.

Consigned by

CORNELIUS C. NOBLE, Madera, Calif.

Consigned by

REGINALD H. PARSONS, Owner
MISSION HEREFORD RANCH
HILT, CALIFORNIA

Selling Jan. 30 at Red Bluff

4 Top Bulls

These bulls and heifers are good enough to go into any herd. The bulls are really tops and are brothers and sisters to the second prize pen of bull calves that attracted so much favorable comment at the Los Angeles Great Western, and are of the same easy-feeding, high quality type that was evident in the Mountcrest-bred calf that was champion club steer for Rodney Chase of Springfield, Ore., at the Oregon State Fair. Breeding of our main herd sires, WHR Golden Domino 18th and WHR Stanway Domino is represented in this TOP offering from Mountcrest.

FOOD also is essential to

VICTORY

FRED BAYLISS, Supl.
Selling Jan. 30th at Red Bluff

45 Good, Big Rugged Range Bulls

These bulls are of the same type that won first prize in the range bull class for us at Ogden, and were so popular among range men at the Los Angeles Great Western. If you want plenty of quality, scale, heavy bone, thickness and weight for age, you will like these bulls. It’s the Pounds over the Scales that bring the extra dollars!

We always have plenty of bulls for sale at our sales yards at Ogden and at the ranch at Deeth, Nev.

“Quality Herefords”

OGDEN, UTAH. Phone 2-1076
DEETH, NEV. Phone Starr Valley 3-F-11

First Prize

Pan of yearling bulls shown by Peterson Bros., at the 1942 Ogden Show. We showed the champion pen at the 1941 Ogden show.

New Breeders Get Foundation From Hammervold Bros. Ranch

Four Montana men bought their first registered cattle recently from the Hammervold Bros., Hereford breeders of Carlisle, Mont. The buyers were Arthur Hepperly, John Allerdings, Fred Allerdings and T. Ruff, all of Plevna.

JUDGING AT MADERA

A large crowd numbering several hundred interested cattlemen and breeders, closely watched the judging of entries in the California Herefords sale at the Madera Farm Bureau sales yards on Sunday, Jan. 3. Raymond Hustad of Los Angeles served as judge and performed in his usual highly satisfactory manner. Awards by Judge Hustad follow:

Senior Yearling Bulls: 1, Pollock on Donald Woodford, 2. Pollock on Donald Prince, 3, R. Daulton & Sons on Domino Prince 17th. 4, H. Clay Daulton & Son on CD Chief Lad 2d. 5. R. Daulton & Sons, on Calison Domino 31st.

Senior Yearling Heifers: 1, Pollock on Lady Donald, 2, Rancho Santa Rita on RSR Trita 1st.

Senior Heifer Calves: 1, Harper on Purity Dom. B. 54th, 2, H. Daulton & Sons on Miss Vignette 1st.


Champion pen of bulls: H. Clay Daulton & Son.
A California Idyll

(Continued from Page 10)

clear onto his haunches, as a horse goes when he is terrified at an object in front of him. His eyes were staring and fixed on her with a look of great alarm. He was trembling all over. It seemed, says Aunt Mary, as if he stood there horrified at what had befallen his good friend and mistress. But Aunt Mary was hurt so badly that for some years she was an invalid, and was never able to ride horseback again.

There were four other ranches besides the Milpitas in that district; the Pleyto, Plojo, Ojitas and San Miguelitas, occupied by Spanish families, forming a cluster of five adjacent cattle outfits. As this was long before the invention of barbed wire these tracts were not fenced and though line riding was employed to keep the cattle on their own tracts, a certain amount of intermingling of herds was inevitable. This problem was met by a roundup system precisely similar to that used in Texas and later by the other range states; seeming to indicate that our roundups came to us from the Spanish or Mexicans, rather than from the cow owners of the southern states, as is often stated. Every year all five outfits worked their entire range together, gathering the cattle, branding the calves; each owner separating his stock at the close of the work, and taking them back to their own range. William Earl would be gone sometimes six weeks at a stretch.

In 1888 William Pinkerton, Jr., a young Australian, came with his father to take over the Pleyto ranch which lies about 15 miles from the Milpitas to the south. It was natural that he should find his way over to the English-American home on the Milpitas, where a family of four girls and two boys was growing up. Nor was it strange that these visits resulted in Will's taking the trim built Mary Earl with him to the Pleyto ranch one fine day, there to begin so long and interesting a married life that I have called it a California Idyll.

The young couple had to wait 10 years however for an heir to the house of Pinkerton. When at long last William III appeared the elated parents took the baby the long trip to northeastern New Mexico, to show him to his Pinkerton grandparents on their Wagon Mound ranch, whither they had moved in the late 70's, having turned the Pleyto over to their son and his partner Charles Jackson. And then and there it was I first met Will and Mary, later to become my uncle and aunt through my marriage to their niece, Mary Constance McKellar.

Fresh from the Old Country and eager for information, I learned a lot from Will about livestock during his brief visit.

And certainly no one could be better equipped to give such information than my Uncle Will. He was born and raised on an Australian back-country ranch—or run, as it is called there. There was no such thing as academic training in agricultural and kindred pursuits in those days but Will learned by the practical way: by doing things. His background too was wholly along these lines. His father was a farmer. His maternal grandfather was James Culley of the firm of Culley Brothers, originators of the Border Leicester sheep, and pioneers in advanced British agriculture. George Culley, who wrote the first history of livestock (about 1750) was his great-uncle.

All stockmen know that Australian runs are mostly devoted to sheep. No people have carried the running of range sheep to the same high point as the Australians. The Pinkerton holding was no exception to this rule, but the Pinkertons, father and son, handled cattle as well. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia and the discovery was attended by conditions similar to those with which we are familiar in the California gold-rush of 1849. Among other results the demand for meat in the camps sent the price of butcher stock soaring. William Pinkerton and his son made good money driving fat cattle to the mines. The work was hard for William, Jr., who was not yet in his teens; but among the wild medley of men gathered from every corner of the globe the lad held his own. He never lost the stamp of good breeding inculcated by a careful mother, but he grew up with the free and open manner that creates between Americans and Australians a sense of kinship. You could hear him speaking a city block away. He was a six-foot-two specimen, broad shouldered and sinewy and of great endurance. I never knew another man possessed of his unabating energy. His early experience with the butchers at the mines made the judgment of beef stock a second nature to him. It used to be said he could guess a fat bullock to within a pound. While he was still a boy the family moved to New Zealand, Will and his father ex-

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Selling January 30th at Red Bluff

5 Yearling Bulls 5 Yearling Heifers

We are coming back to Red Bluff with an exceptionally good lot of fall yearling bulls and heifers, all sired by our chief herd bull, Boca Domino C 184th. These cattle will be offered in good, growing condition and are characterized by good heads, plenty of size for age and extremely high quality and smoothness. We have selected the females especially for the Red Bluff sale and it is our opinion that they are good enough to add to the quality of any registered herd they may go into.

WHITMORE HEREFORD RANCH

Lewis J. Whitmore, Owner

Pomeroy, Wash.

January 15, 1943
ploring what was then a virgin country. Here the boy got further experience of frontier hardship; their supply of food often fell desperately short, and there were wide, dangerous rivers to be crossed on horseback.

The appearance of Will III upon the scene was followed by that of three daughters, Rachel, Elizabeth and Mary. There must have been some grand horse on that ranch, for there is nothing in the world to my mind so fine as a ranch or farm on which a young family is growing up. Young Will took to cattle from the start and has never had any other interest. Under Narciso Castro's guidance he became an expert hand. With ample water a great garden pro­ductive, from those in the plains country where the orchard the only fruit lacking was the peach. Their Bartlett pears were famous. Milch cows and poultry completed the commissariat department. All this wealth of living, horses galore to ride, a fine country to ride over, and good Short­horn cattle to ride after, what more could supplies could be, and were, drawn on for riding and grading up purposes. The Indians of California had no horses; the original stock must have been brought in by settlers from Mexico and in later times from the various states. It is presumable

that considerable numbers came in with the '49ers. The English settlers too of the 50's and 60's with their love of good livestock would certainly try to improve their horses. Among such were the Pink­ertons. Their best known stallion was Sir Garnet Wolseley (named after the famous British General), an English Thoroughbred who got colts of great

beauty and good disposition, that made excellent cowhorses and were widely

known.

Uncle Will's favorite mount was Old Dick, a medium-size grey, with black mane and tail. He was a typical old-time

cowhorse, mooving along sleepily enough until his rider would take down his rope, or give some other intimation that there was business on hand. Then Dick would spring instantly to attention. There was a perfect understanding between him and Uncle Will from every angle. He was a fine river horse. Bridges were few and far between in those days, and when the San Antonio or the Nacimiento, be­tween which rivers the Pleyto lay, came down in flood, people would come from all around to get Will Pinkerton to cross the rivers for them. It was a strong cur­rient Dick couldn't breast.

But every old cow horse has his break­ing point. One day a guest was riding Dick about the place and thought to drag away an old sheep's carcass he found around the corral. Now an old dried sheep's carcass can generate more racket on being moved than anything else of its size I can think of, and before the man could remount the old horse took fright and ran off dragging the carcass and running harder every mo­ment as he got more and more scared. "I happened to look out of the house at that moment," says Aunt Mary, "and saw what was happening. I called Uncle Will and told him. Will went out and stood in front of the gate of the garden, lifting his arms above his head. 'Come here, Dick,' he called—quietly enough, but you know that great voice of his. Something took me inside then, and it wasn't till some minutes later that I looked out again. Will was still standing in front of the gate. Dick had left off running and was standing close up to him with his head resting on Uncle Will's shoulder, shaking from head to foot.'

Although Aunt Mary after her ac­cident could never ride again, she was able to drive and handle horses. People used to wonder how so slight a woman could manage a horse so fear­lessly and effectively. One time they had a horseman from Kentucky staying with them. He and Aunt Mary were to go driving one afternoon in a single buggy with Sir Garnet, and the guest volunteered to hitch him up. However Sir Garnet took violent objection to this stranger harnessing him. Aunt Mary heard the rumpus he kicked up and came out of the house to see what was the matter. She found the stallion had run the Kentuckian out of his stall. "I can't do a thing with him," he said, as my Aunt came up; "wouldn't let me put on his bridle." "I think I can get it on," I said quietly," continues my Aunt, "as I un­latched the door of his stall and start­ed to walk in. 'No, no,' he remonstrated, 'come out of there; that horse'll kill you!' But I went in. Now Thorough­breds don't usually get over their tan­trums very quickly and Sir Garnet was still apparently on the war path, but I
walked up to him, holding out the bridle.

'Now, Sir Garnet,' I said, 'we've got to put
on this bridle,' and Sir Garnet put down
his head and let me bridle him without
a move. Then I threw the harness on and
hitched him up, and my guest and I had
a good ride. He was a fine single buggy
horse and I loved to drive him.'

It would not be possible to tell about
the Pleyto ranch without mention of
Narciso Castro, long ranch foreman. His
experience and high character made him
the great standby of the place. His fame
as a roper, with that of his rodeo horse,
Zainito (Little Bay), was spread far
and wide. When he grew old and had
retired from work they asked him to
compete in a rodeo—one of those do­
mesticated ones. But he refused. "If I
had Zainito, I might have," he said.

A few years ago I visited the Pleyto.
It is now a part of the great Hearst
range. I found it occupied by a rider
for the Hearst cattle outfit, and his wife.
An air of neglect pervaded the place.
The garden had been long disused. No
touch of home life made itself felt. I
could not but contrast it in its present
condition with my picture of the Pleyto
Ranch when Will and Mary Pinkerton
presided over its life and destinies. Mary
with her cheerful, alert way, and Will
of the hearty manner, untiring energy
and far-reaching voice! Four children
around the place, playing and riding
after the cattle, growing up into man­
hood and womanhood.

Perhaps someday when the great
Hearst ranch is disbanded and put on
the market some good man will buy the
Pleyto portion and make of it a family
ranch as cheerful and homelike as the
Pinkertons did. I hope so.

"Did you protest against the movie
that represented the Irish as disorderly?"
"Did we? We wrecked the place."

Selling Jan. 30th
at Red Bluff

5 BULLS

We are offering five of our top bull calves at the Red Bluff
sale, animals of the same breeding that were awarded first
prize at the 1941 San Francisco "Cow Palace," and four by
Donald Domino 8th and one by Prince Triumph 1st.

Normandale Herefords
J. L. JACOBS & SONS
Owners
FORT KLAMATH and
MALIN, OREGON

Hoy's Hereford Ranch
Weed, Calif.

Selling Jan. 30th
at Red Bluff

12 BULLS

These bulls are acclimated and grown out under
range conditions in the Siskiyou mountains.
Prince Domino and Domino Stanway breeding.
Hoy's Herefords have quality, type, smoothness
and weight for age.

Earl O. Walter

Livestock Auctioneer
"A WESTERN MAN FOR WESTERN SALES"
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates
FILER, IDAHO

Montana Type Polled Herefords
Means Quality and Weight for Age
Pleasing to the eye . . . the longer you look the better you like 'em. OUTPUT 400 per
year means more and better. What an opportunity for selection—THINK!
Roberts Loan and Cattle Co. • Wm. Spidel, Pres. • Roundup, Mont.
Selling Jan. 30th at Red Bluff

12 BULLS

Ten of these Bull Calves are sired by Bar 13 Jupiter Domino 8th 2605032.
Two Bull Calves are sired by WHR Mascot Domino 3d 2208141.

Horton Hereford Ranch
L. J. HORTON, Owner
RT. 2, BOX 798
KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.

for Victory
Buy United States War Bonds & Stamps

Thanks from the Pollock Hereford Ranch

to the purchasers of our entries in the California Hereford Association sale at Madera on January 4th—four head, all of our own breeding, at an average of $762.50. Mrs. Frank A. Cooper of Tipton bought our champion heifer at $1,300 for presentation to the University of California. Herd bulls were purchased by G. D. Turner of Mariposa, Chas. Hunt of Orosi, and J. C. Jamison of Monterey.

George Pollock, Owner
Jack Garden, Mgr.
Franklin Road, Sacramento, Calif.

JOHN STEINBECK'S HOME COUNTY HAS ITS LABOR PROBLEM

Juke joints and sugar beet harvesting—guayule and something to replace lettuce—complicate things in Salinas Valley

By BOB ROBERTS

Manuel had taken his nightcap of bar liquor. His broad brimmed hat had slipped to the bar, then slid off onto the floor when his head fell forward. His arms were sprawled out across the bar top. Sometimes, while the automatic record changer in the juke box was busy between numbers, his rasping snore could be heard.

Some half-dozen of his fellow workers were still going strong. Most of them were fairly drunk. Some were drinking hard liquor. Others were draining bottles of beer. Moving from table to table, drinking, joking and swaggering among these Mexicans was a young white man, at a guess not much over voting age.

"Lemme show you how to drink that." He grabbed a bottle of beer from a table, tipped it up and drained the contents in one long swig, laughed at his companions and banged the dead soldier back on the table. There was a chorus of laughter, "bravos" and "buenos."

As he turned from this drinking feat, the stripling saw a quartet of white men—cattlemen or farmers by their appearance—taking a round of drinks in a booth near the door. He swaggered over.

"What dya think of my crew?" he wanted to know. "Best damn crew of beet toppers in the valley. Toughest and hardest workin'."

He had a cocky self-assurance that was not alcoholic. Had President Roosevelt and his cabinet been sitting in that juke joint booth, the youngster would have ambled over and boasted of his crew just as readily.

"Your men going to work tomorrow?" one of the men in the booth wanted to know.

"Hell, yes," he was told. "We'll all be out there in the field at seven o'clock in the mornin' ready to work damn hard for our 90 cents an hour. I'm the boss of this crew, I can lick any of 'em and outdrink all of 'em put together. They're a tough bunch, but what I say goes and I've never missed a day's work with 'em. You have to go drag some of 'em out in the mornin' but they come along. They'll do a helluva hard day's work tomorrow and be all ready for some drinks tomorrow night. They can take it."

He wanted to talk more about his drinking ability. A man can drink any amount of liquor and not show it, he told them. If he does it right. When he had hard drinking ahead of him, he said, he'd start out by drinking about three
quarters of a quart of whisky. Then he'd eat a cup of lard—gulp it right down. The rest of the evening he could drink any amount without it affecting him. It was past midnight. One of the men in the booth jerked his thumb toward Manuel, still snoozing at the bar.

"How about him," he wanted to know. "Will he be able to work tomorrow morning?"

"Manuel? Judas, yes," was the answer. "He may not be able to drink as much as the rest of us, but he's just as tough when it comes to work. May have to pack him home and lay him out tonight and shake hell out of him in the mornin' but he'll be out there ready to do his stuff."

The setting, the talk, the blaring jukebox, the unwashed odor of some of the customers—it was a scene tailor-made for the pen of John Steinbeck, which shouldn't be so surprising, for the locale was the heart of Steinbeck's boyhood stamping grounds, Monterey County, California.

A large part of the 6000 farm workers it takes to produce the food that comes annually from Monterey County farms and ranches are Mexicans and Filipinos. Some of these Mexicans hail from families which stem from the days of the rancheros and village alcalde's. They are top cattle hands and respected by modern day ranchers for their dependability and all-around knowledge of cattle, horses and ranges. Most of the swarthy residents of the valley are come-latelys, however, lured by the almost year-around work in the vegetable fields.

Salinas Valley was first a cattle country, then grain farming became the big agricultural crop there. Plows bit into the black bottom land and the cattle moved to the foothill ranges. In 1922, the first commercial plantings of lettuce and other vegetable crops were put in and before many years the principal farm income of the valley was coming from these row crops.

With thousands of acres of lettuce all around it, Salinas is the salad bowl of the west. Toward the coast, Castroville is the artichoke capital of America. Other broad fields of carrots, beans, tomatoes and sugar beets are much in evidence.

War work in munitions plants and shipyards and the draft bit into the supply of farm laborers in the valley last year, but not with the crippling force which upset harvest plans in most other counties of the western states. The easy going Mexicans and Filipinos were not to be stampeded in great numbers to leave their "manana" existence in the warm valley for crowded coastal areas where defense work was humming.

When the peak of harvest work was reached during the last summer, there were still an estimated 5000 of the required 6000 workers available. School children and women were urged to help out and speed-up methods were improvised in some cases and things moved along with a minimum of delay until time came for the harvest of the vital sugar beet crop.

Topping and loading beets is a type of work at which the Mexican and Filipino excels. The bending and stooping nature of the work is more than most white men's anatomies will take. The boys had all gone back to school. Certainly, it was no job for women. To prime the labor supply a little, 765 Mexi-
can nationals were imported under the agreement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Mexican government.

These Mexican nationals proved to be excellent workers, in most cases. But they could not top all the beets in the valley.

About the same time beet work hit full stride, the lettuce harvest was also in session. Lettuce field work was easier, paid as much or more, and became much more popular with many of the valley Mexicans. Then, too, the same easy going nature which had kept these residents in the valley asserted itself in another way. The fact that the crop was a vital one to the nation, seemed to mean little to them. True to their long-time pattern of life, these workers would earn enough to keep them in food and drink for several days, then would fail to show up with their crew until the grubstake had been used up.

Both Albert Cohelo, Triple-A secretary, and T.W. Thwaits, assistant farm advisor in charge of farm labor planning, agreed that the lure of the bars for these beet workers was the most disastrous monkey wrench in the cogs of the harvest machine. After a night in the juke joints, if Mexicans, and whites too, got to work the next day at all, their work was slow and unsteady. Filipinos, countrymen, Mr. Thwaits said. Often they failed to return from these trips for lost hours for available work, the wartime shortage of manpower, would have meant many unharvested acres of beets, had not a delay in winter rains allowed work to continue much longer than usual.

In Salinas, bars which had remained open until 2 a.m. began closing at midnight, long before the 12 p.m. closing law became effective in December.

Even so, lost hours for available workers, plus the wartime shortage of manpower, would have meant many unharvested acres of beets, had not a delay in winter rains allowed work to continue much longer than usual.

Even in the face of this, the agricultural war manpower committee is busy devising means of furnishing enough labor to get an even greater crop of beets out of the ground next season. Discounted because of the labor difficulties and the high wages they have to pay when they can get the help, beet growers have been undecided. But at the same time, sugar beets are one crop that Uncle Sam is asking California farmers to grow more of, in 1943.

To be able to assure the growers they will have the help they need and to persuade them to increase that acreage, the committee has a whale of a job. Their plans are pretty well advanced. Last year school children were used in field work only on week-ends. During the present year, the half-holiday work periods and earlier closing of schools in the summer may be necessary.

(Continued on Page 36)
Female Dispersion Sale

of “2” well known California Hereford Herds

MARCH 29th at MADERA

at Madera Farm Bureau Sales Yards

The Henning Herd

The Colliver Herd

Why We Bought . . .

this herd was to get Brown’s Domino 123d, one of the best sons of our old foundation herd sire, Prince Domino N 21st, and a full brother to Brown’s Domino 98th, the present top herd sire now at the Sunland Hereford Ranch. In order to do this, we, like the Painter Hereford Co., had to buy the entire herd. As we have more cattle than our ranch will accommodate, we are entering into the combination with the Painter Hereford Company and offering you these Colliver cows and heifers along with their calves, all of which are bred to or sired by Brown’s Domino 123d. Both of these herds of females are acclimated here in California. They have been pastured here in the San Joaquin Valley for several years and are just right for you to take home and turn out. Here is an exceptional opportunity to get some of the calves from this great sire, Brown’s Domino 123d.

Why We Bought . . .

the Henning herd was to secure the herd bull MILLER DOMINO. You who are familiar with this herd know that the foundation females are of the John E. Painter, C. A. Webster and Herbert Chandler breeding. We have personally examined the herd several times and had a representative check them from time to time, until now we are convinced that the Miller Domino sire is the one we want back at Roggen, Colo., as the head of our battery of herd sires.

We would like to take the Henning cow herd home with us, but having over 1,000 registered females on the home ranch, we just haven’t any place to put them. For this reason only, we are offering them for sale in this combination sale with the Sunland Hereford Ranch. All of the cows we will offer are bred to Miller Domino and all of the calves we will sell are sired by him. This is your opportunity to get a foundation sired great bull, Miller Domino.

Painter Hereford Co.

Roggen, Colorado

Sunland Hereford Ranch

Clovis, California

BOB TEALE, Sales Manager, Western Livestock Journal
on the farms; this year many must be recruited.

Housing is another big problem. More housing units for families are needed in sections close to the fields to be worked. Single men out of uniform are getting scarce.

The whole picture is further complicated by the government's guayule plantings. Cussed by some valley residents as an expensive boondoggle and looked upon by others as the salvation of the rubber shortage, the production of this potential rubber crop is absorbing a lot of workers who would otherwise be working on private farms.

Irrigated by overhead sprinklers, the guayule plants in the nursery plots must be cultivated, thinned, topped, then transplanted to fields where they will mature into bushes of usable size. At the peak of operations, 1,200 men are needed. One camp maintained for guayule workers will house 1,000 single men, and with talk of expanding the plantings and the scarcity of single men, plans are understood to be under way for the construction of a family camp.

Another complication in plans for farm labor this year is caused by the government's announcement of just what is and what is not an essential crop during the war emergency, for many of those non-essential crops, on which acreage is to be reduced, are the mainstays of Salinas Valley. Lettuces, artichokes, cauliflower, celery, asparagus—these are the things which Uncle Sam says we can do without to a large extent.

Consider, then, the position of the Salinas Valley lettuce grower. He occupies the richest section of the valley. He leases his land for from $55 to $65 an acre. It is too expensive to be put into grass or hay crops, or beans. Certainly he can not grow sugar beets. Based on ceiling prices on sugar, government hearings last spring set a wage scale of $1.34 per ton as a minimum to be paid toppers and loaders. Most growers paid $1.80 to $2.00 per ton or they didn't get any workers. Of course, the promise of more mechanized equipment for beet field work next year is expected to help out this situation but the crop will still be too cheap for the high-priced lettuce land.

Some of these lettuce growers may try to continue with their salad crop, Mr. Thwaits explained. The ruling on the crop does not forbid the growing of lettuce, naturally. It says that at some time during the year at least 80 percent of the farmer's land must be in use producing some essential food—which does not include lettuce. If such provision is not followed, the grower will not be considered as contributing to the war effort, he will have no priority to obtain equipment, his men may not be deferred from the draft and he may even be taken himself if his dependency status or age does not exempt him.

If the lettuce grower can get his early crop of lettuce harvested and sent to market by April or May, he can still plant 80 percent of his land in beans—a war crop—and quality under the ruling. It is theoretically possible, but with the labor supply and the weather still a question mark, it may be well nigh impossible.

Some of the lettuce growers are inquiring about the cattle business. They don't plan to plant their expensive bottom land to range grass, of course, but a few may get rid of the lettuce fields and move to the foothill country.

Beef production, pork production and dairy production are among those vital food providing activities which must be increased. The livestock men of Monterey County have plans to accomplish that increase—plans which are again theoretically possible but which depend on a lot of "ifs." All in all, indications are for a fine round of headaches in Monterey County, as in most other sections of the agricultural West, this year if this necessary food is to be produced in the quantities needed to feed America, her allies and her boys in uniform. There's no argument, though, about the necessity of feeding 'em all.

Let the headaches fall where they may, the job will be done. It's a matter of "Praise the Lord and pass the aspirin."

TRAVEL IS SO SAFE SINCE THE BOSS HAS BEEN USING CUTTER PELMENAL.

Cutter Pelmenal contains both the organism Pasteurella Bovisiticus which causes true hemorrhagic septicemia and Pasteurella Pseudodiphtherica, to which pulmonary infections associated with shipping fever are often ascribed. For this double benefit—surest control—use Pelmenal! 10¢ a dose; less in quantities.

Cutter Laboratories - Berkeley, Calif. - Since 1897
Spokane Shorthorn Sale March 4; Breeders Buy Five at Chicago

Top Shorthorn cattle from herds in the Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest will take the auction ring on Mar. 4 in Spokane, Wash., following a show to be held the morning of the previous day, it was announced this month by Carl Greif, manager of the Spokane Shorthorn show and sale.

Entries closed January 15 and a fine consignment of Shorthorns is assured, it was indicated. Meantime, plans were going forward for a joint banquet of stockmen at the Dessert Hotel in Spokane on either the third or fourth of March. The annual consignment of the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association is to be held in Spokane on Mar. 5.

Reports of the recent Chicago International show indicated that Shorthorn breeders of the northwest were much in evidence and took home five good animals offered at auction there.

Highlight for the Inland Empire Shorthorn Breeders was the election of Carl Greif as vice-president of the American Shorthorn Breeders’ Association. E. R. Hartman, of Maxwellton Farms, Mansfield, Ohio, was elected president. New members of the board of directors include Thomas E. Wilson, of Edelwyn Farm, Wilson, Ill; L. Russell Kelse, of Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.; and E. M. Sims, Elkhart, Ind. The directors elected Clinton K. Tomson as secretary-treasurer to succeed E. R. Hartman, of Maxwalton Farms, Mansfield, Ohio, as vice-president of the committee.

Directors elected Clinton K. Tomson as secretary-treasurer to succeed Howard J. Gramlich, resigned. He is a son of James G. Tomson, of the Tomson Bros. herd of Wakarusa, Kan, and well-known to Shorthorn breeders of the Pacific Northwest.

Three bulls and two heifers offered for sale at Chicago were brought to the Northwest.


The heifer Bylthesome 86th was purchased by Muller R. Eaken, of Grass Valley, Ore. She was consigned by W. A. Dryden & Son of Ontario, Canada, and is sired by O.A.C. Ransom 23rd, a grandson of Millhills Ransom, the great Perth champion bought for $15,000 by breeders of Canada as a gift to the Ontario Agricultural College. The heifer Goldie’s Queen 2nd was selected by H. E. Brown, of Sand Point, Idaho, for mating to Cluny Bank Standard, the imported bull that heads his herd. This heifer is a direct descendant of Goldie’s Princess, twice a first prize winner at the International and consigned by Reynolds Bros. of Lodi, Wis.

Stockmen from the Pacific Northwest who attended the Chicago International included Frank M. Rothrock, of Spokane; H. D. Fishbery, secretary of the Washington-Idaho Wheat League; O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific International; and Dr. M. E. (Gene) Ensinger, of Washington State College.

Fred Henning at Drake University

Word has been received that Fred Henning, former owner of Henning Herefords, is now located at Duke University, Durham, N. C., for a course in Army Finance, OCS, after successfully passing his officer training period at Wake Forest, N. C.

Consus Taker: “How many in your family, madam?”

She, snappily: “Five—me, the old man, kid, cow and cat.”

“And the politics of your family?”

“Mixed—I’m a Republican, the old man’s a Democrat, the kid’s wet, the cow’s dry, and the cat’s a Mormon.”

These days of shortages—

CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE A SINGLE ANIMAL?

Prevent losses by vaccinating with the finest, most dependable vaccines and serums you can buy!

If you’ve been losing stock, from one trouble or another, see your Cutter dealer. Chances are there’s a Cutter Product that can stop your losses.

Cutter pioneered the field of animal disease control, actually originated many of the vaccines and serums now in general use. And remember, too, Cutter Products are made by a laboratory which produces vaccines and serums for human use, where highest standards are imperative.

If your local veterinarian or drug store cannot supply you, order direct from nearest Cutter branch...

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January 15, 1943
Farmers Everywhere are SAVING...

By Restretching Sagging Fences

A good fence "on its way out" because of loose end posts and failing line posts.

Years of valuable fence life can be saved by carefully checking all your fences NOW. Remember, they're essential to soil-building crop and livestock rotations. You'll save money and critical wartime steel, both — by making every needed fence repair TODAY.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., PEORIA, ILL.
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"IT GIVES THE DESIRED RESULTS at minimum cost." Another reason many ranchers give for feeding Spent Bone Block Concentrate, the NATURAL Colcium Phosphate mineral supplement.

A. M. BLUMER
WRITE 433 California St., San Francisco

SPENT BONE BLACK
A Natural Mineral for LIVESTOCK

COWBOY BOOTS

Custom-made to your measure. Fancy imported and domestic leathers. Quality, workmanship, and materials, with a class of style and design unexcelled. Catalog on request.

Western Boot Co.

Tucson, Arizona
A. W. LaForce, Supt.
11 Years Partner of Late G. C. Blutcher

A Visit to ESTANCIA "CHARLES"
A Great Argentine Farm

By OTTO V. BATTLES
Yakima, Wash.

I HAVE read with my usual enjoyment, Mr. Culley's recent stories depicting early Spanish customs and their influence on the present economic and social life of California, and I am reminded of some of my own pleasant experiences with people and customs of Spanish origin and, although the habits and temperament of Latin people differ quite widely from those of Anglo-Saxons, I have a profound admiration for their more romantic and more colorful aspect of life.

My most intimate contact with people of Spanish origin was in the Argentine which, without doubt, is the most enlightened and most progressive of all the Spanish speaking nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The people of Argentina, like those of our own country, are of mixed European origin but Spain was the Mother country just as England was our Mother country and Spain had about the same proportionate influence in establishing the customs of the country as England had in the same role in our country. It must be admitted, however, that France has had a very marked influence on the social and cultural life of Argentina.

Early Argentine leaders were greatly impressed with French writings and French political philosophy and this influence affected all the cultural and governing classes. "Le Contrat Social" was as widely discussed in intellectual circles in Buenos Aires as in Paris. The reason for this powerful French influence is explained by the fact that Spanish rule had become so unpopular in Argentina by the time it was overthrown in 1816 that the people became embittered of everything Spanish and it was only natural that they should turn to another Latin people, whom they admired, for friendship and guidance during the confused period between 1816, when independence was achieved, and 1859, when a Constitutional form of government, fashioned after our own, was adopted. Despite this strong French imprint on the cultural habits of the country and other lesser national influences including Italian, British, and, in recent years, German, the fact remains that the social structure of Argentina is fundamentally Spanish, as is also the language.

Argentina, as is well known, is one of the most important livestock producing countries of the world in quality and quantity, which, I think, is an indication of the Spaniard's inherent interest in animal breeding. We Anglo Saxons like to think of ourselves as the most livestock-minded people in the world. My thought in connection with this is, if we are, the Spaniards are a close second. Certainly they were amongst the first to encourage livestock breeding in the Western Hemisphere.

The foregoing is introductory to an account of a visit I made two years ago to one of the great Estancias of the Argentine, the ownership of which has come down through a long succession of Spanish Dona. In fact, the present owner, Senor Don Hector Guerrero, is...
Come to Eastern Oregon for Registered Livestock

2nd Annual La Grande Hereford Sale

MON., FEB. 15 • LA GRANDE, ORE.

Livestock Show, Sunday, Feb. 14
at La Grande Livestock Commission Yards

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75 Registered Cattle will be offered by leading breeders in one of the fast growing registered livestock sections in the west. The show and sale is sponsored by the Eastern Oregon Purebred Breeders, with the La Grande Chamber of Commerce cooperating. Breeders of Eastern Oregon are noted for high quality production. Cattlemen from many states have learned to depend upon breeders in this area for good quality seed stock. Make your plans to enjoy and profit by a visit to La Grande for this second annual show and sale.

For catalogs and information, address:

ROBERT F. BALL, Secretary
La Grande Chamber of Commerce
La Grande, Oregon

In the auction the next day, Senor Guerrero coolly bid 3100 guineas, equivalent to $17,500, for the 10-months’-old bull calf that had won the Supreme Championship of the world’s greatest Angus show against over 700 of the best of all ages in both bulls and females that all England and Scotland could send against him. I was particularly interested in this calf as I had not only had a part in his winning but had also represented a friend in the United States in the bidding. So, naturally, when nearly 10 years later, in Buenos Aires, I was invited to visit the Estancia of Senor Guerrero, I was delighted beyond measure.

Despite the fact that I had learned from others of Don Hector’s world famous collection of coaches and carriages, I was pleasantly surprised to see one of these vehicles awaiting me when, after an uncomfortable night’s journey from Buenos Aires, I stepped off the train in the early chill of the morning at the little town of “Juancho.” Attached to this coach was a striking four-in-hand equipped with a harness of brightly shining metal. With a great deal of pride, I accepted Senor Guerrero’s invitation to mount the high driver’s seat with him for the three-mile drive to the Estancia headquarters.

At the time, I marvelled at Senor Guerrero’s expertise with the reins, but I learned later that this was not to be wondered at because my host was well known in several countries for his skill in this type of driving and before the end of my several days’ visit at the Estancia, I was to witness a scene in which Senor Guerrero’s coolness and skill averted what could easily have been a serious accident, when a six-in-hand became badly frightened as we were negotiating a precarious stretch of road.

The ride to the Estancia house that morning, however, was without incident,
exactly for the zest of the crisp morning atmosphere which stimulated my appet- ite for the typical Argentine breakfast which I was sure was awaiting us. At the conclusion of the delightful breakfast, and a few minutes of conversation before a cheerful grate fire, we changed into boots and heavy riding clothes and started on a two days' exploration of the most tremendous and most interesting agricultural enterprises I have ever seen.

The home Estancia included 860 acres of orchard with its own packing and shipping facilities, 1500 thousand acres of the famed pampas farm and grazing land, one of the finest herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to be found in the world, numbering 21,000 head, many commercial cattle and approximately 5000 horses and mules.

But back to the coaches, everywhere we went about the great Estancia during the several days of my visit there, was by horse withouthorse. It might be a four-in-hand or one of any number of other popular hitches and always drawn by beautiful and perfectly matched horses. In all, Senor Guerrero had 28 of these couches and carriages, 24 of which came from England and France, two from the United States, one from Austria, and one was built in Ar- gentina. For each coach there is a special set of harness.

This unusual collection of historic couches is recognized as one of the best in the world. It includes those used by the aristocracy and, in some instances, the rulers of the country from which they came. Upon acquisition by Senor Guerrero, they were thoroughly reconditioned and since have been constantly maintained in an unspoiled state of repose. Their metal adornments, being as brightly polished today as they were in the distant past when they may have been the pride of a Louis of France or a George or an Edward of England. What really interested me most, however, were the horses used with these coaches.

Fifty-seven horses are kept well trained at all times and each hitch is made up of perfectly matched and, as nearly as possible, of animals of the same temperament which adds to the beauty and unity of action of the turn-out. But the most interesting thing of all about these horses to me was that they were products of a long period of inbreeding which, of course, accounts for their extreme uniformity in type, color, and conformation, and an enlightening thing to me was that this process of breeding had gone on for over 70 years without a break, with not the slightest indication of physical deterioration. Not alone was it enlightening, but very reassuring, because I have always been a strong believer in the value of line-breeding, which is a moderate form of inbreeding, as the best means of establishing dependable qualities in livestock.

Here is Senor Guerrero's own story of the background of these horses as related to me: "Their original paternal ancestor was a circus stallion, either a Barb or an Arab, which was brought from France to the American Lawrence over 70 years ago where he was mated to a Morgan mare, which produced a gray stallion, named "Yack". This stallion was mated to a selected lot of Crioll mares (native mares) and the subsequent progeny has been kept segregated from all other horses ever since, so that no outcross has been possible." The beauty, intelligence, uniformity, and stamina of these horses today is, in my opinion, a favorable testimonial to the advantages of this system of breeding as there are so many interesting things to tell about Estancia "Charles" which is typical of camp life in Argentina (country life) that I shall have to reserve some of them for future use. This immense tract of fertile land bor- dering on the Atlantic Ocean 200 miles south of Buenos Aires, with its many diversifications, had a peculiar attrac- tion for me.

Getting the Most Out
Of a Truck

With 40 trucks in operation, one milk dealer in a small city got his drivers together in groups of four and handed them each a printed form headed: "Your Truck Is Your Best Friend," which outlined the various "do's" and "don'ts" in fleet operation, thus:

Starting—Keep clutch out when starting motor. Keep clutch out of the gears; use all three gears. Partial en- gagement ruins clutch; clutch parts are scarce. Hard starting means a faulty ignition system; see the mechanic in the shop.

Running—Rear end damage is a result of overload and fast pick-up. A good driver will run a differential every 3000 miles. Report the slightest noise in different-ial. This can be corrected before the propeller shaft goes.

Greasing—Trucks require greasing every 1000 miles; please cooperate.

Parking—This is a serious problem. Please cooperate. Never park with the front wheels of any of our body damage occurs at the plant.

Pushing—Pushing other cars damages bumpers, burns clutch. Materials of this kind are scarce.

Cooling—Watch overheating of the motor; bearings may be damaged. Motor parts are difficult to get and weeks are required to fill orders.

Body—Body repairs require sheet metal which has been practically taken off the market.

Chains—Chains are expensive and scarce; keep pick-up slow; speeding of rear wheels hurts chains, tires and rear end construction.

Glass—This is one of the most expen- sive items; shut doors gently; drive with doors closed.

Tires—Tires need the proper amount of air for good running and stopping; please cooperate.

Jesse Bradley Sells Herefords
When Ranch Size Is Reduced

Reduction in the size of his ranch at Bozeman, Mont., recently required the sale of some of the Hereford herd of Jesse Bradley.

French Bros. of Okanogan, Wash., took 17 heifer calves. Other sales were to Montana ranchers and included: two Herefords and 103 acres; Fromberg; five cows and bred heifers and 12 bull calves to Lester Thompson; one Hereford and bred heifers to M. A. Peterson, Lewistown; 10 open yearling heifers to James L. Bradley & Sons, Bozeman, two yearling bulls to Edward Blackwood, Berdan; and two cows to Spain Bros., Belgrade.
Cattlemen Put Over 10% of Net Income in War Bonds

Cattlemen of America are investing more than 10 per cent of their net income for war bonds to help lick the Axis, Frank Boice, president of the American National Livestock Association, declared at the recent annual convention of the California Cattlemen's Association in San Francisco.

But at the same time, Mr. Boice and a number of stockmen at the meeting pointed out why cattlemen cannot be placed under a voluntary 10 per cent deduction program for war bond purchase, as has been urged by Treasury Department officials.

Such a plan was proposed at the convention by a representative of the California war savings committee. Under the proposal, 10 per cent of all checks to cattlemen from "processors" handling their stock would be withheld and turned into war bonds which would in turn be handed over to the cattlemen. The plan called for the cattlemen to sign a pledge card, agreeing to this deduction from the payment, to be turned into war bonds.

"We'll buy all the bonds we can after our bills are paid," several cattlemen declared, "but the cattle business just isn't set up to operate under the plan as proposed."

Under the present prices, one stockman pointed out, if the feeder thought 10 per cent was to be taken out of his check for the cattle, he just wouldn't feed them, because the deduction would amount to more than his net returns for the stock. This would result in more of a beef shortage than there is now.

Another cattlemen pointed out that some operators are "cow and calf men" and never sell their stock for slaughter or deal with a "processor" and thus would entirely escape such a deduction plan.

When the cattlemen gets his money for his cattle, he must balance expenses against returns and determine how much he can afford to spend for war bonds and still continue to operate the coming year, the war savings official was told. His voluntary bond purchase must come at that time—"after the banker is paid off."

Nion Tucker Heads California Association

Nion R. Tucker of San Francisco, prominent as a Hereford breeder and president of District 1-A Agricultural Association, sponsors of the famous Cow Palace show at San Francisco, was elected president of the California Hereford Association at the annual meeting held at Madera. He succeeds H. Clay Daulton of Madera, president for the past two years. Vice president is Dale Carrithers, manager of Mission Hereford Ranch, Mission San Jose. Other directors of the association are: Earl B. Coffin, Susanville; George Pollock, Sacramento; T. L. Harper, Fresno; H. Clay Daulton, Madera; Dwight Murphy, Santa Barbara; M. R. Gragg, Ojai; Al Mendel, Victorville; Fred Bayliss, Hilt; and Harold Lane, Gilroy.

W. L. Bergstrom, Pleasanton, was reappointed as secretary.

Transportation has become a major problem in the United States.

Thanks

To all breeders who showed so much interest in our cattle at Madera and especially to Mr. Dunn, Mr. Garner, Mr. Smith and Mr. Eyre who gave us a little over $1,000 average on our four bull calves.

Mission Hereford Ranch

Mission San Jose, California

Important

LUCE

ANGUS

Announcement

Our Alfarata Ranch on US 99 south of Merced, widely known as an Angus Show Window, has been sold to D. F. Snow of Bakersfield. Our Angus herd has been moved to our property one mile west of the highway, where it will henceforth be known as the LUCE RANCH. There we have 125 cows and heifers to calve this spring, headed by Edellor of Del Monte, on 170 acres of permanent pasture, supplemented by winter grass.

How to reach the Luce Ranch: Take US Highway 99 south of town to Gerard, west to Henry, south to Mission and west on Mission one-half mile. We shall be happy to see our old friends and customers and assure them the same quality of Angus they have been accustomed to see at the old location.—Mrs. D. H. Luce, Owner. Ralph Burdett, Manager.

Luce Ranch (Route 2, Box 407) Merced, Calif.
The men in their working clothes are John, Hank and Ki Silacci (left to right), three of the Silacci brothers of Salinas Valley. At the left is a section of the 125-year-old adobe house on the Silacci ranch where most of the brothers were born. They operate 10,000 acres, mostly foothill range with some bottom farm land where beans and barley are the principal crops.

THE SILACCI BROS. OF SALINAS VALLEY

They Got There Before the Lettuce and the Rodeo

Salinas, Calif.—the lettuce bowl of the West—is also the home of the world's largest outdoor rodeo and the Silacci family.

More a part of Salinas Valley than the lettuce fields (which are comparative newcomers) and as picturesque as the annual rodeo show, which they also preceded, the Silacci live fairly close to town, but far enough out to operate 10,000 acres of range and farm land.

There are six boys in the family now—Ki, Hank, John, Bill, Bud and Pat. They are sons of Battista Silacci, who came to the valley in 1873 and who moved onto their present home place, just east of Salinas, in 1896. The old adobe house on the place, where most of the boys were born, still stands, now 135 years old. Mr. Silacci died not long ago at the mellow age of 81, and since that time, though the old adobe is in good repair, it has not been used as a dwelling.

Three of the boys take charge of operations on the ranch. Ki handles the cattle buying and selling. Hank is in charge of cattle feeding. John keeps the farming operations moving along. With cattle as their long suit, they farm several hundred acres in the valley, growing mostly beans and barley—two crops which fit in well with their cattle feeding.

The Silacci brothers prefer to think of the place as having been a beef ranch since their father first started there. Actually, the late Mr. Silacci started dairying. "But he had Durham stock," Hank explains, "and could beef 'em any time."

The Silacci brothers buy all their cattle. Rain means green grass on the range and more beef on the carcasses, so they were able to go into the winter months feeling pretty good last year. Between the first of October and the end of November, they had measured four and one-half inches of rain. There was lots of green grass in the foothills and the cattle were in good shape.

The rain also swells Alisal Creek, in the hills behind the ranch, and Alisal Creek pours water into two reservoirs in those hills, where the Silacci brothers collect irrigation water. The reservoirs make irrigating a cinch on the valley farm lands if any sort of fall and winter rainfall at all is received. Last summer's crops included 500 acres of beans and the Alisal Creek reservoirs were responsible for keeping them growing. There is a well and pump on the ranch as an auxiliary water supply, but the Silacci brothers declare that some summers they have never turned the pump over, the reservoir doing the entire irrigating job for them.

After the war, when it's easier to get material and help, the Silacci brothers talk of planting "half the range" in permanent pasture crops, opening two gates in the reservoirs to water the grass and having a regular Hereford heaven of green feed.

When Salinas Rodeo time rolls around, Ki Silacci spends a lot of hours in the saddle. An all-around good man on a horse and really top roper with lots of trophies to prove it, he acts as arena director for the big show.

So far as wartime shortage of help is concerned, the Silacci brothers say they haven't had much trouble keeping the work up. That's easy to understand with lots of manpower right in the family.

The teacher was explaining to the class the meaning of the word “recupera-...
THESE WEANER CALVES GET GRAN

Called to Dinner by Auto Horn, Young Herefords at the Armstrong Ranch Dodge Diving Aircraft to Acquire a Market Finish

Irv Armstrong, cattlemen of Salinas Valley, Calif., wonders what comment officials of the Office of Defense Transportation might make if they realized that he uses his Chevrolet coupe to round up weaner calves.

The main ranch of the J. G. Armstrong Co., a pioneer Monterey County organization, is at Gonzales. Mr. Armstrong brings the weaner calves to another ranch, in the Blanco district, about half-way between the city of Salinas and the ocean, where they run on rolling range land and are fed cottonseed cake, and (what is more unusual) a grain ration.

From the time they arrive on the Blanco ranch, the car horn of the Armstrong coupe becomes the dinner bell for the calves. Come feeding time, Mr. Armstrong drives out on the range and atop the hills where the machine will be within sight of animals all over the ranch. Long blasts on the horn call their attention to the car and within a couple of weeks after they arrive, the calves learn to recognize this new type of mess call. They come running from every direction and follow the coupe down to a feed lot near the barn.

The practice of using a car, or more often a pick-up truck to call cattle, is not an exclusive practice on the Armstrong ranch.

Mr. Armstrong's system of putting beef and a good degree of finish on the weaners, however, is something he has worked out himself. It was of more advantage to him, he declares, when there was a larger premium for baby beef. He uses somewhat the same system in feeding two-year-old steers at the Blanco ranch, and says that now, with the emphasis on heavier carcasses, he will probably finish out fewer calves and more of the older animals.

From the time the weaners arrive at the Blanco ranch, they receive supplemental feed in addition to their range feed. They get around a pound and a half of cottonseed cake a day, all the hay they want, and ground corn or barley, depending on which grain is the most economical at the time. The amount of grain they get is not fixed, Mr. Armstrong said. It depends entirely on the condition of the range and how much grain supplement the calves need to keep them coming along.

Actually, these Hereford youngsters are gradually putting on a finish from the time they are put out on range. When the grass gets hard, they refuse the hay. Within 30 days after the grass dries, they are placed in the feed lot to get their final finish. This is usually early in June.

The background of grain feeding and partial finish they already have, puts these animals in perfect condition to make gains and utilize their feed economically during this final feeding period in the lot, Mr. Armstrong believes. The grain feeding they have already had

ANNADEL FARMS ANNOUNCE

Private Offering of Shorthorns

As a labor saving measure we have decided to forego our contemplated public auction. Instead, we are offering the same cattle privately in lots to suit the needs of our customers in herd sires, foundation females and range bulls.

Many of these are as good as the herd can produce. Others represent the normal surplus in a breeding herd the size of Annadel.

Annadel Cornerstone

extreme blockiness. (See the photo taken in late November without any show preparation.)

The demand for high-class sires is strong. During the past six weeks sales have been made to D. A. Zanon of Petrolia, L. M. Streeter of Fort Klamath, George S. Daniels of San Francisco, and Verne Tyler of Porterville, all in California, and to Frank D. Pillatt of Roseberg, Ore.

Others just as good are now in offer, including Annadel Masterstroke by Roble Leader, Annadel Major by Roble Major, and Annadel Excellence by Roble Archer. Excellence was our grand champion bull at Sacramento in 1941. Herd bulls and range bulls, many ready for service. Females, too, to suit your needs.

J. J. Coney, Owner

L. P. Joerger, Supt.

Ben McRobb, Herdsman

Annadel Farms, Santa Rosa, California

January 15, 1943
has accustomed their digestive system to the assimilation of this type of feed.

In the feed lot, they get about a pound and a half of feed ration to every hundred pounds of liveweight, Mr. Armstrong says, plus what hay they want. The ration is mixed in the proportion of 1% linseed meal, 1% bran, 48% cottonseed cake, 8% ground barley, 2% beans, and 2% corn. They make an average gain up to 2% lbs. per day. They go to market out of the feed lots as yearlings at around 900 lbs.

Answering the wartime demand for heavier carcasses, Mr. Armstrong plans to finish out more two-year-old steers and fewer of the baby bees for the duration. The older animals also get supplemental feed while on range in the fall and spring, but not as a third as much as the weaners. They also go into the feed lot soon after the grass dries and are finished out for market at around 1150 lbs.

The J. G. Armstrong Co. got its start when J. G. Armstrong, grandfather of the present Armstrong generation, started farming in the Blanco district in 1888. His sons John and Ed Armstrong turned from farming to cattle ranching in 1920. John's sons, Irvine, Max, and Maitland, are in active charge of the operations now, but their father still gets around on the ranch properties to see how things are going.

One thing currently troubling Irvine Armstrong is a disease in his horses, which he declares did not put in an appearance until after the army remount horses were brought into the district. The horses seem to go crazy and to lose their sense of balance. They trot around in circles, like ballet dancers, lifting their feet ridiculously high. Mr. Armstrong tells of how one horse, startled by a quick movement in its direction, which reared and fell over on its back. Other neighbors, he declares, have had the same trouble with their horses since the remount horses arrived at nearby Fort Ord.

Mr. Armstrong went to the Colonel in charge of the remount division at Fort Ord and asked him if the army was having the same trouble with their horses. He said the officer told him that eight or ten army horses were dying daily after going through a similar crazy period. He blamed it on the sand in the section, which he feared the horses picked up with their feed while grazing, and which then settled in some nerve center in the horses' bodies. Mr. Armstrong, on the other hand, points to the fact that his family has had horses on the same sort of pasture for more than 60 years with never a sign of the disorder until recently.

The Armstrong ranch near Blanco is on the very edge of the Fort Ord reservation. To get to the ranch from Salinas, a visitor must, indeed, drive through range country leased by the army for maneuvers. Returning to the base, soldiers often march directly through the ranch.

Easily heard from the range where weaner calves and two-year-olds graze is the staccato rattle of machine gun and rifle practice on firing ranges in the nearby ocean sand dunes. Planes zoom, dive and hedge-hop over these same ranges. At first, Mr. Armstrong says, the cattle were nervous and inclined to bolt when the big mechanical birds descended upon them. Now, they scarcely look up when the training ships all but comb the hair on their backs.
Two Pullman Students Win Essay Contests

"The fact that the wool from 26 sheep is required to outfit each soldier in the armed forces of the United States, plus the fact that at the present time our army is consuming at the rate of approximately 340 lbs. of meat annually, a considerable part of which consists of lamb and mutton, presents a problem that sheep producers cannot well overlook."

This is the opening sentence of the essay submitted by Dick McWhorter, State College of Washington, which won the highest award, a gold medal, in the contest held by the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Chicago. It is worthy of mention that the second prize, a silver medal, went to Howard Hopkins, of the same institution at Pullman, Wash.

Mr. McWhorter proceeded to discuss the state of Washington as an intensive sheep area, with four distinct phases of operation, emphasizing the importance of each in a program for managing a highly specialized type of livestock enterprise. Carefully covering the various divisions in orderly fashion, he closed with a discussion of marketing, and called attention to the approved practice of selling through commission men who are thoroughly familiar with this specialized art of selling.

Mr. Hopkins discussed a practical scientific program for the livestock farm. He considered the cattle-and-wheat combination, emphasized the value of grass, and dwelt on the type of livestock produced, breeding problems, feeding, health maintenance and the economic factor of debt. He closed with these words:

"A livestock farmer must be a business man, a veterinarian, an economist, a psychologist and a specialist in his own field all at the same time."

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Stetler Laboratories Handle Straub Vaccines

Stetler Laboratories, located at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards for the past 12 years and well known to stockmen, announced recently that they have been chosen as California distributors of the full line of Straub & Co. livestock products.

The Stetler Laboratories will handle Straub bacterins and vaccines for the prevention of such livestock diseases as blackleg, malignant edema, hemorrhagic septicemia, infectious abortion and others. The products come from the Chicago laboratories of W. F. Straub & Co., producers of biologic supplies since 1919.

A small-town merchant, on a buying trip to the city, boarded the sleeper and pulled back the curtains of his berth.

He was—shall we say—surprised—to find two most persons at ease. He then soon if in the market.

---

Fred E. Vanderhoof
(Phone: Visalia 43-F-14)
Woodlake . . . . California

Polled Herefords
The demand for the hornless variety is so strong that all our older bulls have been sold. However, we have on hand the best lot of weaned bull calves, or short yearlings, we have ever raised, some two dozen. See them soon if in the market.

Fred E. Vanderhoof

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Successful Sales Everywhere
for Livestock Breeders and Associations

FRED E. CHANDLER
Chariton, Iowa

"I heard nothing but praise for Western Livestock Journal on my trip. You should be flattered by its popularity."

---

Western Livestock Journal carries six times more livestock advertising than all other western papers combined.

"An Essential to the West"
How to Buy Men’s Rubber Boots

1. Get two copies of the Application Form R-603 from your Local War Price and Rationing Board by going to the Board in person, sending someone, or writing a letter.
2. Fill out both copies of the application: Where the application form calls for identification fill in War Ration Book One (sugar book) ... or driver’s license, or social security or selective service card, etc.—something that you can show to your retailer when you go to buy your Rubber Boots or Rubber Work Shoes.

State what kind of work you do and explain in detail why you must have a new pair of Rubber Boots or Rubber Work Shoes.

3. Take or mail both copies of your application to your Local Board.
4. If the Board O.K.’s your application, you get a three-part Certificate Form R-605. This permits you to buy the type of footwear you need which will be checked on the Certificate.
5. Take or mail Parts I and III to the store or company from which you buy. This must be done within 30 days of the date of your Certificate.
6. Anyone who goes in person to buy must show the type of identification which is written on the Certificate. (See 2, above.)
7. Turn in your worn-out rubber footwear to the place named on your Certificate. The person to whom you turn it in must sign Part II of your Certificate which you must keep for six months. This is your proof of turn-in.

NOTE: If you have any trouble buying rationed rubber footwear, go to your Local War Price and Rationing Board.

Aussies Have Their Own Names for Meat Cuts

American officers in the Army’s quarter-master corps who are in Australia setting up specifications for the packing of boneless beef by Aussie meat packing houses have run up against a job of translating, according to word from Lieut. Louis E. Kahn, formerly vice-president of E. Kahn’s Sons Co., Cincinnati packing firm.

Specifications followed in this country by packers who produce the boneless product all have to be re-stated in Australian English, he declared. For instance, boneless beef in Australian is “beef, bone out.” Down under the livestock fraternity refers to the shoulder clod as the “blade bone steak meat,” to the backstrap as the “paddy whack,” and to the tenderloin as the “fillet.”

Only in their lamb killing operations do the meat packers in Australia surpass packers in this country, Lieut. Kahn reported. Some plants there have a capacity of 20,000 to 25,000 lambs per day, he said.

Sandy McTavish and his wife paused thoughtfully in front of the restaurant bearing a sign: “Dinner Here From 12 to 3—50c.

“Cooned, Annie,” Sandy said approvingly. “Three hours’ eatin’ for fifty cents is veena reasonable.”

LOW-COST CREDIT

for Cattlemen

• Do you need low-cost credit to buy feed and replacements, for operating expenses ... to do your part in expanding the nation’s vital food supply?

If so, discuss your problem with an experienced field representative of Bank of America.

Or you may apply at any branch of Bank of America ... or at the Livestock Loan Department, 25 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Bank of America
NATIONAL LENDING ASSOCIATION
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member Federal Reserve System

Rancho San Fernando Rey
Registered Herefords

Andy Simpson
Cattie Supt.
Santa Barbara

Santa Ynez Valley

ANDREW JOUGHIN
Herefords
Registered
Range Raised Bulls

ARROYO GRANDE • CALIF.

Breeders Supply Co.
Council Bluffs
Iowa
If there were any of the old-time stage drivers left who pulled the lines over them wild stage coach teams of the old Butterfield stages, they would enjoy lookin' over the maps of the old route that we reprint in this article. I don't reckon any of them old drivers are still living. If anybody was ever entitled to have monuments built to their memories, it was them old stage drivers, for they were men of great intestinal fortitude and risked their lives daily in order to get the mail and passengers through Indian infested country to the West Coast.

In 1930, the Automobile Club of California published the map we are using in "Touring Topics," the name of which has been changed to "Westways," and we thank the club for giving us permission to publish the map with this article.

I personally am interested in this map, on account I traveled the Butterfield overland route as a youngster in 1873 from Los Angeles, as far as Isleta, 18 miles East of El Paso, Texas, where we left the stage line and followed the old government road out by Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Fort Concho, on by Dallas, and on to Colberts Ferry, where we crossed of Red River, and on to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. The route was infested with wild Indians, but our little caravan of two wagons and six men was not molested, though there was killings before and behind us all the way. I was discussing that trip years later with an old Apache sub-war chief and he told me that the Indians generally layed off of a small outfit like ours on account a few men crossing the plains in a party such as ours was hard to capture for the reason they would fight to the death and the Indians, though successful in their attack would lose more braves than the booty seized would compensate for their loss.

I remember vividly some of them stations shown in the map. One was Cienega de las Pimas on Pantano Creek, east of Tucson, where we saw our first dead stage driver, killed the evening before by the Apaches. The foundation of that old Butterfield stage station can still be seen from the paved highway which passes a short distance away. The next stage station that impressed me and still lingers in my memory is Apache Pass. When we arrived at that station we witnessed a gruesome sight. The Indians had raided the place the day before. The station agent and his family of wife and children had been slaughtered, and the horses taken, after burning the stables, but had not burned the living quarters. Apparently the woman and children had been killed inside the house, as there was blood spattered all over three or four rooms. Prints of bloody hands of children and women were visible on the whitewashed walls, giving us kids a scare about wild Indians we didn't soon forget. United States soldiers had arrived when we drove up. They had buried the dead and were cleaning up the place the best they could.

I remember the Butterfield station at Mimbres River, not that anything of importance occurred, but we stopped over one day to rest the stock and let them graze on the lushious grass there, and also we turned over a Mexican that was captured by one of our guards the night before while he was trying to steal a hoss. This Mimbres station is now where the headquarter ranch house of the great NAN cattle ranch stands. The old station corral is the front yard of the big ranch house, and the old adobe stage office has been converted into fine finished bedrooms, as has the old adobe blacksmith shop adjoining. I visited there recently, but of course would not have recognized it as the old Butterfield stage station that I saw in 1873, which is a long time ago.

From Tucson, Ariz., to El Paso, then called Franklin, is 360 miles, and we stopped at all the 11 Butterfield stage stations on the way. The first out of Tucson being Cienega de los Pimas on Pantano Creek; next, San Pedro River.
Dragoon Springs, Eagle Pass, Stein's Peak, Soldier's Farewell, Ojo de la Vaca, Mimbres, Cook's Springs, Picacho, La Mesilla, and Fort Fillmore, then El Paso. There was a stage station about 18 miles from where Deming is now, which must have been Picacho. That station is now used as a ranch headquarters for a going cattle ranch.

El Paso at that time (1873) was little more than a wide place in the road, and Juarez, across the river was a small Mexican village called "Paso del Norte," Ysleta, 18 miles down the river was the principal town of that section then. All the towns along the Butterfield route were populated mostly by Mexicans, though there were quite a sprinklin' of bewildered Americans. I took a good look at the MANSION of Ponce de Leon, which stood on the corner lot, where now stands the great 14-story concrete structure there at that time. The rambling de Leon building was the most pretentious word of the day, and tradesmen sold all of them deep-sea going des­"\n
 delegation of all of them went to New York city where they also peddled of all of them deep-sea going des­

"Pony Express" of the north, and upon being too rigorously op­posed, had resigned his chair, but had left an organization well able to face the coming fire.

Angus Breeders Elect John Brown President

John Brown, veteran breeder and showman of Rose Hill, Iowa, has been elected president of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. He succeeds Kenneth McGregor of Ada, Minn., who served as president of the Angus Association for two years. At the annual meeting in Chicago, delegates elected Otto G. Nobis of Davenport, Iowa, as vice president. He succeeds Mr. Brown.

Four directors of the Angus Association were re-elected to three-year terms —Frederic H. Bontecou, Millbrook, N. Y.; Julius Clark, Lexington, Ky.; George Laughlin, Kirkville, Mo.; and Otto G. Noble. J. Garrett Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Ill., was named to take Mr. Brown's place on the board of directors.

The most successful year in the history of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association was reported to members by W. H. Tomhave, secretary. A total of 1089 new Angus breeders joined the Association in 1942. This was a gain of 23.6 per cent over the previous high established last year.

Pedigrees recorded the past year reached a total of 46,820, a gain of 20.8 per cent over the previous high established last year.

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Page 48
I AM SORRY I could not attend the "All Star Selection Hereford Show and Sale" at Phoenix on Dec. 14, 1942. I was glad to have met and talked to them old time cowmen, who in the early days could have bought a whole herd of them longhorn cattle that we were accustomed to in early times when such a roundup of high bred cattle put together in Arizona at one time as they had at that show, and them old hands marveled at what they saw, and compared with what they used to ride pot-bellied cow ponies after in the yesterdays. While I was not present at that show and sale, I know the sort of cattle they had there on account I have seen them old cowmen breed out the longhorn in such a short time as completely as the buffalos were shot out in the long ago.

In the days of them longhorn cattle we didn't hold stock shows, on account we wasn't proud of the old long-legged stock and besides we was too busy keepin' 'em in our own brand to use them for show purposes, even if we could have found anybody to come and look 'em over, except the fellers that wanted to buy a whole herd of the critters. We hadn't seen anything better, nor any that were much worse. We was pleased at the improvement in a few calves when someone had out a better bull. I am minded of what Mrs. Serrano of Altar said one time when I was at her many colored cattle. Her husband had bought a Durham bull and turned him into the herd of 20,000 head, which caused her to remark that her herd was 'a mighty much crossed up.' No roundup of cattle would ever have attracted the attendance of such notables as were at Phoenix, among the many being Hayes Walker, Jr., editor and president of the American Hereford Journal, and Frank W. Farley, Jr., also of the Journal, both from Kansas City; R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the American Hereford Association, also of Kansas City; Nelson R. Crow, owner and publisher of Western Livestock Journal, Los Angeles; Don Biggs, editor of Western Live Stock, Denver, and Tex Condon, commission man of Los Angeles. Times do change.

Editor J. A. Estes of "The Blood Horse," published by the American Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, sorts me to task on my article in Western Livestock Journal of November 17, 1942, about Peter McCue having been sired by Dan Tucker, but he evidently didn't read my item very well on account I did not state of my own knowledge that such was the case. Editor Estes asks me to quote it from a letter I received from Helen Michaelis, secretary of the American Quarter Horse Association, but he prints it as my statement. Here is what Helen wrote, and I had quoted it verbatim as her statement so in order to keep the record straight, here it is, quote: "The Blood Horse" is challenging my statement that Peter McCue was sired by Dan Tucker. I believe I have sufficient proof to satisfy both the 'Blood Horse' and all others. I found a man who says he broke Peter McCue and that he will give me an affidavit that Peter McCue was sired by Dan Tucker. That is all I need, but I have also a copy of a letter written some 20 years ago by a reliable man who says one of Thomas Watkins' nephews told him that Peter McCue was by Dan Tucker." Unquote.

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Gettin' It Settled

WELL, it's got to the place where they started to fight, and it looks like they'll soon git it settled all right. The young hoss is gettin' a little too old to just mind his own business and do as he's told. He wasn't a takin' the old feller's word as to who was in charge and a runnin' that affair. The old feller reckons he runs the affair, and besides he was too old to tackle that sturdy old cuss in a fight. The colt he is game, but too young and too light to do the job up. So he better keep off for a year, mebby two, and then come back and find out what the old hoss can do. For a cranky old stallion don't like competition. And he's apt to git rough if he meets opposition. He is right there to show 'em the way that things stand till there's some of 'em able to whip the old man.

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——BRUCE KIRKADDO.
strong evidence of errors committed in more recent years. Since the Jockey Club does not demand an attestation of service in the year the foal is conceived, and since it is manifestly impossible to police the entire Thoroughbred population, the opportunity for error exists. Hence I am not 'challenging' Mr. King's claim that Peter McCue was got by Dan Tucker; I haven't the slightest idea whether he was or not, and it really doesn't matter much, except as academic honesty. But I maintain that Peter McCue ought not to be given one pedigree in the quarter horse registry and another in the Thoroughbred registry unless the evidence is rather conclusive that the American Stud Book is in error." Unquote. 

* * *

There has been a heap wrote about the quarter hoss, and he has been a success for hundreds of years, as a short race hoss and an expert cow pony, so now he is doing a good job by helpin' to feed the world with beef. The quarter hoss, long known to ranchers as the greatest cowhoss ever invented is coming more than ever into his own. Billy Anson, whom old time Texans will remember as a great horseman, who operated the Head-of-the-river ranch on the Concho was a devotee of keeping the strain of the quarter hoss pure. It was he claimed "real American," dating back to the early colonists of Virginia and the Carolinas to the Cavaliers, who were real sportsmen and knew how to to ride. The quarter hoss was a recognized race hoss in America for nearly a century, before the advent of the long distance thoroughbred hit this country, and has been bred type to type to produce the quarter hoss for a much longer time in this country.

* * *

In an address delivered at Fort Worth, Texas, sometime ago, Dan Casement, famous livestock breeder of Kansas and Colorado, paid high tribute to the Quarter Horse, saying: "It has the speed to overtake the fastest calf, weight to hold the heaviest steer, endurance to work day after day, and finally a desire and love to work with cattle. The distinctive conformation of the Quarter Horse is not the result of accident, but of care and long breeding: small sensitive, alert ear; wise, bright eye; amazing bulk and bulge of jaw which seems to be taken his bulldog tenacity and resolution. Short back, deep middle, and long belly; low-slung center of gravity; astonishing expanse of breeches seen from the rear, far surpassing the width of the crop, and finally in the words of Billy Anson, "the immense breast and chest, enormous forearm, loin, and thigh, and the heavy layers of muscle not found in like proportion in any other breed in the world."

* * *

Importance of the Quarter Horse to the food problem is pointed out in the current issue of "The Cattlemen," which recalls that at least 18 of our 48 states possess almost fabulous potential wealth in the form of natural forage. The only means by which this may be utilized is through the growth of grain and stocking of meat animals. In the primary management of these animals, the machine is almost useless because of the topography of the country, therefore, believes Casement, "for the successful garnering of this wealth, the horse is indispensable so long as the hills..."
endure and the nature of animals—and man—remains changeless." Now, fellers, I've boosted them quarter horses to the sky and I sho like 'em, but I ain't forgot them wonderful little early Texas ponies that moved all them longhorn cattle and the kind I learned to work cattle with.

EDMUND B. HIBBARD, Upper Lake, Calif., writes me that he is raising some good Pinto and Palomino Hosses on his farm up there in that good grass country. He states that he was raised on a cattle ranch in Kansas and rode for his Uncle Frank Webbe near Moline. His uncle never allowed any of his men to use a rope or spur, so he did not learn to rope, but he loves horses and that is why he is trying to produce the best in the class he has selected. He sent a picture of one of his Pintos, with himself mounted, that we are running in this issue of Western Livestock Journal. He says he expects to raise horses that folks who buy them will be proud to say: They are from his "Palo-Pinto Farm." Here is a paragraph from his letter. Quote: "I am in hopes sometime in the near future I can call on you, as I do really enjoy all your articles in Western Livestock Journal. I am inclosing my check for $2.50 for which send me your book, "Longhorn Trail Drivers."" Unquote.

* * *

HERE IS AN ITEM I mavericked from a paper published in 1930, and it don't fit up so good under the conditions that prevail in them cities since the warring factions have commenced to bomb all the beauty out of 'em. Anyhow here is the way they was described before the present efforts of transformation started with bombs and bullets. Quote: "Northern Africa is the gateway to the Orient. Nowhere else has the East with its fascinating Moslem art and customs advanced so far west as in Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. A tourist can leave Paris at night by train for Marseilles and arrive 30 hours later at Algiers amidst mosques and sparkling white round-domed houses. The visions of Arabian nights become reality for anyone visiting northern Africa. For not only have old Islamic towns remained intact here but the life and habits of the Mahometan population have not changed during the centuries, despite the French conquest." Unquote. Well,

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are farm menace Number One. They are plague carriers (as well as crop destroyers.) Get rid of them! KILL THEM! Science recommends

CARBON BISULPHIDE

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Our Proven Polled Hereford Herd Bull Offered for Sale

BEAU PERFECTION 180th

Having purchased Beau Perfect 253d from John M. Lewis & Sons, Larned, Kansas, we have decided to offer for sale our 7-year-old Polled Hereford herd sire, BEAU PERFECTION 180th, a very active and gentle bull weighing around 1900 lbs. You can see his sons and daughters at the ranch. He was bred by John M. Lewis, and is sired by Beau Perfection 2d by Beau Perfection. His dam was Miss Beau 54th by Beau Perfection and out of Bonny Rollo by Pawnee Rollo.

We are also offering some of his yearling bull calves for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth H. Davies
Phone Paso Robles 15F23
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Ranch located 27 miles east of Paso Robles on Highway 41, and 9 miles south of Cholame on gravel road.

January 15, 1943
STOCKMEN—Do your range cows produce enough milk to raise big, healthy calves?  
DAIRYMEN—Do calves from your mixed herds have beef substance, yet still retain high milk production ability?

Have you ever thought of a  
Milking Shorthorn Cross

We have several fine bull calves ranging from 2 to 15 months old for sale, sired by this Grand Champion.

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With the United Nations appealing to American farmers to raise more beef and pork, many farmers are paving their feed lots with concrete. This saves feed and labor—leaves more feed for pigs following cattle—saves manure. Authorities say a concrete feed lot is worth $7 a head per year in direct savings.

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Write for free booklet on feeding floors and barnyard pavements, or other lasting concrete improvements.

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FARM MACHINE SHORTAGE FORCING MORE FEED CROPS IN CALIFORNIA

A shadow of doubt that American farmers, particularly farmers on the West Coast, will be able to produce their “Food for Freedom” crop quotas in 1943 was cast by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers when they held their recent convention.

West Coast states, particularly California, did not reach their 1942 production goals in some instances, because of local weather conditions and shortage of farm labor, it was pointed out. Prof. H. B. Walker of the University of California, newly elected president of the A.S.M.E., predicted that the nation as a whole attained its goals last year reasonably well, however.

But this year, with further limitations of machines and materials needed in agricultural production, the meeting of production goals may be another story. If military necessity dictates a cutting of farm machine supplies, Prof. Walker said, those in authority should understand that food production quotas cannot be maintained, much less increased, by farm producers without the maintenance, replacement and even more efficient operation of farm machinery.

California, especially, is hard hit by the lack of machinery, Prof. Walker told the agricultural engineers. He showed that according to farm surveys, California farmers have been on a maintenance basis with farm machinery for some years, buying little new equipment in comparison with farmers of other states. Also, because California farms have run to specialty and intensive crops, labor costs have made up an average of 88 per cent of all farm expenses, running higher in comparison than in any other state.

Now, with machinery not available and with farm wages advanced from 30 to 40 per cent over last year, California farmers are going more and more into field crops and feed crops, which require less cultivation and labor than crops formerly grown.

For some time, livestock production on the West Coast has been consuming more feed than was grown in the area.
Seeking the truth about the present position of the milk producer, the writer called on several dairymen a few days ago, and asked them for their actual costs of production. One is a large producer; one milks more than 200 cows, and the third is a three-string dairyman. Their figures were very close together.

Hay for a string of cows (30 head) for one month of 30 days was given by all three at $525. Grain (concentrate) costs varied slightly, due to varying ratios, running from a low of $305 to a high of $332 per string per month. The latter figure probably is nearer the average cost for dairymen in the Los Angeles milkshed.

Milking costs were the same, $250 per string per month, for all three. All estimated a replacement of one cow per string per month. Two figured the new cow at $200 and the beef value of the old cow at $125, with a net cost of $75; one figured it at $80.

One said he maintained five dry cows for each milking string; the other two said they maintained six. Two fed hay but no grain to these dry cows; the other fed a special ration to them. The dry cow cost per string ran from $84 to $90. Upkeep, repairs, power, insurance and other costs were estimated by all three at $89 to $91 per string per month. All based production at 42 lbs. butterfat; one got 96c per lb. butterfat; one got 85c and the third does not sell in cans.

What is the remedy? Most dairymen want and say they must have an advance in the price of butterfat to meet their mounting costs if they are to stay in business.

A few of them, looking ahead, say that more money for their butterfat would be followed by higher feed costs and that they would find themselves in the same position as before, on the inflation spiral. They believe that a present advance should be followed immediately by either a schedule to keep them just above the level of costs, or else a ceiling control of feed and labor costs.

"Ceilings were established to prevent inflation," said one. "How can you put a ceiling on milk and not on the things used in producing the milk? There has to be a different setup if there is to be milk. I don't mean more milk, or even as much milk, but any milk."

One thing is certain: Whatever is done to restore milk production must be done at once. There is no room for delay. There is no time to lose. The public is accustomed to milk, butter, cheese and ice cream. If the authorities are afraid that consumers will howl about an advance in price they should remember that today the consumers are paying more for almost every food and that they are able to pay more, and undoubtedly would rather do that than be without milk and milk products altogether.

The market for family cows is increasing very fast. Breeders might find it a field worth considering. A family cow is apt to be a pet, and the pride the owners would take in it would justify the purchase of a purebred. Cultivation of the demand would result in a great many sales at good prices. The breeder should select cows for these customers that will serve a family well. Some cows would fit a family better than they would fit a milking string.
JUST ANY HEIFER WON'T DO!

Reliance Dairies Balance Increased Feed Costs by Raising Only Calves of Higher Production Possibilities

By BOB ROBERTS

With hay at $35 a ton, a dairy calf's mama must have been a "super-duper" in the milking barns and her daddy must have really had what it takes, if the little one is going to be worth her roughage.

At least that is the conclusion of Demos Shakarian, dairyman in the Los Angeles milkshed. His idea has been to raise all calves from cows with 305-day records of milk at the big Reliance Dairy Farms, Downey, Calif., is up to his neck in calf raising.

His idea has been to raise all calves from cows with 305-day records of milk at the big Reliance Dairy Farms, Downey, Calif., is up to his neck in calf raising.

In a big lot across Imperial Blvd. from the Reliance Farm No. 3, the project is carried on. Into a series of individual pens go the calves. They receive a quart of milk each, twice a day, and hoppers of chopped hay and grain are available to them. Each week the pens are moved to clean ground. At about 10 days of age they begin to take some grain and when six weeks of age they are moved into a calf barn, where they run in lots of about 12 animals to a section, get more milk and more grain.

At six months of age, these calves are shifted to a big lot where they run together. They are vaccinated with Strain 19 to immunize them against Bang’s disease, their ears notched and tagged by the time they reach eight months of age. At around 15 months, they are moved to other lots adjoining the dairy, where they run with young bulls and are bred to freshen at about two years of age.

Between six months, when they are taken from the calf barn, and two years, when they take their places in the Reliance milking strings, these heifers receive a ration which averages around eight pounds of corn silage and 12 lbs. of hay per day per animal.

Such was the plan of calf raising when the project started, and such is the plan as it is being carried out today, but a lot of calves raised from the last June, July, August and September calf crop at Reliance would never have been kept if they had been born a month or so later. For there has been a raising of standards, due both to economic pressure and over-population of the calf pens.

Mr. Shakarian watched hay prices go from $20 a ton last June to $32 a ton before the end of the year, and prices of corn silage go from $4 a ton in June to June to a present cost of $8 and he adjusted his inheritance requirements for the calves in the same proportion as nearly as he has been able to figure it.

In June, with silage at $3 per ton, monthly silage consumption per heifer was costing 48 cents and with hay at $20, hay consumption was $3.60; or a total feed bill per heifer per month of $4.08, which meant a feed cost of $73.44 to raise the young animal during the 18 months between the time she was moved from the calf barn until she was ready to start producing milk.

Today, with silage at $8 and hay at $32, each calf consumes 96 cents’ worth of silage and $5.76 worth of hay per month, for a monthly total feed bill of $6.72, or a cost of feed for the 18-month period of $120.96.

These prices and feed costs are based on weekly feed market quotations and represent what it would cost to secure the feed on the open market to raise those calves. They indicate that the present cost of raising the calf from six months to two years is $47.52 greater now than seven months ago. Naturally, the calf it was economical to raise then is a luxury now, so the prerequisites in the Reliance calf kindergarten have gone up—to make the grade now, calves must be out of dams with records of 500 lbs. fat or better in 305 days, an even 100 lbs. better than the dams of the first batch of calves raised.

There’s no law of which says a calf from a 500-lb. cow will produce 100 lbs. more fat per lactation than one from a 400-lb. cow, but Mr. Shakarian counts conservatively on the calves of the 500-lb. cows averaging at least 75 lbs. of fat per lactation better than the calves of the 400-lb. cows, over the period of their lives in the milking barns.

Right now, the price Reliance receives

![A row of calf pens at Reliance Dairy Farms, where inheritance requirements for calves which are to be raised have been set at a higher mark to balance increased wartime feed costs. These calves are from dams with butterfat records of 400 or more pounds in 365 days.](image-url)
Milking Herd, Young Stock and Dry Cows at the
Armstrong Dairy Get Molasses Dried Beet Pulp

They're Real Pail Fillers!
Last year 208 cows on test at the Armstrong Certified Dairy, Beaumont, California won two awards presented by the Cow Testing Association of the Riverside County Farm Bureau. One trophy came to them for the greatest advance in butterfat output in their county—from 395.5 lbs. of fat per cow in 1940 to 435.9 lbs. of fat each in 1941. This 1941 record won them the Sweepstakes Award for top butterfat production average among all herds on CTA test in the county.

For the past 28 years, Frank Hermans has fed Molasses Dried Beet Pulp to herds he has managed. They have paid off at the milk pail at every dairy farm where he has handled cows. Small wonder then, that as manager of the Armstrong Certified Dairy at Beaumont, California, Mr. Hermans is still a strong advocate of Molasses Dried Beet Pulp. Here's what he says about it:

"It's a cinch I wouldn't be without Molasses Dried Beet Pulp. For the last 16 years in California and 12 years before that in South Dakota, I've fed cows a grain ration which included 500 lbs. of Molasses Dried Beet Pulp to the ton of feed. Not only does the milking herd get lots of Molasses Dried Beet Pulp, but I feed the dry cows and calves Molasses Dried Beet Pulp — up to 50% of their ration. I've always had one of the high herds in the section where I've been located. My herd was highest in the state cow testing associations for 3 years. I credit my use of Molasses Dried Beet Pulp, to a large extent, for the records my cows have made."

LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
(Trade Name) 108 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California.
Holstein Progress

IT'S a far cry from building better mouse-traps to breeding more efficient dairy cows. Yet, both endeavors are the result of that American characteristic — always trying to do things better.

The more progress we make in type and production the greater the results to our customers in building a higher output per cow in their own herds.

Sequoia Holsteins are now in their 25th year! Constant effort throughout this period gives our cattle an unseen value in inheritance for higher production. Use a Borror bull!

F. S. Borror & Sons
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Clark Holsteins

NEVER has quality been so high or demand so great. If you do not want to be disappointed in getting that Clark sire you have planned to buy, place your order early.

SEVERAL cows with records from 700 to 841.7 lbs. fat calving soon. They are bred to our proven sires. Also older bulls.

Mrs. G. U. Clark & Sons • Hanford, California

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing to Advertisers.

Wenger Holsteins for sale

Our bred heifers recently advertised have all been sold. We now offer some thirty-five head of cows in all stages of lactation, from springers to heavy milkers, most of them in their prime; also open heifers and a number of service age bulls. All registered. Herd founded in 1914 and built largely around a concentration of Triune Alexina Ormsby on the Creamgold cow family.

G. G. Wenger, Modesto, Stanislaus County, California

for milk is 97 1/2 cents per lb. of butterfat. At this rate, 75 lbs. of fat would mean an increase of $73.12 1/2 in the annual returns from the heifer, or a little better than the $47.52 increase in the cost of raising them—a margin of safety to take care of heifer losses or mishaps which might cut down their production.

The way a spindly-legged little calf may qualify or fail to qualify for the Reliance pens is something else which has been worked out along production-line methods. Complete production records for each cow at each of the three Reliance farms are kept in big ledger books at the main office. Each cow has her own record sheet, with production figures by the month on one side and breeding record on the other.

These sheets are separated into sections of the books, corresponding with the lot into which the cow is turned out and the number of the string in which she is milked. Foremen at the farms turn in daily reports which show when a cow is transferred into another lot and when she is turned into the dry lot.

As soon as the record indicates that the cow is due to calve, the foreman at the farm is furnished with a tabulation of her production record and a reminder of the sire to which she was bred.

When the calf is born, the foreman's duty is to fill out a tag, on which he indicates the number of the farm, date of birth, number or name of sire, chain number of dam and the 305-day butterfat record of the dam. In spaces at the bottom of the tag, he may check whether he considers the dam to be "Fair," "Good," or "Very Good."

These tags are numbered serially and the numbers are tattooed in the ears of the calves. A space on the tag is left open for the entry of the eartag number when an eartag is later placed on the animal.

For years, the value of good purebred sires of recognized production inheritance has been appreciated at Reliance. Many of the top bulls developed by Holstein and Guernsey breeders in the western states have been purchased for service there. Indeed, Reliance has paid higher prices for many of these sires.
One of the most significant transactions of last year among Holsteins in California was the sale of a bull from the E. E. Freeman & Son herd at Modesto to Mrs. La Vere Barneson, for the 534-acre ranch at Gerber she and Mr. Bar­neson recently purchased from C. Fred Holmes, Inc. The ranch was formerly known as the Knoll dairy and included 75 dairy cows.

This bull, on the basis of type and production inheritance doubtless as valuable an animal as has left the Free­man herd in years, was bought for a four-figure price. The Barnesons live on the Mooney ranch at Tehama, which they also purchased some time ago.

This bull so distinguished is King Inka Julia 26th, approaching a year, sired by King Inka Julia, chief Freeman sire, whose three nearest dams have a total of 17 official records and whose 15 nearest dams, as measured by their highest, have an average of 842.9 lbs. fat. The dam of this calf, Julia Inka Truine Segis, made 1072.8 lbs. fat and over a period of five lactations has averaged 842 lbs. fat. She is a daughter of famous parents—Truine Alexina Orms­by and Julia Inka Segis, the cow that made two world’s records at 14 and 16 years of age.

The New Year brought to the Free­mans official confirmation from the Hol­stein-Friesian office, making possible the announcement of their second 1000-lb. fat record during 1942. The first was published early last year, when Julia Truine Segis was officially credited with 1072.8 lbs fat, the fourth in the herd to exceed the half-ton mark. Now comes the official release crediting Miss Truine Inka Segis, the cow that made 1072.8 lbs. fat, of having been brought into the herd in 27 years and every sire descends from the original Julia cow. The sire of both these cows, Truine Alexina Ormsby, is the only bull of the breed to have four 1000-lb. daughters in Class B, and the fifth is his granddaughter. It is interesting to note that the present senior sire in the Freeman herd, King Inka Julia, has for dam the most recent of these 1000-lb. fat cows, Miss Truine Inka Dutch.

To most Americans, today . . . the soda fountain is simply a sym­bol or a reminder of Ice Cream and all the delicious combinations of foods with which it is served. To the farmer, the soda fountain is also a symbol . . . a symbol of a constantly growing market place for cream, milk, fruit, nuts, sugar, honey, corn sugar, eggs, and other farm products used in or with Ice Cream. The soda fountain is the farmers’ possible contact with the 39,057,114 adult men and women who, according to independent surveys do not drink milk . . . but may enjoy ‘eating’ MILK in one of its most delicious, nourishing forms—ICE CREAM.

The Ice Cream Industry is of economic importance to farmers because its greatest demands come during the season of flush milk production. During the war pe­riod . . . Ice Cream will supply millions of Americans with the body-building, energy-giving nu­trition they need . . . and main­tain for the future, a market that farmers will need and appreciate.

Top Freemson Bull

Sold to New Breeder

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The Story of A Kanowa Holstein Sire

Eight years ago a calf was born in the Decker herd named Kanowa Duke. His dam was Korndyke Ormsby Pola, son of one of the cornerstone sires under Kanowa, (see above). He was sold to the neighboring herd of Arthur Olsson.

Result: The Olsson herd, due in a definite measure to the purchase of Duke, became the high Stanislaus County Holstein herd for the test year 1940-41. Eight exceeded their dams in production; three equaled their dams; not a single heifer culled for low production.

Now, after use in this comparatively small but high-class herd, the bull in our story has gone into a large unit where his influence will be greatly increased, taking with him a combination of factors - such as an individual of good type, well preserved and producing blood.

Brothers Dairy at Knightsen in Contra Costa County, California. The Messrs. Burroughs also bought two other bulls, making three at one time. One of these is Man-O-War's Last Son, whose blood has been amply proven at Kanowa, resulting in many world's records through the blending of Man-O-War 9th with Duke Piterietje Korndyke Ormsby 15th, pictured above.

The other is a three-year-old, sired by Kanowa Sir Segis (out of our California Dairy Queen), and his dam is a daughter of our proven Dorman bull. A further indication of his worth as a breeder is the fact that he has two maternal sisters testing above 4 percent. Kanowa Herd Sires are in great demand because of the influence of these two proven bulls - Man-O-War and Old Duke.

Decker Brothers, Turlock, California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duke</th>
<th>Pieteritje</th>
<th>Korndyke</th>
<th>Ormsby</th>
<th>15th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Largely Responsible for Kanowa's Success

Two 1,000-lb. Freeman Records in '42

Miss Triune Inka Dutch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 yrs.</th>
<th>71/2 yrs.</th>
<th>31/2 yrs.</th>
<th>1 yr.</th>
<th>41/2 yrs.</th>
<th>2 yrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36,123.2 M.</td>
<td>27,733.5 M.</td>
<td>20,434.5 M.</td>
<td>17,820.9 M.</td>
<td>17,692.0 M.</td>
<td>140,454.2 M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1048.4 F.</td>
<td>874.6 F.</td>
<td>832.1 F.</td>
<td>693.9 F.</td>
<td>691.7 F.</td>
<td>5745.5 F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Julia Triune Segis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11 yrs.</th>
<th>61/2 yrs.</th>
<th>31/2 yrs.</th>
<th>5 yrs.</th>
<th>2 yrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27,599.0 M.</td>
<td>24,321.8 M.</td>
<td>21,062.4 M.</td>
<td>20,210.6 M.</td>
<td>18,426.7 M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1072.8 F.</td>
<td>980.2 F.</td>
<td>817.4 F.</td>
<td>741.8 F.</td>
<td>680.2 F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our Victory Contribution consists of sound promotion of the Holstein breed, increasing production in herds using our sires and our own high output of milk and fat per cow.

E. E. Freeman & Son, Modesto, California

Haskell & Sons
Buy a Borror Sire

The most successful dairy cattle breeders pay special attention to the dam of their herd sire. They look to her for scale, capacity, records, udder, type, and dairy temperament. The recent selection of a young Holstein by J. D. Haskell & Sons of Riverside, Calif., from the Sequoia herd of F. S. Borror & Sons of Springville, brings up this subject in a very fine way.

The dam is one of the most high-priced cows produced at Sequoia. The dam of their herd sire. They look to her for scale, capacity, records, udder, type, and dairy temperament. The recent selection of a young Holstein by J. D. Haskell & Sons of Riverside, Calif., from the Sequoia herd of F. S. Borror & Sons of Springville, brings up this subject in a very fine way.

The dam is one of the most high-priced cows produced at Sequoia - Sequoia Malida Quality, with a record of 607 lbs. fat in 10 months, she a daughter of the proven King Segis Quality De Kol. "Malida" has produced four sons in succession. The oldest is in use in the I. Scaloni herd at Soledad. The second, known as Sequoia Malida Quality De Kol, has been retained in the Sequoia herd as one of the successors to "King Segis." The third is in the herd of Henry Claussen of Gonzales. Now the fourth has gone to another good home where the Haskells will give him an opportunity to prove his worth. In time it will be possible to indicate the influence of "Malida" through her sons in use in these excellent herds, on the basis of increased butterfat.

Pertaining to Kanowa Holsteins

The latest news concerning the Kanowa Holstein herd of Decker Brothers, Turlock, Calif., sustains them in the selection of their present junior sire about to enter service. Frequent announcement has appeared in these columns about their purchase of Cornell Nep...
tune King, bought last June at the top price commanded by a bull calf in the Royal Brentwood sales since 1936.

On December 9th, the dam of this young bull, the 1032-lb. fat Cornell Ormsby Kay, was sold in the Earlville Invitational Sale, back in New York State, for $2025, which is the top price ever paid in the Earlville Pavilion, and incidentally the sale average of $817 was the highest Holstein average since the National Sale of 1920. The purchaser of this cow, regarded one of the extreme top of her breed in the entire country, was the Maple Haven Farm, a new institution at New Paltz, N.Y.

Another development of considerable consequence at Kanowa within the past three weeks is the sale of three Kanowa bulls to one dairy in one order, the purchasers being the Burroughs Brothers of Knightsen in Contra Costa County, Calif., a large dairy where the milking barn accommodates 180 cows at one time.

Many Sales of Wenger Holsteins

Within the past few weeks, G. G. Wenger of Modesto, Calif., has sold over 30 head of his registered Holsteins to new breeders and to repeat customers. The largest single transaction covered 20 bred heifers to Bell-Brook Dairies, Inc., for the unit at Sunnyvale, Calif., the personal selection of Superintendent John Shamberger.

Jos. L. Vieira of Livingston selected four head—a bred heifer, an open heifer, a young cow and bull calf out of one of the top cows of the herd. Creamgold Ormsby 5th. Arthur A. Eggers, Agricultural Instructor at the Modesto High School and Future Farmer Paul Bick of the same chapter, each selected as good heifers as the herd affords.

Bulls have been sold to Frank Rodrigues of Gustine, who took two; one to George Black of Jamestown, and one to Leo Zaro, near Farmington.

Arthur Folger Now Located at Chino, Calif.

Arthur Folger, formerly of the Dairy Department of the College of Agriculture at Davis, and more recently with the Farm Security Administration as Area Director, has taken the position as Head Farmer at the California Institute for Men at Chino. He is deeply engrossed in productive farm activity, so important during the present emergency and the resultant shortage of nearly everything in the line of foods. It is a general farm set-up along diversified lines, with the emphasis on livestock—a small Hereford unit, more steers on feed for the institution's meat supply, a mixed dairy herd with some Holstein foundation females from the Mendocino Hospital herd, plus hogs, poultry and vegetables. More permanent pasture is going in to carry the livestock. And in addition to the Institution, these 2000 acres contribute to the maintenance of five forestry camps.

The U. S. Supreme Court defines "good will" as the "enjoyment of the customer to return to the place where he has been well served."
NO-SCOUR POWDER

No-Scour Powder adds the desired salts and medicinal agents needed to correct abnormalities of the gastro-intestinal tract of the calf. Price $1.00. On sale at your druggist or write direct. Ask for literature.

Stockton Veterinary Supply Co.
Dr. F. H. Saunders, D. V. M.
Supplies for all Livestock Needs
Phone 4-4521 336 E. Lafayette St.
STOCKTON, CALIF.

Sleepy Hollow Holsteins
Six year average on official herd test—529 lbs. fat. Foundation females for sale.
Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Co.
PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA

Pansco Charlotte Fairmount
Now has an index of 736 lbs. fat with 4.2% test on his daughters for sale. His daughters are herd.

F. F. Pellissier & Sons
WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA

Boyd Farm Guernseys
For Sale: Young bulls all by AR sires and out of officially tested dams. Held at prices any dairyman can pay.
Jack Hake, Mgr. Yuba City, Calif.

Golden Butte Guernseys
A few bulls around six months for sale, one by Nobly Born and out of a daughter of Banker's Annie Laurie, a granddaughter of Mr. Danielson.
CLARK STOWE Gridley, Calif.

HEDGESIDE MILKING SHORTHORNS
BULLS—from drop calves to breeding age. Butterfat and show yard records.
W. R. Yarbrough, Maxwell, Calif.

Guernsey Bulls For Sale
The Butter herd offers a selection up to service age, out of cows with records from 450 to 500 lbs. fat and carrying Holstein-Butterfat blood.
W. B. DOTY FRESNO, CALIF.

Cull Beans and Bean Straw for DAIRY CATTLE

By W. M. REGAN
Division of Animal Husbandry
University of California, Davis

Both cull beans and bean straw may be successfully used in the feeding of dairy cattle if their advantages and shortcomings are recognized by the feeder. From the following table it would appear that cull beans have a value somewhat below that of coconut meal and that bean straw is a little better than oat straw.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Total Digestible Protein</th>
<th>Digestible nutrients</th>
<th>Total digestible proteins</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cull beans</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut meal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean Straw</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat Straw</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But as often the case the digestible nutrient content does not tell the entire story. Coconut meal is not only much more palatable than is the ground cull beans but the protein has a considerably higher biological value. Yet when beans comprise not more than 20 per cent of a mixture of otherwise palatable feeds and a roughage such as alfalfa hay that will supplement the deficiencies of the bean protein is used, their feeding value approaches that of coconut meal.

If the bean straw is so fed that the cattle have the opportunity to "pick it over" and reject the coarse and unpalatable portions, and especially if at the same time they have access to good hay, its feeding value is considerably above that of oat straw. The cooking of beans, desirable for certain classes of livestock is not necessary for cattle. The feeding values for these bean wastes are similar for all varieties grown for human consumption.

POLLARD HOLSTEINS

A good place to buy a herd sire or foundation heifers resulting from a definite line-breeding program (Triune Alexina—Supreme Rose.) Led Unit 4, Merced CTA, with 4,765 lbs. fat per cow for year ending in September, and in the lead again this year, on 22 cows including eight first-calf heifers; all but two bred here. Offering a few heifers.

A. C. POLLARD
Rt. 1, Box 90-A Turlow, Calif.

Acknowledgments
The entire membership of our breeders jointly extend to every buyer of Stanislaus Holsteins a word of appreciation for the business and for the tribute implied.

The year 1942 proved to be the best year in the history of the organization, with more cattle sold at better values to a higher quality of dairymen and breeders than have ever before filled their needs from Stanislaus herds.

This means recognition and recognition means encouragement. Our members wish every buyer complete satisfaction with his purchases and extend the assurance that each will make a more earnest effort to continually breed better cattle, more desirable in type, higher in production and richer in inheritance that they may pass these virtues on to other herds.

Stanislaus Holsteins MUST be good Holsteins.
GUERNSEY BREEDING
Engages Three Generations Of the Stowe Family

With the purchase of a small but select foundation herd from the Washington herds of Frederick Brothers of Bow and D.W. Barclay of Burlington, back in 1935, the Golden Butte Guernsey herd came into existence - a tribute to the progressive aims of the owner - Clark Stowe of Gridley, Calif. Later, purchases were made from such prominent herds as McCloud Milk Farms, Barneget Ranch, Boyd Farms, Brant Rancho, Brown Ranch, S. M. Stowe, Stowe Brothers, Farm, Lehman Hill Dairy, Rancho Nicasio and San Carlos Dairy. These selections were made chiefly through the annual sales of the California Guernsey Cattle Club. Thus, there has been brought into this new unit the get of many of the most impressive sires in the state - important from the Guernsey point of view, for this herd extends the frontier of the breed northward into Butte County.

Since human qualities in the final analysis determine animal progress, let's talk about the Stowe family for a moment. Individually becoming apparent as one approaches the farm, a well kept, completely equipped and efficiently operated place with the majestic Buttes in the background. The visitor soon gets a very proper impression - that this is a family institution and as such it preserves the traditions of the best in rural living. Clark Stowe is an energetic student of his business of farming and dairying with registered Guernseys. The senior sire is immediately kept by Mrs. Stowe, who is a genuine home-maker and with her husband they live a companionable life with and for their children.

Their son and daughter, Marvin and Marjorie, have been showing 4-H dairy calves together for the past five years, using calves from their father's herd and later fitting calves which they bought in their own right from other breeders. They have won many prizes, and successfully competed at the state fair. Their interest in the herd is highly personal.

To lend further emphasis to the family aspect, the grandfather, F. G. Stowe, now 77 years young, makes a near full hand in the dairy barn and other chores about the place. Three generations, all working together harmoniously and purposefully, carrying on in the production of food for victory without complaint. Such is the foundation of human qualities upon which the Butte Guernsey herd is being erected.

Already, breeders and dairymen are drawing upon this herd for young sires, which leads to the policy of line-breeding which has been adopted by Mr. Stowe. As indicated in a forward paragraph, the blood which came into the female foundation represents many lines, but the two sires in use have considerable in common and by employing one of the daughters of the other the herd can in due process be produced to a common denominator.

The senior sire is Western Glow Rex, a maternal brother to the senior sire, the dam being a daughter of Darigold Prince, sire of Western Glow Noblewoman, sire of Western Glow Nobly Born. "Rex" gets new and popular eastern blood through his sire, McDonald Farms Developer by Foremost Prediction. "Developer" daughters made up the bulk of the 17 heifers which went into the Boeing herd from Frederick Brothers.

This combination of a fine beginning and an objective breeding program promises much for the breed in the Golden Butte herd.

Boys of high school age are learning to milk in an apprenticeship system established and conducted by the unions. On some dairies they get $2 per day for a period of two or three weeks. One dollar they keep and the other dollar is retained by the union until the union dues have been paid. In this period of time it is said that they are able to handle a full string at full pay.
Opportunity

Today there is an opportunity for all of our milk goat breeders. The demand from the general public has suddenly increased. This department has had a number of letters and telephone calls, asking where dairy goats can be procured. Our inquiries among breeders near at hand have resulted in the information that they have none for sale. They are short of milk right now.

This is too bad, for it is an opening to prove to many that a good doe can provide milk for a family, that the milk is good, that it has no peculiar flavor or odor when properly cared for, and that the prejudice against goats is not well founded.

It might be wise to do as many cow dairy men are doing today and sacrifice a good individual for the sake of spreading the practice of using goats in the United States, as they have been used for many centuries in almost every other country.

Advertising the merits of goats rather than advertising the goat milk, we think would pay long-time dividends right now. Put the facts before the public, tell it when you will have does for sale and what they will produce. Tell them of doe kids which will be available, and when, and how soon they will come in milk.

This is the wise thing to do right now. There is an opening for an entering wedge into the indifference and prejudice of the general public.

Mrs. F. N. Craver, Del Norte Goatery, El Paso, Texas, writes that they have bought a purebred Jersey heifer from Pelham, Ga. She is to furnish the family with butter. "We do not go into for cows," says Mrs. Craver, "but we do believe in the best bred stock and figure that the best does not cost any more to feed than the poor variety."

The Cravers breed French Alpines and their new crop of kids will be arriving soon. Three of their does have completed official records, one of them making over 2200 lbs. in seven months as a two-year-old.

L. J. Fillmore, Mt. Lassen Goat Dairy, calls attention to the copy of the advertisement in his recent number. It read, "bred does and kids." Kids are not bred. We hope nobody wrote to or called on the Fillmore establishment for a bred kid.

One of the constructive letters received is from Corrine Agate at Mendford, Ore. She writes: "Why should people travel all the way from San Diego to try to buy my stock when there are plenty of good goats right under their noses? We can be of infinite help to our industry and to the public, be indirectly assisting the war effort and saving expense of transportation, besides giving each other 'a friendly hand' by directing all inquiries to the nearest breeder.

"Write us your needs, what you expect to pay, and we will do all we can to help you find just that goat as near to your door as we can locate it. Come on, fellow breeders, ask Nubians, Toggenburgs, French Alpines and Rock Alpines. Let's get going on the club for selling purchasers the best goat nearest to them."

The Agates are breeders of Toggenbergs.
A Good Cow Is... NEVER TOO OLD

A new record for "Grandmas" in the dairy herds of the world—that's the mark set last month by a 13-year-old Jersey in the Puget Sound country of Washington.

She is Silken Vive Glow Dinah, in the herd of Ralph W. Keller, of Redmond, Wash. On Dec. 4, she completed a 365-day Register of Merit Record on twice daily milking with an output of 17,336 lbs. milk, 1018.77 lbs. butterfat, a 5.88% test.

On inquiry by Western Livestock Journal, breed association officials representing Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey cattle declared that never had a cow in their registries made a 1000-lb. fat record on twice-daily milking, starting their lactation after reaching 12 years of age. Indeed the number of cows of any age to top the half-ton mark in fat production on two-time milking does not loom large in the record books.

Silken Vive Glow Dinah had enjoyed what would have been a full life to most registered cows before completing her latest amazing record. She was 12 years, two months old when she started the test. In 1940, she was made Washington State Dairy Queen of the Jersey Breed and displayed in a fancy box stall at the Western Washington Fair at Puyallup, in honor of her record as a high producer and dam of outstanding calves. Just before that, she had completed a D.H.I.A. test of 919 lbs. of fat in 338 days on twice daily milking and under quite ordinary farm care. In the last four years, she has given birth to her calves within a week of November 24 and has other D.H.I.A. records of 750.5 lbs. fat and 1012 lbs. fat as proof that her latest achievement is no flash in the pan.

Silken Vive Glow Dinah is sired by Graymere Hustler, a bull bred by Warren Gray of Marion, Ore. Her dam was Orange. In 1943, best wishes for the New Year in a right good way—with foundations of Orange Blossom Jerseys! Our neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. James Clapp who are extensively interested in Polled Herefords, bought three top cows. One is a daughter of Wonderful Stuff, another a daughter of Design's Oxford Raleigh (son of Design's Fern Oxford), and the third is a double granddaughter of Successor's Jest.

From Poway in San Diego County came the Frost Brothers and their sister, Mrs. Roden, to buy four for their Pleasant Fields Farm, well known as the home of prize-winning Berkshires. Sires of the Pleasant Field selections are Master Felstead, Design's Majesty Observer, Marymont Noble Heritage and Design You'll Do's Volunteer.

We are proud that folks of such caliber have honored us. We welcome them to Jerseys and wish them pleasure and profit from the breed.

Orange Blossom Jerseys

Orange Blossom Jerseys

Ontario, California

C. C. MOSELEY, Owner

PAUL SPARROW, Mgr.
Emwood Jerseys

Silken Vive Glow, tracing back in the third generation Vive La France, once world’s record cow.
Mr. Keller is a school principal in Tacoma, Wash., and with the help of his young sons operates his 50-year-old farm at Redmond as much more than just a side line. He milks a herd of 50 Jerseys, most of which are purebreds. Milking was done by hand until last May, when labor shortages made it expedient for him to install two milking machine units. Now the boys do the milking.

The farm has 200 acres in meadow and pasture. Three years ago the Keller Jerseys led all herds in the state for high herd average butterfat production among herds under D.H.I.A. test. Mr. Keller attributes his high production to breeding along production-proved lines, together with liberal feeding and culling carefully to rid the herd of boarder cows. He mixes his own feed rations.

Besides the record contributed by “Dinah” the Keller herd has also been honored during the past year for the output of a four-year-old, Blossom May of Redmond. She established a new state record in the C.C. class in 12 months, then went on to complete the year with a production of 885.72 lbs. fat to win Silver, Gold and Medal of Merit Awards from the American Jersey Cattle Club. Officials of the Jersey organization told Mr. Keller that the young cow was the only animal ever to receive this three awards in one year on two-time milking and the youngest Medal of Merit cow ever to receive the award on two-time milking.

Guy Miller Elected State Jersey President

In spite of restricted transportation, leading breeders of the California Jersey Cattle Club met in Stockton Dec. 28, to hold their 21st annual meeting.

The group, under the leadership of President Henry Tate, Paso Robles, adopted a program for 1943 designed to increase dairy production, through proper feeding, more careful herd management and the use of bulls with known production backing. Producers testing and herd classification for type were commended as efficiency measures. A state consignment sale of Jerseys will be held if conditions so warrant. Continued aid to 4-H Clubs and Future Farmer Associations will be given.

Guy Miller, veteran Jersey breeder of Modesto, was selected to succeed Mr. Tate as president. E. E. Greenough of Merced and George Drumm of California State Polytechnic, San Luis Obispo, were reelected vice president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

Neil McPherson, Jersey Creamline fieldman for California, reported that the 28 Victory bulls donated by the breeders of purebred Jerseys and awarded in August to grade dairymen of the state had done a great deal in calling the dairymen’s attention to the value of using purebred bulls. Final results will come, he said, when daughters of the bulls come into production.

Extension Dairymen G. E. Gordon and D. T. Batchelder, University of California Extension Service, Berkeley, discussed the plight of the dairymen today. Mr. Gordon emphasized that it is unfortunate that the public is not better informed relative to the splendid efforts being made by the dairymen to meet the growing demand for milk and milk products.

For Sale—Price $400
Charla’s Blonde Observer

Dropped Aug. 7, 1939. Classified “Good Plus.” Two-Star Bull with 16 credits. Sold Color. 1st Prize Senior Yearling at Western Washington Fair, Puyallup, and at Pacific International Livestock Exposition, 1941. His Dam—Charla’s Wants 1127558, classified “Excellent” Silver Medal Star Cow with an M. E. record of 820 lbs. of butterfat, 6.00% test. Grand Champion at Dairy Cattle Congress, 1942, and at Missouri, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois State Fairs in 1941. A daughter of Blonde’s Golden Lad, Gold and Silver Medal Tested Sire rating 731.04. She is on test at the present time and in 214 days has produced 536.86 lbs. of butterfat.

His sire—Blonde Observer 340484, serving at University of Missouri, has several daughters with D.H.I.A. records over 600 lbs. His first daughter to complete on R.O.M. record made 540 lbs. fat as a four-year-old. His sire Blonde’s Potentate Temp. is a Gold and Silver Medal Tested Sire rating 681.34 lbs. of butterfat. His dam, Blonde Lad’s Beatrice, is classified “Very Good” and has a Medal of Merit record of 794.79 lbs. of butterfat. He is a State Champion 305 days, all ages.

Lawbrook Jersey Farms
Rt. 1, Gresham, Oregon

STAN ISLAUS JERSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

The members listed below have breeding stock for sale.

SHIELDS JERSEY FARM

Purchased over 20 years ago on careful selections from leading families with type and high production. Cows close up to great animals from leading herds in the farm. L. W. Renne, East Nicolaus—Peter J. Shields

LOCUST ACRES JERSEYS
Harry McComas

Where Volunteer Signal Knight mated with San Alis Nubile. He is increasing production. Bulls by both sires for sale.

Did you know that Western Livestock Journal carries six and a half times as much livestock advertising as all other western publications combined?

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
increased demand for milk. He stated that "no group taken as a whole, have a greater opportunity or more ability to keep their feet on the ground with a sound philosophy of leadership than breeders of purebred cattle."

Prof. Batchelder indicated that the turnover of 60 dairy testing supervisors during the year indicated one of the difficulties being encountered in carrying on the testing work.

Directors elected to govern the State Association were: Northern division, Wilson Elliott, La Plata; Southern division, Jack Polzin, Chino; Paul Sparrow, Ontario; Eimer Ritner, Santa Ana; Central division, A, Lindsay, Elk Grove; E. E. Greenough, Merced; Vernon Neal, Petaluma; George L. Hussey, Hanford; L. M. DuCommun, Napa; Guy Miller, Montana; H. H. Fountain, Paso Robles; and George Drumm, San Luis Obispo.

The Jersey consignment sale committee included J. H. Sawyer, Galt, chairman; W. J. Mack, Pleasanton; Jack Polzin, Chino; Nelson C. Bowles, Eureka; George Hussey, Hanford; and Vernon Thornburg, Turlock.

**Significant Sales of Orange Blossom Jerseys**

Mrs. J. N. Clapp of Rolling Ridge Ranch at Chino, Calif., believes in utility Christmas gifts. Following the recent official classification day at Orange Blossom Farm near Ontario, she visited that institution and purchased an excellent registered Jersey cow which was delivered by Manager Paul Sparrow on Christmas morning for presentation to her husband, thus adding to the complement of superior livestock with which Mr. and Mrs. Clapp have long been identified both in Washington and California.

The cow selected is the six-year-old Successor’s Forward Princess, a granddaughter of Successor’s Jest, one of the great sires at Cranberry Run Farm, Youngstown, Ohio. She carries the service of the junior sire at Orange Blossom—Marie’s Boy Designer—whose dam, Marryvale Isabel Marie, scored 94 in the recent classification while milking heavily. In fact, in the first 67 days of her present lactation she produced 360 lbs. fat from 3375 lbs. milk.

Rolling Ridge, the California home of the Clapps acquired about a year ago, was formerly known as Sierra Vista Stock Farm. Recently they purchased an unusual foundation of Polled Hereford cattle from the Fred E. Vanderhoof herd, as announced in the December Western Livestock Journal.

Mr. Sparrow also reports another fine sale to people in attendance on Classification Day. Four foundation females have gone as a new unit to the Frost Brothers and their sister, Mrs. Wm. D. Roden, owners of Pleasant Fields Farm at Poway, Calif., in San Diego County. The Frosts are large producers of pork and breeders of registered Berkshires. This purchase included Marymont Wonderful, on register of merit test and averaging well over 50 lbs. fat per month, in calf to the celebrated Domino of Oaklands; Poppy Fieldsted, a beautiful four-year-old daughter of Master Fieldsted by Longfield Jester, also in calf to Domino, and two young cows of Design breeders—Design’s Majestic Daisy and Design’s Volunteer Jessica—in calf to the junior herd sire, Marie’s Boy Designer.

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**BY F. B. MORRISON**

Prof. of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition  
Cornell University

FEEDS AND FEEDING presents in simple language both the science and the practice of feeding and caring for farm animals. Full information is given about the composition, the uses, and the value of all feeding stuffs that are important for livestock in this country.

Emphasis is placed on the vital discoveries in animal nutrition that have been made during recent years. There is a chapter of more than 50 pages on "Proteins—Minerals—Vitamins," and these important subjects are also discussed in the chapters dealing with each class of livestock.

The Twentieth edition of FEEDS AND FEEDING contains 1,030 pages of text, with 200 plate insert illustrations in addition. The book weighs almost five pounds when packed for shipment.

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**For Victory...!**  
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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**Back for More Jerseys**

**Sunshine Farm**

E. E. Greenough  
Merced, California  
Phone 3-F-2

In October of 1935 we sold Roy T. Miksch of Visalia, Calif., his first Sunshine bull. Since that time he has bought three others, the last two being: Blonde Diplomat of Sunshine Farm, by the 4-star Blonde Golden Lad 2d and out of dam by Diplomat of SF, whose rating is 625 lbs. fat on 15 tested daughters; October of Sunshine Farm, a son of Twinkle Volunteer W 5F and October Maid of SF, a daughter of Comet of SF, whose rating is 621 lbs. fat on 23 tested daughters.
Western Livestock Journal's

Horse of the Month

APRIL CHIEF

Owned by Mrs. Mary Briggs
Horses and Horsemen
Edited by Bill Smale

With the arrival of 1943, we have closed another chapter in the history of the horse business in the western country, a chapter that will not be soon forgotten, for it has brought about many changes in the conditions surrounding the production and use of horses in this area.

Horse shows have been discontinued as a war measure, and it has been necessary under present conditions, for many reasons, not the least of which is the feeling that they are not essential. Small shows have taken the place of larger ones and a new type of real enthusiasm now exists in the minds of all horsemen.

Utility horses have come to the front and are serving a real purpose in helping produce and distribute food for victory. Don't underestimate the true value of such horses, for they are doing a job which no other type of livestock can perform, and are doing it efficiently on the ranches, farms and in many cities.

Breeding farms for all types of horses are becoming more important, and horsemen are now realizing the true need for breeding and raising good purebred horses in their own states instead of bringing in all replacements. To foster this development, many outstanding young stallions have been brought into service from southern and eastern states, which promise to accomplish much in the improvement of all horses in general in this part of the country.

There is little discrimination as to the type of horse breeding that is being done. With American Saddle Horses and Thoroughbreds, enthusiasm is shown to develop better individuals through the war period by breeding the best foundation of the breeds which have up to this time been used for shows and racing.

Clear optimism is shown by all of the writers in this, our eighth annual stallion issue, for the continuation of interest and profitable execution of horse breeding in the western country. Each one points out a different reason for this feeling and all are based on sound sense accumulated from years of observation of the horse business.

It is getting to a place where the raising of horses can legitimately be called a business, a condition which is unique to this period. Mostly, however, does this condition exist in the utility types of horses. There is still considerable doubt as to the ability of American Saddle Horse and Thoroughbred breeders to show black ink through the war, but the feeling is definite that after the war, there will be a definite place for each of these breeds, and that demand will surpass all previous conditions.

From my point of view, the future demand for these two breeds depends much upon the groundwork laid now to have a firm, sound, fair and pleasant foundation to the uses to which each of the breeds will be put after the war. New stable owners will have to be shown real reasons why they should have such stables, that these reasons cannot be thwarted once they have entered the business, or they will be short-lived enthusiasts. Neither should the horse business be placed entirely upon the basis of dollars to be garnered from showing or racing, for that is not the real reason for having the shows or racing.

Think of the beginning horseman and there you will find the true foundation for the horse business, in fact all horse activity - sportsmanship. There is the real thing which will build a future to horse enthusiasm.

One thing is proved beyond a doubt in the presentation of this stallion number, that people are becoming increasingly cognizant of the value of using good purebred stallions of each breed, and are finding that each horse has a particular niche where they are best suited, and that if you want a horse for a certain purpose, breed the kind that will do that job to the best advantage. There is no best breed of horse, there never was! Each has his own calling.

Horses will always have a place in our lives and will always serve a definite purpose. Nor do we want it to be any other way. Indeed the horse with his loyalty, consistent performance ability and capacity to carry on under all conditions have given strength and enthusiasm to many a man, when he needed them the most.

Horse of the Month

As Horse of the Month for our eighth annual Stallion Issue, we present April Chief, the American Saddle stallion owned by Mrs. Mary Briggs of Sherman Oaks, Calif.

April Chief is a rich chestnut standing 15.2 hands, with his only marking a white stocking on his left hind leg. He was foaled in January, 1934.

He comes from the cross of two well known horses in the show rings of the Pacific Coast, with his sire being Herion Chief 9994 and his dam April Showers 8888. Herion Chief is sired by Marshall McDonald by McDonald Chief by Rex McDonald, Herion Chief's dam was bred to Thomas King by Thomas King and his dam was Queen Bricker by Glorstar by Blue Jeans.

In the show ring April Chief has stood well, both for his present owner and his former owner, Roy Robinson, of Woodland, Calif. He has good action all around, in particular a good walk and trot and a slow, easy canter.

He is now being trained by Charles Travis of Rancho Alamo, Van Nuys, Calif., where he will stand at stud this season.

January 15, 1943

Heads Up!
GOOD MORGANS
HAVE GOOD HEADS

Standing at Stud
Montabell Gift Calabasas Gift
8 Years, Stands 15.1 Coming 3, Stands 15
1130 Lbs. 1000 Lbs.

Montabell Gift
CALABASAS GIFT
T HE MORGAN is a proud horse. He has filled the needs of man since the first of the line was foaled back in 1789.

He has hauled logs, stone boats, plows and barges. He has trotted and raced and broken track records. He has taken the Doctor to his patients and the family to Church.

Our fathers rode him for pleasure and fought from his back in each of our country's wars.

He opened the West and now works its cattle. He is proud, he is gentle and willing to do. He will win you blue ribbons at the Country Fair and do it again in Kentucky or Madison Square Garden.

All of this in one horse! It is written in the records. Perhaps you will find others that are equally as good, but try to find a better horse.

You are invited to visit the home of these two Morgan stallions at the O. C. Foster Ranch, any Saturday or Sunday, at 23251 Valmar Road, Calabasas, Calif.
STALLIONS OF AMERICA

Sires developed by Colonials fit the need
Through their descendents in time of war

By LOUIS TAYLOR

For years the man who bred a mare or two chiefly because a horseman can't reform, wrote his accounts in the red, if he had the fortitude to write them at all. In 1942 and '43 he is finding the story quite different. He and his more impressive brothers on a larger scale are finding good, serviceable horses an asset. Will this condition prevail? How long can a breeder count on a good market? Is it safe to breed mares now on the speculation that there will still be a market when their colts reach maturity? All these questions hinge on the type of horse produced; they therefore hinge largely on the choice of a stallion.

To arrive at a conclusion about the type or types to produce and the stallion that will do the most to get the job done, let's look at the current situation a little more closely.

Horses fight on the United States home front in this war. This is a new role. New even in World War II. In the conquest of Poland, according to our own Col. E. N. Hardy (in address to the Horse and Mule Association of America, Dec. 4, 1940, reprinted by that association) Germany used more than 200,000 horses, and this large number made possible the pace of advance of the attacking armies. Col. Hardy gives this statement as a quotation of a German report. Col. Hardy also reports that 791,000 horses were used in the campaigns in Flanders and France in 1940; and he called attention to the fact that Japan as a result of lessons learned in Manchuria through miscalculation in mechanization, "greatly augmented her animal components—and plans on using for breeding something like 5000 stallions by 1945, a government-operated plan." Italy, according to Col. Hardy, learned a similar lesson in Ethiopia and learned it again in Greece.

In spite of all this, however, it does look as though the United States has devised methods that largely eliminate the use of horses on the fighting front. But on the other hand, we have never experienced a time when the increased use of horses on the home front was so vital a factor in winning a war as it is today. This is, of course, not without its comic relief. In Louisville, Ky., one hears reports of vehicles that seemingly stepped out of museums. One such vehicle, drawn by an animal with a set tail and a show ring record, is used to convey young socialites to and from school, being safely driven by one of them.

However, it is in the field of real necessity that the horse is playing a vital part in our war effort. By the use of horses in deliveries, many large cities have cut tire use in the dairy industry almost in half. In cattle country herds are being driven whenever possible in order to save trucking. In two of the copper towns of Arizona (and there are probably others) horses are being used by miners for transportation to work. These are only a few samples of the numerous jobs being filled by horses in the emergency.

So it would appear that the present market points to a horse that can be used by his owner rather than viewed by his owner. Speed, style and color are valuable qualities in any horse, but none of them alone will meet the needs of any considerable number of buyers. The present condition in the horse market is of course caused by the war, which we all pray will be of short duration, but the emergency is teaching many people young and old the truth of Winston Churchill's statement, "No hour spent on a horse is an hour lost." It is making

G. W. WIGGITT
1704 Ventura Ave., Ventura, Calif.
horses out of a lot of hitherto exclusively machine-minded people; and once a horseman, always a horseman (though not every man who owns or rides a horse is a horseman).

Just how long present conditions will prevail nobody can tell, but it is safe to say that good market for serviceable horses will prevail indefinitely. The breeder of good, serviceable horses will not, as has been the case for the past few decades, have to put them on a market from which all the money has been drained by a few animals for race track and show ring.

As to the type of animal to be produced and the stallion to get him, we have not far to look. As I pointed out in Western Livestock Journal for November and in "The Horse America Made," a book soon to be released by the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, the intelligent, hardy, easy-riding, easy-keeping type of horse which long made the title Kentucky-bred in the horse world the equivalent of Sterling silver, was originated in our country in pre-revolutionary days about a century before the first English "Thoroughbred" was imported. The type was evolved and kept intact as the white man moved westward. The horse America made, made America. In the dark and bloody days of Kentucky the horse America made played a major role, and as settled agriculture spread throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, the horse that fought the Indians pulled the plough. The early Kentucky farmer was a connoisseur of horses. He did not keep many, so what he kept had to be good and of the strains he knew. The mare that curried the family to church and followed the hounds also had to produce good mule colts on occasion.

During the Civil War, General Morgan accomplished feats that no cavalry had or has ever surpassed. The horses he impressed in Ohio and Indiana, some of them fashionable strains currently imported, were in such an order, never lasting more than a day or two, and often succumbing after a ride of eight or 10 hours (words of Gen Duke, an eye witness). Morgan's horses were of the good old American breed.

What has all this to do with picking a stallion in 1943? Simply this: We have in America developed a horse that is made to order for our needs. The identity of the various strains has been kept. Whether a stallion be called Standard-bred, American Saddle Horse or Tennessee Walking Horse is of less importance than that he carries the blood of Gain's Denmark, Justin Morgan, Copperbottom, the Bellfounders (or, as a recent Quarter Horse commentary spells it, Belle Founder) Hambletonian 10, Rex McDonald, Harrison Chief, and others of that galaxy stemming from great Colonial blood of the days of Governor Nichols, who established the New Market courses in New York in 1653. That a stallion carries the blood of those strains means that he is sufficiently intensely bred to be prepotent (that is, there is line-breeding and in-breeding behind him, because those strains were so used by old horsemen in making our great American horses).

This great, American Colonial blood is to be found in all the great American breeds. Often great animals occurring in different breeds simultaneously all stem from the same great ancestor. For example, Rex McDonald, an American Saddle Horse, had as a great grandsire Washington Denmark, who was both a grandson and great grandson of Cockspur. The blood of Cockspur is also to be found in some of the record-breaking trotters and pacers in the Standard-bred registry. Also, Copperbottom, a Colonial type and one of the foundation sires of the American Saddle Horse, contributed to other breeds as well as to the American Saddle Horse. A similar breadth of influence occurred in the case of Bellfounder (the dam of Bourbon Chief was a Bellfounder mare). So we see that America's blend of equine blood makes America's great breeds, which are, therefore, related.

The colt from the great American families will be hardy, easy-keeping, easy-riding and intelligent and will be useful wherever he may be. No other horse in the world has become pre-eminent in so many fields. To name only one of countless illustrations it happened that five grandchildren and one great grandson of Rex McDonald achieved international fame within a few years and in widely different fields. They were Lou Gano, Champion roadster in the United States and England; Joe Ayleshire and Suzanne, two outstanding horses on our Olympic team; Rex Rydlek, the five-gaited show winner that was incidentally famous for his winnings in two U. S. Cavalry annual endurance rides, and Don, who in his 14th year against contestants from all over the world gathered together at Madison Square Gar-
Gas Masks and All Horses and riders on maneuvers, carry out combat conditions, carrying all the necessary fighting equipment and prepared for anything, including a possible gas attack.

At Fort Riley

Despite wartime restrictions, the Cavalry School Hunt, Fort Riley, Kans., continues to thrive. Each Sunday, the officers, their wives and children ride to hounds, whenever military duties permit, under the leadership of Col. John C. MacDonald, M.F.H. (Master of Foxhounds), of the Cavalry School Hunt.

The pack, whose foundation traces to a group of hounds imported from Coblenz, Germany in 1919 by Major Gen. Henry T. Allen and presented to the Hunt, are noted for their speed and endurance. They have the reputation of outrunning the hunters in the open field. Since their importation from Germany, strains of American and English packs have been introduced into the original group.

Almost every breed of horse is represented in the Hunt. In addition to Thoroughbreds, there are Saddlebreds, Standardbreds and some regular army mounts. Despite this, the Thoroughbred predominates in the greatest number.

The Cavalry School Hunt is a member of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association and the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America. The staff includes: Master of Foxhounds, Col. John C. MacDonald, Cavalry; Honorary Secretary, Lt. Col. John H. Stodter, Cavalry; Honorary Whipper-in: Col. Marion Carson, Cavalry; Lt. Col. William B. Mershon, Jr., Cavalry; Lt. Col. William H. Greear, Cavalry; Lt. Col. James B. Corbet, Cavalry; Capt. Walter R. Taylor, Cavalry; Capt. Ford E. Young, Jr., Cavalry; Lieut. Arthur S. Laundon, Cavalry.—Eddie McGowan.

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Horse breeders have for generations accepted the belief that mares conceive most readily to services during the foal heat from 7 to 12 days after foaling. Recently serious minded horse breeders and veterinarians have questioned the value of this traditional practice and begun careful studies of the actual results of breeding at later heat periods. As is so often the case with traditions in animal disease, the results have not only upset the tradition but actually have shown much evidence to indicate that breedings on the foal heat are more liable to be followed by abortions, dead and diseased foals, retained placenta, and temporary or permanent sterility. In a recent investigation of 283 mares bred on the ninth day, only 43% conceived and of these 12.8% aborted, 7.3% had foals with navel ill, 29.1% of 130 mares bred on the ninth day conceived to a single service, only one aborted, one had a foal with navel ill, 20% retained the placenta longer than six hours, and seven failed to breed the next year. These figures become even more significant when one considers that the mares bred on the ninth day were considered healthy whereas those allowed to skip the foal heat were regarded as poor breeding risks. Obviously tradition is misleading and poorly informed for the rate of conception is considerably lower in those mares bred back on the foal heat.

Theoretically a perfectly healthy foaling mare can be bred on the foal heat to a perfectly healthy stallion and entirely normal conception results, but this ideal is difficult to achieve. Some of the danger signals which indicate potentially dangerous infection and should warn the breeder to omit service at the foal heat may be listed as follows: (1) abortion, (2) dead or diseased foals. Some foals may be sick at birth, other sicken in the first week of life with swollen joints, lack of appetite, dullness and fever, (3) early constipation in the foal, (4) placenta retained longer than six hours, and (5) mare discharges from the vulva abnormally in the first week after foaling. If any of these conditions prevail, the mare should definitely be withheld from service on the foal heat.

There are two further criteria by which the owner may at the time of foaling determine in a fairly accurate measure the degree of infection present and hence the advisability of breeding on the foal heat. It has been determined that in general the longer the duration of pregnancy in the mare the greater the degree of infection. For example, dead and diseased foals are carried longer than normal ones. Therefore, if the pregnancy is prolonged over the ideal of 337 days, it is highly probable that some degree of infection is present and that the mare should not be bred on the foal heat. The second immediate criterion of the degree of infection is the examination of the placenta after it is dropped. Throughout the major portion of the pregnancy the placenta is in intimate contact with the uterus, consequently any infection or disease of the uterus is accurately mirrored on the placenta.

Most mares unless badly diseased tend to clear up minor infections naturally with a period of sexual rest, adequate feed and good handling. Many breeders are of the opinion that if mares are not bred on the foal heat, they are difficult to find in heat later, especially when they are milking heavily. The use of a good teaser will usually find these mares in heat and if they are bred where they can see their foal no difficulty is encountered. If they do actually fail to come in heat, they should not be bred anyway until the true cause is determined and corrected by qualified professional attention.

Young Offerings

L. W. Van Vleet, owner of the widely known Van Vleet Arabian Stud at Denver, Colo., writes that he has a number of interesting weanlings for sale from his registered Arabian mares and out of his top Arab stallions. These colts will be useful in the future to develop new bloodlines of Arabians in many areas of the western country.
Country Encinas No. 29302
This mare has a particularly dainty way of going with lots of speed and animation. She is sired by Country Gentleman and out of Encinas Peavine, being a full sister to Country Encino. She was foaled May 14, 1939, and has never been defeated in breeding classes. She was the winner of the open mare class at the 1942 Flintridge show. Picture taken as a three-year-old. Roy Register up.

Breed To a Proven Sire—Country Gentleman—Fee $75
Country Gentleman can be seen at the ranch, 190th Street and Western Avenue. He will stand to approved mares and arrangements will be handled through the office, 735 South Wall Street, Los Angeles. Phone TUcker 4108.

T. H. Wright, Owner
Country Encino No. 18361

A brilliant colt of distinct quality and worlds of action. He is sired by our stallion Country Gentleman and out of Encinas Peavine. Country Encino was foaled April 25, 1940. He has never been defeated in breeding classes and was a winner of 8 classes as a weanling. This picture was taken as a two-year-old.

Country Gentleman — The Sire of Quality Colts

Country Gentleman will stand at stud to approved mares this year at our ranch. Breed to a horse that is making a great reputation as a sire of show colts.

T. H. Wright, Owner
MORE HORSES NEEDED...

Requirements for useful horses and mules
In western country means good demand

By WAYNE DINSMORE

Secretary of the Horse & Mule Association of America

Chicago, Ill.

T

he eight Mountain and three Pacific Coast states comprise 39% of the total land area of the United States, about 25% of its farm land, less than 10% of the crop land harvested in 1939. It is somewhat surprising to note that the eight mountain states have 31.6% of their total land area in farms and ranches while only 30.7% of the three Pacific Coast states' land area is in farms and ranches.

These figures, from the census of the United States, 1935 and 1940, confirm what many Westerners already know—a very small percentage of the total land area in the West is devoted to crops that are harvested. Of the 753 million acres total land area determined from states, only 263 million acres were in farms and ranches, and only 31 million acres of this was in crops harvested in 1939. In other words, about one-third of the total land area was in farms and ranches, and less than 12 acres out of every 100 acres in farms and ranches were in crops harvested in 1939.

This means that most of the area in farms and ranches was in pasture—mainly range pasture—so, it is not surprising to learn from estimates of the U.S.D.A. that 18% of all cattle and 44% of all sheep in the United States, Jan. 1, 1942, were in 11 Western states.

The estimated 12 million cattle and 25 million sheep in the 11 Western states do not confine themselves wholly to land in farms and ranches, however, for there is much grazing on public domain, especially in National Forests.

Horses and mules needed to operate the crop land harvested, and to care for the sheep and cattle in the 11 Western states, can readily be determined from the experience of farmers and ranchers.

Good farmers know they can operate land with one able work horse or mule for each 25 acres harvested—so 1,256,079 work animals would tend the crop land, even if no tractors were used. Census figures for April 1, 1940, reported 163,617 tractors in said 11 Western states, however, and as each tractor is counted as equivalent to two work animals (more in the Pacific Coast states where many 30 and 60 horse power Caterpillars are used) it is obvious that the tractors used will reduce work animals needed to approximately 925,445 head.

Exhaustive inquiries made during the past year by the writer leads to the conclusion that owners of range cattle require 16, 20 or 25 riding horses per 1000 range cattle. We have previously noted that the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates Jan. 1, 1942, show that the 11 Western states had approximately 12 million cattle, of which about two and a half million were milk cows. Most of the cattle, other than milk stock, are on ranges, and on the conservative estimate mentioned—20 riding horses per 1000 range cattle—it will take 190,000 riding horses to handle them.

It has also been determined that sheep owners require three animals (riding, pack, and camp tender horses and mules) for each 2000 head of sheep. The U.S.D.A. estimates Jan. 1, 1942, are for about 25 million sheep, which means that 75,000 more work animals—at least half of them riding horses—are needed to handle the sheep.

Summing up the needs of the Western states, we can fairly conclude that 950,000 work or pack animals, and 210,000 riding horses, are the absolute minimum needed, even when tractors available are taken into account—making a total needed of about 1,160,000 effective animals to work in harness or under saddle, without including horses kept purely for pleasure, or for use of dudens on dude ranches. When these are taken into account, the total will run to at least 1,200,000 head—and all figures are on the conservative side.

In addition to this however, we have to take into account sales of work and riding animals from the 11 Western states to states further east, which it is safe to estimate are at least 50,000 head per year. It follows therefore, that there should be enough foals dropped annually to provide 350,000 head that will arrive at three years of age. As the losses during the first season are considerable—about 15%—with some subsequent loss before they are 36 months old, it is probable that there should be at least 200,000 foals dropped annually to insure 150,000 head reaching three years of age. Young stock which should be in exist-
ence to provide the replacements needed will therefore figure out at about 170,000 foals six months old, 160,000 yearlings and 155,000 of the two-year-olds rising three, or about 500,000 head; to say nothing of brood mares not worked in harness or under saddle, and the sires, stallions and jacks.

This totals about 1,700,000 head as the absolute rock bottom requirements of the 11 Western states to operate farms and ranches and maintain the needed horse and mule population. The U.S.D.A. estimates for Jan. 1, 1942, indicate there were only 1,488,000 horses and 73,000 mules, or 1,561,000 head in all—about 140,000 head below the minimum levels suggested above.

The U.S.D.A. estimates of Jan. 1, 1942, however, disclose only 114,000 foals dropped in 1941, and 117,000 yearlings—so it is evident that young stock in existence is not enough to maintain replacements needed.

These facts—not wishful thinking—therefore justify a cheerful outlook by men who have good horses and mules. Prices are rising, slowly but surely, and demand for good work and riding stock is gaining, especially for horses that can stand hard riding after cattle on the ranges. Pleasure horses, kept mainly for show, are not in demand and prices have been declining, because gas and rubber rationing and rail congestion, have put a damper on horse shows of other than local character; but good using stock horses are in strong demand, and if gentle and well mannered, command good prices.

Good work stock of medium size, sound and well broken, whether horses or mules, will sell at prices satisfactory to the man who does his work with mares and raises only enough for replacements, selling all older animals before they are seven years old. Good riding horses, suitable for range work after cattle, good enough in size, type and breeding to sell to the army or to dudes who learn to like Western saddles and stock type horses, also will sell profitably, if gentle and well broken. Those not of merit, or that have been spoiled by being allowed to buck while they were being trained to use under saddle; will not do it up to each ranchman to decide whether he wants riding horses that will sell profitably at six or seven years of age, or wants to take a loss on them.

As to breeds—each man must make his own choice, as he does in picking a wife: but it is wise to consider the weak and strong points of each breed, for the job you have to do, and then use a purebred sire of the breed you believe will give you best results. By all means, however, write to the breed association registering the breeds you are considering, and get full information about each, before you decide; for it costs no more to use the best, than something not so well suited to your conditions.

It does not pay, and never has, to keep a band of idle mares to raise horses or mules to sell. It does pay, and always has paid, to keep enough horses and mules to do your work, using good mares for at least part of the work, and to let them raise the colts you need for replacements, selling older stock before they are seven years of age. Above all, use good sires, raise the kind of horses or mules best suited to your work, and have them gentle and well broken—such a policy always pays.

January 15, 1943

ROYAL SUCCESS

Joaquin Murieta Royal Success
By San Juan, out of Lurline Dare
By Edna May's King, out of Marjoline

Service Fee $100 . . . to approved mares
$50 due at time of service, $50 additional when living foal is dropped. Ample paddock accommodations.

Now Two 2-year-olds now ready for service,
Offering: one long yearling and several younger stallions, all sired by ROYAL SUCCESS.

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INFORMATION!

We will be glad to obtain information on any article or product for your ranch or home. Drop us a line anytime and we will be glad to assist you with no obligation—it's merely a part of our service to our 18,000 readers.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL UNION STOCK YARDS LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Horse Tails

By NICK

Horse shows are conspicuous by their absence, and there isn't much news about the horses that will be ready for the shows this year, but in going around this past month I have seen some mighty interesting youngsters and horses of promise. Floyd Shofner has two that look like the money and one of them is Sh/filepath. The other is a bay mare that should come along in good shape.

Mrs. T. M. Meanley has some good looking youngsters, including several young stallions sired by Royal Success that have quality, type and a lot of personality. Other youngsters are in abundance at the ranch by both Royal Success and Joaquin Murietta.

Revel English returned from Ken-Kentucky last month and says that there is much interest in breeding mares this season in the South. His stallion Cameo Kirby will stand at stud at Undulata Farm owned by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Davis, formerly of California.

Roy Robinson is recuperating from a tonsilectomy and is well on the road to recovery and heavy work with the young group of horses about ready for spring work. Here is one stable that is continuing in the production of show horses through the war, and will have some good ones to look at this year.

R. G. Stewart is planning on breeding a number of his mares this year either to his stallion Harmony King or his new purchase, All Stonewall. The latter stallion was purchased last month in Missouri and is now standing at John Hook's stable at Mexico, Mo. He is sired by Stonewall King and out of a daughter of Stonewall King. He has already had some good looking colts though they have not gotten to the show ring as yet. The horse may be brought out to California at a later date.

Jim Fagan recently sold Mare O'Gold PHA 37 and a 20-months-old stallion colt called Harvest Sun to Mr. and Mrs. Willard Beanland of Tarzana, Calif. "Rog" Campbell of Van Nuys, Calif., recently purchased the stallion Hi Hope Mac for his stable and breeding farm. Hi Hope Mac is by Silver Mac and was brought to California two years ago by Doc Beasley of Fort Worth, Texas. The horse will be available to outside mares at his new home. Mr. Campbell has just purchased his stable which is in conjunction with his home and has a training and show ring along with other facilities of convenience for a stable.

Jack Duckworth of Idaho Falls, Idaho, made a quick business trip to Los Angeles this month and had a chance to talk for a few minutes about his horses. He says he has mares booked to Chepe Noyon his Arabian stallion from nine states.

WHAT ARE HORSEMEN SAYING?

Here is what the horsemen are saying about the horse business this year:

Floyd Shofner—There will be little demand for show horses until after the war, but there will still be a number of horses changing hands. Prices should be particularly good later and horse shows may well be larger than ever before.

Mrs. T. M. Meanley—Breeding activity is surprisingly good, considering the transportation problem. This should be a good year for breeding horses. There should be a good demand for young stallions to go out to small breeding farms where they use to transport mares to stallions some distance away. This is a good time to prove young horses and develop good bloodlines.

Chester Upham—Palomino prices have not gone down since the war began. On the contrary they have been consistently better, and interest in breeding to good Palomino stallions is increasing. Everything points to a strong year for horsemen in 1943.

Don't Blame Your Stallion If He Misses!

His success as a sire depends greatly upon his physical condition. Capper's Balanced Feed will get him in breeding condition and keep him in shape through the whole breeding season. Don't forget too, that your mares are half the problem, and should be healthy in every way in order to insure their getting in foal. Good feed will do much to insure a large colt crop next year.

Ask Your Dealer—or Write for Prices and Descriptive Folder

CAPPER LABORATORIES RIVERSIDE CALIFORNIA

Diamonds in the Rough at Green Pastures

Saddle-breds of all ages for sale including the finished show and service stud, Sir Napa Cal, son of Des Moines Sun sire and a daughter of Easter Cloud. Best of blood...at conservative prices.

R. C. Maxwell, Napa, Calif.
Business of Horse Racing

In the September issue of the Department of Agriculture Bulletin of Oregon, Dr. W. H. Lytle chief of the Division of Animal Industry goes into the question of racing through the war period. He has derived the answer from the breeders themselves, who by and large have turned out the major portion of their racing stock and are keeping their stables at a minimum cost. This condition is reflected largely in the Oregon and California area, where demand for Thoroughbreds is practically nil.

Dr. Lytle goes on to say: "Horse racing is big business. Last year 20,000,000 paid their way into tracks for the privilege of wagering half a billion dollars for seeing their favorites run. Federal and local governments benefited from taxes to the amount of $40,000,000. America's race tracks are valued at more than $75,000,000. The land on which Kentucky's 175 Thoroughbred farms are located is worth at least $20,000,000."

Artesia Track Opens

With a crowd of nearly 1,000 spectators attending, members of the recently organized Artesia Horsemen's Association, "Los Jenetes," this month initiated the group's new racing track and show field located at Artesia, Calif. Numerous racing events were conducted, together with exhibitions of horses, judging and trick horse entertainment.

In the judging for saddle horses, Andrew Van Zanten placed first, with the Vander Veens brothers second. In a special buggy horse show, 15 horses were awarded first place for his entry.

New Percheron Director

Mrs. Max Dreyfus of Brewster, N. Y., the first woman ever to become a member of the board of directors of the Percheron Horse Association in the 67 years of its existence, was elected to that position at the annual meeting of the association held in Chicago, Nov. 30. She succeeds Worden M. Spitler of Bloomville, Ohio, whose personal business prevented him from carrying on his duties as a director.

Famous Madrey Farms, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Max Dreyfus, is one of the most outstanding Percheron establishments in the country today. So successful has Mrs. Dreyfus been as a breeder of Perchersons, an exhibitor and a student of bloodlines, that her name is included in every list of contemporary dominant Percheron breeders.
An outstanding American Saddle stallion. Jet black, with a star, were live-gaited show mares. back, good bone and substance and impressive head with small, smart ears that reflect his faultless ancestry. His first three dams were bred by the sire responsible for some of the famous Shasta line of mares.

His dam has proved herself to be a great lines. His sire, Dominant, was •bred ·by Ben Brush and Domino lines. He has a race record 2:07 and in 1940 was champion Standardbred in the Los Angeles County Fair, at Pomona. In confirmation and style he is everything to be desired in a fine example of his breed.

FEE $75

A deep, rich chestnut American Saddle Horse with flaxen mane and tail. He has a magnificent head genuine show horse manner. Each of his gaits is perfect. He carries loftily in a "rocking horse" under his powerful body.

FEE $25

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Standing at Service...

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Property of Mrs. Mary Briggs

A deep, rich chestnut American Saddle Horse with unique mane and tail. He has a magnificent head which he carries boldly in a genuine show horse manner. Each of his live gaits is perfect.

FEE $100

The Nut

Property of W. E. Chidolm

Peter the Great • Peter the Great
Zamboranco • Zamboranco
Miss McDonald • Miss McDonald

A really fine Standardbred, Paramount traces his breeding to Peter the Great on both sides of his pedigree. He has a race record, pacing, of 2:07 and in 1940 was champion Standardbred stallion at the Los Angeles County Fair, at Pomona. In confirmation and style he is everything to be desired in a fine example of his breed.

FEE $35

Rancho

A. R. Hutchins, Owner

6127 Sepulveda Blvd.
Phone State 54512

Page 78

Western Livestock Journal
Gay Mac, registered Morgan stallion No. 7988, owned by Dr. C. C. Reed, Cornfield, Calif., shown pulling 1943 Isa that six times his own weight on a stone sled, in the Justin Morgan performance class at the 1941 National Morgan Horse Show, held at Woodstock, Vt. This is one of the four strenuous tests to which stallions must be put in the Justin Morgan performance class.

WHIRLAWAY AND RACING

By EDWIN C. HILL

Editor's Note: Mr. Hill, like a few other notable natives of Indiana, has brought to American journalism, and for the past 10 years to radio, a fresh simplicity in reporting and interpreting the news. For many years in his nationally syndicated column and more recently in his radio program, "The Human Side of the News," Mr. Hill has gone a little farther into the stories of the day and made the dull ones shine and the bright ones sparkle. He is the author of "The Iron Horse," "The Human Side of the News," and "The American Scene." He has no more connection with thoroughbred horse racing than the average race-goer who pays his way in and sits in a grandstand seat—but he does that often and knows his horses and his horse people.

The continuance in wartime of outdoor sports popular with the American people is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the morale of the American people in wartime. There's no argument about that, but if anybody wants to stick his chin out, Whirlaway and I are ready.

This is the toughest war Uncle Sam ever got into—the toughest and the most dangerous. The nation is fighting for its life, and for the life of every man, woman and child the old flag flies over. Should that war be carried on—supported behind the fighting lines—by a people given over to gloom; scourging themselves like the Penitentes of the Middle Ages in some twisted, mistaken notion of self-sacrifice and devotion? Or shall the war be supported by our non-combatant population in a cheerful spirit, a mood intelligent enough to support morale by clean sports and amusements as long as these do not cramp the war effort? And especially when these sports themselves contribute so handsomely to the general war effort?

This writer speaks for thoroughbred horse racing in that very connection. Let's look first at the dollars and cents side of the argument. It is a matter of record that racing in 1942 raised almost three million dollars for war-relief and local charities, and turned over some $10,400,000 to one state alone, New York, in taxes. This, in addition to what Uncle Sam took for his bit.

Race horses in America furnish wider amusement, throughout the year, in one section of the country or another, wider amusement for a greater number of people than ever before. The sport has been commercialized, but so have many others. It could not exist without commercialization, any more than our newspapers or magazines, or radio could exist with commercialization. Yet commercialization has had a positive and beneficial effect.

Regulations, as supervised generally by the national association and by local jockey clubs guided by men of probity, are stricter than ever before. The races are so much cleaner. It is more and more evident (as the United States Army Remount Service is aware) that the future of the horse will probably center more and more about the race track.

As far as owners and trainers go, modern supervision, including the most rigid of veterinarian inspections before the horse goes to the post—saliva tests and half a dozen others—together with the size of modern purses have made it expedient to try to win. The photo-finish camera, taking 200 pictures a second the instant a horse gets within 70 feet of the wire, has been a boon to the public and to course officials, and a great discouragement to impulsive jocks who grab at the contending horse's saddle-blanket or the contending jockey's boot.

In 1942 more than $200,000 was placed in the jackpots for such classics as the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness, the Saratoga Cup and the Belmont Stakes. Millions are invested, of course, in the breeding farms and in stable maintenance. I have been told that it costs Mr. Wright $300,000 a year to run his racing establishment, including his Calumet Farm in Kentucky and his string of some 40 horses, headed by the great "Mr. Longtail." Racing, indeed, has been big business up to the present time.

This writer has seen in action about every great thoroughbred since the greatest of all—Man O' War—was making them all take his dust. He has seen Zev, Exterminator, Discovery, Gallant Fox, Twenty Grand, In Memoriam—Al-sab—about all of them—but his favorite is, and always will be the little red-chestnut colt just finishing his four-year-old career, Whirlaway.

He has seen most of them come charging down the stretch with that splendid burst of speed, that incredible courage which is attributes most notably of the thoroughbred race horse, but has never seen, or ever expects to see, a stretch runner to equal the colt trained by Ben A. Jones and his son Jimmy. He saw "Whirly" win the Kentucky Derby of 1941, and speed the mile and a quar...
ter in 2:01-2/5—record time in all the history of that race. He has seen Mr. Longtail loaf 20 lengths back of the field until just about the head of the stretch, and then charge forward (under any reasonable weight) with such dazzling, irresistible speed as made his competitors look like cart-nags.

Said plain Ben Jones to Bill Corum and this writer one day: "I know you boys are stuck on this long-tailed colt, and so am I. If I weren't I wouldn't be spending my nights trying to teach him what it's all about. He's a different and remarkable sort of colt, but he can't sweep every race, at every distance, under every condition. He'll run when you ask him to, and the distance and the condition of the track mean little. He will win some races and lose some races, but if he loses he will always come back and beat any horse that licks him."

And so, indeed, it has been. But even Whirlaway can't pack on his back the fat lady of the circus, as the handicappers seem to forget. He's usually overloaded—which, I suppose, is the fate of great doers, of great champions. And so, ladies and gentlemen, a toast to the Horse of the Year, Whirlaway, and our best wishes for his success and the success of the Jones boys, Ben and Jimmy, in 1943.

Californians at Fort Riley

Charlie Zimmerman, who has finished his basic training and thinks the weather is too rugged around Kansas, Eddie McGowan, attending officers' candidate school, who agrees about the weather.

Peter Lert, taking his army course of horsemanship and spending his spare time at the Junction City cinema, makes the first tracks in the Kansas soil, after leaving jumpers to jump with the army.—Eddie McGowan.

It's the Best

In "Bob" Knight's office yesterday, I saw your copy which I think is the best. Our mutual friend agrees. Kindly send a subscription for one year to my son-in-law Walter W. Lozier, Mr. Lozier has a ranch in Wyoming and is improving the breed of horses on his ranch and in the vicinity by the use of three stallions. A Thoroughbred, a Morgan and a Percheron—all champions.

The Thoroughbred is Khay by Omar Khayyam, winner of the Kentucky Derby and out of Prancing Sprite by Sweep. Sweep is the sire of Dust Whirl, the dam of Whirlaway. Khay is a stakes winner himself. The Morgan is Lippitt Allen, a direct descendant of Justin Morgan. He was given to my daughter (Mrs. Lozier) for a wedding present by Bob Knight, Lippitt Farms, Randolph, Vt. The other, a Percheron, Panbeau Monroe, was champion at Fredericksburg, Md., and the Maryland State Fair. He was bred and raised by Dan Wight, Monocacy Farms. So horse flesh should be good around there in a few seasons. In fact, this first crop of foals for '42 are "corkers."—Benjamin Ladd Cook, Providence, R. I.

Early settlers in North America used dogwood bark to cure malaria. The bark contains a substance comparable to quinine.
A new American Saddle Horse stallion for the West. Friedrich Wood's Choice, No. 18133, is a solid black horse of splendid conformation. He stands 15.21/2 hands, weighs 1075 lbs. and has an exceptionally gentle disposition.

He is the son of a champion. His sire, Wood's Choice, No. 12526, now standing at service at Edgemorr Farms, Morris, Ill. Wood's Choice is by Astral King, No. 2805, by Bourbon King, No. 1788.

The dam of this horse is the three-gaited show mare Sally Twigg, No. 20229, by Leland Twigg, No. 8515, by Jack Twigg, No. 2681. His second dam is Lady Jane, No. 2135, by King Red Cloud, No. 3227, by King, No. 3251.

Address All Inquiries to

Vining D. Barker

BOX 464

FRAZIER PARK, CALIF.
why they appeared uninterested in all that went on around them. He gets a real kick out of knowing them in all their moods — a sensitive, sapient, sleepy, nervous, intent upon their jobs.

Mr. Orrison, currently, has a couple of Palominos from which he expects great thing. One is a full, one an April foal and the other a yearling, sired by Cimarron, the Palomino stallion owned by the Craig Cimarron Ranch, LeMoore, Calif., and out of a light sorrel Thoroughbred mare owned by the Orrisons. The other of them won the award by Mrs. Gerald Gray, of San Mateo, for the best Palomino colt at the 1941 Tulare County Fair.

But the Orrison horses are not all of the golden breed. Mr. Orrison is proud of his Standardbred mare, Tolly Worthy, bred by the Kentuckian J. L. Tarlton and foaled at Lexington in 1933. Her second dam was the dam of Greyhound, who trotted the country's fastest mile in 1:55 3/4.

There were some good looking colts from Tolly Worthy running the pasture this summer in the two sections leased by Orrison north of Visalia. There are other youngsters out of the Orrison mare Selma Dixie. Some are sired by True Allen and one little fellow is sired by Dr. Bob, stallion on a farm near and holder of the country's fastest pacing record for a double-gaited horse, 2:02, and a trotting record of 2:02 3/4.

But the Orrison property is not devoted exclusively to horses. Beef cattle and a dairy herd, operated under the direction of Mrs. Orrison, also figure in the picture.

Mr. Orrison was in the livestock sales business in Los Angeles until 1922, when he went to ranching on the place south of Visalia formerly operated by Mrs. Orrison's father. It still goes by the old name— Mosher Ranch. Besides ranching, a good deal of his time is taken up in his work as range cattle and sheep loan inspector with the Tri-State Livestock Credit Corporation, a position he holds under an appointment by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

The Orrisons don't raise any of their replacement heifers for the dairy herd, although they keep a purebred bull to breed the dairy cows. They use Devon bulls, from Tolly Worthy running the pasture just north of Visalia, and out of Selma Dixie. Some are sired by True Allen and one little fellow is sired by Dr. Bob, stallion on a farm near and holder of the country's fastest pacing record for a double-gaited horse, 2:02, and a trotting record of 2:02 3/4.

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REDMAN
OUTSTANDING STALLION, TRUE JUSTIN MORGAN TYPE. No. 8056
Size: MOUNTCREST SELLMAN
Dom: RED DOT.
6 years, 1100 lbs., 15.2 hands-Unusual brilliant copper chestnut, beautiful easy gaits, wonderful disposition.
Record: Undefeated since entering the stud, sensational show record at fairs and shows.
FEE $25 AND RETURN
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REGISTERED MORGAN FILLY
"Bubbles" No. 05413
COMING FOUR-YEAR-OLD
Red chestnut—15.2—1040 lbs. Double Granddaughter of Jubilee King, Broken to both saddle and drive,
Bred to Sundown Morgan 2388. Will foal June 1943.
MUNSON'S, Inc. 1738 Fairgrove Ave.
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Missouri King
STANDING AT STUD
REG. MORGAN
He stands 15.2 hands, weights 1100 lbs. and is a true liver colored chestnut.
Missouri King is sired by Halstead by Linsley by General Gates and out of a mare by Linsley.
He is a well developed horse of good sturdy type, with plenty of substance.
FEE $25 and return
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THIRTY-FIVE YEARS
AT MIDDLEBURY
By F. B. HILLS

The U. S. Morgan Horse Farm near Middlebury, Vt., has been breeding Morgan horses for over 35 years. The development of the stud and the distribution of its increase throughout the United States has been of great importance to the breed. It was a rallying point for Morgan breeders during a very difficult period in the breed's history, and the animals it has produced are an outstanding group in the foundation on which the recent increase in breeding operations throughout the country has been based.

Under the direction of the present Officer in Charge, John O. Williams, and during the 10 years during which his predecessor, Earl B. Krantz, was in charge, a great advance has been made in the average merit of the animals in the studs and a general improvement in type.

A superficial study of the operations at Middlebury leaves the impression that the development has centered in a single line of stallions, General Gates 666, his son, Bennington 5693, Bennington's son, Mansfield 7255, and now Mansfield's son, Goldfield 7991. Other stallions have been used at one time or another, and may have left some impress on the stud through daughters added to the group of matrons, but these notes will be limited to brief comment on the stallions tracing in direct male line to General Gates.

It is possible to attach too much importance to a sire line but such a line when continuous is a useful beginning for an orderly study of pedigrees, especially when the line is accumulating as this one is at present in California and Kansas as well as in the East. Quite often the important effect of a stallion upon the breed is through the produce of his daughters, and this seems true of some of the horses mentioned here. Sire lines rise in importance and then disappear, and it is not important, particularly, whether 50 years from now there will still be a dominant line tracing in full male to General Gates. It is interesting to us now, however, that during the existence of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, the direct line from General Gates has dominated there.

General Gates 666

Soon after the organization of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture appointed a committee to choose an outstanding stallion to head the stud at Middlebury, and that committee chose General Gates in 1907. He was a black stallion foaled in 1894 and bred by Colonel Joseph Battell. How the Colonel happened to breed this famous animal is a long and interesting story but, briefly, the facts are as follows: In 1885 there was produced in Arkansas a Morgan, known as Lord Clinton, that later made outstanding trotting records for the breed, the fastest being a mile in 2:08 1/4. The fame of this horse spread throughout the country. He was by Denning Allen 74, grandson of the great Ethan Allen, but the pedigree of his dam, Fanny Allen, was unknown for a time.

Colonel Battell corresponded voluminously in regard to Fanny Scott and early in 1885 went to Arkansas to trace, if possible, the mare's pedigree. His zeal was rewarded, for he learned that she was by Revenue, Jr., and out of a Copperbottom mare. Lord Clinton had been gelded and Colonel Battell decided to purchase the handsome sire Denning Allen and the 15-hand brown mare Fanny Scott and repeat the mating which had produced the famous trotter. After exhibiting Denning Allen at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago where he won first prize for "Morgan Stallions..."
One method of overcoming the milk shortage is shown here with a mare owned by Bill Fischer of Galt, Calif. Mr. Fischer writes: "I don't know whether the calf was doing this as a patriotic duty, thus leaving more milk for consumption, or whether he was afraid of rationing and was looking for a new mama. Like most calves, this one couldn't resist bunting and the mare responded, as any one would—with a gentle kick."

Five Years or Older," and Sweepstakes for "Morgan Stallions of Any Age," the pair was shipped to Middlebury, Vt. The result of the first mating of these two, in Colonel Battell's ownership, was General Gates, foaled May 6, 1894. He was kept at the Colonel's Bread Loaf Stock Farms until July 1, 1907, when he went to the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm.

Bennington

Bennington succeeded his sire General Gates as the senior stallion at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. He left 89 registered progeny, of which 39 were stallions and 50 mares. Having been foaled in 1908, he also was handicapped in that most of his sons had little opportunity for service to registered mares. The most successful mating for Bennington appears to have been with the grand old mare Artemisia 02731, daughter of Ethan Allen 3d. There were 10 from this mating, five sons and five daughters. Of the five sons, four were outstanding—Mansfield 7255, Querido 7370, Ulysses 7565 and Canfield 7788. Of the five daughters, two remain at Middlebury—Redfern and Willys, both excellent producers.

Ulysses was used in a limited way in the stud, and shown successfully by Dr. W. L. Orcutt, West Newbury, Mass. Some of his get have fared well in the show ring, also. He is now owned by the Army Remount Service and standing in Colorado. Canfield, a splendid individual, for many years at the University of Connecticut, has had very little chance to produce registered progeny.

No other sons of Bennington have had the opportunities of Mansfield and Querido, but quite a number are still in service at widely scattered points. Wonderman 7671, a gelded son of Bennington, made an outstanding record in the show ring.

Mansfield, foaled in 1920, and Querido in 1923, have the advantage of sons in active service at a time when the breed is expanding and new studs are being organized. As time goes on, no doubt some of these young horses will prove outstanding but it is too early to state definitely which ones they will be. If the male line of General Gates persists through Bennington, it seems likely that it will carry on through either Mansfield or Querido.

Mansfield has 69 registered sons and 62 daughters, but his service is not yet

GAY MAC... AT STUD

Breed To A Proven Sire

GAY MAC No. 7988

Very dark bay, stands 15.2 hands, weighs 1130 lbs. Age 6 years, Gay Mac is sired by Mansfield No. 7255 by Bennington No. 5693 and out of Dew Drop No. 0527 by General Gates No. 666.

He was bred by the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vermont and comes from a long line of outstanding horses.

His oldest colts are now two, coming three years old. They are uniform, have grand conformation and disposition, principally in chestnut and bay colors.

Dr. C. C. Reed

701 E. Compton Blvd. Compton, Calif.

Phone Newmark 14234

Danspar No. 8161

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Bred by Roland Hill

GENERAL GATES

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Red sorrel with sorrel mane and tail.

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PICO CHIEF
REGISTERED MORGAN
Standing at Stud
He is a mahogany bay stallion, stands 15.2 hands and is a well built individual with good bone and muscle development.

He has been a consistent horse in the show ring, winning the senior stallion class at the 1941 Los Angeles County Fair.

Fee $25 with return

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We're in the Army now! Horses from stables, farms and ranches of America in heavy training for the country, answering a real need, and taking an important place in the defense of this country.

ended. Of his sons, Goldfield has been selected to carry on at Middlebury. A young horse foaled in 1936, his oldest get are still very young, but he seems to have definite promise. Another son of Mansfield, Gay Mac 7988, after a successful career in the showring, has recently been sold to California, where it is possible that he will have an opportunity to prove himself in the stud as well. Sonfield 7852 is being given a special chance in Mr. Roland Hill's California stud, where Querido was so successful. Among other sons may be mentioned Buddy 7761 in New Jersey, Rever 7422 in California, Monterey in Montana, Tiffany in West Virginia, and Cranford in Kansas. Cranford is out of a daughter of General Gates and this brings two lines to add to the concentration notable in the Sunflower State. Gay Mac Illinois is from a General Gates daughter and others mentioned carry a double line to him. The Morgan Horse Magazine.

Quarter Horses Sold
Announcement has been made of the transfers of ownership made through the American Quarter Horse Association, with 48 head being declared. These are the only ones that have been transferred through the association offices, but there have been many others sold that have not had their ownership changed on certificates.

Leading in the sales of those listed is R. L. Underwood, Wichita Falls, Texas, with eight being sold to the following buyers: G. W. Wiggett, Ventura, Calif.; G. S. Hayes, Stephenville, Texas; Loy Turbeville, Phoenix, Ariz.; T. D. Dur­rance & Son, Brighton, Fla., and E. W. Hunt, Olney, Texas. Jack Case­ment, Steamboat Springs, Colo., was second with five transfers to: J. R. Streeter, Stavely, Alberta, Canada; John A. Mar­tin, Ridgway, Colo.; Millard H. Dixon, Mesa, Colo., and two to McCormick & Alexander, Council Grove, Kansas.

L. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas, has three transfers to: C. B. Goddard, Ard­more, Okla.; Stanley B. Mayfield, Sono­ra, Texas, and Charles A. Good, Fairfax, Okla. E. C. Winner, Okmulgee, Okla., sold three to Beall Bros., Stillwater, Okla.

Those listing two sales and transfers were: Ronald Mason, Nowata, Okla.; Delon R. Wilder, Santa Cruz, Calif.; W. A. Thompson, Clearwater, Calif.; J. J. Slankard, Elk City, Okla.; King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas, and Bob Wei­mer, Council Hill, Okla.

Those selling one and making transfers were: W. E. Richardson, San Antonio, Texas; Quentin Semotron, Clark, Colo.; Greene Cattle Co., Chowchilla, Calif.; Guy M. Troutman, Tucumcari, N. M.; Larry Baumer, Utopia, Texas; V. B. Snodgrass, Mountain Home, Texas; Christine Clegg, Alice, Texas; Rollin Campbell, Paint Rock, Texas; J. F. Hutchins, Pierce, Texas; Dan D. Case­ment, Manhattan, Kansas.; Hal Cooper, Supply, Okla.; Henry O. Partin & Sons, Kissimmee, Fla.; Gus Scroggins, Web­ster, Texas; Ross Snodgrass, Mountain Home, Texas; W. A. Northington, Egypt, Texas; B. E. Brooks, San Angelo, Texas; Mavis C. Peavy, Clark, Colo.

The root of the yucca plant is said to contain an excellent shampoo material.
Remount Stallion
Standing at Merced

Horsemen of Merced County will be interested to know the Army Remount stallion, formerly stationed at the T. W. Johnson ranch, has been transferred closer to Merced.

The horse, formerly in charge of Jack Probert, manager of the Johnson ranch, has been transferred to the Wayside Stock Farm on the Lake Yosemite road. Alvin C. Dunn, owner of the ranch, is in charge of the stallion.

Anyone interested in breeding to this horse can apply directly to Mr. Dunn or through the Farm Advisor's office in Merced.

The stallion is a Thoroughbred, brown color, 15.2 hands, and weighs about 1100 lbs. He is close-coupled and has good conformation for stockhorse breeding.

Percherons to Carnation

Lynnwood Donne, four-year-old black-grey son of Don Again, three times Premier sire of the Percheron breed, has just been purchased by Carnation Milk Farms, near Seattle, Wash., to head their stable. Several Percheron mares have also been selected as foundation stock. Lynnwood Donne was bred and developed by Lynnwood Farms, Carmel, Indiana.

Carnation Milk Farms, an outstanding Holstein cattle breeding establishment, boasts ownership of the world's championship milk and butterfat producers since 1926, and for several years had the champion Percheron draft team on the Pacific Coast shown by Jim Houston.

Former Quarter Horse Breeder

Enclosed find remittance for one-year subscription to your publication.

Before the war I was a breeder of Quarter Horses in Colorado. I'm quite anxious to do my part in this war, so I can get back to my horses. In the meantime, I'll just have to keep in contact with the horse world through wonderful publications like yours.—Pvt. F. X. McWilliams, Camp Roberts, Calif.
The Quarter Horse

(Continued from Page 12)

mals was assembled and placed on the Wichita National Forest. I have always felt that a far more useful purpose would have been served had a similar effort been made at that time to preserve unadulterated the blood of the old Spanish mustang. The Longhorn today is admittedly of little consequence economically. He arouses our wonder and amusement, but the mustang was a positive economic asset which the cow-country could ill afford to lose.

Although the genuine Spanish bronc in his purest essence has virtually disappeared from the ranges of the West, a horse possessing practically all of his most valuable characteristics and doubtless in many instances some of his blood, was developed long ago and has fortunately been preserved. This worthy successor of the mustang is undeniably the modern Quarter Horse.

According to the late Billy Anson, whom many of you Texans doubtless remember as a thorough horseman in the days when he operated his Head-of-the-River Ranch on the Concho, the origin of the modern Quarter Horse can be traced directly to the early colonists of Virginia and the Carolinas. Cavaliers and real sportsmen that they were, these men naturally created by careful selective breeding a type of horse capable of contributing the utmost not only to their economic well-being but to their recreational requirements. Power and endurance for long journeys under saddle were considered no less essential in these horses than unexcelled celerity in races at short distances. Life in the Southern colonies afforded no means nor equipment for more elaborate contests than those that could be decided on a straight course seldom exceeding two furlongs in length.

Early writers and authorities on the American horse, such as Wallace, Herbert, and Edgar, refer to the distinctive strain of horses which the colonists evolved as "Quarter-of-a-mile Running Horses." These horses in time found their way over the Blue Ridge Mountains into Kentucky and Tennessee, thence into Southern Illinois and Missouri, and eventually into Texas and the Southwest.

Quoting the "Old Master"

Billy Anson said of them: "The breed has always been kept in a comparative state of purity; the occasional mixture of Thoroughbred blood being attributed to some stallion who showed Quarter Horse characteristics either of shape or speed. We find accordingly that they have been bred absolutely true to type and that they have a wonderful power of transmitting their shape and qualities to their offspring."

"The immense breast and chest, enormous forearm, loin, and thigh, and the heavy layers of muscle are not found in any other breed in the world. The desire for speed at short distances developed this type in distinction to that of the Thoroughbred, even as a 100-yard champion is generally thick-set and heavy muscular in comparison to the miler."

"As a breed, they rarely exceed fifteen hands but attain great weight, many mature horses going as high as 1200 lbs. In fact, you can find more horse to the height among Quarter Horses than in any other breed. This, in brief, is a description of a breed of horses unique in the world—a pure American breed and one which is destined to play quite a part in the future of western ranches; a horse, be it noted, which does not dread the advent of the automobile."

It was at least 30 years ago that Billy Anson wrote the lines I have just quoted. Events have proved his vision to be nothing short of prophetic. And would any competent cowman, if asked to describe the physical characteristics of his ideal cow-horse, add anything of real importance to the qualities already noted by this sensible and discerning Englishman as peculiar to the Quarter Horse?

It is important to recognize that the conformation of the Quarter Horse is not the result of some fortunate, haphazard, accidental mating but deliberately designed and fixed by careful selection. This standard was set some centuries ago on our own shores and it has faithfully persisted ever since, thanks to the good sense and sporting inclinations of all the generations of devoted short-horse men who have pioneered on our frontiers ever since this breed was first established.

The cattlemen of today should not disregard the fact that the conditions which inspired the cavalier colonists to breed the original Quarter Horse are duplicated more exactly and completely at present in the circumstances attending the working of range cattle than in any other phase of our modern way of life. Although we cowmen of the West have carelessly diffused and neglected to preserve the blood of the mustang, it is important that we recognize the value of this breed and work to maintain its purity.

At Stud...

Topper shows the strong development throughout which has made the Quarter Horse so individualistic both in conformation and performance. He is a true Quarter Horse in every respect and shows his breeding.

As a sire Topper is proving highly successful, with many of his colts going to western breeding farms. They all show uniformity, the mark of a great sire.

This summer 11 of his yearlings sold at auction for an average of $300.

Breed to a Horse Whose Conformation and Performance Are Outstanding!

FEE $25 to Approved Mares

FOR SALE—Too Quick, coming two-year-old sired by Topper, out of Carolina No. 981. A golden sorrel foaled June 1, 1941. He is a big, good-bred colt, 14.1 and heavily muscled.

W. A. Thompson
1122 N. Paramount, Clearwater, Calif.
Phone Metcalf 31282

Registered American Quarter Horse No. 914

By BILLY BYRNE and out of a mare by Tony

W. A. Thompson
1122 N. Paramount, Clearwater, Calif.
Phone Metcalf 31282

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with which Nature had perfectly supplied our peculiar needs, we now find in the Quarter Horse an animal which the brain and hand of man has admirably suited to our purposes.

Is it logical, then, for cowmen who know and appreciate the priceless qualities which distinguish a real cow-horse to seek those qualities elsewhere than in a typical Quarter Horse?

In horses, as in humans, character and personality are the foundations which underlie all exceptional ability. These are the outgrowth of heredity and environment. The Thoroughbred's whole reason for being is to excel in speed at comparatively long distances on an artificial race course. For many generations he has been bred with that main purpose in view. It is hardly reasonable therefore to expect him to have inherited the qualities and characteristics which are absolutely necessary to working range cattle in rough country—and, as you know, it is notoriously hard to "teach an old dog new tricks."

On the other hand, the entire historic background of the Quarter Horse has contributed to his admirable fitness for cow-work. He was deliberately produced to fit the needs of a resolute race of men in their hard work as well as in their rough play. The descendants of these men eventually found full scope for their untamed talents in the cattle country of the Southwest, and the horse of their deliberate choice there entered a new field wherein he could perfectly exercise and expand the peculiar gifts with which his heritage and previous environment had so strongly endowed him.

If it were possible, it would be well worth while to unravel and preserve some threads of truth amid the tangled skein of legend and romance resulting from almost 100 years of hearsay concerning the earliest part played by the Quarter Horse in promoting the equine resources—and fame—of Texas.

In regard to one of the most noted sires and founders of the breed in Texas, Billy Anson said, and I quote: "I have heard a dozen accounts of old Steeldust from men who knew him—all different except in one particular: there is little doubt that he came from Southern Illinois, the home of many short-horses."

Some years ago I was favored with an account, bearing every evidence of authenticity, relating how Steeldust came to McKinney in 1869, brought by the Bachelor family for the purpose of beating a horse named Monmouth, owned by the Skiffs. According to this account, Steeldust's victory practically impoverished all the residents of Collin County. It would seem that a story so circumstantial as this might be verified or disproved even at this late date.

However legendary may be the accounts bearing on the advent of the Quarter Horse to the Western cow-country, there is no lack of direct and conclusive evidence throughout the West of the remarkable character and astonishing performance of his progeny. It is safe to say that all fair-minded men who have closely associated with typical horses of the breed, either in work on the range, in contests simulating that work, or in trials of speed on the brush track, are ever willing to bear enthusiastic testimony to their unequalled qualities in these fields.

There is no denying the fact that the Quarter Horse has rightfully earned his place not only as the pre-eminent horse of the cow-country but also as the horse which most nearly typifies all that is distinctive and best in the traditions of the entire West. The Quarter Horse is in truth today the horse of the West. He has taken on this character because his qualities enable him to fit naturally into the western scene and the West's time-honored way of life.

It is urgent therefore that immediate steps should be taken to insure the preservation of the blood of the true Quar-

MIDNIGHT JR. AQHA No. 210 By Midnight by Badger by Peter McCue

Both of these stallions are of typical Quarter Horse conformation, quick in action and exceptionally fast. Both are broke for roping and cutting. They are gentle and willing to give their best. • We will have fifty colts of the 1943 crop from these stallions, bred to typical Quarter Horse type mares, for sale in January, 1944.

Las Cruces, New Mexico
On U. S. Highway 80

CORRALITOS RANCH
H. S. BISSELL, Owner
Between Las Cruces and Deming

January 15, 1943
ter Horse in a maximum state of purity. Fortunately the prepotency of that blood has so firmly fixed its dominant qualities in all true descendants of the strain that its presence is always unmistakable.

It is a fortunate circumstance that at a meeting held here in Fort Worth in March, 1940, the American Quarter Horse Association was organized and later incorporated. This association merits the zealous support of all cattle-men who are seriously trying to improve the character of the horses with which they work their cattle.

Ofters Suggestions

Obviously the primary object of the association should not be merely to trace through pedigrees the blood stream of the horses deemed worthy of record in its stud book. Such an undertaking would at the very outset meet with insurmountable obstacles because of much of the legendary and apparently contradictory nature of much of our available Quarter Horse lore. This suggestion is offered with no intent to decry the important of which his distinctive characteristics, firmly fixed by generations of purposeful breeding, that this horse possesses those precious qualities which make him supreme in his own field.

I mean to say that the miraculous performance of which he is capable derives directly from his shape. Indeed his shape was cunningly fashioned purely as a means to an end. If the means is corrupted or lost, the end is sacrificed.

What then are the distinctive features of conformation that proclaim the true Quarter Horse? They are too well-known to most cattlemen to warrant enumeration. There is his small, sensitive, alert ear; his wise, bright eye; the amazing bulk and bulge of his jaw which seems to betoken his bulldog tenacity and resolution. There is his short back, deep middle, and long belly; his low-slung center of gravity; the astonishing expanse of his breeches seen from the rear, far surpassing the width of the croup, and—to quote Billy Anson again—"the immense breast and chest, enormous forearm, loin, and thigh, and the heavy layers of muscle not found in like proportion in any other breed in the world.

I should say that it is to the retention of these physical attributes in their purest form that the association should direct every effort, for in no other way can it so certainly preserve this horse's great utility of which his distinctive shape is both the source and the symbol.

I feel sure that only a negative and harmful purpose would be served by any attempt to refashion the shape of the Quarter Horse.

Town Cowboys

A short time ago a man who had heard the broadcasts from the livestock convention, held in San Francisco expressed great amazement at the high wages offered for livestock workers. A man who makes his living in town, but maintains a rope horse and often helps the stock men in these parts, was telling a bunch in a saloon the other night of the terrific difficulty in corralling 90 head of steers, that were at pasture up the country. He said the first day they tried they had two men on horses and nine on foot and all "liked to work themselves to death," but the steers successfully resisted all their efforts. The next day they tried again with five men, all mounted. They did not have much better luck, but did rope and haze and drag a few in. A bystander hearing this tale, offered to bet a hundred dollars that if they would take him and an old plug he had available up there, and all stay out of sight and not hinder him in any way, he would put them all in himself. Well, if that hombre had claimed he could whip Joe Louis he would not have been hooted at any worse, but no one would actually call his bet. It's a cinch the way they chased those steers for two days they knocked off not less than a thousand dollars of their value and very likely a damn site more than that. What I want to ask you is this: supposing that rash character could have won his bet—how much more if any would he be worth to a stockman than these village "cut-ups" that work stock for recreation, to show how pretty they and their horses are, or to keep in tune for some roping contest?

—C. F. LATHAM, Contra Costa County, California.
PROGRESS
Quarter Horse Association
has successful year
By HELEN MICHAELIS, Secretary

Another year has closed on the activities of The American Quarter Horse Association. 1942 was a busy year and a successful year. Those who are familiar with the history of the Quarter Horse know that we are not producing a new breed, but that we are perpetuating the oldest breed of American horses and striving to produce perfect specimens of that breed which was, before 1940, nearing extinction by cross-breeding with other breeds. The Association has progressed rapidly since its organization in 1940, and 1942 marked an important chapter in the history of the Quarter Horse. Research work and time have discovered and "cleared up" many pedigrees of early-day horses that hold important places in our breeding scheme.

"The proof of the pudding" is the progeny of the stock with which we are working to produce the perfect Quarter Horse. Breeders who realize the value of blood lines have reaped rewards for their work, patience and cooperation in that not few, but many 1942 foals were very near what is called the perfect Quarter Horse. The Quarter Horse is not a freak and it is time wasted to breed a good individual unless he reproduces his own kind or breeds better than himself—he can do neither without blood lines, for blood will tell in horses as it does in people.

Traveling facilities have made inspections and meetings rather difficult, and shows may be discontinued for the duration, but The American Quarter Horse Association will continue to expand. The demand for top stock horses is greater now than ever before. Stockmen need a horse that can turn out the work and do the job well, and a horse that has a future in a working world—the Quarter Horse fills this bill better than other breeds. That is why interest in this early American breed has continued to spread and has reached every part of the country. Raising Quarter Horses is not a hobby, it is not a fad, it is a business that satisfies the demands of every job done on horseback. There are a number of strains or families but they all tie in somewhere along the line and they all reproduce a definite type of horse, a type that is typical of but one breed of horses—the Quarter Horse.

There is an old saying that there is strength in numbers; but sometimes there is more strength in quality than in quantity. The American Quarter Horse Association has completed registration on 1084 horses and a number of applications are on file, in the process of being completed. These horses represent some of the best and strongest blood in existence; with few exceptions, they will breed true to type and will eventually go down in history as foundation stock of a perpetuated breed of horses.

Not all the owners of registered Quar-
A coming two-year-old great-grandson of three famous Quarter Horses, Concho Colonel, Little Joe and The Senator.

NOW IN SERVICE

THE DEUCE No. 512, combining the blood of CONCHO COLONEL, best known of the old Billy Anson bull dogs, and LITTLE STEVE, famous racing pony of the Colorado Plains.

LITTLE FRED No. 962, a typical scion of the great Bear River (Colorado) strain, tracing four times to PETER MCCUE and four times to BIG O (Old) FRED.

Dan Casement
Manhattan • Kansas

Devil Dust No. 1088
Reg. American Quarter Stallion
Standing At Stud

Sired by Cuter by Hiram Baker horse and out of Shoe Heart more. Cuter is a half brother to Del Rio Joe, grand champion at Stamford Show 1941. Devil Dust is a sorrel and was bred by Duvain E. Hughes at San Angelo, Texas. He was foaled April 10, 1939. This last season Devil Dust proved himself valuable as a calf roping horse.

FEE $25 with return privilege

Perry Cotton
Box 63
Alpaugh, Calif.
the 1942 cotton, peanut, linseed and soybean crops ready for delivery until late spring. This has made supplies of proteins during the past fall and this winter no greater than a year ago, and with increased wartime feeding operations which demand more feed of all kinds, the lag in meal production behind immediate demands has created a temporary shortage.

Most recent explanation of the protein situation comes from A. L. Ward, director of the educational service of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc.

Mr. Ward points out that the Department of Agriculture looks for an increase in vegetable protein production for the 1942-43 season of around 2,295,000 tons higher than the year before. Most of this increase will be in soybean meal and actual production will depend largely on the amount of soybeans crushed out of the total crop produced. Mr. Ward believes the government estimate may be 200,000 to 300,000 tons higher than actual protein supplement production.

Increased protein for livestock feed was planned so stockmen might have adequate supplies to produce the meat and milk needed in the all-out war effort. Floor prices were placed under the sale of cottonseed and other seed crops to protect growers. Through Commodity Credit Corporation contracts were made with processors to establish schedules of prices on oilmeal and cake. Ceiling prices on the protein products were established to protect feeders.

"As soon as mills made contracts with Commodity Credit Corporation, mixed feed manufacturers and dealers in protein cake and meal began to buy at floor prices, or as near floor prices as possible," Mr. Ward explained. "This was a very natural thing for any buyer to do. As a result of the early buying at prevailing contract prices, it has been estimated that forward sales of approximately two-thirds of the year's anticipated production of soybean meal by regular processors were made. It is known also that some forward sales of cottonseed cake and meal were made, but not to the extent of soybean meal sales, because cottonseed meal processors depend more on sales of products direct to livestock feeders and farmers than on sales to mixed feed manufacturers."

Acting to buy under contract prices, many stockmen also began early to place orders for their year's supply of cottonseed meal and cake and heavy local demand was noticed around cottonseed processing mills on the part of all sorts of feeders. Gasoline rationing was one cause of this rush to buy in advance to meet future needs.

"The net result of all these sales," Mr. Ward pointed out, "was a demand far in excess of the production during August, September, October and November. The figures on the production and consumption for these four months show that the total production of cottonseed cake and meal during that time was 913,129 tons compared with a consumption of 986,751 tons. This consumption exceeds the consumption for the same months of 1941 by 401,286 tons, and most oil mills have hundreds of unfilled orders on hand. These orders are being filled as fast as possible."

Another serious shortage, Mr. Ward revealed, is in the case of cottonseed hulls. In addition to an abnormal de-
Wear's Quarter Horses

TONY
Registered Quarter Horse No. 776, Tony is considered one of the outstanding Quarter Horse stallions of North America. He will be for sale after the spring breeding season.

RAGGEDY ANN
Registered Quarter Horse No. 775, Raggedy Ann is a 3-year-old chestnut sorrel sired by Tony, standing 15.1 hands and weighing 1200 lbs. We are now offering her for sale. She is very gentle and broken for riding.

W. D. WEAR
Willcox Arizona

Registered Belgians
FOR SALE
1 stallion, four years old, sorrel with light mane and tail, weight 2000 lbs.
1 stallion, nine years old, dark sorrel, weight 2250 lbs.
A few registered mares, various ages, sorrels and very fine breeding.

AND
Some well matched teams of Belgian grades, also several teams of large mules.

(Ranchers, Not Dealers)
Rancho Sespe
FILLMORE CALIF.

Maxwell Sales
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Maxwell of Napa, Calif., report the sale of three Saddlebreds to George M. Lawrence of Vallejo, who has had good results from Green Pastures purchases in the past. Mr. Lawrence got three daughters of Des Moines Supreme—the three-gaited mare, Star of Stars; a young mare known as Supreme's Hazel and a two-year-old filly, Lady Marion. These are from the best brood mare sources in the Maxwell stables.

A Lousy Fall
We have had a lousy fall and have been feeding since Nov. 15. We only see the sun here about every third day so might as well be living in California as you no doubt are without snow. Prices hold up well, which is the main thing, I guess. Bull demand is slack at the moment. — N. P. Yentzze, Sheridan County, Wyo.

Sabneso
This is one of the outstanding Thoroughbred stallions in the United States. A great race horse, and one that should cross to strong advantage with Quarter mares.
Sabneso was imported by C. S. Howard from the Argentine, at a cost of $17,000. He has lowered two track records in this country; the mile and mile and one half.
Service Fee $50 with one free return within 60 days.
Mares boarded at ranch $55 per month.

Ed. Wright Stables
Riverside PHONE 2720 California

NUGGET, four-year-old Palomino Quarter Horse, sired by Nick I by Sheik by Peter McCue and out of Gold Digger sired by Wagner Yellow Wolf.

A Lousy Fall
We have had a lousy fall and have been feeding since Nov. 15. We only see the sun here about every third day so might as well be living in California as you no doubt are without snow. Prices hold up well, which is the main thing, I guess. Bull demand is slack at the moment. — N. P. Yentzze, Sheridan County, Wyo.

J. W. Shoemaker
WATROUS NEW MEXICO
ARABIAN HORSES
Breeding Farms and Pleasure
Riders Find the Arab Practical
By H. H. REESE

ARABIAN stallions have made a world reputation for improving other strains and creating new breeds. It was common practice in European countries for many years to bring in stallions from the East that were either pure Arabs or were mainly of Arabian blood, such as the Barbs, to improve their saddle horses. At a very early date, in fact as early as we now have written records of such practices, it was generally agreed that eastern stallions improved the riding qualities of other native strains. So noted were Arabian horses during these early times that kings and queens usually rode desert bred horses and they were often given as presents by people of noble birth. Early histories are replete with accounts of Arabian horses being taken to France, England, Poland and Russia. Many were no doubt taken to other countries as well, although fewer written records of the latter have found their way to America.

While the statement has been contradicted, many nevertheless believe that dappled gray Arabsians helped found the Percheron breed by first creating a chunky type of coach horse. The cavalry horse of France has always had a large per cent of Arabian blood in his veins, and of course the French Thoroughbred as well as the English Thoroughbred is a direct result of using Arabian stallions on native mares. In the latter country all registered Thoroughbreds go back to Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk and Godolphin Arabian, each imported from the East.

According to Joseph Battell, founder of the Morgan Horse Register, Justin Morgan, the Vermont stallion that created the Morgan breed, inherited part Arabian characteristics through a Percheron breed by first creating a stallion imported from France. Our American Thoroughbreds are the result of importing such seed stock from England and France and many of them show strong Arabian traits. Our American saddle horses are founded on Thoroughbred and Morgan blood with considerable direct Arabian blood being incorporated in the breed by importations made directly from Arabia by Keene Richards as well as from other channels. The English Hackney was founded by an Arabian stallion named Blaze and the Russian cavalry, an important factor in the present war, is founded on Arabian blood.

Today this process of improving saddle stock by using Arabian stallions is still going on. History has shown the great value of this blood and present day breeders realize that such a background can only mean that a continuation of this practice is the most practical way of securing dependable saddle horses for business and pleasure riding.

Arabian blood has not been spoiled by specialization. Today the Arabian has the same natural beauty he possessed generations ago. He is level-headed and very intelligent although he has a great deal of speed and animation and his powers of endurance are (proverbial, without question). This blood gives every requisite for producing stock horses. In fact, a great many horses bred in this manner are in use on cattle ranches today and the number is rapidly increasing. Some of these have been produced by remount stallions of Arabian breeding that are distributed to such ranches. The U. S. Remount has over 30 registered Arabian stallions available for public service and has also founded a band of registered Arabs at Fort Robinson, Neb. Many other cattle ranches own their Arabian stallions and some also maintain bands of registered Arabian mares.

As to the use of Arabian horses for recreation and pleasure, volumes could be written. Everywhere that people ride, registered and grade Arabian horses are becoming more popular. Now, one frequently sees or hears of an entire family being mounted on registered Arabs and when this is not possible pleasure riders are taking advantage of having their mares bred to registered Arabian stallions in order to be mounted on a more beautiful and easier riding horse in a few short years.

Formerly it was not possible to get the services of a registered Arabian stallion in a great many communities and this condition exists in some places even today. But in many sections registered

Arabian Stallions for Sale
RANTEZ No. 2074, chestnut with white markings, nearing two years. Sired by Schantze, son of Antez; dam, Rasrah, champion show mare. In our opinion, one must go far to find a more brilliant prospect. Already, he gives evidence of more than average scale, is developing in true Arabian fashion, with spry springy action and is saddlewise.

SHEREYN No. 926, bay, ten years. Sired by Rasen and out of Sherlet, making him a full-brother to the famous Ralet. A double-purpose horse. Use him as a service stallion, for he has sired many splendid colts. Then use him under saddle, either as a pleasure horse that has proven safe for lady riders or in working cattle. Intelligent, well mannered.

Both from Kellogg breeding, absolutely sound, and at $1,000 each they are priced below their value.

See these horses at the
California
Polled Hereford Ranch
Fred E. Vanderhoof, Owner
Woodlake (Phone Visalia 43-F-14) California

January 15, 1943
Arabian stallions are available and they are rapidly becoming more generally distributed. As a saddle horse for women and children the Arabian is meeting with much popularity partly on account of his even temperament. Several cases could be cited where Arabian stallions are used as pleasure saddle horses and some are even ridden by ladies. His attractiveness without a lot of "dolling up" also appeals to the pleasure rider. Since we are just passing the holiday season, I cannot help but recall the large number of Christmas cards that we have received from friends mounted on Arabian horses or messages on cards telling of their favorite Arabian mounts. Such cards are received each Christmas, so that there is a long list of such unsolicited testimonials from owners of Arabs. Personally I can think of no better assurance that Arabian horses are continually making more friends and that the growing demand for both registered and half bred will grow and grow.

This breed is the fountain head of all of our light horses and may even today be creating improved strains by reason of its remarkable prepotency. As an example it is in order to recall that the Palomino horse is undergoing improvement by infusions of Arabian blood. Many of our Palomino breeders are carrying out such programs with fine results and it may reasonably be expected that such a practice will be extended more and more to other strains as time goes on.

**Lakelure News**

Sales of stock at the Lakelure Arabian Stud at Medina, Wash., have been particularly good this past year, with many horses going to horsemen in the area. C. E. Anderson of Ellensburg, Wash., purchased four half-Arabian colts that are being registered with the American Remount Association Half-Bred Stud Book. Ed. Hoem of Shohomish, Wash., bought another, a half Arab weanling along with two weanlings by our Steel dust stallion Hatishu. Hatishu colts are selling particularly well with only one yearling stallion and one weanling filly left to go to buyers. Thus far, 14 head have been sold since C. E. (Buck) Logan took over the management of the breeding farm this past spring.

**Help the War Effort**

1. By owning an ARABIAN stallion . . .
2. Then crossing with ordinary mares THEREBY
3. Securing excellent results for

**The Army Remount**

*Purebred, Registered*

**ARABIAN STUD COLTS**

Available at Fair Prices

These colts — both yearlings and weanlings — now ready for delivery.

**RAISED AT HIGH ALTITUDES**

**THE VAN VLEET ARABIAN STUD**

820 COOPER BLDG.  DENVER, COLORADO

(Note: Read the story and see the pictures of our Arabs in The Christian Science Monitor—Sept. 26, 1942.)
HORSES

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was written by Jeanne Sipprelle Girard of Boise, Idaho, in October, 1941, when she was only thirteen years old, and shows the real enthusiasm and observance shown by young horsemen and women all over the country.

Horses, and being with them, mean more to me than does anything else. I love horses—I worship them. If it is true (and I think it is) that every human being has (although very few people will confess it) some sort of idol which they worship, the horse must be, my pagan object of idol worship. I love all horses; the magnificent racers—their muscles rippling under their sleek hides; the spoiled and petted saddle horses, nudging in their masters' pockets for sugar or some other gift of sweets; the faithful old plow horse, plodding wearily but steadily home from a day's hard work; draft horses, staid and solid, huge and contented with themselves and all life in general; the Thoroughbreds, their perfectly shaped limbs, small and dainty hoofs, long flowing mane and tail, beautiful, knowing eyes—their skin shining, as does the most precious of rare and beautiful metals—in the warm sunlight, and also their spirited actions; the little cow ponies, short, stocky and well-built, always prepared to yield to their masters' every whim; and last, but by no means least, we have the mixture of all the formerly mentioned breeds—the mustang, or bronc, as they are sometimes known—now here is a pony that will suit every man's needs. They are always ready to walk slowly and carefully along, and equally as ready to go into a slow jog trot, a long, swinging lope, and they are always happy to oblige you by dashing over the country, down hill and up, at a break-neck run. They'll eat the poorest grass and be content; they can make themselves happy and contented in the poorest barn, or the nicest, most modernistic barn. (Some humans, in fact a lot of people on this earth, ought to take a lesson from the little old mustang.). Be they sorrel, roan, bay, dappled, white, black, or spotted—I like them all!

The stallion, making it possible for the race of horses to increase; he seems to know that he is important; he is proud of his strength, and well he might be, too. There is the mare, the stallion's companion; she is content to perform her duties of bringing offspring into this world, faithfully, and then just lead a quiet, peaceful life; the little filly, young, foolish, and inexperienced in the ways of life, wide-eyed, and as easily frightened as a half-grown jackrabbit; the gelding, from whom the joys of life have been partly taken, as he is inferior to the stallion, but who lives a gay life to the stallion, but who lives a gay life in spite of that, dashing about, and getting all the fun out of his life possible; the little colt, newborn, wobbly-legged, unsteady, sticking close to his mammy's side, squealing in fright when a butterfly lands on his little piece of velvet he calls his nose—trying to neigh—but only letting a colt-talk sound, triumphantly to all the world who choose to listen, that he will soon be big and strong, and that he knows where there is a sweet, warm, delicious, never-ending supply of milk just to be had for the taking.

I love them all, for you see they are my friends, because I am their friend. They understand.

January 13, 1943
Standing at Stud

Terhani
4 year old 15 hands
950 lbs.
Bright bay with black points.
Sired by Farana and out of Halawa, he is of the Hamdani—Simri family.

He is a close coupled, deep bodied horse with a good Arabian head. He should make a good cross with any type of mare for producing good useful colts. He is stylish under saddle and still very tractable.

FEE $50 to approved registered mares
$25 to approved grade mares.

Russell Lowrey
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For Better Stock Horses and Army Remounts
Breed to a Registered Arabian Stallion

AABAZEM No. 874
His Colts Prove the Advantage

YODER BROS. Corcoran, Calif.

Jack Culley's new book
“Cattle, Horses & Men” NOW AVAILABLE

Thousands of readers of this paper have enjoyed Jack Culley's "Western Sketches." Mr. Culley has now compiled many of his sketches on the famous Bell Ranch, his stories about horses and his experiences during the early days of the western cattle business in a beautifully bound and illustrated book. The foreword is by Nelson R. Crow, editor of Western Livestock Journal. A book everyone interested in the western range, horses, cattle and men will want. 329 pages.

Price $3.00

JACK CULLEY
Core of Western Livestock Journal
Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles

Hineman's Jack Farms Also Breeding Morgans and Palominos

One of the oldest breeding farms of Jack stock in the United States, Hineman's Jack Farms, operated by H. T. Hineman & Sons at Dighton, in Lane County, western Kansas, is also engaged in the breeding of Morgan horses and Palominos.

Hineman's farms started about 30 years ago raising some registered Morgans for sale on their own ranch. Today, they have some 30 registered Morgans and during the past five years have been selling many of their Morgan stallions to the government for breeding animals. Palominos-Morgan horses are being developed at Hineman's through the use of the Palomino stallion Brujo No. 408, by Plaudit, on Morgan mares. Brujo is a Quarter Horse type Palomino.

The Jack stock that the farms now consists of 150 large, black registered Jennets and 75 registered Jacks. Some 400 mares are bred to Jacks every year and more mares are raised than on any other farm in Kansas, according to Mr. Hineman.

Most of the Hineman Jacks carry the blood of the old grand champion of the herd, Kansas Chief, crowned world's champion of the long-ears at the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. Hineman's farms are nearer the west coast than any of the larger Jack breeders of the country, and for years their show animals have made the county fairs and big shows alike, from coast to coast. As a result of this show circuit activity, the farms have won more prizes on Jacks and mules than any other breeder, Mr. Hineman declares.

Fed Up On Bureaucrats

I surely agree with you about getting rid of a lot of the Washington bureaucrats, and I would like to be there at the kicking. We are being harassed by a lot of rules that represent kid play. The whole ceiling price system as carried out is entirely without logic. They prate about inflation and blame the farmer for wanting a decent price, while all other lines of defense production are operated on a cost-plus basis. What does the government care what they pay for an airplane? Or what Kaiser gets for building a ship? The plane and ship are essential things regardless of cost. Little tools here at Merced cost four times what it should have cost—Ford tractors, for instance, getting $100 per day and men pulling down more than $100 per week. Now the soldiers are stationed in these same barracks and they are just shells, many soldiers having to go to hospitals as a result of colds and pneumonia. Why is milk and meat made the goat for all the trouble?

As my neighbor says, I am fed up on the whole thing. Any child should be able to figure out a better idea. We have just gotten a ruling allowing milk to go up from 13c to 14c per quart, but the price of bulk milk remains at 35c per gallon. This in face of the fact that the bay cities are paying $1.00 per lb. butterfat for milk in Merced so that our Jersey milk would net us better than 40c per gallon put in Golden State cans. If it was not payable to raise the bottled milk, why not bulk milk in the same proportion? Can you beat it? — E. E. Greenough, Merced County, Calif.
Country Encino, three-year-old American Saddle stallion owned by T. H. Wright, Los Angeles, Calif. Country Encino is sired by Country Gentleman and out of Encinas Puevme. Since he was foaled, he has never been defeated in breeding classes, winning eight classes as a weanling. He is now being gaited by Roy Register, trainer of the stable and will be ready for competition this fall.

Country Gentleman Colt

Goes to the Movies

T. H. Wright, owner of Country Gentleman, registered American Saddle horse, announces that a full sister to Country Encinas and Country Encino shown elsewhere in this issue was used in the sequences of the motion picture, "My Friend Flicka," to be released soon. This picture is strictly a horse picture, and one of the good horse stories produced in the past two years.

Country Encinas is the four-year-old chestnut mare that has been shown at the local Southern California shows recently by Mr. Wright and ridden by Roy Register, trainer of the stable, who is also employed by the Aluminum Company of America at their new plant in Torrance. Country Encinas has been improving consistently in recent months and has been placed in the shows with the best of the mares of this area. Recently she won the open mare class at the Flintridge Horse Show against some of the more seasoned show horses.

Both she and Country Encino, the three-year-old stallion, have been consistent winners in the shows in breeding classes since they were colts. They have also placed well in get of sire classes over the state of California.

Mr. Wright is one of the breeders of American Saddle Horses in California who believes in raising and developing your own champions. "That is real satisfaction to me," he states, "anyone can buy a good one, but it takes a good deal more work and management to raise your own." His efforts have not been without avail, for in the past five years, he has won as many classes with colts and fillies by Country Gentleman as any breeder with colts by one horse in this or other show area. Country Gentleman has also made a strong reputation not only in the stud but in the show ring, being made champion model horse at leading shows including the great show at Treasure Island during the Fair.

Better News from Tommy Burgess

Friends of Tommy Burgess, veteran draft horsemans, will be happy to learn of improvement in his condition. While in charge of the Harry West horses at Pond, Calif., he met with an accident which brought on an eye trouble known as Retina Detachment. In an effort to save his eyesight he spent a month in the Stanford University Hospital. This accident occurred in August. Mrs. Burgess reports from their home in Sacramento, Calif., that Tom is gradually improving and that his sight has been preserved.

RAHSIK

AHC 1477

At Stud

From the Best Blood of Kellogg Stud

Tagus Ranch

Tulare California

E. P. HAUP For Particulars

Owner Write: Ray Edwards

Registered ARABIAN HORSES

Some nice looking purebred colts and fillies for sale. Should be seen to be appreciated.

JEDEL RANCH

J. E. DRAPER, Owner RICHMOND, CALIF.

Phone Pinole 87

Ranch located on U.S. Highway 40, approximately 21 miles northeast of San Francisco.
Vermont Bridle Trails Help Stimulate Pleasure Riding

An example of what can be accomplished in promoting horseback riding for pleasure and health is shown in the more than 1000 miles of bridle trails in the state of Vermont, which annually carry hundreds of horsemen on one-day, week-end or extended vacation rides, according to a guide book on Vermont trails recently issued by the Green Mountain Horse Association.

Running from the Massachusetts line to within a few miles of the Canadian border, bridle paths are divided into four routes, covering the entire state. They are marked with wooden arrows bearing the words “Bridle Trail” and with orange blazes on trees, rocks and posts. The routes are so planned that the day’s ride is from 20 to 25 miles, with a night stop at the end of the day and a lunch stop at a half-way point. Stops are at farmhouses, small inns or hotels, with facilities to take care of both horse and rider.

Although riding has been a popular sport in Vermont since 1919, when the U. S. Remount Association sponsored its famous 300-mile endurance ride to find the types and breeds of horses best suited to Army use, the development and maintenance of these trails and stop-over facilities by the horse association is credited with greatly stimulating horsemanship during recent years.

Placing riding within reach of almost any family pocketbook, the usual charge at the farm stops is $1.00 to $1.25 for lunch and feed for horse and rider; overnight $3.00 to $4.00 for supper, lodging and breakfast for rider and feed for horses. Hotel rates vary and some hotels make special rates for members of the Green Mountain Horse Association. The usual stable charge is $1.00 overnight and two feeds, 50 cents noon and one feed, per horse. Rental of horses is usually $3.00 to $4.00 a day for more than two days; $1.00 to $5.00 a day for single days. All expenses come to between $8.00 and $10.00 a day.

In the very complete guide book, each trail is clearly described, with directions for riding each section of the route, names of villages through which routes pass and farms at which accommodations are available.
The year just past has marked radical changes in the opinions of some Palomino breeders as to what constitutes a Palomino and where the future Palominos will come from. That these changes will be an advancement is something that cannot be answered today. Time is the best healer when we are trying to develop something, when we don't even know what we have. Perhaps this has been a year of rapid strides in building a foundation upon which Palomino breeders can long endure, but there are other chances that Palomino breeders will continue to flounder for some time before a breed is developed.

One thing has been shown conclusively this year past, and that is that the Palomino is desired and finds his greatest value as a beautiful horse, for parade and show use. The qualities which necessarily go to make up a beautiful horse as to conformation, quality, air and animation must be moulded into the Palomino.

A good many discussions have been entered into as to developing a standard of perfection for the Palomino. When there is no breed, how can there be a standard of perfection? As long as there is a demand for Palominos of different types to perform different uses, there will be an opportunity for breeders of all types to obtain good remuneration for their efforts, no matter what the type.

According to the Palomino Horse Breeders of America, there are now 259 members in the association, with 25 new members during the past month. Members were from the following states: Mississippi, Kansas, Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Minnesota, Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana, Montana, California, Arizona and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Chester Upham has some youngsters at Running Springs that he is quite proud of, and is expecting a larger number of colts this year than ever before. His stallion El Zorro is developing in his four-year-old form, and is showing distinct Arabian type. Mr. Upham has a number of his mares bred to Hasab, the Arabian stallion owned by Mrs. Beverly Young, of Arvin, Calif.

Paul Herrington by this time has moved his family to Hesperia. His ranching operations are taking up all of his time, and he has some turkeys that are laying lots of eggs.

R. L. Underwood is planning to cut down his breeding operations in both Palominos and Quarter Horses for the duration, but will have a few for sale, but is definite in his feeling that he wants buyers to inspect his horses before buying. After the war, expansion will again take place on the Lazy TP.

Hayes Mitchell and all of the Mitchell workers at Marfa, Texas, are very busy, and it is taking all of their time to handle the cattle business for the duration. They are putting every effort into raising and shipping the good old T-bone steaks.

Jim Fagan has more horses to train than he can possibly handle at the present time and since an accident not long ago in which he hurt his leg, his work has been somewhat limited. He is back in the saddle now and is anticipating a

A Champion Show Horse - and a Great Sire!

CIMARRON

PHBA 2107

Showing the Quarter Horse type with the golden Palomino coloring, Cimarron is one of the outstanding horses in the West, producing good stock horses and golden Palominos.

Only a few selected mares will be accepted this year due to conditions.

FEE $100 and return

Craig's Cimarron Ranch

L. W. CRAIG, Pres.
LEMOORE • CALIFORNIA

A. M. CRAIG, Vice-Pres., Mgr.

Member Palomino Horse Breeders of America

January 15, 1943
good season for The Harvester, since already there are a number of mares booked.

C. W. Wiggett is expecting a few Palomino colts this year by his Palomino stallion San Julian. This horse was third in the Palomino stake at the 1942 Santa Barbara National Horse Show, and is developing into one of the good stallions of that area.

Leonard J. Melville of Lakeside, Calif., recently purchased the Palomino mare Hannah Van Buren PHBA 2177 from Circle S Ranch of El Cajon, Calif. Circle S is limiting Palomino activity for the duration and will be back with some developing into one of the good stallions. Most of the show horses of the stable have been turned out, but limited breeding operations will be carried on.

William P. Baker of San Francisco recently purchased the following Palomino mares from Dwight Murphy, owner of Rancho San Fernando Rey at Santa Barbara: Sheila PHBA 2011, Estrella PHBA 2012 and Pajera PHBA 2017. These mares are to complement his rapidly growing Palomino breeding farm at Pescadero headed by Don Julian which he also purchased at private treaty from Mr. Murphy last summer.

Mrs. M. K. Witt of Coleman, Texas, recently purchased the Palomino mare Pajera PHBA 2017. She reports the sale of two Palominos sired by Pirate Gold to Clay Reeves of Gulfport, Miss. J. C. Howie of Tyler, Texas, sold Garland Gold PHBA 2026, a young Palomino stallion to Emil Doil, Pleasant Hill, Ill.

Horsemen around San Angelo, Texas, are planning a spring horse show for Palominos, Thoroughbreds, Half-breds and Quarter Horses. Members of the executive committee are: Howard B. Cox, B. E. Brooks, D. L. Haralson, D. Wain E. Hughes, all of San Angelo; G. R. White of Brady, Hal Peterson of Kerrville; Charlie Copeland, Blackwell and Hayes Mitchell, of Marfa.

Three-Month Racing Season to Open March 6 in Mexico City

There is no blackout of Thoroughbred racing in Mexico indicated in the recent announcement of 42 or more days of racing to be held at the Hipodromo de las Americas, Mexico City, between March 6 and June 6. Racing stables in the United States are being cordially invited to send their horses to the Mexican capital for the spring season. Indeed, a number of the officials at the track are well known to American racing circles. The board of directors under President Bruno Pagliai includes Bernard E. Smith, E. L. Cord, John Sloan and Agustin Legerreta. Presiding steward will be James G. McGill and Barry Whitehead is serving as racing secretary.

Eleven handicaps, varying in value from 5000 to 10,000 pesos, and seven stake races, ranging from 6250 to 100,000 pesos are being featured. Of particular interest are two 50,000-peso stakes, the Derby Mexicano on Sunday, May 16, and the Handicap Presidencial on Sunday, June 6. Holding the financial spotlight at the meeting is the Handicap de las Americas for 100,000 pesos on Sunday, May 30. Entries for these three events close on Saturday, May 1. The Derby Mexicano is for three-year-olds while the other two mentioned are both for three-year-olds and up.

Owners shipping to the track are advised to ship through El Paso or Laredo, whichever is closer. Horsemen should advise the track brokers at these points of the time of shipment, so all arrangements for clearing the border can be made. Brokers should be furnished with a veterinarian’s certificate in triplicate, certifying the horses to be in good health. Horsemen, trainers, grooms and other attendants must prove American citizenship.

The track boasts fine stabling facilities. All barns are concrete with asbestos tile roofing. Stalls are 10 by 12 feet with kicking boards 4 feet high on each wall.

All in Same Boat

Enclosed please find check for $3.00 for a two-year renewal of the Western Livestock Journal, which I enjoy reading very much. In fact, it is the only way I have now of keeping up with the production and markets, as I am working for defense until the war is over, which I do hope will be soon and that we may soon again be renewing old acquaintances at our fairs and stock shows with Old Glory waving triumphantly and peacefully over us.

God speed the plow for so much depends on those mold boards and our hardy sons of toil who work from sunup to sundown in their supreme effort to keep up the production which is so essential in this, our struggle to defend our freedom. No matter by what craft we came here, we are all in the same boat now.—J. M. McGeehan, San Bernardino County, Calif.

Standing at Stud

SKIPPER

Palomino Stallion

He is four years old . . . a three-quarter Thoroughbred with very good conformation, wonderful disposition. He stands 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs. He is a proven sire of Palomino colts which can be seen at Del Monte.

Fee $25 at time of service and return

A number of fine colts, from yearlings to 3-year-olds for sale.

F. W. HUTCHINSON

652 Ocean View Ave.

Monterey, Calif.
Among the animals of the world, none was so important to human welfare as the horse, without which man could never have attained his present degree of civilization—could not even have emerged from savagery. Years ago Trotwood wrote: “The long trail that marks the progress of humanity through the ages, wherever we find it, inevitably and invariably, we find beside the footprint of man, the hoofprint of the horse.”

The first mention of the horse in history shows that he was an Egyptian animal, for in the year 1702, B.C., we find “the Egyptians came unto Joseph and exchanged horses for bread.” It seems to be the first record of a horse-trade.

The noted geologist, Professor Merriam, of the University of California, by research in the Mojave Desert, Thousand Creeks, Virgin Valley, and Mina Fossil Fields of Nevada, discovered the horse of the middle or Miocene age, and positive proof that, so far as present research can show, horses inhabited what is now known as the Pacific coast before they roamed over the older continents of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Exploration of the Mojave goes back to the time when horses had three toes, and were the size of the dog or fox—and this must be done with a knowledge of the shifting sands of ages. Centuries ago when a Hipparion horse sought a sheltered place to die, he performed a favor to science, for in those semi-sheltered spots the preserving sands gently sifted in. In years the accumulated sands and water covered the bones with a deep conglomerate which for storage purposes has no equal. No one knows what secrets lie buried yet in the sands. Those that have been already uncovered show that the horse probably existed here on this continent tens of thousands of years before the birth of Christ.

California possessed thousands of horses in the early days of the Spanish missions. According to Joseph Cairn Simpson, a prominent Californian of over a half century past, the mission fathers were the earliest pioneers, and from the time of founding of the Mission San Diego, July 16, 1769, to the confiscation in 1834, practically possessed the whole of the country from San Diego to San Francisco de Solano de Sonoma. They were large breeders of domesticated animals, and in 1825 the horses owned by them were counted by the thousands. The Mission San Francisco had 950 tame horses and 2000 breeding mares, 84 stallions of choice breeding. Santa Clara Mission had 1890 horses broken to saddle and 4235 breeding mares. The Mission San Jose had 840 horses broken to saddle and 1500 mares. The three missions held the land on both sides of the bay from Golden Gate to its southern extremity; and for fertility of the soil and uniform temperature it was unsurpassed, allowing horses to live in the open the year around.

Some interesting facts relate to the American wild horse, the mustang of

San Francisco, 1941, and reserve champion at the 1942 Santa Barbara National Horse Show.

In presenting ARAB to the public, we offer at stud an individual that has proven his ability as a sire of outstanding Palominos.

Available to approved mares only, with return privilege.

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P.H.B.A. 2006
P.H.A. 168
by Rey De Los Reyes
Fee $75
and return privilege

We announce the purchase of Don Julian, well known golden Palomino from Dwight Murphy, Rancho San Fernando Rey at Santa Barbara.

This outstanding individual in color and conformation will now stand to select outside mares for the first time. He can be seen and will stand at Pescadero, Calif.

William P. Baker, owner
675 Treat Avenue
San Francisco, California
the plains east of the Rocky Mountains. His progenitors were horses that escaped from the Spanish explorers of the sixteenth century, most notably from De Soto, who in 1541 discovered the Mississippi River. While in prehistoric times, primeval times horses existed on this continent, they had become extinct in the same period, and the modern "Equus Caballus" was a new and strange sight to the aborigines. The number of these Spanish horses that escaped was small, but so easy did they find it to preserve life and so rapidly did they multiply that 300 years later they were roaming over the plains in uncounted thousands. (By Volunteer.)

The history of the mustang is further instructive because of the light it throws on equine psychology. His progenitors, as above said, were Spanish horses. The Spanish horse of the sixteenth century was largely of Sarascenic blood, taken into Spain by the Moors during the Mohammedan ascendancy, and so improved the breeds of local horses that the Spanish horse, as is well known, occupied first place throughout Europe for several centuries.

The "Sarascenic" horse is, and always was, remarkable for his docility. So also was the Spanish horse. The first notable book in English on horsemanship, published in 1667 by the Duke of Newcastle eulogized this breed, not only as the fastest and most beautiful in the world, but also the wisest and gentlest. However, after reversion to the wild state for three centuries, their American descendants became the exact opposite. For pure cussedness, the mustang probably had no superiors and few equals in the equine race. Many of them were unbreakable to harness and their viciousness and unreliability was proverbial. This is illustrated by an anecdote told by a noted horse trainer, who said: "I was never but once kicked by a horse. That was a mustang and he did it when I was standing in front of him and looking him squarely in the eye." (By Volunteer.)

This change of temperament was plainly shown outwardly. We are accustomed to read equine character in the horse’s head. Good temper we associate with prominent cranial development, large eyes and good width between the eyes. These characteristics the Sarascenic horse has always possessed to a supreme degree, and so did the Spanish horse descended from and related to them, but wild life, changed habits and environment wrought an entire change in their Spanish-American descendants. Instead of being small, their heads became large. The delicate "oriental" head was replaced by a heavy hammer-like contour; the marked cranial development shrank away and became a depression, the forehead became pinched and narrow. The large, beautiful eye, aglow with intelligence, became small, slily, and vicious. The lop-ear, almost unknown among the Orientals, became common.

The fact is, the domesticated horse excels in brain power. A reversion to a wild state is always a degeneration, so far as mentality is concerned. It is so with man—it is so with brutes. It is use and culture that makes brain. In the words of Ribot, "Intelligence has for its condition, for its chief organ, the brain." The brain grows by exercise. The reverse is also true. The wild horse has no use for his brain, except to assist him in the immediate needs of existence. The
domesticated horse is required to use his brain in many other ways and thus is constantly developing it both in quality and quantity.

There has been, and promises to be, endless debate over the mental limitations of animals. The late John Burroughs, the naturalist, claimed that animals have "preceptive intelligence" only and are "devoid of reasoning powers." One thing is true—the intelligence of the horse is extreme and develops in a wonderful way under cultivation by man. Among his psychologic processes the horse's power of memory is pre-eminent. A thing once thoroughly learned by him is almost never forgotten, and this includes not merely the things he is taught by nature, but those he has been taught by man.

The intelligence of the horse varies in individuals, the same as with mankind. Many truthful incidents can be told of the memory, intelligence, and affection of horses. Truthful accounts have been given by Army men of the intelligence and memory of cavalry horses. In the execution of drill tactics and maneuvers, certain of their horses displayed great shrewdness and memory. Frequently their riders would misinterpret the commands of bugle calls while on drill, and try to get the horse to do certain things which the horse showed plainly he did not want to do, all the time trying to do the act the way he had understood the signal. When this did happen the horse generally was right and the rider wrong.

Older members of the horse fraternity will no doubt recall the days of the old time fire engine that was drawn by two or three big horses abreast, and also the story of the old ex-fire horse who had been retired and sold, and was used to pull a sloop cart around the alleys and kitchen doors of big hotels. One day while waiting alone on a side street a big fire engine with horses at full speed came dashing by. The old horse at once fell right in behind the big engine and, forgetful of his lowly station in life, raced right along with it and arrived at the fire with his wreck (having scattered his sloop and buckets all over the street). He proudly swung and backed his sloop cart up to the fire, beside the big engine, and stood licking his lips and twitching his ears.

There is the illustration of the affection for each other of the two famous trotting race mares—Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and racing rival, Lucy, 2:18. They had trotted many races together, and on being retired to the same pasture also had adjoining stalls in the big barn at Fashion Farm in New Jersey. Some years later, as the "Maid" lay dying, Lucy raved like a mad horse in the next stall. For days afterwards she was morose and refused to be comforted. She formed no other attachments, but pining, she wasted away, fell sick and died.

Even savage outlaw stallions have a preference for some groom or caretaker. Such was the famous Thoroughbred stallion, Harry Bassett, racing rival of the great Thoroughbred stallion, Longfellow, according to Volunteer. Bassett was a great beauty as well as a speed marvel, but was of a ferocious disposition. In short, a full fledged "man eater," with just one exception. He regarded all mankind as his enemies. The one exception was the negro, Swipe, who cared for him. Swipe could do practically anything
Mays Ranch...

Arabian & Palomino Horses featuring CARPAN

... a chestnut, Thoroughbred Remount stallion, by imported Light Carbine.

FEE $10
TYGH VALLEY - - - OREGON
(near The Dalles)

Percheron Stallion
For Sale at a Sacrifice
5 Years Old
Proven Sire
Sound and Gentle

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The Weston Supply Co.
722 East Valley Blvd., at San Gabriel Blvd
SAN GABRIEL, CALIFORNIA
All kinds of supplies for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Free Catalog.
A. S. WESTON. Manager

with him. A stranger would have entered the stall of Harry Bassett at the risk of his life, and might have lost it—but this negro who, like many of his race and calling, had a weakness for alcohol, would stagger in, sink down into the straw and sleep for hours, during which Harry Bassett would move around him with the greatest care, stepping over the prostrate form, back and forth, but never treading on him or injuring him in any way.

The Arabian

Horse history, authentic ancient equine history, begins with the Arab. This horse was of the saddle type, and was the "Oriental Horse" of the desert. In the early world of Mediterranean civilization, that is, Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Greece and Palestine, we find the first historic horses which for centuries before existing records were made, had been the friends, servants, aids and allies of humanity. It was among the eastern Mediterranean nations that he evolved thousands of years before Christ, into a type so far superior to all others then, and for a long time afterward, that we may look upon him as the one source and element from which modern equine excellence has descended.

The Arabian Horse was the first breed of livestock developed by man. After man became their master they were taken to Rome and Greece, where they were used for war purposes—to draw chariots and also ridden in battle. From there they were taken to Spain, France and England, and thence to America and Australia.

One of Santa Barbara County's most famous sires of stock horses is no longer in service. Death has claimed Diamond, 22-year-old Morgan-Standardbred stallion which has been used as a stud by Ed. T. Fields, Los Alamos, Calif., for more than 15 years. Previous to purchase by Mr. Fields, Diamond served as a sire for the Hollister Estate in Santa Barbara County and left the foundation for the present band of mares at that famous establishment.

Diamond was a half-brother to the famous Red Fox and had sired more than 400 colts for Mr. Fields and his neighbors. Mr. Fields has a number of colts by Diamond and is offering some of them for sale.

Mr. Fields also had to part with another favorite animal when a Standardbred mare, purchased from a horseman in the Hawaiian Islands and in his service for more than 17 years, had to be disposed of. He has a yearling stallion out of this mare and sired by Diamond which he hopes will turn out good enough to be used as a sire of stock and saddle horses at El Roblar Ranch.

Belgian draft horses have been used at El Roblar for many years and Mr. Fields is still breeding Belgians and has about 16 head that he is now offering for sale.

O. C. Foster announces the appearance of a Palomino stallion foal sired by his Morgan stallion Montalbell Gift and out of Goldie, a Palomino mare. The foal appeared the same day as Mrs. Foster's appendectomy. Consequently the colt will be called Appendicitis.

Horses

At Stud—Registered Morgan, chestnut, son of Cuyamo. Fee $50 and worth it.

For Sale — Morab (half Morgan and half Arab) of El Tejon Ranch breeding, splendid individual, price $350.

One of our registered Morgan two-year-old stallions now offered for sale. He is a chestnut sorrel, sired by Chocolate, by the good government Morgan stallion, Linsey, by Headlight Morgan.

One of the nation's oldest breeding farms for Jack stock. We have bred registered Morgans for the past 36 years. A number of young stallions, most of them strong in the blood of Headlight Morgans, are offered for sale. We are also breeding Palomino Morgans, using Brujio, No. 465, a quarter horse type stallion by Plaudit on Morgan mares.

Hineman's Jacks & Morgans
KANSAS CHIEF, No. 9794, our grand old herd jack, was grand champion, any age, of the world's Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. Most of our jacks carry much of his blood.

Hineman's Jack Farms
DIGHTON, LANE CO., KANSAS

FRANCIS APPLEBY
Route 1, Box 198 Exeter, Calif.
Phone 31-5-11

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
INCREASING HORSE POWER DURING THE WAR

By H. J. BRANT
Secretary, Belgian Draft Horse Corporation

Draft horses do not make the headlines very often during these trying days of war, but they continue to play an important part in our food production program and, to a more limited extent, in the field of distribution.

In my opinion, government officials, who have the responsibility of encouraging and giving direction to this food production program, do not appreciate the vital part which horses have in that production and the even greater part which they can have. In fact, many farmers do not fully appreciate the importance of horse power to our total war effort.

The tremendous demand for steel and rubber for our armed forces will continue as long as the war lasts. A limited number of new tractors will be available this year. Therefore, it is both patriotic and good business to use both tractor and horses available, reserving the tractor for periods of rush work and special jobs, thus prolonging the life of the tractor equipment.

More Power Per Horse

On many farms horses can well be used for all field work or, in some cases, supplemented by custom tractor work hired for rush jobs. Better care and feeding of farm horses, control of parasites and conditioning by steady use before strenuous spring work starts, will result in more work per horse.

In some cities, horses have been put to work in increasing numbers since we entered the war, replacing trucks for delivery of beverages, bread, milk and other products. Companies using horses have a definite advertising value and also bring them much good will on the part of the public. People recognize this as evidence of a real effort to save rubber and gas.

The expansion of this use of horses in cities will probably be limited by two factors. One is the scarcity of proper vehicles in some cities. The other is the uncertainty in the case of many com-

BELGIAN DRAFT HORSES
For Your War-time Farm Power

THEY SUPPLY ECONOMICAL FARM POWER AND SAVE STEEL, GAS AND RUBBER FOR OUR ARMED FORCES.

Breed your mares to a good registered Belgian stallion this season—he will sire colts of the type, color and pulling power which meet present-day requirements.

Buy some purebred Belgian mares to do your field work and raise colts as dividends.

For the illustrated 1943 Belgian Review, the illustrated booklet Belgian Horses for American Farms, list of members and sellers list, write to

BELGIAN DRAFT HORSE CORPORATION
H. J. BRANT, Secretary Dept. W WABASH, INDIANA

Registered Belgian Draft Stallions

Direct Imported Stock
California State Fair Champion

Priced Low for Immediate Sale
Price List describing 35 Belgian Draft Mares, Fillies, Geldings and colts mailed on request.

Belgian Draft Stallions at Stud
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We will gladly handle your subscriptions to any magazines published in the U. S. Save yourself the trouble and expense of several checks and letters by placing just one order with us when you renew your own subscription to Western Livestock Journal. Write for rates on special club offers on the popular magazines.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
UNION STOCK YARDS LOS ANGELES

January 15, 1943
NOTICE TO BREEDERS

If your foal was sired by a registered Thoroughbred or a registered Arabian stallion, out of a mare that was not registered in the American (Jockey Club) Stud Book or the Arabian Stud Book, such foal is eligible to registration in THE HALF-BRED STUD BOOK, established in the year 1918, under authority of The Breeding Bureau of The Jockey Club.

The foundation on which all improvement of breeds is built is a careful, accurate record of breeding—a Stud Book, the requirements of registration in which have been carefully put together with only one object in view—the development of a better more useful animal. The Stud Book makes for breed purity; it certifies to a line of descent from known sires. These horses have substance, breed type and are usable draft horses to help in building needed farm power.

For applications for registration and further information apply to

The Registrar,
The Half-Bred Stud Book
American Remount Association
Odis Building Washington, D. C.

Christenson Shires
Several Young Stallions

We are making a special offering of some really good young stallions by our two well known sires. These horses have substance, breed type and are ready to go out and sire good, useful draft horses to help in building needed farm power.

Come and see these colts:

ARNOLD E. CHRISTENSON
Star Route * Meridian, California

The Grand Champion Innisfail King

Horses for Sale 16

Work Horses, 3 to 5 years old, several broke to work as teams. Sired by Idaho Chief and Perfection Beau, registered Belgian stallions.

8
Stock and Saddle Horses, 3 to 5 years old, Sired by Diamond, Morgan—Standard—bred stallion. Several broke as stock horses and used in cattle work.

El Roblar Ranch
E. T. Fields, Owner
Phone 2571
Los Alamos, Calif.

TRAINING for Profit

New book just off the press...packed full of valuable information from great trainers. Gives photo and suggestions that will help you train horses for more useful work...faster and better—greater riding pleasure—bigger profits in servicing or when you sell.

LATEST BOOK ON THE BREAKING, TRAINING AND HANDLING OF RIDING HORSES

HORSE AND MULE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
WAYNE DINSMORE, SECRETARY
407 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WESTERN POEMS

A book of poems by Bruce Kiskaddon, illustrated by Katherine Field. If you like Western poems, you'll find this book the best dollar value you ever had.

Send $1 to Book Department
WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
The need for stepping up pork production in meeting a national war emergency is centering unprecedented attention on swine breeding. The brevity of the hog cycle and the virtual assurance of profit to anyone who goes about the business prepared to carry through along practical lines, is inviting numerous ventures by new men as well as the enlargement of facilities by established hogmen, both purebred and commercial.

The California Swine Breeders' Association, which sponsored a most successful sale last August, has decided to extend its influence along sound promotion lines by holding another sale on Feb. 20, again at the Union Stock Yards in Los Angeles. This sponsorship is a fine thing for both the breeder and the purchaser, for it means a controlled auction, in the sense that approved hogs only are accepted, all measuring up to commercial and health requirements, and giving an opportunity for the demonstration of interest in all breeds.

As a mere expediency this sale is not at all necessary, for the reason that private treaty is absorbing offerings of breeding stock, even to an unusually early movement of fall pigs. Facts are that without holding entries in reserve for this sale, there would not be enough high quality hogs available among the breeders of California to make an auction at this time. The sponsors of this movement feel there is a very important job to be done and the breeders are acting together as a sort of steering committee to see to it that pork production and purebred swine breeding are soundly promoted. Watch for further announcements. Get the catalog and plan to attend. The aim is to accept no sows older than junior yearlings.

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Without His Animal Proteins—
WHAT CAN A POOR BOAR DO?

By JACK PLONSKY

Livestock producers are preparing to meet the demand of total war for a 20% increase in hog production. Hog raisers are expected to increase this year's pig crop by 15%. Many farmers and ranchers are faced with the problem of producing more hogs with less labor and less feed.

Perhaps, the most serious complication in the hog production program is that of providing a complete and balanced ration with the concentrates that are available. The supply of animal proteins, principally tankage, meat meal, fish meal, and milk products, is not adequate for the huge feeding job ahead. The limited amounts of these supplements available to the feeder must be stretched to the utmost and emergency substitutes utilized wherever possible. To many hog raisers, ground tankage constitute the basis of a hog ration and they are not familiar with the various vegetable proteins that can be used.

Numerous tests have shown that soybean meal to which has been added 8 to 10% of a good mineral mixture makes a fair substitute for tankage in a ration when fed to pigs that have access to good pasture. In dry lots, the concentrates should be supplemented with 10 to 15% of alfalfa meal. Various combinations of vegetable protein concentrates are being used to good advantage when re-inforced with minerals.

The University of Minnesota reports good results from an emergency concentrate consisting of 50% soybean meal, 20% fish meal, 20% tankage, and 10% alfalfa meal when minerals and salt were self-fed. Another mixture that has given good results consists of 40% soybean meal, 20% fish meal, 20% tankage, 10% linseed meal, 10% cottonseed meal, and 10% tankage when minerals were self-fed.

The concentrate mixture may be varied to meet local conditions regarding availability of animal and vegetable concentrates. These may be used in combinations that give about a 40% protein mixture. However, minerals should be added either to the mixture or self-fed, to provide the proper mineral balance. Calcium, phosphorus, chlorine, sodium, magnesium, copper, etc., are essential, and in most areas the so-called trace elements such as iodine, manganese, etc., are also required. There are good mineral mixtures available at reasonable cost that provide the essential minerals, plus the trace elements.

Brood sows and breeding pigs require more attention to vitamins and mineral elements. Alfalfa pasture, ground alfalfa, milk and milk products or the equivalent of that vitamins complex and sources should be included in the ration of the breeding stock and suckling pigs. A good mineral mixture should be supplied either in the feed or self-fed.

Rolla L. Bishop
Box 213, Porterville, Calif.

Kinsel Polands
Herd founded on Monache blood and Golden Glory. Consigning 2 fall boars to the State Sale at Los Angeles, Feb. 20th, one a son, the other a grandson of Golden Glory. We regret that we cannot consign any top gilt as we did in the August sale, because the demand is beyond our supply.

C. H. KINSEL & SON
RFD 1, BOX 362, LINDSAY, CALIFORNIA

Durocs For Sale. Quick-Maturing Duroc open gilts ready for spring litters, big heavy-boned, wide backed gilts, from large uniform litters. Also weanling boars and unrelated gilts from one of the oldest and one of the largest purebred Duroc herds in America.

LOVELAND RANCHO
Brawley California

Durocs & BerksHires

L. G. McAbee San Juan Bautista, Cali.

Hacienda BerksHires
EXCELLENT SONS
5 fall boars of our undefeated champion boar, Lynnwood Ev­entuation Pride—$30.

A. H. Simons Chino, Calif.

Elwood Beckman Buys
A Monache Herd Boar

Throughout his 4-H and FFA days Elwood Beckman of Lodi, Calif., was noted for his livestock activities. He had plans for farrowing centers, but that was before he entered the Army Air Corps. Labor shortage forced a reduction in the herd to five sows and a dozen gilts. On this basis the Poland unit is to be preserved so Elwood will have a business to engage his attention when the war comes to an end.

Mr. Bishop reports a demand difficult to satisfy. Norman A. Wagoner of Mill­ville, now using a son of Golden Glory, just purchased a grandson by Kinsel's Golden Glory 12th, and at the same time ordered another grandson for the neighboring herd of the W. H. Hunt Estate. Henry Mehrten of Exeter got a fall pair by Ben. Other fall boars have gone to C. W. Cherry of Richmond, Frank Avila of Lindsay, and David Esiner of Strath­more.

Reese R. Easar of Ashland, Ore., bought a tried sow bred to Golden Glory and a Jr. Golden Glory gilt bred to Royal Purple. L. M. Carpenter of Porterville got a Golden Gift gilt bred to Golden Glory. Two Golden Gift gilts bred to Royal Purple have been sold to Dr. B. H. Gilbert of San Jose, and C. S. Meade of Pasadena bought a Golden Glory gilt bred to Royal Purple and a Forest Queen gilt bred to Golden Glory for his new ranch near Porterville.

Kinsels Consign to Los Angeles Sale

C. H. Kinsel & Son of Lindsay, Calif., attracted public attention when they contended for and purchased some of the best Monache Poland-China gilts in the first annual California Swine Sale at Los Angeles last summer. They are back in the news with two young boars which they will present in the approaching sale at Los Angeles, Feb. 20th. Furthermore, they report the sale of a choice son of Golden Glory 12th to D. Sidney Long­acre of Lindsay to use on his Glaves foundation gilts. Also, the Kinsels have received another Golden Gift gilt from out of the Queen Defender sow sold in the Treasure Island sale by the Grant Coun­ty Farm in Wisconsin.

Poland Sales

Arthur Johnson, instructor of agricultu­re at Shafter High School, Shafter, Calif., reports the following sales of Polo­land Chinas: One March boar to Dr. Hubert Eaton’s Bay Double Nine Ranch, Dyer, Nev.; one March boar to H. H. Voth & Sons, Wasco, Calif.; one spring boar, four spring gilts, 10 fall gilts and one fall boar to G. R. Kimbriel, Wasco, Calif., and two bred gilts and one bred sow to Frank M. Adams, Shafter, Calif.

It is stated that 50,000 earthworms to the acre bring 10 tons of valuable soil ingredients to the surface in a year.

Bad teeth, poor vision and flat feet are the cause of most rejections of vol­unteers for military service.
The California Swine Breeders' Association Announces Its

"ALL BREED" HOG SALE
SAT., FEB. 20th at LOS ANGELES
Starting at 11 a.m. at L. A. Union Stock Yards

50 HEAD
Bred Gilts and Boars

Despite the greatest demand for breeding we have ever had, members of the California Swine Breeders' Association have determined to go ahead with its annual Spring Sale of bred gilts and boars. Buyers will have unusual opportunities to purchase high quality producing stock, in many cases sired by champion boars and out of champion sows. All of the bred gilts will carry their own guarantee as they are due for early farrowing.

For catalog and other information, address:

CLARENCE DUDLEY
CHINO, CALIF.

Mail bids may be sent to the Western Livestock Journal.

50 HEAD
Bred Gilts and Boars

There is a place for pork production on every farm and ranch during this war. Pork is essential in the "Food for Victory" program. Every animal in this sale has been bred for generations for high production, early maturity and easy feeding qualities. A special feature will be the large number of high quality boars, many from "Record of Merit" families. For greater profits in pork production, buy at this sale!

H. J. CALDWELL
Auctioneer
320 EAST A ST.
Ontario, Calif.
Adobe Ranch
Madera • California

Announces the arrival of a new Eastern Boar, Roger Perfection, combining Century High Roller and Echo Perfection, also that some of his service will be available through the four selected gilts consigned to the Los Angeles Sale, Feb. 20.

Schoenauer Hogs
in Los Angeles Sale, Feb. 20.

Hampshire spring gilt, litter mate to top boar in August sale, bred to our new boar, Tulare Promoter, by Good Will Promoter, the boar that won the Eastern Type Conference championship. Also, two Hampshire boars and one Chester.

Ed. C. Schoenauer • Tulare, Calif.

Hampshires
Fall Boar Pigs

We have some outstanding fall boar pigs ready to go now, sired by Victory Roller by Century Hi Roller, and out of good producing dams.

Make your orders early.

GEO. D. LANCASTER
Rt. 3, Box 122 (Elkhorn Farms) • Tulare, Calif.

Berkshires

Arthur Lee
Worthington Ranch, Bakersfield • Calif.

HOGS AND WAR

Ernest Geer of Salinas Valley Meets Challenge of Wartime

One hogman who is being kept on his toes figuring out new ways of meeting the challenge of wartime conditions is Ernest Geer, who operates the Wilson & Geer ranch in Salinas Valley, Calif.

Labor shortages, scarcities of some feed stuffs, high feed costs—these are the sort of problems Mr. Geer is facing these days and solving in ways which work out best on his particular ranch.

The Wilson & Geer ranch is in both sides of the swine business. Purebred Poland-China and purebred Hampshire hogs are bred there, and crossbreds are raised for commercial pork production. All together, 122 sows are kept on the place.

Long a believer in a balanced hog ration to develop the porkers more rapidly and send them to market sooner, one of Mr. Geer's first problems to be solved was the wartime shortage of animal proteins which he had been accustomed to feeding.

High protein feeds make up about 10 per cent of the basic ration he feeds, and when the animal proteins were not only high priced but hard to get at any price, Mr. Geer started experimenting with the substitution of vegetable proteins for three-quarters of his protein requirements. Now, he uses four protein feeds in a mixture of equal parts linseed oilmeal, cottonseed oilmeal, soybean oilmeal and meat scraps. The combination, he stated, works out better than the use of any one single protein in the ration could.

For feeding economy and labor saving, Mr. Geer has found that he can't beat the green feed supplied by irrigated pasture. Ladino clover is responsible for a lot of the early development of Wilson & Geer pigs. The pigs are creep-fed from the time they start to take grain, at around two to three weeks of age. The self-feeders are put right out in the pasture and the pigs are run in the open until they are finished for market at around five to six months old and weighing around 225-230 lbs.

Left with but one man to help on the place, cleaning the cement-floored farrowing pens was quite a chore in itself until recently, when Mr. Geer devised another labor saving idea. He built a long sluice-box along the front of the concrete apron in front of the shelters. Then he went into the pens with a hose and scraper and washed all the litter and manure out into the sluice-box, which he had thoughtfully led out into the ladino pasture, which needed irrigating anyway.

On the first cleaning, manure had to be scraped loose and pushed into the flume, but after that, daily washing of the pens keeps them clean, with the pressure of the water doing the work.

Baxter Loveland
Reports Sales

Baxter Loveland reports good demand for the Loveland Durocs at Brawley, Calif. Recent sales include a boar and 20 open gilts to H. Barkley Johnson, Canoga Park, Calif.; a boar to the Racing Teal Ranch, Thermal; two bred gilts to E. N. Cypert, Somerton, Ariz.; a boar to Aycock & Scroggs, Brawley; and four weaner boars to C. E. Cooke, Imperial, California.

The Loveland Duroc herd is one of the oldest established herds in the state and has been constantly improved through the use of high quality boars.

buys More

Gloves Polands

Early in the fall D. Sidney Longacre of Lindsay, Calif., bought a Poland-China foundation from A. D. Gloves & Son at Porterville, consisting of 10 gilts and a boar. Recently he returned and took five more gilts. Another foundation of five gilts and a boar has gone to B. L. Lavender of the San Antonio Ranch, Pala, Calif. A. W. Strine of Visalia bought a young boar and John Meehan of McFarland took a bred gilt.

Mr. Gloves also reports the sale of one of his old brood sows for slaughter. She weighed 880 lbs. and grossed $15.70.
FARMS AND RANCHES

CALIFORNIA CATTLE RANCH
1900 Acres. 

"A Principally" includes a fine home and all necessary ranch buildings, but a practical going cow herd, 1,000 head of stock and stocked with the finest herd of cattle for breeding best beef stock, and stock and barrel. Excellent farm in charge, utility, with current and beauty, located on main paved highway, with good transportation, both rail and bus, near good town in a large city. Ready for immediate occupancy and continued operation, this is an outstanding opportunity to secure one of the most beautiful ranches in all California. 

Per further details contact
Owner’s Agent
THE CENTRAL CALIF. CO.
436 N. Rodeo Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Phones ST-7205 or CR-6681

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CATTLE STOCK RANCH

4000 head, bottom finishing ground—barns, fences, housing, river boundary. Another exceptionally well located cattle and sheep range, near town. 1000 acres and 200 white face.

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"Zone" Price Ceilings on Beef

New wholesale price ceilings on beef are depicted on the map shown above. Base prices are in the Zone 3 and Zone 4 areas. The Pacific Coast area, designated by OPA as Zone 1, has been granted price ceilings $1.75 a cwt. above Zones 3 and 4 in recognition of the heavy imports of beef cattle into the Pacific Coast area, thus making shipment of fat cattle to this area attractive to those producers in other western states. All prices quoted are on wholesale beef. Naturally, the prices packers can pay for live cattle are based upon ceiling wholesale prices.

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