Announcements in this issue feature the big auction sales of Herefords and Shorthorns at Spokane, Wash., March 4 and 6. The illustration shows one of the typical beef producing ranches in the Northwest, operated by Beale Bros., Pomeroy, Wash., where the cattle are bred and finished, and most of the feed is grown on one ranch.
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

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Terminal Island, Los Angeles Harbor
Port of Stockton, Stockton, California
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FRANKLIN Products Stand Out As Essential Equipment in the War Against Livestock Losses!

Dependable protection against disease is more important now than ever before. Deadly infections would soon disrupt the source of America's chief fighting food if vaccines and other products for disease and parasite control were not available.

To keep pace with the ever-growing demand, FRANKLIN'S have continued to enlarge their laboratory capacity.

There is no economy in getting along with less than the best. Insist on the genuine FRANKLIN brand—look for the star-signature trade mark.

Be sure to have the complete Franklin catalog handy.

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.

Department of Agriculture Yearbook for 1942 says:

"Abandoning the battle against animal diseases would spell the doom of livestock production as it is practiced in the United States.

An 80% to 90% mortality is not unusual in a serious outbreak of some of these diseases, and even the mild ones mean a crippling of production for a longer or shorter time—not to mention the danger to human health...we can still chalk up a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars every year to these scourges."

LOS ANGELES OFFICE, UNION STOCK YARDS
Phone LAfayette 2043

SALT LAKE CITY OFFICE
42 West Broadway
Our first showing at Denver

Was the group of daughters of Real Prince D. 215th which we took there this year. Although they did nothing spectacular they were well up in the money throughout the entire show and we were pleased with the outcome. Since we did not start fitting them until late, the results were most encouraging.

Come to Jackson Hole . . . to see and buy

We invite you to see the sons and daughters of Real Prince D. 215th. We used the greatest care in selecting our registered cow herd of 250 head, such as those shown above, and we are now ready to supply other breeders with the outstanding breeding stock we have assembled.

There are a few head for sale at the ranch now.
Observations

By the Editor . . . NELSON R. CROW

Military men are finding fault with what they term "home front whining." An Army lieutenant writes that he considers my editorials indicate a "selfish attitude" on the part of stockmen and dairymen. It seems to me that the attitude of stockmen and dairymen is misunderstood. What livestock people are complaining about is that bureaucrats are hindering them from doing the best possible job in producing food that is urgently needed. It is the inefficiency and bungling of well meaning but impractical bureaucrats that we are complaining about. It is not whining in any sense of the word. People on farms and ranches want to do everything they can to win the war because it is THEIR war. No one would stand to lose more by defeat than the people who own and operate farms, ranches and dairies. Their sons, brothers and loved ones are in the fighting forces even to a greater extent than is the case in some of the industrial centers.

The agricultural front is fighting for increased production in the face of terrific loss of able-bodied, experienced farm workers; in the face of severe reduction in mechanical equipment and necessary supplies; and in spite of having to take so much time to fill out numerous questionnaires. Stockmen and dairymen are confronted with rules and regulations which make their jobs doubly difficult.

When the professors and economists decided to throw overboard the long established laws of supply and demand, they caused serious impairment in food production. The complex system of price controls in the face of lack of controls on most of the important elements that go into costs of production have made the task of increased food production a hazardous business.

For example, the cattle feeder has no guarantee whatever that he will not lose his shirt. He knows that the packer cannot continue to pay more for live cattle than he can realize on the beef. Yet he has had to pay high prices for his feeder cattle, costs of hay and concentrates have advanced, his labor is scarce and costly. He is anxious to carry on his usual job of feeding cattle, yet he is not financially able to withstand heavy losses. On the other hand, pork producers are "going to town" because they have been given a "floor" based on a guarantee of $13.25 minimum price, Chicago basis, through September, 1944. What the cattle feeder needs is a "floor" as well as a "ceiling."

Livestock agriculture is not whining or complaining about doing a job. But they are complaining because bureaucrats are seemingly throwing every possible obstacle in the way of those who are earnestly and sincerely trying to carry on. They expect inconvenience brought on by an all-out war effort. What they want and expect is reasonable cooperation from Washington and less unnecessary interference. In the interests of getting the job done, they would like to see more flexibility in the administration of the war program.

There is increasing pressure for price ceilings on cattle, hogs and lambs. Everyone knows that such ceilings would be difficult to enforce and stockmen express fear that such ceilings would greatly increase the scope of the "black market," which is already of greater volume than is generally realized. However, it may be the only solution to the present unsatisfactory system. Consumers would like to see retail price ceilings on a flat basis. They
can't understand why retail price ceilings on meat vary so widely between one retail outlet and another.

January and February rains have greatly relieved the situation for California stockmen. Feed conditions are now very promising in practically all parts of California, giving assurance of fat grass beef and lambs. The chances are that a larger percentage of the California grass-fat cattle will go for immediate slaughter this season instead of having to feed up through the feedlots. Consumers won't kick about yellow fat this year, you may be sure of that. From the standpoint of producing more pounds of beef, of course every steer that goes into the feedlot would add that many pounds of beef but shortage of feeds and relatively high costs of finishing cattle may greatly reduce cattle feeding.

Red Bluff, Calif., long noted as the home of one of the famous rodeos in the West, has now taken its place as the home of one of the important Hereford sales centers. Situated as it is in the center of the great beef producing area in Northern California, Red Bluff is ideally situated not only to glorize the cattle business through its annual roundup, but to also emphasize the business end of beef production.

More than 700 cattlemen gathered in Red Bluff January 29 and 30 for the second annual Hereford sale. They paid an average of $460 for 174 bulls and an average of $352 for 25 females. There was a brisk demand for herd bulls as well as range bulls and the top bull, a Mountcrest Ranch calf, topped the sale at $2100.

The sale is unique in that it has been promoted by the Tehama County Cattlemen's Association, an organization of strictly commercial cattlemen who hold the sale as a means of improving the quality and efficiency of the big beef herds in that important range country. Breeders come to the Red Bluff sale by invitation of the men who wish to bid on the breeding stock offered.

When it comes to selling war bonds, honorable mention must go to the people of Wasco, Calif., a town of 3800. Wasco is a live community and it is surrounded by prosperous farms which are contributing tremendous quantities of food to America's war effort. The people of Wasco decided to have an auction sale of war bonds. It was so successful that when Auctioneer Charles Adams completed his job, a total of more than $70,000 had been subscribed—which is something to talk about in a town the size of Wasco, as all will agree.

Here is how the money was raised. Over 200 articles of merchandise and farm products were solicited by the Future Farmers and contributed by Wasco merchants and citizens. Don Crawford contributed a bale of cotton which brought $10,000 in War Bonds. A spanker ham was knocked off to Lester Houchen for $5000, the hindquarter of a prime steer sold for $3800, a ton of hay brought $1200 as did a can of Harry Scaroni's Wasco honey. A wool blanket made from wool from Future Farmer sheep brought $1100, and sheep shorn for as much as $1200. Chickens and eggs donated by farmers brought high bids in bonds, while a Holstein heifer calf donated by Dairyman George Buckner sold for $1800.

Dorothy Hull offered an orchid corgie which Rex Smith purchased for his wife at a cost of $1,200 in bonds.

P. D. Spilsbury and B. J. Edwards, faculty advisers in the Wasco high school to the Future Farmers, directed the entire effort. The Wasco Future Farmer committee was composed of Sebastian Streiff, chairman; Emery Crawford, Everett Harrison, Marion Bates, Smith Klassen and Tommy Voorhies.

Who can better this Wasco War Bond record?

Western stockmen would like to have representation in the food production program in Washington so that problems peculiar to the Pacific Coast could be handled to better advantage. Production problems here are often entirely different than in the Middle West or the East and relations taken on the small farms in the East don't work on the larger and more highly specialized farms on the West Coast.

Don't forget the importance of producing your own supply of food. Nearly every farm and ranch could produce the greater part of fruits and vegetables needed at home, and much of these crops could be home canned for use through the year. The family cow and a sow or two for the family milk and meat supply can help the war effort. Food scarcity and shortage of transportation facilities may cause farm and ranch families to go on short rations unless more food is produced at home. It's worth thinking about.

Pork Production in the eleven western states will be 27% greater this spring than in 1942, according to estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A total of 537,000 sows will farrow in the eleven western states this year against 424,000 in the spring of 1942 and 288,000 for the ten-year average, 1931 to 1940. Montana shows the largest increase in spring pig farrowing where the number will be 61% greater than a year ago, Washington is up 56%, Utah is up 38% and California is up only 15%.

California swine breeders will offer buyers a grand opportunity to select choice bred gilts and boars at their first annual spring sale to be held Feb. 20 at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards. Nearly every breeder in the state is sold out of available breeding stock so this sale really presents an unusually fine opportunity, especially to those who are looking for a bred gilt to produce home-grown pork.

The advantages offered by California's mild winter climate are reflected in estimates of fall pig production. In California, nearly as many sows farrow in the fall as in the spring. 547,000 against 388,000. In Iowa, there are 1,576,000, 5,760,000 sows farrowing in the fall against 12,756,000 in the spring; and in the U. S. as a whole, 43,721,000 sows farrowed in the fall against 61,015,000 in the spring.

COUNT DOMINO SIXTH
Sires of Royal Breeding in service at
Sycamore Hereford Ranch
Such as:
Count Domino 6th by Count Domino by Dandy Domino 46th; CR Dandy Domino 7th by Dandy Domino 155th by Dandy Domino, and Monty's Misschief Domino 9th by Monty's Blanchard by Beau Baldwin 32d ... These and others of similar breeding have been mated with cows by sons of Beau Blanchard 155th.

Calfes for Sale
At ranch, 11 miles east of Farmington, Calif., on State Hi-way No. 4.

C. B. Orvis & Son
Phone Orvis Toll Station
Farmington • California
Nelson Bruso, Herdsman at Ranch

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PFINAL PRICED RESTAURANT
SINGLE FROM $4
DOUBLE (TWIN BEDS) FROM $5
SUITES FROM $10
Special 25% discount for men of the armed forces and their families.
A generally lower scale of rates for long term occupancy.

The PALACE HOTEL
Edmond A. Riedel, General Manager
The Camping Trip

By Lucille K. Watkins

Because of the tires, I felt it unwise to make the usual camping trip to the mountains this summer, and when my husband mentioned that they were going to have the summer roundup soon, I asked myself what difference it made who you cooked for—cowboy or fisherman—both have healthy appetites. There is a beautiful grove of trees on the ranch that would make an ideal campsite, and stored away in the ranch saddle house were the old red chuck box, cast iron Dutch ovens and kettles. I suggested that we set up camp in the grove below the branding pens.

The day before the roundup was to begin I drove out to the ranch to help set up camp. The boys were all upset. One of the men had roped a cow by the neck to doctor her, and when he took the rope off she ran over him and trampled him under the feet. I suggested that we set up camp in the grove below the branding pens. My husband agreed, with some misgivings.

Before evening the camp outfit was unloaded at Hackberry Grove. The boys set the chuck box up on a barrel and wired it to a tree to hold it steady. It was made to fit into the end of a wagon, but our trailer wasn’t wide enough. They borrowed those parts last winter to use it if he didn’t put it in the ground, so he gets in the habit of putting it into the end of a wagon and not start off for home. That takes a sudden spurt of speed, and a tired horse can’t be on his business. If a “critter” tries to get away, the horse must be able to head it back into the herd. That takes a sudden spurt of speed, and a tired horse can’t be on the alert. A cowboy expects his horse to keep his mind on his business.

Next came the fire hole. You can tell a man from the Panhandle by the way he builds a camp fire. In the spring the fire would all blow away before he could use it if he didn’t put it in the ground, so he gets in the habit of putting it into a little ditch for safety keeping. The boys dug a place about a foot deep and just wide enough to support my wire shelf. Some old timers use the swing or pot hook method for boiling and set their Dutch oven right over the ditch for frying. I always like to know that the food I am cooking is not going to turn over in the fire, so I include a wire shelf from an old refrigerator with my camp equipment. I also have a pair of pliers (made just like those that somebody always takes out of your new car) in case of speed, and a tired horse can’t be on his business.

The herd, if a “critter” gets plenty scared and doesn’t care who it runs over. Now if he had “heeled” her (caught her by the hind foot) a flip of the rope would have turned her loose. A “critter” is any member of the cattle family. They don’t bother to designate whether it is a cow, calf, bull or steer.

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PORK PRODUCTION . . . 1943 MODEL

By J. I. THOMPSON
Livestock Specialist
California Polytechnic

In most years California produces only about 15 per cent of the pork consumed within its borders. There are two major reasons for this, several minor ones. The two—the grain and other concentrates are generally at least 12 per cent higher in price than similar feeds in the corn belt where most of the nation's pork supply is produced, and our average supply of barley, on which much of our pork production is based, is not sufficient for much latitude in expansion.

But, we are faced with a number of new conditions right now. In 1942 the nation produced 105 million hogs, which is about 25 million above previous crops. We prorated a total of 22 billion pounds of meat (beef, lamb, pork) which is 50 per cent more than we produced in 1935 or the average for the five-year period previous to 1941. About 60 per cent of this increase is a shortage of meat in many California coastal towns and cities today.

If, we need one thing, if shipping space is not available, we will not get it here.

So, we need to consider what we can and must do right now to insure a fair supply of pork by the year 1943. It is the biggest mistake that we could make would be to expand our pig farrowing beyond the limits of our feed—that on hand plus a reasonable estimate of that to be produced this year. But, we should go the limit in utilizing every pound of feed available.

There is one reserve supply that has already helped enormously and so far as I can see holds plenty of promise for many years to come. It is that small amount of straw that can be had in carlots, bulk, and at about $1.62 in California. It has about 10 per cent more feeding value per hundred pounds than barley, from which many hogs are raised.

The biggest bottleneck hindering increased pork production in California right now, other than labor, is the shortage of alfalfa hay. Forage crops were not paid enough attention to these small farms. Several crops that have been grown on many small places of 20 to 30 acres, have been disclosed to the CCC to be available to producers, at $12.00 per ton at San Francisco. So far I have not seen any of it. If and when it is available, it can be saved from the tankage of pigs weighing 75 lbs., and for as much as 75% after that.

One of the out-of-balance things in California right now is that the distribution in the amount of pork produced in this state is—we have many barley growers and many hog producers that grow little or no grain. These two are the same fellow, plus some alfalfa or clover pasture, our meal, sub leaving here.

The meal, sub leaving here, has been sunk.

But, what can be done right now in 1943 to increase our output of pork. The price seems to be pretty well set by the ceiling on dressed pork and there is a floor—13 1/2 cents at Chicago, until October 1944. If your set-up enables you to show a fair profit between this floor, and ceiling, what can you do?

The chap who has his own raising, some clover or alfalfa pasture, or similar green feed that he can cut, and his own brood sows, is sitting pretty. Labor is liable to be his biggest headache. Some of you can do some of the following:

1. Bulk harvest your grain, and save from 10% to 40% on the cost.

2. Make the most use of by-products, thereby saving considerably on protein feeds that are hard to get, and in some cases, save as much as 20% of the concentrates required for 100 lbs. of gain.

3. Make greater use of electric fence in order to pasture more effectively.

4. Construct more self-feeders, out of scrap available on most ranches.

5. Pipe the water to necessary spots, in order to provide plenty of it, at all times, in all pastures.


7. Rearrange the pens, troughs, alleyways so that one man can feed more hogs, or feed the same number in less time.

8. Give proper care, feed, exercise to sows when they do the most damage.

9. Fix the farrowing pens now, including guard rails, and pig brooders— because.

10. For the state as a whole, 60% of the pork consumed is produced within its borders. There are two major reasons for this, several minor ones. The two—the grain and other concentrates are generally at least 12 per cent higher in price than similar feeds in the corn belt where most of the nation's pork supply is produced, and our average supply of barley, on which much of our pork production is based, is not sufficient for much latitude in expansion.

11. For the state as a whole, 40% of the pigs farrowed alive do not reach weaning age.

12. If the average for the state of 6.2 pigs per litter weaned could be increased to 7 that would account for the needed 15% increase in numbers.

13. On ranches where rainfall is sufficient, milo may often be grown as a second crop, or added to pastures and it can be irrigated. When labor is very scarce, this crop can be hogg'd down, especially if an electric fence is used to allocate the right amount of feed for the available hogs.

14. More pasture, preferably alfalfa or ladino clover, or an annual like sudan grass, is needed on many ranches.

15. If you have the feed, hold most of the pigs until they weigh 240 to 250 lbs., if they are the growthy kind. This 90 lbs. of added meat may add up to 35% in the pounds of pork sent to market, compared to the present average of 210 lbs.

16. Eighty percent of the pigs is more pork than nine 210-lb. ones.

17. Some ranches may be able to realize 15% more sows. But it is doubtful economy to attempt this unless you have the feed and labor to properly handle the increase.

18. Thoroughly clean and disinfect old farrowing pens. If possible, move them to a new site which would otherwise be wasted. This is one of those situations where a lot of litters added together will make a lot.

19. The price that hogs will bring will supplement the price you can get for the hogs that can be marketed now. Perhaps in normal times we have paid enough attention to these small set-ups. But, these are not normal times and small places can be an advantage.

20. If the hogs that are on the market now, are those that you could and should handle one brood sow and produce one or two litters of pigs this spring, that would add 25% to our pork production, and utilize feed, much of which would otherwise be wasted. This is one of those situations where a lot of litters added together will make a lot.

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"GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD"

Since the beginning of time, thoughtful men have sensed the need for food. America, blessed with abundance, most always has taken it for granted, but not so now. Slowly, steadily, fellow Americans in the cities are awakening to a fuller appreciation of the fundamental importance and the meaning of the phrase, "Where Tillage Begins, All Other Arts Follow." Farmers, stockmen, their products of the soil and their earnest, capable wives and farm-raised youngsters have been far too long taken for granted; their true worth and merits undervalued. Today city folks are more acutely aware because of food shortages that farming takes more special skills and more judgment than any other job in the world.

STRONG FIGHTING SPIRIT

"Give us this day our daily bread," taken for granted through the years, now means that our soldiers would not be able to fire the guns very long after missing the second meal, and we at home would not have much energy to back up those we send to the fighting front unless we, too, have sufficient to maintain body health and strong fighting spirit. The need for food and its true value for life recalls to mind the story of King Midas. Remember how he wished that everything that he touched might turn to gold? He had his wish. He touched his bath water and it turned to gold; he ran his comb through his hair and it turned to gold; he touched his food and before he could bring it to his mouth, it turned to gold. I have wondered whether he starved to death or came to his senses in time to find other things more essential to his life than gold.

WORKING AROUND THE CLOCK

While the American farmer—and the members of his family—does not desire you to doff your hat in passing him on the street, he hopes you will not be too unmindful of what it takes to fight the elements and to work around the clock in order that his family, his fellow Americans, and others might have a quota of daily bread, some meat and a few vegetables while at war.

Please remember, from the soil comes all of the minerals, all of the timber, fruit and vegetables; the farmer works the soil. The livestock, too, as well as the people are fed from the soil.

The present-day American farmer is hard at work on six and one-half million farms. He is producing more per man than any other farmer in the world. He is producing more per acre than any previous generation of American farmers ever produced. Upon his welfare is dependent the welfare of the country. His pride in his work is as fierce and as fine as that of any business man in his enterprise. It is an example of individual achievement and triumph over the forces of nature.

A farmer, too, has many responsibilities to those who serve him and his. Most all of the products of the soil must be processed and manufactured into prepared foods, clothing, shoes, and he in turn is dependent upon the miner, the manufacturer, the doctor, and the worker in shop and office. Those who plan and build roads, that manage the cities and counties, are all part of his daily life. All of our creature comforts come from a mutual understanding and teamwork. Each in some way or another adds to the joy of living.

FOOD AND WAR COME FIRST

CBQ Ranch and the members of its staff are doing all they can to earn their daily bread and to play square with those we send to the fighting front by raising and growing out three times the number of calves than ever before. CBQ are making the best of many handicaps in doing so, trying hard to be worth our salt, helping to meet the acute shortage of meat products.

You, too, may take advantage of CBQ bulls and females, working out your own plans, sharing to supply the real needs of winning the fight against our treacherous enemies. These additional well bred Registered bull and heifer calves and older breeding stock are for sale the year 'round.

CBQ RANCH
"Golden Gate"
REGISTERED HEREFORDS

POST OFFICE BOX 1786
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

THE RANCH . . .
IS LOCATED 24 MILES EAST OF FRESNO ON GENERAL GRANT HIGHWAY—180. IT'S SIGNED.

SUMMER RANGE . . .
AT WESTON MEADOWS AND RABBIT MEADOWS, SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOR. EST, AT ALTITUDES 7,000 TO 7,900 FEET.
PLAN OF CROWDING PEN, CHUTE, DIPPING VAT, AND DRAINING PENS. SCALE 3/4 of

CONCRETE FLOOR 6 THICK 1 1/2 3 PIE - ROOF FINISH

SLOPE

POSTs 6 X 6 HEAVY SET IN CONCRETE

DRAINING PENS FLOOR 5/8

SECTION OF VAT 3/4 of 1

HINGED ROOF DOORS SERVE
45 SPLASH BOARDS
DOORS MADE OF SHINGLED SCALE 1/4

SECTION OF CHUTE
W/PLATE 6 IN TONGUE OR STRIP 8 1/2 of 1/4 SCALE 1/4 of 1/4

SECTION OF FIXED PORTION
OF CHUTE NEAR VAT, LOOKING
FROM VAT. SCALE 3/8 of 1

CONCRETE MATERIAL:

CROWDING PEN 91 FLAT RICKET 1 1/2 3 PIECES 6 X 3 CEMENT MIX 1 1/2 CEMENT

5/8 CEMENT 1 1/2

MASSIVE 1/4 CEMENT 1/4 GRAVEL

TOTAL 1/4

REBAR VAT THROUGHOUT WITH 6 INCH HOPPER SECTIONS. INSERT 6 INCH SECTIONS
LEAVE IN PLACE TWO DAYS. APPLY CEMENT OVER TOP TWO DAYS AFTER REMOVING FORMS.

REBAR PLACED IN PLACE WITH WATER FOR 7 TO 10 DAYS. COMPACTER FOR ABOUT TWO WEEKS AFTER PLACING.

SECTION LENGTHW/BS. SCALE 1/4 of 1

CATTLE DIPPING VAT
MEDIUM SIZE

COUNTY, MONTANA

DRAWN BY: MBB SCALE 3/4 of 1

INSTRUMENT NO.: 1012

CATTLE DIPPING VAT
MEDIUM SIZE

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CATTLE DIPPING VAT
MEDIUM SIZE

DRAWN BY: MBB SCALE 3/4 of 1

INSTRUMENT NO.: 1012
Burchard Brothers, cattlemen of King City, Monterey County, Calif., are the first to undertake the control of the ox warble or common heel fly in the cattle in this area. For the past number of years, these two prominent operators have noticed that this heel fly has been causing considerable damage to their cattle. The injury has been brought about mainly by this insect's worrying and tormenting the cattle in the spring of the year when it is depositing its eggs on the legs and flanks of the cattle. They have also noticed that there has been a larger infestation of lice on their cattle, particularly this year, and these two troublesome parasites caused Ernest Burchard to seek information on ways and means of controlling them.

Working with the local farm advisor's office, they developed plans for a dipping vat and equipment. Being mechanically inclined and having a well-equipped shop to work in, these two cowmen were able to construct one of the best dipping outfits in Monterey County. The vat is 33 feet long, eight feet deep and 32 inches wide. The main body of the dipping tank is 21 feet. There is a 30-inch slope in the front end of the tank and a 12-foot slope in the rear. It took a total of 56 sacks of cement to build it. The walls are four inches thick, and the bottom is five inches. A mixture of one sack of cement to four sacks of sand was used. In addition, 340 lbs. of 1/2-inch reinforced steel rods were used in its construction.

The total cost of constructing the dipping vat, drain corral and the material for dipping the cattle was $348.75. The cement cost $47.60; the lumber forms and drain corral, $44.00; reinforced steel, $18.90; Derris powder $223.25; and sulphur, $15.00. It took three men 10 days to build this structure.

A total of 452 head of cattle were dipped twice, which makes the cost, not including labor, around 80c an animal. Mr. Burchard stated that at 10c a pound, each one of these animals would have to increase its gain only eight pounds during the year to pay for the cost of dipping them. He feels sure that the cattle will more than do this.

The mixture used for the dip was as follows: 12 lbs. of Derris powder containing 4% Rotenone, 10 lbs. of wettable sulphur to each 100 gallons of water. As the animals swam through the dipping vat, an attendant scrubbed their backs with a stiff broom. This proved very effective in killing the larvae of the heel fly. In order to control lice on the animals, this dipping was repeated at 16-day intervals.

This equipment on the Burchard Brothers' ranch is for use by neighbors at a small charge.

47 Herefords Average $1020

Forty-seven registered Hereford bulls and females in the auction sale held Jan. 13 by Flat Top Ranch, Walnut Springs, Texas, averaged $1020. Top was for FT Stanway Tonette selling for $3500 to Glad Acres Farm, Dallas, Texas. The top bull was sired by HT Mischiet Tone.
Reseting a Loose End
Saved this Fence Line!

The same fence, re­
stretched, with new end
post . . . good for many
more years of service.

You’re saving years of valuable fence life
—when you reset ends like this NOW.
Fences are precious farming equipment,
probably can’t be fully replaced until
Victory. They’re NEEDED to help keep
your farming efficient and productive. So,
give quality fence the care it deserves.
Repair and restretch where needed —
before it’s too late. (Keystone’s “Fence
Building Instructions” available free.)

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., PEORIA, ILL.
 восмотрел red
LOOK FOR THE TOP WIRE PAINTED RED

Big Nevada Operator
Turns to

SHORTHORN BULLS

By NORMAN G. WARSINSKE

ELKO, N.V., second largest
cattle county in the United States,
with an increase in cattle popula­
tion of 13.4% in the last eight
years, may some of these days crowd
Cherry County, Neb., for top billing.

Spreading 150 miles east and west
across the state’s border and stretching
155 miles southward, Elko County’s
range land now pastures approximately
500,000 head of livestock, including 150,-
000 cattle and about 350,000 sheep.

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.

The Twentieth edition of FEEDS AND
FEEDING contains 1,050 pages of text,
with 200 plate insert illustrations in ad­
dition. The book weighs almost five
pounds when packed for shipment.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK
JOURNAL
Union Stock Yards—Los Angeles, Calif.
Encompassing some of the finest mountain rangeland in the West, Elko County, Nev., has the second largest livestock population in the United States. On its 10,917,760 acres are found 320 white ranches and 80 owned by native Indians.

High in the foothills of the Ruby mountains in Northeastern Nevada graze part of the herd of 16,000 cattle owned by the H. Moffat Co. whose operations extend westward to San Francisco where they operate one of the largest meat packing plants in the San Francisco bay area.

Below, part of the Registered Shorthorn herd of George Bowers, located sixteen miles south of the town of Elko, Nevada.

Left, Two of the many Shorthorn bulls which the Moffat Co. purchased in the fall of 1941 to cross with their Hereford cows. They felt was necessary to increase the quality and size of their herd, which had become light boned and small in size.
We are pleased to announce
as an addition to our line of
feed and seed plant
equipment, the

FORSBERG
Dustless Grain Cleaner
Dustless Seed Cleaner
Gravity Cleaner
Huller, Treater, Etc.

JOSEPH WAGNER
MANUFACTURING CO.
441 Folsom Street
San Francisco, Calif.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT
FOR BULK HANDLING
OF GRAIN

BUCKET ELEVATORS
SCREW CONVEYORS
BELT CONVEYORS
BARLEY BEARDERS
ROUGHER SCREENS

Everything for the feed plant
and feeder.

Gayle D. Jones

Future Farmer Jones’
Polands and Herefords

Gayle D. Jones of Bakersfield, Calif.,
a product of the Kern County Union
High School and California Polytechnic,
has lost no time in getting into produc-
tion with registered Herefords and Po-
land-Chimas. His little alfalfa ranch is
located just west of Highway 99 about
1½ miles south of Greenfield. His father
is Dr. A. C. Jones, optometrist of Bakers-
field.

Gayle has been in the limelight with
his barrows and baby beef projects, suc-
cessful not only in show and sale rings,
but his school activities have netted him
sufficient profit to permit of his invest-
ment in high-class breeding stock. His
Polands were founded on selections from
the Kern County School Farm and from
the Livingston Ranch at San Miguel. In
fact, he has just purchased from Living-
ston six bred gilts and an eastern boar
known as The Governor. This pig was
personally selected by Manager Buck-
land in the Hendricks fall sale in Wis-
consin, a son of The Boss by Kayo.

FFA Jones got into the Hereford busi-
ness through the profits from his proj-
ects and his sale of commercial pack.
His Whiteface foundation came from
prominent herds. He owns a Reese
Brown cow purchased from Sunland,
she the dam of the reserve champion
bull at the Chicago International in
1933, and from her he has a fine heifer
by Prince Domino N. 21st. From Ray-
nor-Davilton & Sons he bought two heif-
ers, one of them in the last Great West-
ern sale. Two heifers came from the
Yosemite herd of J. A. Robinson. Two
daugers came from the Diamond
Ranch, sired by Pueblos Domino 194th
and later bred to Donald Domino Jr.
Both Diamond heifers produced bull
calves, one of which has been reserved
for the Great Western sale of 1943. For
herd sire, Gayle has access to the Can-
yon bull, known as Canyon Victor 25th,
which was purchased by Sears for the
Kern County School herd at the Great
Western in 1942.

At the moment Gayle is at the Liv-
ingston Ranch where he is taking a
“post graduate course” in practical
swine management from the veteran A.
Buckland. There he is working as a hog-
man.
TO STOCKMEN & DAIRYMEN

W. I. Sanford is President of the National Beet Growers Association. A Colorado sugar beet grower since 1911, he farms 200 irrigated acres and pastures sheep on 450 acres more in the Arkansas Valley near Pueblo.

The man who represents 25,000 U.S. sugar beet growers tells why

Americans will never go Sugar Hungry

"Sugar is a concentrated energy food Americans like and ought to have in sure supply," Mr. Sanford told me. "The amount of sugar we consume shouldn't be decided by enemy submarines."

"Many people don't realize that even before we went to war a fourth of all sugar consumed in the U.S. came from U.S.-grown sugar beets. Beet sugar production has doubled in this country since 1918."

"Here in the Arkansas Valley I'm proud to say our sugar beet growers are increasing acreage at least 25% this year over last. Most of the increases are on farms that have not been producing as many beets as they should. Personally I can produce more tons of beets by continuing my present rotation, which is based on years of experience."  

Each year I plant one field in alfalfa and plow up one field of alfalfa. In the newly plowed field are planted cantaloupes or corn—followed the next year with beets—then onions, vine crops or beans—beets again the fourth year—and then I seed the field back to alfalfa or small grains. Sugar beets are a cash crop that fits nicely into soil-building rotation.

"We buy range lambs in the fall and fatten them on beet tops, beet pulp, discard molasses, as well as hay and grain we produce. This marketing of our beet by-products through livestock has proved profitable.

February 15, 1943

Your Safeway Farm Reporter
Mr. Cattleman, I'm Important!

A Visit to 

ESTANCIA "CHARLES"

A Great Argentine Farm

By OTTO V. BATTLES
Yakima, Wash.

Of course this champion can't talk... but if he could he'd remind his owner how important it is for him to get to market in prime condition. Every animal has a vital part in winning the war... and every aid of merit should be used to keep all livestock healthy.

Extra care should be exercised during the cold, wet season to prevent losses.

Globe Pasteurella-Pseudodiphthericum Bacterin is suggested as an aid in the prevention of Hemorrhagic Septicemia... commonly known as shipping fever... and its pulmonary complications. Consult your Globe dealer about Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Bacterin and Anti-Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Serum in conditions where their use is indicated.

Look for the Globe trade-mark... a standard of dependability for 24 years.

CONTINUING my story of the Guer­rero Estancia (Estancia "Charles") it is interesting to note that this vast ranch of 141,000 acres of level and, for the most part, extremely fertile land is located in what is known as the breeding ground of Argentina. The great cattle producing section of the Argentine, generally known as the Pampas, comprises two quite distinct sections, although the casual observer, from a foreign land, will see little difference in them. There is not, by any means, the marked contrast which distinguishes our Western grazing areas from our rich farm lands of the Middle West. In the Argentine these two sections are known as the Breeding Country and the Feeding Country. In the one, the bulk of the general cattle is produced and, in the other, most of them are finished for market and in the latter section is to be found also a preponderance of the best pedigreed and Puros Por Cruz a (Pure by Cross) Herds. There is, however, no hard and fast rule as to this. As in the United States, outstanding registered herds are to be found operating successfully under every environment known to the country, and thus we find one of the top herds of Angus cattle of, not only Argentina, but of the entire world, in a sort of a semi-isolation from most of its contemporaries.

For the benefit of my readers who are not familiar with the Argentine, it might be well to a little more clearly define what difference does really exist between the two sections I have mentioned. As nearly as I could learn, it consists chiefly of the more highly nutritive value of the feed grown in what is known as the Feeding Country, and possibly a little better climate. This section lies directly west and north of Buenos Aires and is composed of a vast stretch of level and naturally well-drained land which is highly productive of alfalfa, corn and small grains, as well as natural grasses, ideal for grazing, although alfalfa is being used more and more for that purpose, in fact, many cattle pro­ducers prefer alfalfa grazing to all other, and it is from the alfalfa pastures that many of the "top" cattle come to the big slaughter houses on the banks of the River Plata. Outside of exhibition animals, grain is not generally used for fattening cattle, one wonders at this in view of the abundance and cheapness of corn. When I tried to get to the bottom of it, I was told that, regardless of how cheap corn might be, grazing is cheaper.

The Breeding Country extends south and west of Buenos Aires and, although it is also made up of a vast level stretch of land, the feed grown on it lacks, to some extent, the fattening qualities of that just described. For one thing very little alfalfa is grown in this area, natural drainage is not so good and, in ex­ cessively wet weather, there is a tend-
LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Rains improve grass prospects in California; markets generally on firm and active basis

By NELSON R. CROW

Livestock markets have remained on a generally firm basis with receipts and classes of livestock running short of requirements. Despite government estimates of increased numbers of cattle on feed in the middle west, and the largest hog supply in all history, Federal meat inspection reports were disappointing in January with weekly reports of inspected slaughter falling below the same periods a year ago. Cattle, calf and hog slaughter in January was showing rather sharp decreases from a year ago, but sheep and lamb slaughter continued to show increases over the same period a year ago. One reason advanced for the disappointingly low hog slaughter is that many farmers are holding gilt for breeding purposes; another reason is that the government believes its last spring estimate as being a million hogs in excess of actual production. In any event, it is probable that the U. S. Department of Agriculture's estimates of all-time record pig production in the United States this year will be substantially

Because of scarcity, the better grades of steers and heifers are in urgent demand and prices show advances over a month ago and are at the highest levels since the Los Angeles market was established more than 20 years ago. Despite the higher levels reached on the market, cattle feeders are much concerned because they realize that packers are paying more for the better grades of cattle than their wholesale ceilings warrant and they know that such a condition cannot long exist.

The top price up to February 5th was $16.25, paid for a load of 965-lb. Arizona fed heifers, and another load in the same shipment, averaging 1080 lbs., realized $16 a cwt. Several loads of good quality steers cleared at $15.50 to $16.50, while most of the medium grades are selling at $14.50 to $15.25, and common and cut­ter grades are making $12 to $13.50, many cattle in this price range being of Mexican origin.

Feedlot operators paid $11.75 to $14 for common to medium feeder steers, those in the higher price brackets carrying considerable flesh and being suitable for a short turn in the feedlot.

Most of the medium to low good heifers, which have had some time in feedlots, cleared at $13.25 to $14.75, while common to medium heifers cleared at $12 to $13 a cwt.

The outlet for cows has been uneven but the better grades continue in active demand with many sales of well-covered range cows at $12.50 to $13.50. Common and medium grades are weak to lower and some sales of canner and cutter cows declined as much as 50c to $1 from the highest levels of two or three weeks ago. Common and medium cows are selling mainly at $10 to $12.25, while canner and cutter cows are going at $7 to $9.50.

Heavy rains give promise of relief from high costs of alfalfa hay, and dairymen are already beginning to turn heifers and dry cows out on green pastures. This has served to arrest the heavy shipments of dairy type stock to market. Previous to the rains, many dairymen in the Los Angeles milkshed were planning to closely cull their herds because they insisted that they are losing money at the relatively low ceiling prices on milk except from the highest producing cows.

Most of the dairy cows cleared at $9.75 to $11.75, with some well-covered Holsteins up to $12.

A few loads of stock cows moved to country buyers at $9.25 to $10 a cwt. Bulls continue in active demand at fully steady prices, the bulk moving at $10.75 to $12.75.

There is a seasonal light movement of vealers which are selling mainly at $14 to $16 and occasionally up to $16.50 and $17 for choice milk vealers. Common grades are selling at $13 and downward. Slaughter calves are making $13 to $14.50, with common down to $11.75 a cwt. A few stock calves went out at $14.50 and downward.

The hog market is about steady with a month ago. Receipts have been small-er than had been anticipated and demand is urgent due to the heavy call for pork and lard for government contracts. Towards the middle of the month, choice 200 and 240-lb. butchers topped at $16.50 and the bulk of good and choice 180 to 270-lb. butchers cleared at $15 to $16.25, with extreme heavy barrows on down to $15.50. Good and choice sows are selling at $14.50 to $15.

At mid-February, the hog market is about steady with a month ago and top hogs at $16.50 compare with a top of $15.25 a year ago.

Fat lamb prices are firm and good and choice woolled lambs are quoted at $15 to $15.75 or better at the Los Angeles market. Some heavy woolled lambs of medium quality brought $14 a cwt. Good ewes are bringing $8 to $8.75, culls and common grades $4.50 to $6 a cwt.

General rains throughout the state have greatly improved range and pasture conditions, relieving serious drought conditions in many parts of the state and particularly in Southern California. Higher temperatures also helped grass areas and the outlook is now favorable for green feed in nearly every section of the state. However, the rains came rather late and grass-fat cattle may be expected to run somewhat later than normally. One thing seems certain: That a larger percentage of grass-fat cattle will go directly for slaughter this season instead of going through feedlots for further finishing. While there is no question but that grass offers the most economical feed possible, it must be granted that the fewer cattle that are finished in feedlots, the less the total tonnage of urgently needed beef.

California's 1942 official slaughter figures were recently made available. Meat inspection figures as released by Federal, state and municipal inspection

(Continued on Page 55)
KILL RODENTS!

Diseased Squirrels—the Health Menace
Healthy Squirrels—the Crop Menace
No Room for Rodents in the Defense Program

Employ only the surest scientifically recommended method to kill them—use the DEMON RODENT GUN with CARBON BISULPHIDE

Send for FREE BOOKLET No. 209 containing full instructions.

WHEELER, REYNOLDS & STAUFFER
636 California St., San Francisco

Why not try crossing Angus Bulls with whatever breed you now have? We have an outstanding lot of young bulls on hand now in our Yakima good rustlers. They are also the most in demand by feeders who invariably get a better price when they market them as fat cattle. Calves by a purebred Aberdeen-Angus Bull, even from dams of other breeds, are hornless, uniform in color (black), quick maturing, Hardy, and good rustlers. They are also the most in demand by feeders who invariably pay a premium price for them, which they can afford to do, because they in breeds, are hornless, uniform in color (black), quick maturing, hardy, and
calves.

Herd and solicit your inquiries concerning them.

ROSEMERE FARMS
ROSEMERE, IOWA

Employ only the surest scientifically recommended method to kill them—use the DEMON RODENT GUN with CARBON BISULPHIDE

Send for FREE BOOKLET No. 209 containing full instructions.

WHEELER, REYNOLDS & STAUFFER
636 California St., San Francisco

Write O. V. Battles, Box 1495, Yakima, Wash.

ROSEMERE FARMS
O. V. BATTLES, Owner
MAQUOKETA, IOWA

YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

A ROSEMERE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL

Rosemere Angus, The Premier Herd
The Pioneer Herd of the Pacific Coast

Calves sired by a purebred Aberdeen-Angus Bull, even from dams of other breeds, are hornless, uniform in color (black), quick maturing, hardy, and good rustlers. They are also the most in demand by feeders who invariably pay a premium price for them, which they can afford to do, because they in turn get a better price when they market them as fat cattle.

Why not try crossing Angus Bulls with whatever breed you now have? You will always be glad that you did.

We have an outstanding lot of young bulls on hand now in our Yakima Herd and solicit your inquiries concerning them.

Write O. V. Battles, P. O. Box 1495, Yakima, Wash.

ROSEMERE FARMS
O. V. BATTLES, Owner
MAQUOKETA, IOWA

YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

ency toward swampiness in places. Nevertheless, this is a great livestock producing section and in its environs are found several of the top herds of the country, in both Shorthorn and Angus cattle.

Like all of the Pampas, this section is practically treeless except for those which have been planted. Running streams are also difficult to find. Realizing the importance of trees from the standpoint of both beauty and utility, many of the large land owners of Argentina have made extensive plantings of their own so that now there is no lack of the attractiveness that only trees can give a landscape over much of the rich Pampas Country. Senor Guerrero has made a very great contribution to his country, as well as beautifying his own great Estancia, by his very extensive tree and shrubbery plantings, as well as by reclaiming large areas of worthless sand dune land bordering the Atlantic Ocean. A brief sketch of his activities along this line may prove interesting. I know that after observing his accomplishments in this field, I was convinced that this versatile man was a genius along more lines than one.

The reclamation work above mentioned was, as stated, being done along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, which was 15 miles from the Estancia headquarters. A new and very well graded road, which ran in a straight line across the open pastures to the seashore, had recently been completed, however, owing to the still unsettled condition of the grading and the preceding wet weather, it was not deemed advisable to undertake the trip by motor car. At any rate, I agreed with Senor Guerrero on the morning that the jaunt was proposed that it would be much more interesting to make the journey in one of his horse-drawn coaches. That is the way it was done and never have I enjoyed a more interesting experience.

Sitting beside Senor Guerrero in the high driver’s seat, I thrilled at his skill in handling the spirited six-in-hand, and then, too, there was a much better opportunity for observation than there would have been from an automobile.

The first few miles were through open pastures with large herds of cattle in view at all times, but as we neared the sea, the topography of the country changed and huge sand dunes came into view and, as we progressed, the magnitude of Senor Guerrero’s reclamation work became increasingly apparent.

We first entered a tract of mature hard wood, which had been planted by Senor Guerrero’s father, and we passed from that into a large area of recent plantings which had been made by the present owner. When we finally reached the seashore where Senor Guerrero maintains an attractive cottage, I marveled at what was being done to change a great cheerless waste of sand into a place of beauty and productiveness. In fact, I have since learned from other sources, that this is the most extensive project of its kind that has ever been undertaken anywhere in the world by a private individual.

For mile upon mile, there had been nothing but great mounds of sand which were eternally being changed by the ferocious winds off the Atlantic. Senor

Continued on Page 22
JAMESWAY CREATIONS

Designed, Fabricated and Equipped for Mr. & Mrs. Kernick E. Smith, Selma, California

BREEDERS OF ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

"We wanted barns which would be practical in design, attractive in appearance, economical to build and maintain and having long-life quality. Jamesway resolved these requirements into a most satisfactory combination. We like both the Jamesway barns and the interior fixtures, as well as the Jamesway service that helped to plan and build them. Of course, these were erected before Pearl Harbor."

Kernick E. Smith,
Hacienda de Los Reyes

Hay and Machinery Barn, Carrying out the Streamlined design.

Buy Bonds Now — Build Barns Later

Meantime, you are doing your job of food production while the Jamesway factory facilities are devoted chiefly to war work. When peace comes let's get together on your new barn or remodeling job. But NOW is the time to make your plans with the Jamesway man.

JAMES MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. WL-243, Oakland, Calif.
MORE CALVES, MORE BEEF

Care of Cows, Bulls and Forage Helps Calf Crop

By KENNETH A. WAGNON
San Joaquin Experimental Range
O'Neals, California

W HILE the demand that beef producers increase their production without increasing the size of their herds places a serious labor shortage, the cattlemen are faced with problems which will require all the ingenuity they can command if the meat requirements of our country are to be met. One of the first steps in increasing such production is for the operators of breeding herds to make sure they are producing the maximum percentage of calves possible and by giving these calves the opportunity to make the greatest possible gains by weaning time. In order that these objectives may be achieved it is necessary that the breeding females be maintained in better condition than is often the case under range conditions. The reproductive system is very sensitive to under-nutrition and thin cows cannot very well produce sufficient milk to maintain their calves in a thrifty condition.

In order that the cattlemen may produce the maximum pounds of beef yearly per cow it is important that he have some knowledge of range grasses, their deficiencies and seasonal change in nutritive value and the kind and amount of supplements which may be required at times to maintain his animals upon an adequate plane of nutrition throughout the year. During the past years considerable work has been done by the College of Agriculture at Davis, and at the San Joaquin Experimental Range in studying the California annual forage, its utilization, and the management of cattle upon this type of range. Much of this information has been made available to cattlemen in California Agricultural Extension Circular No. 115 and Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 663 which may be obtained from the County Agent or by writing to the College of Agriculture, Davis.

Another very important factor in the production of high percentage calf crops, that is often neglected, is management of the range bulls. Thin weak bulls or animals with sore feet cannot give the service performed by strong vigorous bulls with sound feet. Experience at the San Joaquin Experimental Range has shown that range bulls must receive as good or better care than the cows through the dry feed period and through the winter months if they are to be maintained in a strong serviceable condition. This is particularly true of young bulls. These should be fed more liberally than mature bulls as their requirements for growth must be met before any improvement in condition can take place. Many cattlemen are buying weaner or yearling bulls as good quality bulls of that age are cheaper than older animals which have been grown out. Care must be taken that these younger animals are given an opportunity to complete their growth or any savings made in the purchase of such young animals will be doubtful. It must also be remembered that yearling bulls turned upon the range with the breeding herd cannot perform the services of an older animal. The services of yearling bulls should be restrained until they are at least two years of age.

In addition to keeping the breeding herd in good thrifty condition the use of sufficient bulls, rotating their use during the breeding season, and keeping them well distributed on the range are all important factors in securing a high percentage calf crop.

New Film Shows Extent Of Nation's Meat Industry

Counting farmers and ranchers who produce livestock, all meat processors, wholesalers, and retail butcher shops, the livestock and meat industry employs more persons than any other industry in the United States. This surprising fact is brought out in the new 16 millimeter sound film, "A Nation's Meat," just released by Swift & Co., Chicago. Running 30 minutes, the picture shows cattle and lambs moving through feed lots in the Corn Belt, central livestock markets and the meat plants located near these terminal sales centers. It contains no advertising matter and is designed to acquaint the average citizen with the vast business of placing meat on their table.

FFA chapters, 4-H Clubs, city service clubs and other organizations interested in showing the film may obtain it free from the United States Department of Agriculture, and from Swift & Co., Chicago. Newsboys handled the picture in cities and towns throughout the United States.

Film Shows

DAN and JESSIE THORNTON
James G. Sanders, Mgr.

GUNNISON, COLO.
Bobbie Edwards, Herdsman

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Your "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor gets much of its pulling power from the tracks it runs on.

So in these days when every ounce of machine power counts for victory, you'll want to give special care and attention to tracks. There are many things you can do to prolong track life. Here are some:

1. Keep the rollers, idlers and diagonal brace bearings lubricated. This should be done more frequently if your tractor operates in mud or water.

2. Keep the track tension correct, and the front idlers in alignment, so that wear will be evenly distributed.

3. Don't abuse the machine at any time. A "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor is built to take a lot of punishment, but it will run longer and more efficiently if you avoid undue shocks and overloading.

4. Go over the nuts and bolts periodically to be sure they're tight. Look — and listen — for signs of wear.

When tracks are worn to the point of needing repair, your "Caterpillar" dealer's excellent service facilities are available night and day, ready to:

1. Turn track pins and bushings. In some cases this will actually double track life.

2. Build up worn rollers by welding.

3. Build up the rail side of worn track links.

4. Cut off worn sprocket rims and weld on new rims.

5. Weld new grousers on track shoes.

6. Switch rollers, especially if your equipment puts extra load on the front, rear or one side of the tractor.

All these types of track service save metal — vital in today's war effort. Your "Caterpillar" dealer is pledged to keep your "Caterpillar" equipment working with the least possible expenditure of war-needed materials. Call on him for counsel, service and repairs, and ask him for a copy of the useful new booklet, "Keep 'em Working."

Cutting off a worn sprocket rim with acetylene torch

Building up track shoes with new grousers
I can see Johnny now, sitting in the seat nudging the throttle. He would be itching for a chance to see how smooth the outfit runs, overhauled and painted up like new.

The tractor was his baby. How that kid could put it through its paces! If he handles a tank half as well ... it will be curtains for anyone who gets in his way.

He's working in a different kind of field this year, plowing his way across a battleground somewhere over there. It's up to me now to take the wheel at home.

I don't pretend to be a match for the boy, but I know this much. If we fail to keep the farm going full blast—if we neglect to put our machinery in shape before it's too late ... somebody in the world will have that much less to eat. And I don't want it to be my lad or anyone fighting on his side.

Shep, what do you suppose Johnny would think about our A-C equipment now? Think he'd get a kick out of seeing it okayed by the Allis-Chalmers dealer and enlisted in the Farm Commandos? I've got a feeling he would be proud to see it Ready to Roll ... maybe as proud as he is of that tank he's driving.
Real Prince Domino 49th

Flounce Rock Herd Sire
To Washington Breeder

Real Prince Domino 49th moves on. Bred and raised by H. J. Krause, Alliance, Neb., and sired by the noted Real Prince Domino, he was purchased from Mr. Krause by Joseph Grabner & Son of Brede, In. He was used as the chief sire of this fine Iowa herd until he was bought by the Flounce Rock Ranch at Prospect, Ore., and brought out to the Pacific Coast. As a sire in this herd he has been eminently successful and many of his daughters are left to represent this famous blood line.

He now goes to Hidden Valley Ranch, Cheney, Wash., and Fir Grove Farm, Colfax, Wash., and it is expected that he will carry on the same good work that he did in Iowa and Oregon. While the price at which he was sold has not been announced, it is certain that it was in four figures.

After many years of distinguished service in the herds of H. J. Krause and Otto Fulscher, Real Prince Domino, the sire of the 49th, died last month. Had he but lived two months more he would have been 15 years old. He left a lasting name.

Stockmen Can Get Ammunition To Kill Predatory Animals

Temporary arrangements have been made through a branch of the War Production Board so ranchmen, stockmen and farmers can secure ammunition for the killing of predatory animals or rodents which are a threat to their livestock or crops.

With all manufacture of ammunition for sports purposes prohibited since last June, stockmen have previously been unable to secure ammunition to kill coyotes, wolves, mountain lions or other predatory animals. As reported by the Western Cartridge Co., under the present arrangement, ammunition supplied for this purpose is taken out of government contracts. The plan is a temporary one with a view to relieving the emergency situation.

The arrangement allows each ranchman, stockman or farmer to secure the following amounts of ammunition: 100 rounds of .22 caliber, 40 rounds of .22-30 caliber, 40 rounds of .30-06 caliber, 50 rounds of 12-gauge shotgun shells. This ammunition can be sold only for the caliber of gun actually in possession of the purchaser. The stockman needing ammunition may make application to any retail dealer. The dealer then forwards the application to the nearest Defense Supplies Corporation distributor to have the order filled.

This Year, the American farmer is being asked to produce more food than ever before in history... and with less farm help!

To help farmers meet this and many other problems, Johns-Manville has just published a brand-new, 64-page book full of stimulating and useful ideas. This book shows you, for example, how fireproof J-M Building Materials will help protect your farm investment against the deadliest wartime enemy of all—FIRE... and at the same time reduce maintenance expense.

In this book an agricultural engineer discusses insulation, ventilation, sanitation and how you can increase production. You'll learn how to repair roofs, how to protect crops in storage against rodents, how to save up to 30% on fuel with Scientific Rock Wool Insulation in your home. Many other features, illustrations and articles.

The coupon below, plus 10¢ in coin to cover handling and postage, will bring you the new "Farm Idea Book" promptly—in plenty of time to put many of its sound ideas into practice this Spring.

Book also contains building plans for 10 different farm buildings, designed for maximum efficiency and economy.

JOHNS-MANVILLE BUILDING MATERIALS

JOHNS-MANVILLE, Dept. WIL-3-2, 22 E. 44th St., New York. Enclosed please find 10 cents in coin to cover handling and postage for my copy of "FARM IDEA BOOK." Please check:

- Asbestos Siding
- Re-roofing
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Town: ____________________________

State: ____________________________

February 15, 1943
Producing Beef for War Needs

By Prof. H. R. GUILBERT
College of Agriculture, Davis, Calif.

To meet the enormous war demands for food, attention is being focused upon those products that produce the maximum of essential human food per acre and per man hour and to those products that in the making do not compete for crops or products that may be used directly for human food.

From the standpoint of converting feeds not used directly by man and of requiring relatively less man power than other livestock enterprises, the beef cattle industry is in a very favorable position. Nevertheless, contact with cattlemen in several states has shown that the man power problem in this as well as other agricultural industries is critical.

Cattlemen recognize the vital role of beef in the rations of our fighting forces, of our civilian population and of our allies. Their attitude is typified by the statement of one in relation to his help problem. "If it wasn't my patriotic duty to produce as much as possible, I would feel like cutting down to the number of cattle that I could handle myself. I could just sit here and make a good living, but we must find ways and means to keep up production." That is the old American spirit required to win the war.

Cattle numbers have increased, but there are serious limitations of continued increased production through this channel. Without corresponding increases in feed resources, increased numbers may actually decrease production especially if a poor year develops. Cattle easily can be increased in relation to feed supply to the extent that calf crops diminish, weight gains decrease and death loss increases so that nearly all the feed is used for maintenance and little for production.

Producers should concentrate on those factors that make for efficiency of production and the saving of and more effective use of the labor available.

From the feeding standpoint, two things are paramount to success:
1. An adequate plane of nutrition for the breeding females so that they can produce every year. This means keeping the cows in better condition than many cow men think necessary. The reproductive process is very sensitive to undernutrition, and the margin of difference in loss and gains of cows that calve every year and those that miss is surprisingly small; often amounting to less than 50 lbs. difference in live weight.

2. Supplement per year produced an average of about 300 lbs. of concentrate per breeding cow than those on range.
“Home of the Rugged Prince Dominos”

Our Sincere Thanks to Buyers at the Red Bluff Sale!

We sincerely appreciate the appreciation of Mountcrest Herefords as expressed by buyers at the second annual Red Bluff Hereford sale, who gave us an average of $858 for three bulls and three heifers. Our May calf, Mountcrest Stan. 21st by WHR Stanway Domino and out of Edla Domino by WHR Golden Domino 18th, was named by Judge Raymond Husted champion bull of the show and sale. We know he will prove his worth in the newly established registered Hereford herd being established by Mr. W. P. Baker, president of the Regal Amber Brewing Co., San Francisco, on his ranch at San Gregorio, Calif. Mr. Baker also purchased Mountcrest Stan. 15th by WHR Stanway Domino.

Mr. E. C. Asher of San Francisco purchased for his ranch at Willits our three heifer calves, all sired by WHR Stanway Domino, at $650 each. It was our pleasure to donate the proceeds of one of these calves to the Red Cross Chapters of Siskiyou and Tehama Counties. Mr. Lionel Zumwalt, Colusa, Calif., was the purchaser of the April calf, Mountcrest Stan. 16th, also by WHR Stanway Domino, and out of a Bright Domino dam.

As the photograph at the top of this page indicates, Mountcrest Herefords are raised in the rugged Siskiyou Mountains of Northern California. Visitors are always welcome at the ranch.

Mountcrest Ranch

Reginald H. Parsons, Owner  Hilt, Calif.  Fred Bayliss, Supt.

February 15, 1943
forage alone. The difference was due to increased calf crop and weaning weight.

Numerous fat dry cows having big calves in them that would soon add materially to our beef supply are continuously being slaughtered. This is mute testimony that most of them calved in too thin condition previously, and failed to breed until they had recovered from dry cows. Diagnosing pregnancy and keeping these fat dry pregnant cows have real possibilities of increasing production.

1. Feed lot to finish comparable weight cured by use of choice bulls. It's difficult lower down, fast growing yet early matures. All grain is required on good ranges. More total feed than one that reaches 1000 lbs. in 21 months and the 900 lbs. of the latter is worth more per pound.

Tests at the San Joaquin Experimental Range comparing feeding for continuous gain with using the same amount of feed in a finishing period only, have demonstrated that the former results in significantly more pounds of beef of high value per pound and hence more efficient use of feed.

2. Continuous growth of young cattle so that feed is efficiently utilized and a high quality of product produced. An animal that gains and loses and attains a weight of 900 lbs. in 33 months eats far more total feed than one that reaches 900 lbs. in 21 months and the 900 lbs. of the latter is worth more per pound.

Tests at the San Joaquin Experimental Range comparing feeding for continuous gain with using the same amount of feed in a finishing period only, have demonstrated that the former results in significantly more pounds of beef of high value per pound and hence more efficient use of feed.

Promoting continuous gains of a pound or more a day during the dry or winter season makes possible the subsequent finishing of good grade beef as long yearlings or two-year-olds. Less total grain is required on good ranges and on poorer ranges not to exceed the total concentrate normally used in the feed lot to finish comparable weight cattle. Putting the problem another way, every additional 100 lbs. produced on grass or grass and supplements will reduce by 1000 to 1200 lbs. the feed required to finish in the feed lot; feed that represents more man power to produce and to use.

From the standpoint of breeding, there never was a more favorable time to replace "poor doers," poor milkers, off type, tall, rangy, shallow bodied, "cat handed," "ewe necked," long headed, slow maturing, hard feeding cows, with shorter down, fast growing yet early maturing thick, deep bodied heifers, secured by use of choice bulls. It's difficult to get enough really good bulls to go around so that the breeding up process can be speeded up greatly by breeding the best bull or bulls to the top cows and saving replacements from these matings.

In a recent feeding test at Davis with the get of four University-bred bulls from grade cows, there was a difference of efficiency of feed utilization in producing equal finish amounting to 8 per cent or 78 lbs. of feed for 100 lbs. gain. From the standpoint of individually the bulls represented the best grade ordinarily available for commercial herds. If this difference occurs between the get of really good bulls, what difference may we expect between the best and the poorest?

The test further showed that there is no fundamental relationship between types differing in size and earliness of maturity in efficiency of feed utilization if fed to the same degree of finish. One group of smaller, more extremely early maturing type cattle gained 6.2 lbs. less per day, but ate the same amount of feed in relation to live weight and had the same efficiency of feed utilization as a larger type that required feeding to 90 lbs. heavier weight to reach the same finish.

Feeding and management are essential to the breeding program as it is difficult to tell the poor ones from the good ones if they never have a chance for development. Furthermore, low calf crops give few heifers to select from for replacements. A consistent breeding and culling program and a limited breeding season timed to have the largest possible period of good feed for the cows and nursing calves are essential factors in efficient breeding, management, and production.

Dehorning the calves with caustic before they are three months old will save at least 15 days time and feed cost compared with later dehorning even under the most favorable conditions.

Under good range conditions or with adequate supplemental feeding, breeding of yearling heifers that have been "well grown out" is a way to increase beef production and revenue. Ordinarily it is best to veal the calves from the two-year-old heifers as early as possible if the heifers are to develop properly and rebred. It is absolutely essential to watch carefully the heifers at calving, if death loss of heifers is not to offset the advantage of extra calves.

Cattlemen, check your own efficiency of using feed and labor. If you are not getting an average of 85 calves weaned from every 100 breeding cows, if the calves do not weigh 450-500 lbs. at seven months of age, if the steers a year later do not weigh 850 to 900, then you are not doing the best possible and most efficient job. If the stockers you bought in the fall start on or lose weight until February or March, 1000 to 1500 lbs. more of high-priced, high-labor-cost feed will be required after the grass season to finish each one in the feed lot.

The important thing is to find the most economical way to get results: high percentage calf crop, heavy weight for age, and a good quality product. If this is done, financial returns will be correspondingly favorable. These are factors over which stockmen, individually or collectively assist in attainment of national policies of price control and manpower distribution that contribute most to the common good.

**Saving on One Cattle Shipment Pays Cost of Ranch Scales**

Writing to the Phoenix office of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, a cattlemen of that state had the following to say recently regarding the value of cattle scales on the ranch:

"Before I got scales, I used to drive my cattle for two days to the shipping pens, then ship them to the Salt River Valley and weigh them off the cars down there. The first sale I made after putting in the scales, the saving in shrinking, labor and time paid for the scales."

**Texas Sale Averages $783**

The first annual sale held by Silver Crest Ranch, owned by Jack Turner, Fort Worth, Texas, resulted in a top of $2575 for Real Silver Domino 59th and an average of $783 on 50 head of bulls and females. Buyer of the top bull was Joe Winston, Aledo, Texas.
Boca Grant's OJR ROYAL DOMINO 10ths

Proved at the National Western

OJR Royal Domino 10th sons and daughters won at Denver: RESERVE CHAMPION FEMALE, 2nd GET OF SIRE, 1st PAIR OF CALVES, 1st TWO FEMALES, 1st JUNIOR HEIFER CALF, 2nd SENIOR HEIFER CALF, 4th SUMMER YEARLING HEIFER, 3rd JUNIOR BULL CALF, 4th SENIOR BULL CALF.

The sons and daughters of OJR Royal Domino 10th at Denver sold for at an average of $1,900.

We wish to thank all those who showed such interest in Baca Grant Herefords at Denver, and especially thank the following purchasers:

THEIS RANCHES, Dodge City, Kan., buyer of the reserve champion female at $2,500, the National Western sale top female at $2,500, and two other daughters of OJR Royal Domino 10th at $1,000, each, plus the National Western sale's second top female, daughter of Royal Domino 12th, at $1,650.


MILL CREEK RANCH, Glendo, Wyo., buyer of Domino’s Heir 11th by Domino’s Heir 17th, at $2,000.

SETH BURSTEDT, Challis, Ida., buyer of Baca Royal 28th by Royal Domino 12th, at $1,500. His second Baca Grant herd sire purchase.

W. E. HARVEY, Ada, Okla., buyer of Baca Duchess 13th by Royal Domino 12th, at $1,100.

We are deeply grateful to Mr. J. A. Quinn of the CBQ Ranch, Fresno, Calif. He was the first breeder to see the outstanding merit in the “OJR 10ths.” Last summer, upon first viewing them, he bought seven calves, along with a larger draft of Baca Grant females.

CBQ SAW FIRST

BACA DOMINO 4th
Denver's 3rd Prize Junior Calf, sold to W. O. Culbertson & Sons, Bueyeros, N. M., $2,500.

BACA R. DOMINO 4th
Denver's 3rd Prize Junior Calf, sold to W. O. Culbertson & Sons, Bueyeros, N. M., $2,500.

BACA GRANT, Crestone, Colo.
COWBOY BOOTS
Custom-made to your measure. Fancy imported and domestic leathers. Quality, workmanship, and materials...with a class of style and designs unexcelled. Catalog on request.

Western Boot Co.
Tucson, Arizona
A. W. LaForce, Septr. 11 Years
Partner of Late G. C. Butcher

MANY TRIALS OF "FREE STYLE" feeding prove that animals prefer Spent Bone Black Concentrate, the NATURAL mineral supplement. They need phosphorus and THEY KNOW IT...

A. M. BLUMER
493 California St., San Francisco

SPENT BONE BLACK
A Natural Mineral for LIVESTOCK

BIG OPPORTUNITIES FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP RANCHING IN THE PIKES PEAK REGION

Own a Western Ranch in the Heart of the Colorado Cattle Range Country

The mile-high Pikes Peak Region, in the center of the Colorado cattle country, offers big opportunities to the cattle and sheep rancher. Because of its invigorating climate, ample water, nutritious native grasses, mild, open winters and nearness to markets, this region is ideal for the profitable raising of cattle and sheep, and for general farming.

YEAR 'ROUND RANGE

Cattle and sheep range the year 'round on sun-cured grama grass and native wild hay. Winter feeding, on the open range, varies from 2 to 4 months.

ALL TYPES OF RANCHING

Cattle and sheep ranching are frequently combined. The cattleman can (1) run cow herds, (2) summer steers and other feeder cattle, (3) specialize in pure-bred herds for high quality breeding stock. All types have been proved profitable. Desirable ranches and farms now available, reasonable prices.

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Send complete information as indicated below.
Western Ranching  Poultry Farming  
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Dairy Farming  Truck Farming  

NAME  

ADDRESS

THEY BREED THE YEARLING HEifers

More Meat for Victory — No Damage to Young Animals on Monterey County Ranches

When the breeding of yearling heifers is mentioned around cattlemen, there's usually a round of argument. Plenty of cattlemen will declare that the man who breeds the yearlings is just asking for trouble. Because yearling heifers are not fully developed, they say, carrying a calf and giving birth to it at that age may cause damage to the reproductive organs of the animal which will prevent it from ever breeding again. If the birth does not injure the heifer, they declare, nursing the calf along to weaning time will slow the development of the heifer, stunt its growth and ruin it as a breeding animal.

In the face of these arguments, however, some cattlemen in Monterey County, Calif., have been breeding their heifer yearlings for some time now and report they are well pleased with the results, both as far as their income from the calves and the health of their heifers are concerned.

Young bulls are used by Julius Trescony, near San Lucas, on his Hereford yearling heifers, to give him small calves which will not give the heifers trouble at calving time. John Layous, who has used a mature bull to breed the yearlings in his Hereford herd near King City, is currently running an Aberdeen-Angus bull with the white face yearlings, believing those crossbred calves may be smaller and make calving easier on the heifers.

Another Monterey County cattleman who has been breeding the yearling heifers is Jan H. Martinus, chairman of the county's USDA War Board and also a hogman and grain grower. Mr. Martinus' only objection to the practice was that calves came about the time he was busiest with the grain harvest and when it was not convenient to take care of the calving heifers properly. When he considered the added income from sale of the calves, however, he declared it was well worth the extra effort required.

By breeding to produce small calves, these men eliminate one objection which has been raised. By vealing the calves at around 200 lbs., so the heifers will not have to nurse them through to weaning, they get away from the second argument.

With a shortage of meat, there's plenty of reason—both patriotic and profitable—for breeding the yearling heifers. Because cattlemen who have tried it have had good success, the practice is being urged this year as one step in the Monterey County program for increasing beef production.

With around 200 head of yearling heifers, all vaccinated against Bang's disease, Mr. Trescony declared he had no trouble with them due to breeding, as long as the animals were kept in good condition, and this statement seemed to justify the practice at other places where the practice has been tried. The heifers must be kept in good condition, not allowed to get thin, and given proper care at calving time and plenty of feed so they will not go down in flesh. If such care is taken of them,
The Rusconi Hereford Herd
Has Been Purchased by Will Gill & Sons
of Porterville, Calif.

This announcement by Mrs. E. Rusconi of Sanger, Calif.,
deals with one of the largest and most important
registered Hereford transactions yet recorded on the Pacific
Coast.

The Rusconi herd was established by the late Louis
Rusconi back in 1929, with the purchase of 54 heifers
from Spraker & Harwood of Susanville, Calif. The fol-
lowing year a splendid draft of 55 heifers and the herd
sire, Prince Domino 76th, all carrying the influence of
the immortal Prince Domino, came from the Wyoming
Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo., also some top selec-
tions of Polled cattle from the noted herd of John Lewis,
Larned, Kansas.

In the interim great numbers of Rusconi-bred Herefords
have been distributed among the beef cattlemen of the
West through private sales and a series of public auctions.

In announcing her retirement from the Hereford ranks,
Mrs. E. Rusconi says: "I take this opportunity to thank
the many purchasers of our cattle in the years gone by
for their patronage, and in announcing the sale of the
entire herd to Mr. Gill I have a feeling of pride in having
produced the kind of cattle that, from the modern beef
point of view, would appeal to a man of such prominence
in the beef cattle world. In fact, I feel I may have ren-
dered the purebred Hereford interests a lasting favor by
enlisting the Gills of California in the ranks of breeders.
My best wishes go with these cattle."

In a way, the change is one of ownership, rather than
location, for the herd sires and the cow herd remain on
the International Ranch near Clovis, where it will be
under the direction of Ernest and Will Gill. Ernest Gill
may be contacted at Madera, Route 6, Box 62-A.

The battery of sires in this transaction are: Pueblos
Domino 338th, a grandson of Prince Domino C; Duke
Thickset, a grandson of Beau Thickset, the sire which did
so much for Cornelius Noble; RSR Triumphant 7th, bred
by Harper Sibley at Santa Rita Ranch, he by RSR Royal
Triumph, a double grandson of Prince Domino C;
Domino Stanway 77th and 78th from the Winterton herd,
half-brothers by WHR Domino Stanway 3d.

The above are Horned bulls. The Polled sires include
Shorty Boy 19th, much admired by breeders because of
his blocky conformation; Mossy Plato 45th, a son of
Shorty Boy 19th, in use as a junior sire, and Fairview
Domino 45th from the Dressler herd in Nevada, a grand-
son of Prince Domino 151st.

FOR SALE
90 head of bulls from weaners to
service age. These may be seen on
the Will Gill Ranch near Porterville,
Calif. Ralph Gill in charge.
Phone 37W3.
An Announcement About Rule Herefords

Having purchased the Rule Ranch and Herd of Registered Herefords, I wish to announce that the herd will be carried on and in this endeavor I ask the cooperation of Hereford breeders and ranchers who have drawn upon this herd in the past. You will be welcome at the ranch as you were during the life of the late Chas. Rule. I shall want you to draw upon the herd whenever we have cattle for sale you need and can use.

Matt Bertelli, who was with Mr. Rule for nineteen years, remains in charge.

Louis T. Willig Jenner, California

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.

they develop well and breed again the next year with no trouble.

At both the Layous and Trescony ranches, there is much of interest besides the yearling heifers.

Cows from the Layous herd have been popular with commercial cattlemen for a number of years. Recently, Mr. Layous bought 20 purebred Hereford heifers from Rancho San Fernando Rey, near Santa Barbara. Last fall he was selling off his unregistered cows, many of them originally from the Peter Friis commercial herd at Hollister. From here on, the Layous herd is to be purebred. His top herd sire is from the Dos Pueblos Ranch in Santa Barbara County.

Besides breeding the yearling heifers to provide more meat output from the ranch, Mr. Layous is keeping more gilts in his swine herd for breeding sows and plans to run his pigs on pasture during the present year.

Among the Layous cattle on range will be found three calves with just stumps of tails, the work of eagles from the nearby hills. The big birds are also charged by Mr. Layous with the slaying of several calves during the past year.

The Trescony ranch is one of the oldest in the West. Its brand, a Spanish AT, with the cross of the T stretched across the apex of the A, is the oldest brand in California in continuous use since its registration. The ranch was founded by Alberti Trescony, grandfather of the present owner, Julius Trescony. A tinsmith by trade before he came to California, he arrived by ship in Monterey long before the gold-rushers started rushing. He registered his brand in 1846 with the local Spanish alcalde, or mayor, of that section.

A point of interest at the ranch is the old adobe barn, built in the early 1860’s and believed to be the oldest barn in California still in use. It now serves both as barn and garage and is a truly picturesque structure.

Mr. Trescony, a graduate of Santa Clara University, who speaks five languages (English, Spanish, French, Italian and Basque) operates 10,000 acres, raising barley on 4000 acres and using the other 6000 acres for range land. One crop which he plans to increase is alfalfa. On a six-acre plot of range land he seeded to test the crop, last summer he took off three-quarters of a ton of hay per acre in one cutting, then pastured the plot the rest of the season. Another crop he is trying which looks good is Sudan grass on summer fallow land.

Along one edge of the Trescony ranch, test rows of grasses may be found side by side with a practice field for a nearby army base. The grass tests were planted in cooperation with the county farm adviser’s office and are under close observation by Mr. Trescony and Rube Albaugh, assistant farm adviser in livestock. The air field was leased from the Trescony ranch as a wartime practice site for aviation cadets. Many of the varieties of grasses being tried in the test rows seem to be flourishing in the propeller-wash of the army planes. Those that look most promising will probably be represented in future range seedings on the Trescony ranch.

Of the money spent for agricultural research, 95% is spent to increase production and 5% for discovering new uses of farm products.
Female Dispersion Sale

"2" well known California Hereford Herds offered in one public auction

125 Cows and Heifers
MARCH 29th at Madera, Calif.
at Madera County Farm Bureau Sales Yards

The Henning Herd

Recently purchased by the PAINTER HEREFORD COMPANY, Roggen, Colo., in order to secure MILLER DOMINO, the herd sire, which could be purchased only by taking the entire herd.

Miller Domino 2762863

Having more than 1,000 registered Hereford females at our own place, we have shipped MILLER DOMINO back to Colorado, and must sell all of the Henning females as we just haven’t any place to put them. For this reason only, we will sell them in combination with the Sunland Hereford Ranch offering.

These females are really a grand lot of cattle, coming from the herds of John A. Painter, C. A. Webster and Herbert Chandler. These cows will be selling with calves at side in many instances, and all of the females of breeding age are bred back to the great sire, MILLER DOMINO, the bull we selected to use as one of our own chief herd sires. This is your opportunity to buy good foundation females with offspring by one of the really great sires in this country.

They’re at Home – They’re Acclimated!

For Information, write BOB TEALE, Sale Mgr., Western Livestock Journal or Sunland Hereford Ranch, Clovis, Calif.

Come to Madera, Sunday, March 28th and inspect these females before the sale

February 15, 1943
Simultaneous Virus
BLACKLEG

VERY LOW PRICES ON SYRINGES

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin...

Page 32

Grasses Liked Best

The three grasses that the sheep liked best out of the 20 were Smooth Brome-grass, Akaroa Orchard grass, and Creeping Timothy. The sheep ate all of these—stems, seeds, stalks, leaves and all. The Akaroa Orchard grass is a pasture strain of the Orchard grass and produces more foliage and does not grow quite as tall as the common Orchard grass.

To get the information on these pasture grasses, a portion of the grass was cut and weighed before the sheep were turned in. Likewise, to see how much of these different grasses were consumed by the sheep, the pastures were clipped following each grazing, and the stems and other parts of grass remaining were weighed.

These grasses were tested at the Eastern Oregon Experiment Station at Union, Ore. Kenneth Minnick made the observations, cooperating with Virgil B. Hawk of the Soil Conservation Service.

The following table will show tons of green forage per acre, and the percentage of each grass consumed by the ewes.

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**ISMS TO WASMS**

The teacher had lectured on the various facts of communism, fascism and nazism. Then turning to the bright pupil, he said, "Johnny, what would you do with all these isms?" "I'd make them all wasms!" came the prompt reply.

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Female Dispersion Sale

“2” well known California Hereford Herds offered in one public auction

125 Cows and Heifers
MARCH 29th at Madera, Calif.

at Madera County Farm Bureau Sales Yards

The Colliver Herd

The Colliver Females

We had to buy the entire Colliver herd in order to acquire the herd sire, but inasmuch as we are now carrying all the cattle that our ranch will accommodate, we are offering all of these females at public auction. Many of the cows have calves at side, sired by Brown’s Domino 123d, and the cows and bred heifers carry his service.

These females are of excellent type and conformation and carry popular bloodlines. The sires of these females include; Jr. Prince Domino 4th, Capitol Domino, Dominor, Mischief Mixer 98th, Red Rupert, Domino Brown 14th, WHR Domino Boy 75th, Mixer Lad 4th, Wahtoke Domino 63d.

Here is a wonderful opportunity to buy good females and at the same time, get some of the calves by this great sire, Brown’s Domino 123d.

They’re at Home — They’re Acclimated!

For Information, write BOB TEALE, Sale Mgr., Western Livestock Journal or Sunland Hereford Ranch, Clovis, Calif.

Come and Inspect These Females Sunday, March 28th at the Madera County Farm Bureau Sales Yards

February 15, 1943
MEMBERS of the Northwest Hereford Breeders' Association take great pride in making this annual spring offering at Spokane. Included among our members and consignors to the sale are nationally known breeders who have won high honors in the strongest national competition. Even more important, the registered Hereford production in the Northwest is in the hands of practical cattlemen who have selected their foundation animals and have bred up their cattle to meet the needs of cattlemen in this section of the country.

The cattle will be presented in the show and sale in good condition but will not carry surplus flesh or fitting. They are the kind of cattle that have had to rustle for themselves and they will go out and do the job for you.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the show and sale. Be sure to make your hotel reservations early in order to be certain of accommodations.
MEMBERS of the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association are entering 135 registered Herefords in the annual spring sale, to be held Friday, March 5, at the Old Union Stock Yards, Spokane, Wash. The association members have always taken great pride in making this one of the foremost events in the livestock business on the Pacific Coast. With an unprecedented demand for good Hereford breeding stock, breeders have refused to part with animals they have fitted for the show and sale, and buyers who attend may be certain that the "cream of the crop" will be available at auction at Spokane.

A number of outstanding herd bull prospects will be offered breeders who are seeking really top bulls to head their breeding herds. Breeders who are entering herd sire prospects include several of the outstanding breeder-exhibitors in the United States—men who have exhibited champions and prize winners in the strongest Hereford shows in America. With prospects dim for national Hereford shows in 1943, top quality prospects which ordinarily would have been held back for exhibition purposes are being offered at buyers' appraisal.

Range men and farmers who are looking for good, useful bulls out of high quality breeding herds will find just what they want in this sale. These range and farm bulls are being offered in good flesh and strong condition, acclimated and ready to go to work on the farms and ranges for their new owners. A large share of the bulls offered at Spokane will be just this type and buyers may be certain that they will obtain real beef improvers.

For those who are seeking bred and open heifers to add to registered herds, a total of 35 females are entered. Among these females will be particularly outstanding individuals, sired by the top herd bulls in the western country and several bred back to noted herd sires.

While the Spokane show and sale is primarily a business event, there will be plenty of entertainment as well. With most of the major stock shows called off from the duration of the war, this Spokane event gives breeders and stockmen opportunity to get together and renew acquaintances. All visitors to Spokane are invited to the combination Hereford and Shorthorn banquet, to be held the evening of Wednesday, March 5. Carl Greif, Shorthorn breeder and wit, will serve as toastmaster. Speeches will be short and much of the evening will be given to entertainment for which the annual spring shows and sales have become famous.

All of the entries in the Hereford sale will be judged, starting at 9 a.m. Thursday, March 4th. This will give prospective buyers an opportunity to see how the cattle are placed by a widely recognized judge, as well as the opportunity of making their own comparisons when the sale animals are lined up in the various classes.

Those who intend to visit the show and sale are urged to make their hotel reservations immediately in order to be certain of having accommodations.

The sale committee is composed of

---

We're Selling

Two Sons of

Donald Domino 16th
both real herd bull prospects

at Spokane Hereford Sale
March 5, 1943

We are also selling two other top bulls, sired by

MARK DOMINO 29th

and

HAZFORD TONE 131st

These are the kind of bulls that are producing the better cattle.

HERBERT CHANDLER

Baker, Oregon

---
Mark Hartland 5th, grand champion bull at 1942 Spokane Hereford show and sale. Exhibited by Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore., and purchased by Bryant & Harlow, Pullman, Wash.

Ted Gehring, Keuterville, Ida.; Will T. Platt, Pomeroy, Wash., and Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore. Bob Teale of the Western Livestock Journal is managing the show and sale. The announcement of the Northwest Hereford Breeders’ Association, as well as individual advertisements of breeders in this issue, gives detailed information on various consignments.

Was Ready to Give Ranch to Government—Then It Rained

Frank Gyberg, of Cornville, Ariz., did a complete job of commenting on the weather, government regulations and uses for baling wire in a recent letter to the Arizona Cattle Growers’ Association. A portion of his remarks follows:

“The devil himself seems to have his limitations. At any rate, he ceased picking on us at 7:56 a.m., Mountain War Time, A.D. Jan. 23, and it’s been raining ever since. We’d just about reached the point of telling the government to come and get this outfit—and see if they could run it. We sure couldn’t. We had five pounds of coffee and some goose grease, which according to their own calcula-

tions was good for five years or $10,000. Which is sort of ludicrous when you stop to think about it. Imagine anyone with $10,000 trying to struggle along with one of these ranch outfits.

“All through the dry spell, I figure I saved about $20 in salt and of course there is the depreciation, or lack of it rather, on ranch equipment—but don’t let the government catch you trying to take it off the income tax. Of course, Jesse Goddard will tell you that the wear and tear on horseshoes is worse in a dry year, but I don’t know how he figured that one out. And since that boy has got to running around to these bull sales he is downright feverish. Came here one day last week and was raving around about Bonny Brae Briar Bush Prince Domino Alcatraz Juice Mixer when he came and still frothy when he left.

“Baling wire—you can make anything with it. Tie up your harness, swing a gate, tie up the dog, wrap up a hide, sew up your shoe, lace your stirrup, fix a high chair or hang a flower pot, and a thousand more things. Anybody with sense can use it.”

Sunrise Escort, grand champion bull at 1942 Spokane Shorthorn show and sale; purchased by E. J. Meisner, Waitsburg, Wash. Bred and sold by Carl Greif, Uniontown, Wash.

White Village Girl, University of Idaho’s grand champion female at 1942 Shorthorn show and sale, Spokane, Wash. Purchased by H. J. Gettman, Ritzville, Wash.

Consigning to Spokane

4 HERD BULLS • 5 Yearling HEIFERS

STANWAY DOMINO W 14th
Calved Oct. 24, 1941

STANWAY DOMINO W 24th
Calved Dec. 2, 1941

WJ STANWAY 10th
Calved Dec. 7, 1940

NHR DONALD DOMINO 16th
Calved April 23, 1941

All Sired by

BACA DOMINO C 184th

LADY BACA 23d........ Nov. 29, 1941

LADY BACA 21st......... Nov. 23, 1941

LADY BACA 16th......... Oct. 28, 1941

LADY BACA 25th......... Oct. 28, 1941

LADY BACA 15th......... Oct. 27, 1941

WHITMORE HEREFORD RANCH

Lewis J. Whitmore, Owner • Pomeroy, Washington
An opportunity for you
to buy a Herd Bull
at the Spokane Hereford Sale
March 4-5, 1943
that sold in the Denver Sale for $910

Why...
When attending the Denver Sale, we purchased two herd bulls and one female. At the same time, we took an option on a proven bull which we later purchased. This gives us more bulls than we can use. Therefore, we decided to offer you Pure-bred breeders the privilege of setting your valuation on this straight HAZLETT bred sire, HT Royal R's Harvey 133d bred by Turner Ranch, Sulphur, Okla., who on Jan. 15 sold 51 closely related animals for an average of $2,401.00.

Hidden Valley Ranch (Owners)
Cheney, Wash., Dan Littlemore, Mgr.

Fir Grove Farm
Colfax, Wash., Dick Chandler, Mgr.

Elk Herds Damage
Washington Crops
Elk herds driven from the forest areas of Central Washington by unusually heavy snows are doing serious damage to farms and orchards. Large numbers of elk are invading hay fields, destroying fences and wasting hay badly needed by livestock. In a few places, they are attacking orchards.

Cattlemen and sheepmen of Yakima and Kittitas Counties are alarmed by this elk damage which they assert is due primarily to abnormally large increases in the elk herds rather than to the unusually severe winter. They point out that the elk herd in this area has increased four fold since 1926 and that it considerably exceeds the normal winter grazing available.

During the same period that elk has multiplied in number four times, the sheep and cattle grazing has been reduced proportionately. Not only do elk consume about the same feed that cattle or sheep do, but they also damage range by use in a season when stockmen would not consider its use. During the early spring when the grass is starting and the soil is soft the trampling done by the elk does damage which injures the young plants and reduces the production for the whole season.

Beside the damage done to property and to grazing, the water shed capacity of the area is seriously impaired by heavy elk grazing which is bound to have its effect on the storage of irrigation water for truck crop and fruit production in the Yakima Valley.

The Washington Wool Growers' Association and the Washington Cattlemen's Association are petitioning the state game commission for a reduction of elk to the normal winter range capacity.

Breeders in Eastern Washington who are getting first culves from top bulls recently brought into the state are, among the Shorthorns, Carl Greif of Uniontown and the Kolsteads of Colville. There are even more Herefords giving their first proof of ability with Ed Ruichert's two new herd bulls from South Dakota at their Pomeroy ranch. Lew Whitmore's young bull purchased from Jim Stead, George Cooke's WIR show bull, and Bar 14's Canadian bull, both at Ellensburg. Lawrence Mellan- gangard has made recent additions from Canada to his good Angus herd at El- lensburg.

It is doubtful if as much top breeding stock has ever before been brought into the state in one year, since several of the new herds in Western Washington have made notable selections of stock, too. The rapid improvement in the quality of Washington purebred herds so often mentioned, is sure to continue with this willingness of the breeders to bring the best to the state at any cost.

Sterling Quality in the . . .
FAMOUS SILVER BOX!
• A DIME A DOSE • dependable!

J. C. Williams and Herschel B. Pierce
Representatives
Union Stock Yards Los Angeles
We are offering an exceptionally good lot of bulls this year at the Spokane Hereford Sale. Two are sons of MASTER DOMINO, pictured above: Roberts Domino 20th, calved Nov. 20, 1941, and Roberts Domino 21st, calved Jan. 22, 1942. They are TOP bulls and reflect all of the good characteristics of their sire.

C. H. Roberts & Sons

GRASS & SQUIRRELS
Range in Good Shape But Little
Gray Pests Increasing Around Ducor

Squirrels are bad but the feed is good. Such, in brief, is the range condition around the foothill country just east of Ducor, in Tulare County, California.

Around this section of rolling hills, cattle came through last summer in good flesh. Late spring rains last year kept range grass from drying too early. Calves weaned around late September showed a milk bloom that attested to range cow mothers who were getting plenty of nourishment.

Wilbur Dennis, who farms and pastures around 15 sections in that part of the country, reported that his last shipment of two-year-old steers, sold last September, averaged 1160 lbs. off the grass. These are from a herd where good purebred Hereford sires have been used for years and where the foundation cows were of good quality Hereford and Shorthorn blood.

Mr. Dennis, Joe Menne and others in this region who formerly combined their range operations with a feed lot on their ranches, where grass cattle were given a grain finish, have discontinued their feeding the past couple of years. They still grow extensive acreages of wheat and barley mostly, make what hay they need and have grain to sell. Steers are turned into stubble fields and a comparatively new feeding practice is the mowing of wild barley, which is raked into windrows and the steers turned in to feed off the rows.

So far as the squirrels were concerned—these little rodents may be a serious threat to range grass by this summer. Due to a shortage of the poisons which they ordinarily use, a number of ranchers in the Tulare County foothill country were unable to do their annual spring poisoning last year. As a result, the little gray pests are much in evidence in the range country.

On both the Dennis and Menne ranches, breeding herds of purebred cows are being maintained for the avowed purpose of producing their own range bulls.

Mr. Menne declared he had the best calf crop last year his cows have ever produced. He stated he had been offered a premium price for calves but had turned it down. "It would just be selling my next year's crop of beef," he pointed out.

The range man needs cows that can produce enough milk to give their calves a good start, Mr. Menne believes. Speaking of his own cows, he said that "maybe a touch of Durham in their family tree" makes them better milk producers.

When the range is in good condition, as it was last fall, it reminds Mr. Menne and his neighboring ranchers of the contrasting situation in 1930-31, when a drouth had dried the grass and the rolling hills were as bald as a concrete floor. Those were the days when cattlemen scouted around the San Joaquin Valley for fields of cotton stalks or watermelon vines, and once in a while hit a bonanza in the shape of a field of corn stalks, that they could lease to turn their cattle on. Those were the days they don't want to see return.

New Mexico Cattlemen to Hold Convention at Albuquerque

"Production Geared for Victory" is the theme chosen for the 29th annual convention of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, according to Tom Clayton, of Sepur, president of the organization.

The convention will be held Friday and Saturday, March 12 and 13, at the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque. It will be preceded by a meeting of the association's executive board on the evening of March 11.

Speakers of national prominence in the livestock industry are slated to appear on the program, while open discussions will be held on manpower, transportation and land policy problems.
Wittman Brothers
Culdesac, Idaho

are Selling at Spokane
Hereford Sale March 4-5, 1943

—Two Yearling Bulls—

Wittman’s Domino 62d
—Calved March 7, 1942
Sired by Prince Domino 65th

Panamaster 2d (twin)
—Calved June 7, 1941
Sired by Aster Panama

Our bull lots are on a steep, rocky hillside which provides an excellent conditioning and exercise space and at the same time hardens the feet to withstand the toughest going. We believe you’ll like our bulls.

Hibbs
Hereford Ranch
Selling March 4th and 5th at Spokane

5 Bulls — 6 Females

The five bulls I am consigning are all well developed, heavy-bodied, rugged yearling bulls. They carry just the right amount of flesh for immediate service and are from sires that have proven themselves here in the Northwest.

The females I am offering are tops. The five yearling heifers are all alike; they are bred to WHR Worthy Domino 52nd, a straight bred Prince Domino bull, bred by the Wyoming Hereford Ranch. The aged cow I am selling has a calf at side, sired by this bull. The only reason I am selling her is to have the calf here at the sale to prove the value of the cross of these heifers to this bull.

Earl Hibbs, Owner
Pullman
Washington

YOUR HERD BULL
By C. L. BELL
Assistant Animal Husbandman
University of Arizona, Tucson

THERE are certain standards of judging beef animals. These standards are usually followed very closely in the show ring, and for the most part serve as the basis of picking an ideal herd bull. There is one other factor which must be considered. A bull’s sole function is to sire good calves, and regardless of the individual appearance of the bull, he should be retained or discarded on the basis of the merit of his offspring. A bull that is ideal for one breeder may not be so for another. This is true because of the variation in the genetic make-up of the animals within a breed or even within a herd.

It is desirable, therefore, to pay considerable attention to the line or family from which the new herd bull comes. The right type can be found in most strains, so the breeder should insist on individual merit along with the right kind of breeding.

A really good bull will give “better-than-average” results in most any herd. In fact, the livestock breeders of the world have always worked on the principle that “like tends to beget like.” We can all think of instances where this has not been the case, but for the most part, a modern typed, thick made, muscle of the bull has a better chance of getting choice and excellent calves than does the less typy bull. With this in mind it seems safe to say that your next herd sire should fit the following description:

He should be short-bodied, lowset, deep-bodied, and massive; and although he should be short from shoulder to hip, he should be long, wide, and square in the rump, with a neat smooth tail head. He should be short in his neck, with a thick, deep-covered shoulder. There should be great depth, width and thickness of fleshing over the region of the forerib. The back should be short and strong, and carry the width of the shoulder back to a wide, full, meaty loin. The hip bones should be smooth and well laid into the flesh.

The bull’s head is important. It should be short and wide, with a wide muzzle, and a strong jaw. The head should denote both ruggedness and masculinity. In the rear quarter thickness from side to side and from front to back is just as important as depth of round. Therefore, the bull should have a long quarter, with a great deal of fullness down the outside of the thigh; his twist should be deep; and the swell of the round should carry well down to the hock joint. He should be short of leg, with a straight underline. Any apparent tucking up in the flanks is objectionable. He should be strong and sound in his feet and legs. The legs should be reasonably straight and set squarely under the corners of the body.

In looking at this ideal bull one should
realize that fat tends to give a fullness and smoothness to the body parts. It is very difficult to visualize just how any given animal would look if he were either fatter or thinner. The fair observer, however, will try to see the animal as he really is—regardless of the amount of fat covering he is carrying. A natural smoothness, thickness of lean meat, and a general blocky appearance should be evident regardless of the animal's condition.

Better Livestock Banquet

A "Better Livestock Banquet" for livestock people, sponsored by the Inland Empire Shorthorn Breeders and the Northwest Hereford Breeders will be held, starting at 6:45 p.m. March 3rd in the Roundup Room at the Dessert Hotel in Spokane, Wash.

Every year the two breed associations alternate the banquet programs with this year's honors going to the Shorthorn breeders. Carl Greif, of Uniontown, Wash., vice-president and director of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association with headquarters in Chicago, will be toastmaster and in full charge of the banquet.

A full evening's program has been arranged starting with organ music in the dining room at 6:45 and continuing throughout the full dinner courses. A roast beef dinner will be served at 7:00 p.m. sharp. After dinner a very entertaining hour and half program has been arranged. Dean E. J. Iddings, Dean of Agriculture, and head of the Idaho Extension service of the University of Idaho will be the speaker of the evening. Dean Iddings has been associated with the livestock industry here in the northwest for over 30 years and his message will be on "General Livestock Improvement" in the Pacific Northwest during the past quarter century. Other numbers on the program arranged by Toastmaster Greif will bring both constructive information and thoughts along with fun for a well rounded evening's get-together for Better Livestock.

The time, 6:45 p.m., March 3, 1943. Place: Roundup Room, Dessert Hotel, Spokane, Wash., tickets available only at the door. You are invited to come and be sure and bring the ladies.

No. 1 Problem Is Labor

The labor shortage is the woolgrower's No. 1 problem, says C. B. Wardlow of Del Rio, Texas, president of the National Woolgrowers' Association. He expects a lamb shortage next spring.

"There will be a great many ewes go on the market," he said. "We couldn't keep up top production because of the labor shortage and other problems confronting the industry."

Mr. Wardlaw said he was still "hopeful that the government" would take over the entire 1943 domestic wool clip. "Discussions are still going on to determine whether or not its disposal will be decided by the agriculture department or the war production board. The clip should be worth as much as it was last year.

Other growers, including Byron Wilson of McKinley, president of Wyoming woolgrowers, expressed similar views.

Mehlhorn Herefords

Selling March 4-5
at Spokane Hereford Sale

2 Herd Bulls • 7 Top Females

BULLS . . .

Real Domino 32d, calved Sept. 12, 1941
Vidor Champ, calved Oct. 1, 1941

The Champion DOUBLE DOMINO

FEMALES . . .

Lady Pine, calved March 10, 1941
Miss Double 1st, calved May 2, 1941
Miss Mickey Domino, calved May 12, 1941
Miss Promino 21st, calved May 27, 1941
Lady Real 9th, calved Oct. 24, 1941
Lady Real 7th, calved Nov. 1, 1941
Lady Real 17th, calved Nov. 23, 1941

ALBERT MEHLHORN

Halfway, Ore.

for Victory
Buy United States War Bonds & Stamps
Transfer of cattle ranches to new ownership recently has been quite active. Demand was never better because investors appreciate the soundness and safety of this type of property as never before.

One of the largest properties to change hands was the Ellinwood ranch in the famed Oakdale district in San Joaquin Valley. Mr. Ellinwood's untimely death in an automobile accident prompted the executors of the estate to put this ranch on the open market for bids and the 4300 acre property was acquired by Bressi & Bavandi Construction Co. of Stockton for $178,000. The land is rolling pasture for about 1000 acres that has been farmed to grain in past years. There were many bidders on this ranch which had to be good to carry the amount of beef cattle it does to bring better than $40 per acre. Lessees in that country pay from $2.50 to $3.25 rental per acre per year for the best pasture lands. It has early and abundant natural feed and a fine water condition.

Carrying capacity of Ladino clover permanent pasture in San Joaquin Valley is almost unbelievable to the uninformed. As an instance on one 150 acre ranch divided into six separate pastures in San Joaquin County the following was carried in 1942, according to the owner: 3000 lambs, 60 head of Herefords, 40 dairy heifers, 20 horses, and 300 feeder hogs. This ranch has a value of $150 per acre.

In San Luis Obispo County, the famous El Chicote cattle ranch of approximately 25,000 acres was sold by Ed. Houchin, of Bakersfield, and the 9000 acre Spooner ranch, on the coast, changed hands for a reported price of $300,000.

Further north the Gable and Lord ranches approximating almost 7000 acres were recently acquired by C. A. Hufford. These ranches are in Yolo County and the purchaser only recently sold his big purebred Hereford ranch in Tehama County to Wixson & Crowe.

The famous Cuddeback ranch at Tehachapi, Calif., approximating 23,000 acres, with a capacity of over 2000 head, was sold to the Tremaine Cattle Co. of Arizona.

Ranch demand usually goes with demand for cattle, both commercial and purebred, and the present situation is further proof of that adage. We have many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state, yet at every public auction a glance at the consignors will show many splendid registered herds in the state. The entire state it is more and more evident that the fine, fresh new beef blood that has been coming into California the past few years added to the blood dispersed by our own established breeders is making an indelible impression and improvement in the quality of our western range herds which after all is the purpose and end desired in the industry.

To the ranch investor a wide variety of climate, range, and environment is offered in California. Some prefer the valleys, some the coast, others the colder sections in the north and east of the Sierras where more forest and public grazing lands are available. The well balanced valley ranch has either supplemental feed or a summer range. The mountain ranches oftentimes lease or own winter ranges in the valleys, and where they feed hay in winter for a few months this is compensated by more and cheaper government range, but no matter what section of the state is ultimately chosen, if the newcomer pays a fair value for the property and operates it intelligently there is not any other business which combines safe investment with so many other features to make life independent and enjoyable.

**Heavy Snows Assure Moisture in Oregon**

L. J. Horton reports heavy rains and snow during the winter at Klamath Falls, Ore., where he runs his large herd of registered Herefords and is also engaged in extensive farming operations. "The soil is thoroughly soaked," remarked Mr. Horton when attending the Red Bluff Hereford sale. "We have every promise now of very favorable grass and crop conditions."
At the "Spokane Sale" March 4-5

with the GREATEST string of sale cattle ever produced in this herd . . .

12 BULLS • 1 Bred HEIFER
ALL DIRECT descendents of the THREE GREAT SIRES pictured above.

Our Sale Offering . . . Every Animal of breeding age

2 BULLS, sired by Junior Domino 160th, the bull proven in this herd and who now has 11 SONS heading good herds.
3 BULLS, sired by Brown’s Domino 98th, the head herd sire at the Sunland Hereford Ranch, Clovis, Calif.
1 BULL, sired by Select Domino, always a top producer with us.
2 BULLS, sired by Royal Domino B.
4 BULLS, sired by Duke Domino B 10th.
1 HEIFER (bred), sired by Brown’s Domino 5th. You’ll like her, too.

Our 1943 Bull Calves
now being dropped, sired by DONALD BAKER
... are far better than we thought possible.
Visit our ranch and set your appraisal.

SMITH & FREEMAN
Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Smith — L. K. Freeman

MONTESANO • WASHINGTON

February 15, 1943
At Home . . .

We have a number of cows with calves, and heifers of the same breeding for sale.

Hollis Shelton & Sons, Almota, Wash.

Sire by Brown's Domino 23d, a son of Prince Domino N 21st.

—New Sheep Shearing Equipment Made Available by Official Order—

That there may be no scarcity of wool to make clothing and blankets for the anticipated total of 7,500,000 men in the armed forces, new shearing machines, handpieces, combs, cutters and replacement parts will be available to shearing crews in 1943, according to an announcement by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Priority orders have already gone out, setting aside raw material for the manufacture of shearing machinery. The announcement said that manufacturers will not offer the usual wide variety of machines, nor will gasoline engines be supplied with the machines. All essential items, however, such as handpieces, clutch brackets, jointed shafts, combs, cutters, etc., adaptable to all shearing requirements, either single or multiple units, will be available according to present plans.

To purchase shearing equipment, it was stressed, shearers must simply see their regular dealers. No priority is required and local rationing boards will not govern the sale of shearing machines. At the same time, manufacturers cautioned that although there will be enough new machines to meet requirements under normal conditions, a record clip is expected and demand will doubtless exceed the supply unless all shearers get the utmost use out of their old equipment.

—Molasses Restrictions Should Be Lifted—

Although molasses is a carbohydrate and the feed shortage is most acute on the protein side, the feed trade representatives of the western states who met recently at Denver felt the current crisis would be helped if the restrictions on molasses could be eased or discarded for at least 60 to 90 days.

These men pointed out that feed manufacturers could not produce the amount of molasses pellets for range feeding, made in former years, because of the restrictions on molasses and that this has thrown a heavy demand on the already overloaded market for cottonseed cake and soybean meal. One mixed feed manufacturer reported a large amount of molasses on hand and $55,000 worth of machinery standing idle because of the restriction, even though feeders are desperate for supplies.

—Gold Valley Ranch Buys Back Bull in Purchase of Herd—

Gold Valley Domino 2nd, Polled Hereford bull, returned to his boyhood home recently when F. J. Southcott, of Gold Valley Ranch, Cima, Calif., purchased the herd of the Castle Estate, at Lancaster, Calif.

The herd consisted of 11 cows, the bull and eight calves. Mr. Southcott declared that from the looks of Gold Valley Domino 2nd's calves, they are glad to buy him back. He was sold at the Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles in December of 1941. Foundation for the Castle Estate herd came from the Fred Vanderhoof herd at Woodlake, Calif.

Last month, Mr. Southcott reported, the Cima area had the first "real rain" in over a year. He said the coming spring promises to be a good one with lots of feed.

To the breeders and cattlemen who showed so much interest in Flounce Rock Herefords at the Red Bluff sale, to Mr. Wm. P. Baker who bought our Champion heifer at $1350, and to Mr. Tom Richards, Mr. Rex McBride and Mr. W. H. Hunt whose purchases gave us an average of $829.00 on our four bull calves and two heifers.

Flounce Rock Ranch

To the breeders and cattlemen who showed so much interest in Flounce Rock Herefords at the Red Bluff sale, to Mr. Wm. P. Baker who bought our Champion heifer at $1350, and to Mr. Tom Richards, Mr. Rex McBride and Mr. W. H. Hunt whose purchases gave us an average of $829.00 on our four bull calves and two heifers.

Flounce Rock Ranch

Wm. Bond, Manager

PROSPECT • OREGON

Prospect
Shorthorns Are in Step

By CLINTON K. TOMSON
Secretary, American Shorthorn Breeders’ Association

The combination of qualities that characterize Shorthorn cattle make them especially adaptable to modern wartime demands for greater milk and meat production. The ability of Shorthorns to out-gain and out-weigh competitive breeds is constantly bringing increased favor from range producer and farmer alike. Efficiency and economy are vital factors in present day production and the Shorthorn excels all cattle in their ability to convert grains and roughages into maximum gains in a minimum amount of time.

The extreme West and Northwest is giving increasing evidence of their appreciation of the merit of Shorthorns. Recordings and transfers in the American Shorthorn Breeders’ Association during the fiscal year of 1942 showed that California alone had registered an increase of over 60 per cent as compared with the previous year’s work. Memberships increased in the same ratio. Many western ranchmen have found that they can rely on Shorthorn bulls to sire calves in a cross-breeding program that are capable of bringing more net dollars through their ability to put on extra pounds. These same herds are profiting by the addition of crossbred females to their breeding herd that will give a greater flow of milk to their progeny.

One extraordinary example of superior Shorthorn weight comes from the sale of a carload of 50 Shorthorn feeder calves dropped in April, May and June, 1942, bred by Carnahan Bros., Elbert, Colo., that sold in the recent 1943 National Western Live Stock Show at Denver, Colo., in January. These calves, weighing an average of 497 lbs. averaged from 50 to 150 lbs. per head heavier than other loads of calves of the same age representing the two other beef breeds. The extra profit in favor of this load of Shorthorns can be quickly realized by computing the advantage at their premium selling price of $20.25 per cwt. Feeder calves dropped in April, May and June that are good enough to bring $100 a head representing considerable profit when produced under average range conditions.

Another example comes from a carload of Shorthorn feeder calves that sold in the Montana Shorthorn Feeder Sale. These calves were only six months of age, yet netted their owners $76 per head when they sold at $14.25, weighing 535 lbs. They were produced by Rigler Bros., Corwin Springs, Mont., owners of a choice commercial herd of Shorthorns that offers convincing evidence of the ability of Shorthorns to thrive under strictly range conditions. It is believed that the price paid for this load of Shorthorn calves is the highest ever paid for any load of the same age produced in Montana.

That a general popular demand for Shorthorns, Milking Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns is increasing rapidly in the United States and Canada is perhaps best demonstrated by a 32 per cent increase in memberships in the American Shorthorn Breeders’ Association for 1942 as compared with 1941. This figure is represented by the astounding total of 1287 new memberships purchased.

Annadel Beef Shorthorns

Because of their modern beef conformation, Annadel cattle are being well received by purchasers who demand extra scale and substance.

In our plan of private sale reduction we are offering cattle in lots to suit buyers — females of all ages, range bulls, prospective young herd sires and developed herd bulls which would not otherwise be for sale. Make your wants known . . . Your needs can be supplied here.

J. J. CONEY, Owner
L. P. Joergen, Supt. Ben McRobb, Herdsman
Annadel Farms
SANTA ROSA • CALIFORNIA

February 15, 1943
within the year as announced by H. J. Gramlich, retiring secretary, in his annual report of association affairs. Additional and equally heartening information for backers of the reds, whites and roans discloses that a total of 56,402 animals were registered in 1942, an increase of 7477 over the preceding year, and that 38,449 animals were transferred to new owners.

Shorthorn breeders have received prices for their production that have allowed them to operate on an extremely profitable basis, but perhaps the most important factor from the standpoint of thousands who are considering investments in Shorthorns is that they are not bringing exorbitant figures. Those who invest in Shorthorns have been able to locate suitable animals produced by breeders who are and will continue to be interested in the welfare of the buyer. This attitude is exerting a most favorable influence on the growth of the breed. Four thousand, one hundred and eighty-six animals sold during the year for a total valuation of $1,321,843.00 to establish a general average of $219 in 137 sales, substantiating my previous statement of firm, dependable values. It should be taken into consideration, however, that these price levels resulted from a compilation of all sales held during the year and include cattle of all ages presented in various stages of condition. It is safe to assume that a big majority ranged from 8 to 14 months of age.

Proof that our breeders are willing to pay premium prices for breeding Shorthorns capable of working improvement was given at the recent International Congress series of sales held at Chicago. One hundred fifty-five head of Shorthorns established a general average of $565.50 for a total of $87,640. Forty-three lots of Milking Shorthorns sold at the same time for an average of $430.67. Polled Shorthorns are selling tremendously higher than in other years and a further evidence of their increasing popularity comes from the fact that their branch of the breed showed a greater increase in volume of registration and transfers than Shorthorns or Milking Shorthorns.

The willingness of all Shorthorn breeders to cooperate with one another in 1943 will result in more district and sectional consignment sales of their productions. Buyers will have the advantage of maximum selection and minimum travel. Watch the columns of this paper for sales that will be held in your locality. With regard to every other essential need for wartime conservation, you will find Shorthorn breeders willing to do more than their part, but above all—they have the ability and the inclination to do the job for which they are best fitted and one that will accomplish best results in helping to win the war—the production of more good Shorthorn meat and milk.

The average American soldier weighs 152 lbs. During the Civil War the average was 136 lbs.
Inland Empire Breeders plan great offering at

Spokane Shorthorn Sale

By CARL GREIF

MEMBERS of the Inland Empire Shorthorn Breeders Association will hold their 27th annual Show and Sale at Spokane March 3 and 4 at the Old Union Stock Yards.

The offering of 60 bulls and 30 females will come from more Inland Empire consignors than in any of the previous sales, since a number of breeders are making their first consignment. The show takes place starting at 1 p.m. March 3rd and the sale will start at 1 p.m. March 4th. I made my first consignment to this sale just a quarter of a century ago, during which time I have become more and more interested in the breed. I was convinced at that time that the type of beef cattle had been so definitely established that little change would be made. To those of us working in this field, the change has been so gradual that we are not as conscious of it as you may suspect, however, when one looks over some of the pictures of grand champion bulls, females and steers of that time, it convinces us that livestock improvement will continue for some time.

Probably the best picture to exemplify this is one of six or seven of the purebred Shorthorn steers we breeders showed and sold about 15 to 20 years ago when the Inland Empire Shorthorn breeders really started the fat stock show in Spokane. I have a picture of a purebred Shorthorn steer that I showed and which won the Grand Championship at one of those early shows and sold for 34 cents a pound to the Northern Pacific Dining Car service. I thought he was quite a steer then, but he would not top the Shorthorn class at the shows held now. E. F. Rhinehart of Boise, one of the judges at the 1942 Spokane Fat Stock Show, said that the Shorthorn end of the show was the best that he had judged at any junior show.

This did not come about by accident. Inland Empire Shorthorn Breeders have been established for many years and must put feed ahead of the Shorthorn class at the shows held now. E. F. Rhinehart of Boise, one of the judges at the 1942 Spokane Fat Stock Show, said that the Shorthorn end of the show was the best that he had judged at any junior show.

This did not come about by accident. Inland Empire Shorthorn Breeders have been established for many years and have had outstanding bulls at the head of their herds—bulls that were good individuals, winning at many of the nation’s major shows, and whose pedigrees were rich in the most desirable blood of the breed.

The sale at Spokane on March 4th and at Charley Broughton’s Wheatland Farms, Dayton, Wash., on March 6th will be an opportunity for those needing registered bulls and registered females to secure these improved animals at their own prices.

Increase in Essential Feeds Will Be Needed

CCC officials have been told that a 23% increase in the supply of 12 essential feeds will be needed for livestock of farms during 1943. This was embodied in a report by a committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

It showed that while 11,700,000 tons of high protein feed, minerals and vitamin supplements will be needed, only 9,316,000 tons are in sight. The feed situation is conceded to be critical. Dr. R. M. Bethke, animal nutritionist of Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station, said that “we should put feed ahead of food in our over-all planning. If production goals are to be met we must feed animals properly.”

The report gives the following figures on needs and supplies, the first figure being the need and the second the available supply:

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<th>Need (tons)</th>
<th>Supply (tons)</th>
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<td>Meat and Tallow</td>
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<td>Soybean meal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cottonseed meal</td>
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<td>892,000</td>
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<td>Bone meal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfafer meal</td>
<td>698,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

27th Annual Inland Empire Shorthorn Breeders Show and Sale

Spokane, Wash.

Show 1 p.m.
March 3, 1943

60 Bulls • 30 Females

These bulls should make this sale our most satisfactory one. They are of the herd-improvement type, the money-making kind. Bulls that have merit enough and carry the most popular blood lines to go into registered herds. Bulls that will please the range man and the farmer.

The female end of this sale will include better heifers than ever offered here before. Many of these heifers will be safe in calf to outstanding bulls. They are the foundation kind that bring repeat orders.

Cattle Are Tested and Can Be Shipped Anywhere

AUCTIONEERS:
D. C. "Sandy" KEITH, Spokane, Wash.
BILL DURNO, Calgary, Canada

For Catalog, write:
CARL A. GREIF, Uniontown, Wash.
Brown's
LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS
3 Bulls
8 Heifers

These are good young cattle we are consigning to the Spokane Spring Sale, March 4th. The bulls, two reds and a red roan, range in age from 18 to 23 months.

The heifers are all bred, three of them to Cluny Bank Standard, and while they are all good, one bred to the Cluny bull to calve in August is a young cow we would much prefer to keep in our herd.

If you have the opportunity, we would like to have you visit us and compare our 28 Cluny Bank Standard calves with the best you have ever seen.

Ranches at Hope and Colburn
Office: Sandpoint, Idaho

IMPORTED MARELLBAR CROWN COMMAND
In 1941 we liked this bull well enough to pay $2000.00 for him when nine months old.

In 1943 . . .

We have several of his calves. We are more pleased with him. His sire is the best breeding bull in the Cluny Castle herd, Scotland. The sires of his dam and granddam were both first prize winners at the great Perth, Scotland show.

We are selling the best heifer we ever consigned at the Spokane sale carrying the service of this good bull. We also are selling several solid red bulls of serviceable age that will please you.

Greif Shorthorns are quality Shorthorns!

Greif Stock Farms
Carl A. Greif, Owner
Uniontown Washington

4th Annual Shorthorn Sale
At Wheatland Farm, March 6

Twenty-eight bulls and 26 females, the cream of the Shorthorn crop at C. J. Broughton's Wheatland Farm, Dayton, Wash., will take the auction block on Saturday, Mar. 6, when the fourth annual Wheatland sale of registered Shorthorns takes place.

At last year's sale, buyers from Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Alberta, Canada, vied for the Wheatland animals. James O. Beck, of Boise, Idaho, bought the top bull of the sale, while George Bowers, of Elko, Nev., took four Wheatland Shorthorns back to that state. Foundation stock also went to the Phillips Bros., Springville, Utah.

This year, interest in the sale promises to make it by far the outstanding of the annual Wheatland events. Mr. Broughton announces that practically all animals to be sold are sired by his top bulls, Wheatland Mascot and Rothes 4th. Included in the sale are Wheatland Premier and Wheatland Warrior, both by Mascot, and Wheatland Realtor, by Rothes 4th. These are bulls which have been greatly admired at the farm but were held over as sale attractions.

The sale is slated to get under way at 1:30 p.m., with D. C. (Sandy) Keith as auctioneer, assisted in the ring by John Napier and Carl Greif.

Cold Weather and Calves Await Wyoming Rancher's Return Home

When Lawrence Needham came home from the Denver stock show to his Platte Valley Hereford Ranch at Saratoga, Wyo., last month, he was greeted by exceptionally cold weather and 15 head of new calves.

Mr. Needham used Comprest Captain, from the Otto Fulscher herd, a son of Comprest Prince, as his herd bull last spring. He reports he is getting fine looking calves from him.
1950 Bulls Change Hands in Carlot Sales at Denver

Brisk shopping for bulls broke all sales records in the carlot division of the National Western Stock Show and Sale at Denver last month, when 150 bulls were sold at an average of $318 per head. This was 200 more head than changed hands at the Denver show last year, at an average price of $51 per head more.

Topping the carload lots, both in winnings and sales, were bulls from Wyoming Hereford Ranch, at Cheyenne, with the loads from Otto Fulscher, Holyoke and Grantby, Colo., in second place. The WHR senior calves brought an average of $1240, while the Fulscher junior calves went at an average of $1123.

Top sale reported was that of a son of Star Domino 6th, sold by WHR for $2500 to J. J. Moxley, Council Grove, Kans., and Edwin G. Bradley and Earl F. Wakefield, both of Wichita, Kans.

Top price paid for a bull in any of the far western states was $3000, pulled up by Rosebud Hereford Ranch, Forsyth, Mont., for an animal from WHR's consignment.

Other sales to the far west are as follows:

F. C. Neddenreip, Minden, Nev., bought four bulls at $310 per head from H. DeBaiker, Boulder, Colo. D. W. Park, Gardnerville, Nev., bought three from Mr. DeBaiker at $310. Neddenreip & Park, Minden, Nev., bought 12 from Bob Mousel, Jr., of Cambridge, Neb., at $200 each; 10 from C. K. Mousel, Edison, Neb., at $200; six from H. A. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., at $275, and 17 more from the same ranch at $200. Purchased for the H. F. Danberg Land & Cattle Co., Minden, Nev., was one from the DeBaiker consignment at $310.

R. B. Frazier, Billings, Mont., bought a bull from the DeBaiker consignment at $310, and an other from the same ranch for $600.

Heavy buyers were Brim & Aslett, of Kimberly, Idaho. They took one from the Hiwan Ranch, Evergreen, Colo., at $200; two from the Harry A. Hunter ranch, Cowdrey, Colo., at $150; four from the Lappin Bros., Jetmore, Kans., at $200; 23 from the Moses Bros., and Clayton consignment, Great Bend, Kans., at $195; eight from A. C. Smith & Son, Lexington, Neb., at $185; and eight from T. L. Welsh, Abilene, Kans., at $200.

Howard Vaughn, Dixon, Calif., bought two lots from W. G. Richardson & Son, Elk Mountain, Wyo., paying $250 each for four and $162 each for 11.

Charles E. Jones, Fishail, Mont., chose two lots from H. E. Witter & Sons, Greeley, Colo., and paid $475 each for six and $450 for one.

Higgins Bros., Bozeman, Mont., paid $1500 for a bull from DeBerard and

We Want to Buy
A Livestock Ranch

THE property to suit our needs must represent a balance between hay and grazing land on the one hand and good farming land on the other.

We want to continue our herd of registered Shire horses and to add beef cattle. Will need some 500 to 600 acres of good farming land alone in order to grow our feed needs and continue our small grain production, this in addition to grazing land. One requirement is sufficient water and level land for some 100 acres of alfalfa and permanent pasture.

We are not interested in a dude ranch. Prefer California or Southern Oregon. If you have what you think will answer our needs, write full description, location, price.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold E. Christenson  •  Meridian, California

We Invite You
To See Our Exhibit and
Consignment to the Inland Empire Shorthorn Show & Sale, Spokane, Washington, March 4, 1943.

DIVIDE MUTINEER 2051563, our junior herd bull, a son of that great sire that has furnished several international grand champions.

KANIKSU STOCK FARM, Priest River, Idaho

Please mention Western Livestock Journal in writing to advertisers.

February 15, 1943

Page 49
Reagor, R. Berckmoes, Bridges, Mont., paid $500 for one from Otto Fulscher. Fenton O'Connell, of Gilroy, Calif., bought 20 head from William Kettle & Son, Westcliffe, Colo., at $845 each.

Robert Spain, Belgrade, Mont, paid $750 for a bull from the C. K. Mousel consignment.

All 27 bulls in the carlot consignment of Painter Hereford Co., Roggen, Colo., went to W. H. Noble, Burrell, Calif., at $400 each. Daniel Bros., Malad, Idaho, paid $500 for a bull from Peterson Bros., Ogden, Utah. L. G. Standemeyer, Dillon, Mont, paid $308 each for 13 from Platte Valley Hereford Ranch, Saratoga, Wyo.

**Highland Dreadnaught Offspring Go in Spokane Shorthorn Sale**

The Shorthorn sire that last year sent his calf to Spokane, Wash., to win first in the junior division at the annual Shorthorn show and sale there, this year is sending three young sons—all red yearlings—to catch the eye of bidders when the annual sale is held on March 4. Along with them, to the auction block, will also go two red females, also by the same sire. The bull is Highland Dreadnaught, of Phil Bloom’s Farm, 16 miles southeast of Spokane at Mica, Wash. There’s a new herd bull this year at the Bloom ranch. He is Sni-A-Bar Royal Baronson, purchased by Mr. Bloom recently at the Chicago International. His dam was a Duchess of Glaster cow, also the dam of Sni-A-Bar Royal Baron, the top herd sire at Elcona Farms.

One of the heifers going to the sale from Heathdale Farm is bred to the new Sni-A-Bar sire, and Mr. Bloom announces that the other will be sold with privilege extended the purchaser to return her for breeding to him.

**Encouraging Results from Feeding Bone Meal on Range**

Fish Lake National Forest ranges provided summer feed for 21,832 cattle and horses and 75,205 sheep, exclusive of calves and lambs, during 1942, according to a report from Forest Supervisor Blaine Bentenson, Richfield, Utah. Ranges have come through the season very closely grazed in most instances, with many stock leaving before the permitted time. On the whole, gains were usually less than last year, with losses somewhat heavier.

The feeding of bone meal to both sheep and cattle on the range was carried out on a few allotments, with encouraging results, the report said. On these allotments, better gains resulted, with less loss from stiff leg lambs and sneeze weed, in the case of sheep, and less loss from brisket disease with cattle. The purpose of feeding bone meal is to supply phosphate to the diet, when it appears that this element is lacking in the soil and forage. Lamb weights averaged 65 lbs., which is from five to eight pounds lighter than last year.

Range improvements were given much attention, with the installation of 15 stock water developments, 16 miles of fence and 2155 acres of range reseeded to grasses and winter rye. Stockmen cooperated with the Forest Service by partly financing some of these improvements, according to the report.—Picsmans.

**Heathdale Farm Shorthorns**

* Selling at Spokane
  9 Bulls
  1 bred Heifer

All sired by Wheatland Nimrod, a son of Imp. Drynie Roland. Seven of the bulls are reds and two are roans. The heifer is white. They are of real beef type and ready to turn out.

**Patronize WLJ Advertisers**

**DIAMOND S RANCH**

**S H O R T H O R N S**

**S I R E S I N S E R V I C E**


**ROBIE COMMANDER,** son of Prince-ton Leader, and a full brother to Robie Major, in use at Annadel.

**GEO. H. SAYWER**

* **Waterford, Stanislaus Co., California**

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**Western Livestock Journal**
Our Readers Say...

Dairymen's Plight

I noticed a short article in your Dec. 29 issue regarding a delegation of California agricultural people who are making a trip to Washington, D. C. My desire is to give my viewpoint as it affects farming in general and more particularly dairying.

The reasons for selling or cutting down herds are many. First, prices paid for butterfat are too low. Second, dairymen are unable to get competent help, to say nothing of high labor costs they must pay when the help is found. Third, red tape prevents dairymen from securing the machinery and repair parts they need for their operations.

Then there is the high cost of feed in this western country. Dairy feeds range from $40 per ton for bran and $40 to $45 per ton for beet pulp all the way to $50 and $60 per ton for other concentrates. Dairy workers receive from $75 per month and board to $200 per month, depending upon conditions and localities. Is it any wonder that milk feeding, and raising all our roughage, we would have lost our shirts long ago. This is typical of the experience of all other dairymen I know in these days.

My observation is that the men who are in charge of government affairs affecting the dairymen and other farmers know absolutely nothing of what it takes to produce on the farm. I do not believe 65 cents per pound is an unreasonable price for butter at this time, when everything is taken into consideration. — HENRY SHAGREN, Whatcom County, Wash.

Good Feed in Tulare County

We have been having some cold weather, which no doubt was beneficial to someone. Just before it started, I noticed tree buds ready to burst, which is too early as they would be almost sure to get frostbitten before warm weather, so the Creator has more than one industry to look after. No doubt it is all for the best, but now we are having a nice gentle rain the last two days, which is the kind of rain that doesn't all run away. We have been having good feed around here since Christmas when we had two inches. The frost set the grass back some, but it will soon boom now.— M. R. KINCAID, Tulare County, Calif.

"In the Nick of Time"

It has rained almost every day and we had 70 inches in nine days. Has been very warm and grass is growing very fast. Will have plenty of grass from now on. Rain came in the nick of time for us as we had intended selling or moving a large part of our herd early in January.— HORACE H. KELLY, San Diego County, Calif.

Cold Weather Damages Texas Pastures

Recently we have had quite a change in weather and general conditions on the ranges. We have had hard freezes, which have damaged grain pastures. This is going to force many cattlemen to feed high priced feed instead of relying on cheap grazing.

There has been little suffering by live-stock, however, as the weather has been

Announcing...

the first Annual

West Coast Angus Show and Sale

Sponsored by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association

MAY 2 and 3 at GALT, CALIFORNIA

In view of the widespread interest in Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle on the Pacific Coast, the association is cooperating with nationally known breeders in making up this offering of high quality Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

15 Herd Bulls

Top quality, yearling prospects of herd header calibre.

80 Foundation Females

To be exhibited and sold in lots of five head to the pen.

15 Top Females

These heifers will be fitted especially for this sale.

For Information, address W. H. Tomhave, Secretary

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS ASSN.

Chicago, Illinois

February 15, 1943
dry, but with a good deal of snow. The demand for stocker and feeder cattle is not as good as it was sometime ago, possibly because of weather conditions.

Herefords. I'm in the same shape as you, worry about winter damages, as I'm putting all my time and force in with a small choice herd of registered Herefords. I'm enclosing $3.00 to keep the Journal coming. I like to keep posted on the happenings, as I'm putting all my time into the livestock industry is making during these trying times.

The Journal is pretty well worn by the time it goes the rounds among my friends; they look forward to it as much as I do. Many's the time it has given me a lift when I was blue and homesick for the ranch. It's just like a tonic to the boys who are from ranches. I want to congratulate you on the January isue, as it is one of the finest yet.-H. CURTIS MOTT, San Diego County, Calif.

Hay Costs High

Feed has a good start here and has been growing along until the last week or so. Had a few weeks of snow in the foothills west of here but nothing to hurt the stock so far.

Good thing it isn't a bad winter as hay is pretty scarce around here and alfalfa costs from $25 to $50 per ton. Grain hay has been sold from $16 to $25 if you can find it. Talking to one of my friends from Klamath the other day and he sold 300 tons of alfalfa in the stack for $20 per ton.

Looks like the price of stock might be good this spring as there is an active demand for both steers and heifers here in California.

I am enclosing $2.00 for renewal. I get a "kick" and a lot of valuable information out of your Journal, and your special editions are worth the price alone; east of the Rockies we have always looked to eastern markets to govern our prices, but I believe that the western markets will be a big factor in the near future.—F. E. DUNN, Platte County, Wyo.

I'M TIRED OF "BILIN' GROUNDS"

Now I don't like to "rip and snort" and raise a lot of fuss. About the non-essential things—nor do I care to "cuss"—about the rules that are laid down—yet no matter how it sounds. I stop right here to tell the world—I'm tired of bilin' grounds!

A lady high in world affairs now tells me, man to man, Just what to do when me and you we want to "push the can" and get our brew like we used to do—she says good brew abounds in coffee old, yet I'll unfold—I'm tired of bilin' grounds!

I'll take my cup of Java black, made from the fragrant bean. That's never known a coffee pot and water has not seen but I'm here to state—as sure as fate—and I wot not how it sounds.

No matter what poor Franklin drinks I'm tired of bilin' grounds!

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Texans Kill Two Cattle Pests With Some Sulphur-Cube Dip

In Texas, they have their own formula for killing cattle grubs, the larvae of louse on cattle. A dipping solution was made and while demonstration work was being carried on throughout the state it was noticed that the same mixture to kill the short-nosed ox louse was being carried on throughout the winter of 1941-42, Mr. Barnes believes the program will be most popular if it is a double-barreled campaign aimed at killing both cattle grub and short-nosed ox louse. He is convinced that by dipping in a mixture of 1 lb. of cube (5% rotenone) and 10 lbs. of wettable sulphur to 100 gallons of water, a large percentage of the grubs will be killed and the ox louse wiped out at the same time.

Open Mesh Paper Twine Bags Satisfactory for Wool

Members of the Routt-Moffatt Wool Growers Association (Colorado) in cooperation with the Moffat County Extension Service, tested the new paper bag last spring and have found it to be a satisfactory substitute for the shipment of wool, providing a sufficient number of jute bags will not be available for the 1943 clip, says Gordon C. Winn, Moffatt County, Extension Agent.

The new paper bag was tried by many outstanding wool growers of northwestern Colorado and they found this modern bag for wool to be made of tough twisted paper twine, the same kind of sturdy material from which paper fleece twine is made. Wool growers found the open mesh paper bag easy to handle, easy to re-sew and easy to put over the wool ring. The paper bag weighs the same as the jute burlap bag, and can be patched just as easily as burlap. It was found that in transit some dirt was picked up on the outer surface due to the open-mesh construction, but that was not of too great importance since the dirt picked up and that sifting out just about balances each other. Numerous packed bags were sampled at the railroad dock. Wool growers, wool buyers, and the extension service found that by ripping the chain-stitched side seam it was easy to rip out and re-sew.

Brands placed on the paper bags show up clearly, and it was also found when filling the paper bags that wool trapped down satisfactorily and the mesh construction had a tendency to hold the wool down in place and keep it from jumping up as it does in the burlap bag. It is understood that this bag has also been thoroughly approved by the Consolidated Freight Classification Committee and placed on a rate parity with burlap wool bags.

They bear the trade name of Visinet, made by Bemis Bag Co., and are adapted from the open mesh bags which they have made for years for the potato and onion trade.

Wool growers in northwestern Colorado favor this type of packaging method rather than adopting the baling system, as the latter would increase the cost of production as all sheep would have to be tagged. Due to the war emergencies, balers probably could not be furnished growers in sufficient numbers. However, balers have also been tested in Moffat County. Approximately 200 paper bags of wool were tested and shipped from Moffat County in 1942.

Shorthorns in Demand

J. J. Coney, owner of Annadel Farms at Santa Rosa, Calif., reports a splendid demand for Shorthorns. Six selected young bulls have been purchased recently by E. T. Bamert of Clements, Calif. Another has gone to Jas. P. Green of Hollister, Calif.

These days of shortages—

CUTTER PRODUCTS

A complete line for disease treatment and prevention

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

Los Angeles • Seattle • Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver • Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

February 15, 1943
9th Annual Hereford Bull Sale and Show
February 24-25
Lewiston, Idaho

40 Bulls 15 Females

CONSIGNORS:

GEHRING BROTHERS
KEUTERVILLE, IDAHO

CARL WESTER
NEZPERCE, IDAHO

WILL T. PLATT
POMEROY, WASHINGTON

MERRITT MEACHAM
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CARL SANGSTER
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GEORGE WEBER
UNIONTOWN, WASHINGTON

W. C. RICHARDSON
OROFINO, IDAHO

C. P. BUSCH
GENESEE, IDAHO

RUSSELL LUCAS
OROFINO, IDAHO

RALPH NICHOLS
STAR R, LEWISTON, IDAHO

ENNEKING BROTHERS
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E. J. GAUKSHEIM
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HOLLIS & WAYNE SHELTON
ALMOTA, WASHINGTON

A. C. LINEHAN
GENESEE, IDAHO

Cut your expense by buying your herd and range bulls at this established annual sale.

SALE COMMITTEE
TED GEHRING WILL T. PLATT HOLLIS SHELTON

AUCTIONEER
D. C. "Sandy" KEITH SPOKANE

SALES MANAGER
J. W. THOMETZ LEWISTON

Stockmen's Banquet, Wednesday evening, February 24th, 6:30 P. M., Bollinger Hotel

Many Buyers Take
Collins Hereford Bulls

Since the last published report of sales made at private treaty from the Kings River Hereford Ranch at Sanger, Calif., the following transactions have been closed:

Twelve bulls went to Steward & Connor of Big Pine, Calif., purchasers of six bulls two years ago. Other repeat sales include four bulls to Porter L. Hackney of Fresno; one to Homer Probert of Chowchilla; two to H. S. Houghton of Sanger, and one to F. J. Gardner of Sanger.

Sales to new buyers within the same period include six bulls to Graham Cranston of Auburn; four to Ralph E. Trabucco of Bear Valley; two to V. L. O'Dale of Avenal; four to Chas. Chamberlain of Toll House; three to H. C. Doyle of Humphreys Station; one to Salvadon Franza of Ripon, and one to C. F. Chamberlain of Toll House.

These sales number 30 head, ranging from weaners to service age, and most of them by the late College Tone 2d and Advance Domino 197th, son of DeBerard's great breeding bull, Advance Domino 161st.

With the junior partner now in the Navy Air Corps, Mr. Collins senior is assuming a deep personal interest in the operation of the herd, ably assisted by Herdsman Roy Richards.

Started as Farm Hand at
$8 a Month in 1884

William Foster, Sr., started working on a ranch in Trinity County, Calif., away back in 1884 for $8 a month. He received his pay for several months and then the owner told him he could stay on for room and board but he couldn't continue paying wages. Mr. Foster agreed to do that and at the end of three months the owner gave him two heifers and a bull in lieu of wages. With that foundation, Mr. Foster built his herd up to 80 head within a few years.

He decided in 1888 to sell the cattle and go to work in town. His employer argued him out of that and advised him to stay with the cattle business. He is still in the cattle business in Trinity County, just a few miles from where he had his first job. He is now one of the largest operators in Northern California. His company is known as the Trinity Farm & Cattle Co.

Looking back at the days when he worked for $8 a month, he feels that the present scale of wages for farm workers is beyond the ability of farmers to pay, but he believes that the boys who stay with farming and ranching have just as good an opportunity to get ahead as he had, providing they will work and stay with the job during these critical days.

Two fair hitch hikers were overtaken by darkness and stopped an officer to inquire as to the nearest farm house that would provide a night's lodging.

"Just take the road to your right," directed the officer, "and you can't go wrong."

"Are there any other roads?" asked the coeds in chorus.—Longview, Wash., News.
Livestock Markets
(Continued from Page 17)

agencies show that a total of 1,277,426 cattle were slaughtered in California last year against 1,127,536 in 1941; calf slaughter at 466,028 in 1942 compares with 417,323 a year ago; sheep and lamb slaughter at 2,633,348 compares with 2,682,776 in 1941; and hog slaughter at 1,977,401 compares with 2,144,657 in 1941.

Despite the higher totals of cattle slaughter for the entire year of 1942, the total slaughter now appears to be on the decline. December cattle slaughter at 228,774 against 205,867 a year previous. Hog slaughter showed a rather sharp drop, the December total of 196,105 compared with 215,909 in December, 1941.

95,371 was nearly equal to a year previous. Sheep and lamb slaughter continued through December at record proportions, the total being 34,423 was about equal to one year previous. Hog slaughter now appears to be on the decline. December cattle slaughter at 228,774 against 205,867 a year previous.

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Kimble's Annual Range Bull Sale
Douglas, Arizona, Saturday, March 6
Starting at 1 P.M.

We have selected
100 extra good, young registered BULLS

for this sale. These Hereford bulls are rugged, heavy-boned, deep-bodied animals with good heads and plenty of substance — and not too much daylight under them.

The Bull's influence, either GOOD or BAD, will carry on in the herd for many years. You cannot afford to use cheap, inferior Bulls. Our bulls are picked to give you the GOOD influence, so don't miss this opportunity to get the kind of Bulls you've been wanting.

They are in good, strong condition for heavy work, but are not at all "pampered". Sale starts at 1 o'clock, but come early and have barbecue with us, starting at 11:30 a.m.

J. W. "Tex" Condon, Auctioneer
F. C. KIMBLE, Douglas, Arizona

February 15, 1943
Page 55
for civilians, there will be precious little meat to be rationed in some sections of the country, particularly where war industries have caused tremendous increases in population. Stockmen generally believe that a more practical solution of the meat distribution situation would be had from the U. S. Department of Agriculture through Secretary Wickard than through the OPA.

The retail meat trade may soon expect flat retail ceiling prices on meats which would mean that each retail outlet would operate under the same ceiling prices in each retail area, with proper differentials to take care of transportation costs, etc.

**SABOTEUR SCREWWORM**

There's a Way Now to End His Annual Depredations

If Japanese or Nazi saboteurs destroyed five million dollar's worth of provisions a year in the United States, there would be a great hustle and cry, and they would be hunted down and slain. But that domestic saboteur, the screwworm, does it and has been getting away with it, according to the 1942 Yearbook of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Our agricultural F.B.I. has not been idle. Patiently it has woven a chemical web around him and is ready to spring the trap. If the formula is followed in treating him, he will do no more harm. With screwworms, the war will not end with unconditional surrender, but only with total extermination.

This gruesome pest attacks livestock only through wounds and sores that have broken the skin. Screwworm flies lay their eggs in living flesh, and there their ugly maggots hatch and do their worst.

Screwworms are not used in screwworm control. The U. S. Dept. of Entomology has developed a mixture of chemicals carrying many long scientific names, and also has provided us with an easy-to-say handle—"Smear 62." This smear is made by combining 3½ lbs. diphenylamine; 3½ lbs. of benzol; 1 lb. of turkey red oil; 2 lbs. of lamplblack.

The stockman will find it helpful to establish a hospital pasture where animals with wounds or open sores can be treated and watched. The treatment: This Smear 62 has the consistency of thin paint and is applied with a small paint brush twice a week, until the wounds have healed. It kills the maggots in the sores and also gives protection against any reinfection for several days.

It does take some work and care, but think of saving five million dollars' worth of meat a year!
The Camping Trip
(Continued from Page 7)

ter" tries to leave the herd the horse starts after it at once. A good cowboy riding a good cow horse doesn't have to rein his horse to follow the would-be getaway; the horse loves the game and almost anticipates the way the straggler is going to turn.

The Modern Cowboy

We have a modern type of cowboy who comes to the roundup with his two horses in a trailer behind his car. He, too, brings his bedding but as often as not he sleeps right in his car. Nowadays, "the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker" each has his ranch on the side. Roundup time is the ideal time to send the son of the family out to learn the business. Then, some day, Papa won't have to call in an outsider to shape up his herd as he does now.

Some "drugstore cowboys" came out from town to the roundup. Some of them just wanted some excitement, and some of them were school athletes anxious to keep fit. They had no idea how to take hold of a calf nor, more important still, how to keep the hold once they had it.

For these boys it all depends on how much help there is on hand how they are received. If there is plenty of help they are apt to be allowed to learn the hard way, thus affording amusement for the cowboys. They come out of the pens so bruised and so sore they can hardly move, though I have never seen one seriously hurt. But if help is short and the old hand has to pair up with a green hand he tries to show the green hand just how it should be done—not out of the kindness of his heart, but merely in self defense.

To brand the calf it must be thrown to the ground. Since the brand is usually put on the left side, it must fall on its right side. There are a number of ways to throw a calf. In real bulldogging a man twists the calf's head till it goes down. This is much slower than the two-man method. One grabs the calf's hind foot, and the other grabs its tail. If they pull at the right angle and at the same time, down goes the calf just where they want him. Then they shift positions before it has a chance to get up. One man has his knee on the calf's shoulder, with its foreleg folded back and held firmly with both hands, and the other man sits flat on the ground behind the calf holding one hind foot with both hands and his boot braced against the other. There is no chance for the calf to rise and kick as long as both keep their holds. But let one of them turn loose and the calf not only gets up but it kicks the dickens out of the other fellow.

"Flanking" Calves

Another method of throwing calves is called "flanking." This is more often employed where the work is being done in the open pasture, but it can be done in pens as well. With the smaller calves a man reaches over and grabs one by the neck and flank. The calf jumps and when he goes up in the air the trick is to throw your knee under his foreleg and turn him on his side while he is still in the air. A larger calf can be "flanked" but usually they are roped by the neck.

February 15, 1943
Another Shipment of Painter Bulls to California!

Mr. Wm. H. Noble, Burrel, Calif., who bought our grand champion pen of bulls at the 1942 Great Western Livestock Show, and who had previously selected a shipment of Painter Bulls, purchased our second prize carload of senior bull calves at the Denver show. We are proud that former customers are the largest buyers of Painter Herefords—for that indicates satisfaction.

We are fitting carloads of bulls for exhibit and sale in 1943 at Elko, Nev.; Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah; the Great Western at Los Angeles; and the 1944 Denver show.
MR. McKeen's father, J. B. McKeen, was from New York, of American Revolution ancestry. He married Miss Euphrasia Isa­
dore in Burleson County, Texas, in 1851. They moved to Palo Pinto County, where their son, Hugh McKeen, was born on Mar. 8, 1863. In 1869 they moved to Coleman County, where they lived five years. It was here that Mr. McKeen's brother was killed by the Indians and his father wounded. Finally, all their livestock was stolen by the Indians, so in 1874 they moved to Burnett County to get away from the Indians. In 1875 they moved to Kimble County, where they lived for six years. On the head of Manor Creek, February 15, 1943

Mr. McKeen was allowed to help water the big herds at their place, which he said was lots of fun for a boy. He was allowed to go for several days with two big herds, but his father would not let him go to Kansas with the herds. One of these herds was owned by Millet & Mabry, 3500 head. The chuck wagon was pulled by four big Texas steers, and driven by the cook. The herd moved half a mile wide, and traveled from 12 to 15 miles a day. Next, Lydie & Schriner came by with a herd of 3000. To them he sold his first yearlings, getting $250 a head. There were no bank checks given in those days, the buyer carrying the cash with him, and paying in cash. Mr. McKeen called this the era of "The Big Steal." He said that the men with the big herds would pick up cattle belonging to the little ranchers, and would refuse to let their owners cut the herd to get them back. One time all of their milk cows were stolen this way, leaving the motherless calves in the milk pen. Mrs. McKeen now takes up the story: "At the age of 18, Hugh McKeen left his home in Kimble County, Texas, at the head of Manor Creek, July 1881. His possessions consisted of his bed-roll, clothing, one wagon and two yoke of oxen. He was headed for the West to seek his fortune. He went to work helping make the roadbed for the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. After working for them a few months, he sold his outfit to the railroad company. He then landed in Benson, Ariz., in the fall of 1881, and went to work helping build the railroad from Benson, Ariz., to Guaymas, Mex. In July, 1882, he landed in Silver City, N. M., where he and a pardner bought a bunch of teams and contracted to build two miles of railroad on the Santa Fe City Draw, near somewhere near Pat-}

**A Sketch on Life of Hugh B. McKeen**

*By REV. RHEA KUYKENDALL and MRS. HUGH McKEN**

Then a revolution broke out. The revolutionists gave the Americans two days in which to get out of Mexico. The McKeens abandoned everything except a team of work horses and some mares. Some Americans who attempted to stay and gather their cattle were killed. To quote Mr. McKeen: "We were liberal to the Mexicans. They gave us two days to get out, and we gave one day back to them." The family crossed the Rio Grande on a raft, and swam the horses across. This was in 1887, at Del Rio.

Mr. McKeen rememeres: "For the second time Hugh came back to New Mexico with his mother and two sisters, leaving his father with a married sister in Del Rio. Some few miles east of Lookout, N. M., they were caught on the plains in a snow storm. They were two days finding their stock. An uncle, Will Franks, and family came as far as the Mimbres River with them. Mrs. John Turner is a daughter of this uncle. They were fortunate in saving most of their stock from freezing and starving, although they were scattered for miles around. Hugh moved his mother and sisters into Look-out, N. M., and went to work on a large canal near where Carlsbad now stands. It was at that time called Eddy. He worked here all winter, the early summer moved west, arriving at Alma on July 4, 1888."

Mr. McKeen had a peculiar experience in Eastern New Mexico. Coming to Del Rio one winter night, he asked to spend the night. A woman and her daughter were alone, and at first they refused, but finally consented. During the night the husband came home. Next morning Mr. McKeen found himself locked in his bedroom. His host had on two big six-shooters when he let him out, and eyed him very suspiciously.

Mrs. McKeen says: "Hugh landed in Alma with $5.00 in his pockets, one wagon and team, and his small bunch of mares. He took his horses into the Blue Country in Arizona and turned them loose on good feed. Returning to Alma, where he had left his mother and sister, he went to work on the W & S Ranch, in the cornfield, receiving $50.00 a month. His boss, Mr. Hollway, said, 'Young fellow, if you can do as much work as I can, I will raise your wages.' After the first day, Mr. Hollway said, 'McKeen, your wages are raised to $40.00, and I am turning the farm over to you.' After the crop was gathered, Hugh worked for the manager, Capt. William French, who later wrote the book, 'Some Recollections of a Western Rancher.' He worked here until the spring of 1889, moving his mother and sister to the then flourishing mining camp of Cooney, where his mother kept boarders and his sister was later postmistress. Once more Hugh started out, his ambition to fulfill, rounded up his horses in Arizona, and traded two of his
FREE
booklet giving instructions on land preparation and planting; facts and figures on costs, pasturing rates, profits, and land values; also pictures on Evergreen irrigated and dry range permanent pastures and hay crops.

BURNET
stays green the year around. A long-lived, hardy, drought-resistant forage plant; very lacy, grows well on light sandy loam soils with moderate moisture. It is relished by all livestock when used in well balanced mixtures, but when planted alone, the stock become very tired of it, as it has a peculiar taste. Burnet does not cause blight.

The Foot Rule Indicates the Height.
NOT sold in bulk. Used liberally in the Evergreen and Dri-Range mixtures.

My interest is not merely in the sale of grasses mixtures but in the establishment by each purchaser of a satisfactory stand that gives the desired results.

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Cowboy Lingo

By Ramon F. Adams
A mine of cowboy lore and a vocabulary of the lusty speech of the range with chapters on the cowboy's duties, outlaws, guns and the roundup. Lavishly illustrated by Nick Eggenhofer. Price $2.50. Book Dept., Western Livestock Journal.

Page 60
**mauvers**

By FRANK M. KING

When I mention old time cowfolks in my column, I generally get a letter from someone who knew them and are glad to hear about their old time friends. The other day I had an item about Billy Anson and his ranch, "Head of the River" on the Concho down there in Texas, and it causes Louella Jacobs Filmore, now of Shasta County, Calif., who lived neighbor to Mr. Anson when she was a young girl on the ranch of her father, Frank Jacobs, who owned the old Flower ranch adjoining that of Mr. Anson, but let Mrs. Filmore tell it, as follows, to-wit, quote: "Dear Mr. King: I always enjoy reading your Mavericks, and I note with interest you mention Billy Anson, because his "Head of the River" ranch adjoined our ranch. My Dad, Frank Jacobs, bought the old Flower ranch, and so we became neighbors to Mr. Anson, and I well remember his horses. Most vivid in my memory are his polo ponies, and to train them he taught some of his cowboys to play polo.

"In the summer, some of his English friends would come to his ranch for a visit. To us they were just common dudes. When the tick fever first invaded that part of Texas Billy Anson built a dipping vat and invited the neighbors to drive their cattle there to dip. That year we had three or four cows with the fever, and I should remember, as one of my brothers and I had to follow along in the wagon, and, of course, those poor cows along. That wasn't a bit of fun, like riding up along with the main herd, with the din of the cowboys yelling, and the cows and calves bawling. There were five of us then, four boys and myself, and Dad let us all ride at the roundups, even though we were pretty small fry. This new idea of dipping was quite interesting to us and I remember the first time I saw it done. There was a long row of spectators sitting on the top of the corral, Dad and his young'uns, and other neighbors and their buckaroos.

In the midst of operations, here comes a couple of those lady dudes. In those days, in our part of the country, all ladies wore those horrible divided riding skirts, even a little girl like myself. These English ladies were dressed in English riding breeches, and when they climbed up on the corral fence it almost stopped the show, and I think every one of those 'Texans' eyes just "bugged out." My Dad always had a big sense of humor and he was later telling my mother about it, and said: "Why they looked like they had been melted and poured into their pants." The next year Dad built a dipping vat of his own. Dad had always raised a number of beautiful horses, mostly, I think because he had to have mounts for his youngsters. I remember that one of my younger brothers learned to ride when just past four years old and Dad would ride almost all day and when the little boy would get tired, Dad would lead the pony and the little fellow would grip the saddle horn, and Blind Sam would ride that way for miles. And now when I ride my horse and look after my cows, I am glad I was raised to love horses and cattle. Here's to you and yours, sincerely, Luella Jacobs Filmore." Unquote.

**SOMETIME AGO** I had an item about the success being made by Blind Sam Champlin, who was an oil field compressor engineer and two years ago was made completely blind by a dynamite charge exploding in his face. I received a very nice letter from his good neighbor, Ewing E. Martin, of Kettleman City, that I am going to let you all read, so here it is as follows, to-wit, quote: "Dear Mr. King: Being a Maverick fan, I naturally read your item in Dec. 29, 1942 issue of Western Livestock Journal about my good friend and neighbor, Blind Sam Champlin. I was talking with him yesterday and he was telling me about receiving several letters for his cowboy equipment from five different western states, and they all mentioned reading your item about him and his work that you wrote in your Maverick column. I wish to take this opportunity to thank you on behalf of my friend and to give you a few interesting facts about this man. I am sending you a newspaper clipping and a snap shot of Sam, myself and my nephew, taken by my wife at the start of a Sierra pack trip last July."

**A Wet Rope**

Will bet all your life you will never forget the trouble you've had with a rope that was wet. One day when your hoss was rode down to a walk you cornered a gentle hoss close to a rock. You threw, but your rope was as stiff as a hoop. So he just downewed his head and backed out of the loop. He was foxy. As soon as he saw the rope fall, he just pulled out from there and he left you. That's all. That time you run onto an old moss horn steer 'You'd been a-ainin' to lead out fer over a year. He was in some rough country just close to the valley. You threw and you latched him and tried for a dally. But the saddle and rope was both wet and you missed. You blistered your fingers and battered your fist. There was no chance. The ground was all muddy and slick, and a wet muddy rope doesn't tangle so quick. Yes I reckon you can remember a lot. But it makes you so mad that it's better forgot.

* * *

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February 15, 1943

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* * *
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FOR SALE: Twelve well-grown bulls from experienced sires. For information contact, Spidel H. 85th, above, Uniform in quality, type and color.

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MORE WOOL
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Get 10% EXTRA WOOL... improve every available pound! Ideal shearing machine for the farm flock. Easy-to-use. Rugged, built-in durability. Shear master only $27.45 complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. Ask your dealer. Supply limited by subscription. Write for new Stewart bulletin, "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Corp.," and FREE catalog of Stewart famous Clipping and Shearing machines, Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Dept. 184, 5600 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill. Western Office: 4650 W. 6th South St., Salt Lake City, Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.

POLLOCK HEREFORD RANCH
On Franklin Boulevard
Rt. 1, Box 4150
SACRAMENTO, Calif.

A large herd noted for high-quality breeding cows and impressive herd sires, Jack Garden, Manager.

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FUTURE DOMINO

Make it a point to see the young herd bulls and females I have for sale. FUTURE DOMINO is one of several straight linebred sires in service.

Lester H. Thompson
BOZEMAN, MONTANA

Page 62
“After my army days are over we will settle here.” Colonel Proctor says that he plans many improvements on the Kitchen ranch but will preserve to the best of his ability, the historic landmarks. The rancho was at one time one of the most productive sections of Southern Arizona. Pete Kitchen’s ranches were known from El Paso to Yuma. In the declining years of the old pioneer he sold the ranch for $58,000 to a syndicate and went on a spending spree. When he died friends raised the money for his burial. The rancho is a beautiful place on the Patrero Creek and has a rambling ranch house.

Here is something to incite the ire of murderer Chickelgoober and some of the Jew haters in America. I have copied the following from History for the reading pleasure of folks who hate Jews. Here it is as follows, to-wit: Quote: “Haym Solomon, who helped finance the American Revolution, was of Portuguese Jewish ancestry. He came to New York as a young man, opening a broker’s and commission merchant’s business. His activities as an American patriot led to his imprisonment by the British in 1776 and again in 1778. He escaped to Philadelphia, where he became a financial broker with Robert Morris, secretary of the treasury. He raised large sums to pay the salaries of Monroe and Madison while in the Continental Congress. He paid the expenses of Lafayette’s army, also Pulaski and the debt. He never made any demand for the return of the money. He suffered financial reverses after the war and died in declining years of the old pioneer he

The tenth year of the reign of Chickelgoober, the beast of Berlin, was not celebrated much, this year, on account the head bloody handed murderer was not present. It is certain that Russians have got him scared plumb stiff, so that he wasn’t able to stand on the platform and scream his orders to the befuddled populace. Goering and Goebbels, started to take over, and do the dirty work, but they didn’t expect visitors. These are the deputy murderers who had told the German people that nobody would ever bomb Berlin, so when the English planes made their unexpected call, both of them cut-throats grabbed their speeches, stuck them in their hip pockets, yelled Got in Himel and beat it for the air raid shelter as fast as their fat short legs could pack them, where they sat shivering till the bombing ceased. They fat cowards didn’t try to save anybody but their own worthless carcass, which wouldn’t make food for coyotes. Them scavengers wouldn’t eat such carion. Well, fellers I started out to say something real mean about them skunks, but I reckon I didn’t do so good. This ain’t no cow item.

Wixson & Crowe Herefords
550 REGISTERED

Sires in Service:
DANDY D. 307—By Dandy D. 66th, by Dandy Domino 104th.
BRAYO DOMINO—By Bill Domino, by Dandy Domino 46th.
COUNT DOMINO 16th—By Count Domino, by Dandy Domino 46th.
DANDY D. 5th—By Dandy D. 307th.
DOMINO PRINCE 5th—By Domino Prince, by Dandy Domino 46th.

For Sale...

at present, weaners and yearling bulls of size, bone, and uniformity developed by 11 years of selected breeding and culling from production records by C. A. Huffman, and the adding of better herd sires of the good Dandy Domino 46th breeding.

Our aims are to continue the development of this fine herd.

WIXSON & CROWE RANCH
18 Miles East of Redding, California

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Luce Angus
Herd and Ranch to be Continued

It may now be announced that this purebred breeding establishment (formerly known as Alfordo) will be carried on according to plan of operation adopted by the late owner, Mrs. D. H. Luce. Ralph Burdett will continue as manager in cooperation with Leora Luce Allen, Executrix. To reach the ranch take US Highway 99 south of Merced to Gerard, west to Henry, south to Mission and west one-half mile.

Luce Ranch (Route 1, Box 796) Merced, California
The answer to some of the dairymen's troubles may be found in the words of the prophet, "Call louder!" The reason why the modest violet blushed unseen is because the violet is so modest. Government agencies heed the loudest voice. Because they do not hear continual, united, persistent screams from the dairy industry, they conclude that dairymen can keep on producing milk without milkers, price advances or ceilings on hay and feed.

Dairymen as a class behave something like their cows. The cow is patient and long-suffering, but when she gets mad she kicks over the milkpail, tramples the milker and goes through the barbed wire fence as though it were a cobweb.

The dairymen and the dairy products maker know that there is a war on. They know that we need soldiers, sailors and marines, and that they must be provided with war machines. They also know that these men need food, and that milk and meat are vital in war or peace. Here is the opinion of milk producers, a foreman: We believe that men on the agencies have had experience with transportation of livestock, and that they must be provided with war machines. They also know that these men need food, and that milk and meat are vital in war or peace.

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An officer of one of our great dairy machinery companies is firmly convinced that the demand for milk after the war will be far greater than it has ever been in the past. This is how he figures it: "The boys in the armed forces have been fed milk and dairy products three times a day. A good many of them never used milk before they enlisted or were drafted. The habit has been formed. When they return to civilian life they will come back liking milk, and they will demand it. They will introduce it into their families, for they have learned that it is both good and good for them. War workers drink more milk than they ever did before.

"There will be millions of new milk drinkers. Multiply them by the number of their wives and children. The demand for dairy products will be the greatest in all history as soon as peace comes."

COW QUESTIONNAIRE

By BUSH

Cried the hungry dairy cow To the mighty O P A, "Say, you promised to allow Ceilings on alfalfa hay; If it hadn't been for rain, Ceilings would have been in vain.

"Now, I understand you claim Cows can give more milk with less; We are slackers! What a shame! Do you want us to confess? I suppose if we go dry, You'll call in the P B I."

"Did you ever milk a string. Starting in at 1 a.m.? Have you toiled from spring to spring; Washing cows and feeding them? Will my milk be thin and blue If I make a low I Q?"

Scottish Breeders Doubtful Of Artificial Insemination

Artificial insemination is regarded with some doubt by Scottish breeders, according to an article appearing in (British) Farming News and N. B. A. Nov. 13, 1942. They fear "mass production" of livestock. This state of mind is largely the result of their belief in the basic soundness of their own methods.

To quote: "In Scotland the practice is that of mating for quality rather than numbers. Their task is to apply highly selective skill to an already select stud, herd or flock. They may have faith in the mating of members of two established families within a breed, and even within that compass they may desire to correct characteristics by the use of particular sires which may be expected to pass on their own strong points to their progeny. These delicate spheres of selection do not seem to lend themselves to mass production methods of mating."

However, their sound sense makes them realize that there may be a place for the use of artificial insemination especially after the war, when the need for rapid increase will be urgent. Their own position in "the stud farm of the world" is and will continue to be secure, for the production of animals whose dams are as important as their sire.

They do voice some alarm over the method of using artificial insemination and urge the strictest forms of control and supervision over the distribution of the sperm and also over the "actual stage of fertilizing the female stock."

Without such supervision, they fear that the whole purebred structure which has taken centuries to erect, as well as the whole range of book-records, may be undermined.

The article indicates that artificial insemination may have a wide and legitimate use in other countries, but in Britain it will be limited and not generally necessary on either economic or genetic grounds.

Sunshine Farm Jersey News

E. E. Greenough of Merced, Calif., has sold a heifer to Bob Bianchi of Gonzales. In breeding she is a Diplomat daughter of Comet Twilight, who in turn was sired by Comet and out of the old Twilight Lad 2d and out of Camilla of Venadera, 452.11 lbs. fat, a full sister to one of the Guy H. Miller show cows.

BREEDING  •  PRODUCTION  •  DISTRIBUTION
DAIRY experts from the colleges who have made tours of inspection of the Los Angeles milkshed are almost unanimous in their decision. "It's impractical," they declare. "The operation is not economic."

This view is usually shared by visiting dairymen. On their own farms, they are certain they could not get by unless much of their feed was home grown and most of their replacement cows were raised on the place. Yet, in this section surrounding Los Angeles, they see scores of dairies where not a thimbleful of grain, not a spear of grass, not a forklift of hay is grown; where every calf goes for veal and during the past year and a half an average of 3539 cows per month have been imported and sold to dairymen as herd replacements.

"It can't be done"—but they're doing it.

"It's not an economical method of milk production," the farm economists protest—but even in these days of tough wartime problems, Los Angeles Milkshed dairymen have missed no meals.

Take a drive through the dairying belt of Los Angeles and Orange counties, southeast of the city. Traveling down the main street of Hynes, you'll see continuous rows of feed warehouses, piled high with $38 per ton alfalfa hay and equally high priced concentrates. Turning out side roads toward the dairies are trucks loaded with these expensive feeds.

Coasting out Carson Avenue, just after crossing the Orange County line, a spread of white buildings stretch along the north side of the highway. On either end is a trim white stucco residence. Between them runs a milking barn, 205 feet long. Set out in front of the middle of this barn is a big white concrete milk house, facing on a circular drive which cuts in from the highway through a broad stretch of green lawn.

This is the plant of C. Bakker & Son, who are typical of those so-called "uneconomical" milk producers.

Cornelius Bakker and his son Dick are glad to show visitors through their barn, feedroom, milkhouse and feeding corrals. They will not argue about the economics of their operations. Their modern plant, their more than 300 cows, their production records—these things speak for themselves. If the visitor is observing, he may come to the conclusion that there is more to the sound management of one of these big milk production plants than meets the eye. Take the cows, for instance. Several times a month Dick Bakker attends the auction sales where cows are sold by dealers who import them from other western areas. He prefers cows shipped from outside the state, because he says these animals must go through a more rigid test period before health authorities allow their sale for dairy use. He likes Idaho cows especially and leans strongly toward Holsteins.

"If prices go too high, I don't buy," he says, "Last Monday I bought four cows and paid an average of $175 for them."

A cow may stay in the Bakker herd only two months, or she may continue to pour the milk out there for a number of years, depending on her output and whether she develops any udder trouble or fails to breed. Under Los Angeles milkshed conditions, the dairyman can not afford to milk low producers. The country dairyman, feeding home grown feed and milking home bred cows, may be justly proud when his herd average reaches 350 lbs. butterfat per cow per year. In the year ending Aug. 31, 1942, the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau Cow Testing Association records show that the Bakker herd averaged 12,359 lbs. milk and 466.18 lbs. fat per cow, field crops.

Take feeding as another case where good management must be exercised. In the corrals behind the barn, the cows get lots of hay. There is no pasture. Between the barns and their afternoon milking. These are corrals into which cows are thrown between milkings. Baled hay placed in front of corral mangers is Imperial Valley alfalfa. At the right is Dick Bakker, partner with his father in the dairy.

February 15, 1943
ers—it is concrete floored throughout. The two lines of cows face toward the center of the building, down which runs an elevated alleyway and a track, on which run the feed cart. Four milking machines are used. The Bakker cows having been machine milked for the past two years.

There is no breeding problem to contend with, inasmuch as no replacements are being raised from the herd. Bulls serve as cow fresheners only, and are run in the corrals with the cows. When the sires are in good flesh, they go to the stockyards. They are more valuable as baloney than as breeding stock.

Milk from the Bakker herd goes to Lucerne Creameries, for distribution at Safeway stores.

Added to other wartime problems, the Bakkers last summer found themselves in a permanent dimout zone because of their location close to the coast line. Morning milking there starts at 1 a.m. It can’t be done in the dark. Air vents under the eaves of the milking barn had to be boarded tight. Heavy corrugated iron shutters were hinged from the top of the barn windows and lowered into a position which allows no light to escape outward, but still provides a circulation of air. Shades were built around all of the outdoor corral lights, directing all beams straight down.

The Bakkers came from Holland, as did a large percentage of the successful dairymen in the Los Angeles area. They started with a few cows in the Downey community, some 13 years ago. A little over two years ago, they moved to their new modern plant in Orange County. It wasn’t built with pennies, and it’s a safe bet that bankers do not run and hide when the Bakkers come to call. Their plant and equipment and their 300 cows, which are worth a conservative estimate at least $150 each, are visible collateral and speak volumes for a successful business.

These are typical dairymen in an area where dairying is termed “uneconomic.” It may not be “practical,” but they’re doing it.

Latest Herd Test
At Sleepy Hollow

An official release from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America gives the herd of the Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Company at Petaluma, Calif., an average of 496 lbs. fat from 13,390 lbs. milk at 44 cows, 31 milked three times and 13 milked two times daily. This butterfat average is more than 2½ times as much as the country’s average dairy cow produces, according to USDA statistics, says the release.

The top producer in the Sleepy Hollow herd for the test year is Sleepy Hollow Lord’s Ornöyke, a six-year-old, which produced 783 lbs. fat from 17,954 lbs. milk, on a three-time basis. She is a granddaughter of the original Colantha foundation cow, the 1002-lb. miss Colantha Korndyke Maid 2d.

As a result of the continual testing program carried on at Sleepy Hollow by Max Herzog, the six-year average stands at 528.9 lbs. fat.

Even the makers of blue-veined cheese find that the mold ripening is still a mystery to them.

DAIRY PROSPECTS AFTER THE WAR

New Manufacturing Processes
And Expanded Use of Milk
And Milk Products Foreseen

By H. A. BENDIXEN
Professor of Dairying Husbandry
Washington State College

This question of new processes in dairy manufacturing and new uses for dairy products after the war is an interesting one, and one upon which all of us like to speculate a good deal.

Certainly it is that there will be many changes in the dairy industry, as well as in most others, after the war, but just what these changes will consist of and how rapidly they will be brought about is difficult to say.

Brought about by wartime needs, improvements are being perfected in the manufacture of dairy milk powder, and it is certain that as the keeping quality of this product is extended, there will be a tremendous increase in its production. It will be a product that will be in tremendous demand immediately following the war for export purposes to help restore the starving nations of Europe and Asia. The concentrated nature of this product, of course, will make it most suitable for export.

If it were not for the shortage of tin, I am sure that canned cheese would be another product which would find a tremendous demand immediately following the war. The canning of cheese has many advantages, and I am sure that it is a development that will come just as soon as the necessary tin is again available for use. A little later, I believe, there will also be a considerable interest in new varieties of cheese, which at present are not so well known in this country. Certainly, much will be done in the way of improved packaging of various types of cheese.

In regard to butter, one of our equipment manufacturers recently announced the perfection of a process of manufacturing butter without the use of old conventional churn, but in a continuous operation. Butter, no doubt, will be subjected to strong competition by various foods fortified with vitamins, but important researches are under way at the present time which should place butter in the proper light as a superior food fat. However, it is possible that butter and many other dairy products will have to go into the matter of vitamin fortification in order to insure uniform content of the important vitamins.

In the fluid milk industry, I foresee an increase in the production and household use of homogenized milk and most likely also in the use of the paper bottle. If our national planners have their way, there will be little change in the marketing of fluid milk, especially in retail delivery.

Industrial use for dairy products will also no doubt be markedly extended in the future.

The manufacture of such products as artificial wool, however, will no doubt be in the hands of a few highly specialized concerns. Whether the production
of casein itself will be increased materially will depend to a considerable extent upon the tariff policies that will be adopted after this war. If tariffs are lowered considerably, much of our casein may be imported from South America and other countries as it has been in the past.

Tariff policies, of course, will also greatly affect the future of other dairy products, such as butter and cheese. Thus, it is very difficult for anyone to predict the course our industry will take after the war. So much depends upon governmental policies and international relationships to be established in the post-war era.

It is certain that great changes are ahead of us, and it is a splendid sign for the industry that our dairymen are alert and eager to look into the future, even at this stage of unpleasant war developments. It behooves our dairymen to remain on the alert and to keep tuned to the many revolutionary developments taking place in the world at a time like this.

Demand Continues Strong at Kanowa

Decker Brothers report the continuance of a strong herd bull demand from their Kanowa Holstein herd at Turlock, Calif. The Soderquist Brothers of Turlock bought their second, a 13-months son of Kanowa Supreme Duke Ormsby from a 557-lb. fat daughter of Kanowa Dorman Ormsby. Paul Innes of Chowchilla got a 16-months calf by a son of Man-O-War 59th which was sold to Geo teVelde of Hynes, and from a dam belonging to the same family as the bull sold to the University of Missouri, Wm. Emley of Turlock got a 15-months son of Kanowa Royal Duke, a bull sold to the Mountain Meadow Dairy at San Diego. Allen Johnson of Riverbank, owner of a registered herd, got a son of Supreme Duke Ormsby and Queen Segis Lenorex, 515 lbs. fat first calf, she a maternal sister to Queen Segis Doress, the world record heifer with 765 lbs. fat at three years.

There is elation at Kanowa over the development of calves by a sire from which much will be heard in the future, Kanowa Royal Combination—so named because of the manner in which he combines the best influences left by the two sires which have had most to do with the Kanowa herd to date. His first three bull calves have been sold. Thomas Bedford of Chowchilla got one from a dam that belongs to the Acme family of high producers. The second went to G. B. Peterson of Delhi who came to Kanowa for his third Decker sire. This calf is out of a Man-O-War 59th daughter and she in turn out of a Kanowa Dorman Ormsby daughter. The third went to Raymond Antonini, a product of the Manteca FFA Chapter, and a relative of the Antonini Brothers of Milking Shorthorn fame. This calf is out of Beauty Duchess Segis, a high testing daughter of Royal Combination's maternal brother, Kanowa Sir Segis.

It is held possible to produce 12% more hogs in 1943 than the huge production of 1942. This year's estimated spring and fall pig crop is 105 million head.

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SKAGIT COUNTY
Northwest Washington Dairymen Say Poor Hay Caused Milk Drop

The lack of field help during haying season last summer was held directly responsible for a lower output of milk and butterfat from dairy herds of Skagit County, Wash., in the upper Puget Sound country, according to reports made at the annual meeting of the county's Dairy Herd Improvement Association, held recently in Burlington. A scarcity of manpower to get the hay in at the proper time in its development resulted in poor quality hay in many of the dairy farms of the county, it was declared. This lower quality feed was held responsible for a drop in production among the tested herds below their output the year before. About the same number of cows were enrolled in the testing program in 1942 as in 1941.

Many of the dairymen reported that they had outworked their hired men in the field during the past summer, in addition to tending to their herds before and after hours of fieldwork. While some said, "never again," there was strong sentiment among them to again do their utmost against almost overwhelming odds, during the coming year, in an effort to hasten victory.

It was reported that Tom Lockhart and his son Purcell, who operate just west of Mount Vernon, during the past year set a record which establishes their Holsteins as the highest testing herd of the breed in Skagit County. The Lockhart cows averaged 3.7% butterfat over the year's period, passing the previous county test record for the black and whites of 3.6% which had been set five years ago by the Noble Lee herd.

Another Skagit County Holstein herd which has been breaking a few records in that section is the Mount Vernon Holsteins of R. E. Waugh and son Burton, just north of Burlington. The Waugh cows have just completed their second year on three-time milking under Herd Improvement Registry testing and are hitting their top stride. With 10 cows milking, in November they had a total output of 18,420 lbs. milk and 728 lbs. fat, ranging from 539 lbs. to 961 lbs. fat, for a test of 4.05 and an average output per cow for the month of 73.9 lbs. fat. In January, with 17 cows milking (six of them two-year-olds) the output was 29,757 lbs. milk, 728 lbs. fat, or an average of 65.5 lbs. fat per cow. One cow in the herd fleshed to make 112 lbs. fat in December and came right back with 102 lbs. in January.

Much interest is being shown by Skagit County Guernseymen in the two bulls recently imported from the East by Friedrichs Bros. (Ben and Jake), who operate Western Glow Farms at Bow. Consensus of opinion seems to be that the bulls will have to be mighty good ones to raise or even maintain the Friedrichs herd average, which now stands at around 540 lbs. fat per cow per year on two-time milking.

It is reported that one of these Guernsey bulls actually held up a passenger train for 15 minutes. That was the length of time it took to load him on a small truck at a county grade crossing.

NOT looking for Glory

He's looking for Japs or Jerries—not Glory. But Glory may catch up with him... Death, too!

How about those of us at home? How about you? There won't be any Glory for you. Just work and sweat and trouble to grow crops. Maybe you feel like the kid on watch. To hell with Glory, give him Japs or Jerries. To hell with work: maybe you'll take on more.

At least, take best care of farm equipment by keeping buildings in good repair.

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

Offering Kenmere Holstein Bulls

Several deep-bodied, excellent type, service and near service age sons of Sleepy Hollow Julio Prince, combining the highest producing blood from two great herds—Sleepy Hollow and Freeman. Must be seen to be appreciated.

A. P. Fosberg & Son, Turlock
Clarks Report Many Sales of Holsteins

The demand for producing Holsteins has cut deep inroads into the Clark herd at Hanford, Calif., seven top breeding and producing cows having recently gone to W. W. & Walter C. Long of Tulare and six cows and heifers to Johnnie Wackerman of Turlock. The Longs have bought many Clark cattle in the past. Future Farmer Wackerman is a new purchaser on the Clark list, but through his project activities he has assembled a very fine foundation. Wallace Clark announces that no more cows from the milking herd can be spared for the present.

Bull sales have reduced the supply to calves under nine months, many in a list just submitted for publication being exclusively to former buyers, which is a compliment to the performance of Clark cattle. H. E. Pezzoni of Santa Maria took three for use in his extensive commercial operations. The dams of two made 617 and 586.8 lbs. fat in 365 days as first-calf heifers, while the dam of the third has a mature record of 624 lbs. fat in 365 days.

Chester M. Howe of Hanford got a baby son of White Prince and one of the best King Bessie daughters that made 592.4 lbs. fat, first calf, and now has 341 lbs. fat to her credit in 124 days, with a high month of 112 lbs. O. A. Flint of Del Rey got a service son of Ferdinand from a first-calf heifer that reached 426.8 lbs. fat.

New buyers of bulls include W. J. Goodell of Templeton who got a Ferdinand calf out of a heifer that made 290 lbs. fat in her first 188 days, she being a daughter of the high first-calf heifer in the herd, whose record is 698 lbs. fat from 19,003 lbs. milk in 365 days. Erwin C. Georgetown of Escondido got a young bull from a second calf heifer that recently led the herd with 103.7 lbs. fat in a second month.

Production of Holmwood Guernseys

W. A. Holmberg of Turlock, Calif., reports that for December his Guernseys topped the list of high cows in Unit 4 of the Merced CTA. Sally made 90 lbs. fat, Angelina 83.8 lbs. and Tulip 79 lbs. For January, test made in the midst of a severe rainstorm, these cows in their tenth month turned out the following: 72.7, 64.6 and 61.9 lbs. fat. All are daughters of Foremost Laurencte Laid, now proven in DHIA with 10 daughters averaging 448 lbs. fat from 8708 lbs. milk, an increase of 42 lbs. fat and 357 lbs. milk.

Among the reports from Holmwood cattle sold into other herds, Foremost Molly, now owned by John Schmid of Santa Clara, started out with 55 lbs. milk per day, reaching 85 lbs. milk in a month and soon to complete a very fine record. O. B. Stockdale of Fresno, with four Holmwood heifers on test in his herd, reports that Holmwood Foremost reached 470.8 lbs. fat in the ninth month of her second lactation; Holmwood's Beauty, a daughter of the Molly calf, turned in 51.5 lbs. fat in the tenth month of her first lactation; Holmwood's Fancy has reached 301.1 lbs. fat in the seventh month of her first lactation and Foremost Gladiola has started off with 42 lbs. milk per day, first calf.
Washington Dairymen Make Use of Temporary “Silos”

During the depression years, dairymen in the Pacific Northwest learned to put up silage in pits and temporary structures because they couldn’t afford to buy materials to build good upright silos. In these war years, they are making use of those same temporary arrangements because in many cases priority rulings will not allow them to purchase material for silo building.

Another dairyman in Washington who is putting up silage without a regular silo is Henry Beltz, of Randle, in Lewis County. He is planning now to build a concrete form for a silage pit in a cut bank near his barn. Concrete is to be used, he decided, because the loose soil in the bank might result in spoilage, and also because a concrete floor will make it easier to remove silage in the wet winter months.

On the other hand, a little permanent building has recently been completed on the Pete Van Soest dairy, in Snohomish County, Wash. Mr. Van Soest now has a new milking parlor, built along the long side of his barn. Cows are driven from the barn directly into the parlor. Grain is fed in the parlor and silage and hay in the barn.

Fifth Annual 400 Club Banquet to Honor Dairymen

The fifth annual meeting of the 400 Club will be held at Sedro-Woolley, Wash., within the next few weeks.

A distinctive organization, the 400 Club is not a snooty social circle, nor are there 400 members. Annually, around 50 dairymen in Skagit County, the upper Puget Sound country, qualify for membership as the result of their herds having averaged 400 lbs. of butter-fat per cow or better for the previous year.

The club had its start in the spring of 1939, when the county Chamber of Commerce, composed of business men, wished to show some countywide recognition of Emil Youngquist, whose herd of 24 purebred Holsteins had the year before topped all other herds of registered black and white cattle in the nation on two-time milking. A banquet in his honor was planned, but at Mr. Youngquist's suggestion the affair was extended in scope to honor all dairymen in the county whose testing records showed their herd average for the past year to be 400 lbs. of butter-fat per cow or over.

Every year, since then, the business men of that county have sponsored a spring banquet of those who qualified for the 400 Club. Attended by several hundred men and women all dairymen in the county whose testing records showed their herd average for the past year to be 400 lbs. of butter-fat per cow or over.

This year the Sedro-Woolley Commercial Club has asked for the privilege of banqueting the 400 Club and the meeting will be held in that community.

Pinheiro Purchases A Sequoia Heifer

It’s a select little Holstein herd which Frank Pinheiro owns at Kingsburg, Calif., but being grades they are gradually being replaced by purebreds. Any additions must measure up to a high standard. Search for that quality took him to the Sequoia herd of F. S. Borror & Sons at Springville, where he bought one of the most promising heifers ever to leave that herd. She is Sequoia Hello Mamie, sired by Colony Vale Sir, out of a second calf out of a Wayside Pietter Jer Quality, half-brother to the chief Sequoia sire, the proven King Segis Quality De Kol. This dam made a 570-lb. fat record at three years. ‘Mamie’ was near calving at the time of her purchase. In fact, the first coupon was clipped before she could be delivered to her new home, for she dropped a fine heifer calf by Sequoia High Quality De Kol, a junior sire out of Sequoia Maida Quality.

Frank is working in close cooperation with neighbor Robert Null in the matter of a service sire, for Mr. Null owns a grandson of “King Segis” out of a daughter of Adohr Echo Joe that made 605 1/2 fat at three years. These records are all on a two-time milking basis.

Increasing Demand for The King Inka Julias

A recent development in the Holstein herd of E. E. Freeman & Son at Modesto, Calif., which is being reflected in sales of young herd bull prospects is one of the two 1000-lb. fat records made during 1942. Miss Triune Inka Dutch completed a record of 1084.8 lbs. fat, 4% test, at 10 years. She is the dam of the chief herd sire, King Inka Julia, whose sons make up the bulk of calves now available from the Freemans.

One of these went to E. W. Baxter & Son of Durham, the dam, in this case being Julia Ormsby Belle Rose, a daughter of Triune Alexina Ormsby that made a three-year-old record of 709.2 lbs. fat. Another has gone to M. F. Jamison of Escalon, his dam being a full sister to the two 1000-lb. four-year-olds. A third has been taken by A. Machado of Dixon, the dam being Miss Triune Supreme Alexina, second prize two-year-old at the State Fair, whose first-calf record reached 885 lbs. fat.

Another bull sale has been made to E. E. Cleveland of Modesto. He got a son of Don Bel Air, one of the finest in service in the herd of Zwissig Brothers at Daocota, the dam of the calf being the 870-lb. Belle Triune Josie.
War Baby Bulls
find new homes as 63
dairymen buy herd sires

There was a feeling of uncertainty during the summer of 1942 among both breeders and prospective buyers of registered Guernsey bulls. Impending tire and gasoline rationing plans were being discussed, forecasting difficulties in arranging the sale and purchase of good bulls. Washington's request for the production of more dairy products during the coming war years implied the necessity for conservation and use of future herd sires capable of transmitting higher production than ever before. Dairymen wanted new bulls, but were a little dubious about driving a few hundred miles on a shopping expedition. Bulls out of cows with high production records were available in the calf pens of the breeders.

To meet this situation a program was devised by the officers of the California Guernsey Cattle Club in cooperation with its parent organization, the American Guernsey Cattle Club. The plan was divided into two parts. The first part was to assemble a list of available Guernsey bulls in the herds of California breeders. The second part was to place the list in the hands of prospective bull buyers. Since most of the bulls had been born during the first year of our participation in the war, the group of future herd sires that comprised the list was known as "War-Baby Bulls.”

The list was compiled with the aid of circular letters to California Guernsey breeders who were known to be testing their herds in either the Advanced Register or the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. No minimum production record on the dam was required, but the bulls out of the lowest producing cows were rejected as being unworthy of a place in a list of War-Baby Bulls and the work to which they were dedicated. The sires of the War-Babies were either proven in the Advanced Register or the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, or were on the way to being proven. The dams had from one to nine production records. Each War-Baby Bull was listed with his birth date, his sire and dam, and the records of his dam. Consignments to the list were secured from 36 California herds, and 123 War-Baby Bulls were listed. Here is an example:

8,087.0 m., 442.9 f., DHIA, 2 yrs.
16,059.8 m., 789.2 f., Class AA (1095 TM)
8,087.0 m., 442.9 f., DHIA, 2 yrs.
16,059.8 m., 789.2 f., Class AA (1095 TM)

Finding the Market

There are certain fields where a list of this kind is always welcome. Such fields would include members of the state and local agricultural extension service, Farm Security officers, D.H.I.A. supervisors, high school agriculture instructors, and similar groups. It was planned to send the list to workers in these fields, but it was felt that contact should be established directly with as many prospective dairymen buyers as possible. It was known that the program would have the editorial support and co-operation of the several farm and dairy publications in California, which have always been most generous with their news space. Advertising space announced the publication of the War-Baby Bull list, recognizing that such advertising would secure direct inquiries from dairymen who wanted Guernsey bulls, but who wanted to survey the field by mail before going on a buying trip.

The schedule provided for the use of a series of one inch interest arousers, prior to the use of a large coupon advertisement, and the theme was “War-Baby Bulls.” In order to trace results, the insertions directed that inquiries be sent to the Guernsey Bull Pen, at the office of the California Guernsey Cattle Club. The one-inch preliminary series included headlines such as:

Bet Your Future on Bonds and War-Baby Bulls
War-Baby Bulls Boost Production Bottle-Necks
Bigger Buckets of Better Milk from War-Baby Bulls
No Worries “After the War” If Your Cows Are by War-Baby Bulls
War-Baby Bulls Help Buy Bonds with Butterfat
War-Baby Bulls Are Bred for Production
War-Baby Bulls Volunteer for Active Service

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SPECIAL OINTMENT for
a VERY SPECIAL JOB

In pounds of milk as well as dairy dollars, and an obligation to the nation to maintain healthy, full-functioning udders and teats to meet the steadily rising peak of wartime demands on your dairy herd.

When sensitive tissues suffer from irritating cuts, chaps and threatening dangers, it pays to apply Bag Balm at the first sign of trouble. For soothing and protecting udders and teats to meet the steadily rising peak of wartime demands on your dairy herd.

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It Got Results

Inquiries for the list were received from all over the West, but mostly from California. In early January, as this is being written, complete results are not yet available. A hurried preliminary survey of the field, however, indicates that even without reports from some of the herds consigned to the list, the bull sales actually reported were made at a cost of less than $10 per bull. Of primary importance is the fact that the transactions were completed with the minimum of travel time and expense, and all it implies in rubber and gasoline savings. The purchase of 65 bulls from 29 herds by 29 dairymen is reported. Of similar interest is the fact that 28 of the bulls purchased were not War-Baby Bulls, but were chosen by buyers from unlisted bulls after inspection of the herd. Included in these were many calves that were not born when the list was assembled. A few buyers also found registered cows and heifers available, and took them home along with their bulls. Practically all of the buyers were owners of commercial dairy herds, and several of them were buying their first registered bull.

Members of the California Guernsey Cattle Club feel that they have found the way to break the ceiling between the source of supply and the dairymen who use these herd improvers. The purchases actually reported up to this date are as follows:

D. O. BRANT, Brant Ranch, Canoga Park
WAR-BABY BULLS
Bull calf, born Sept. 11, 1941, Sire, Rancho Val; Dam, Ranco Patience Vera; sold to Chris Madison, Lompoc.

OTHER BULLS
Rancho Bianca's Valor; Sire, Valora's Maxima; Dam, Blond of El Verano; sold to Kenneth Beaumont, Lancaster.
Rancho Juliet's Judge; Sire, Green Meadow Judge; Dam, Frankland Juliet; sold to H. L. Westphal, Canoga Park.
Rancho Mariposa's Bet; Sire, Ward Acres Bet; Dam, Pine Marquis Mariposa; sold to H. L. Westphal, Canoga Park.
Rancho Deeds; Sire, Green Meadow Judge; Dam, Rancho Star's Girl; sold to Roy M. Van Want, San Diego.
Rancho Sugar; Sire, Green Meadow Judge; Dam, Happyness Ams Eye Sugar; sold to Cugulun Bros., Surf.
Rancho Better; Sire, Green Meadow Judge; Dam, Maple Lawn Lenore; sold to D. McGrath, Oxnard.
Rancho Shadow; Sire, Green Meadow Judge; Dam, Rancho Cherub's Golden Dor; sold to John Lytle, Los Angeles.
Rancho Pebble; Sire, War Acres Bet; Dam, Rancho Blazer's Betty; sold to D. McGrath, Oxnard.
Rancho Paille; Sire, Green Meadow Judge; Dam, Landerlook Neena; sold to D. McGrath, Oxnard.

B. H. DIBBLE, Lehman Hill Dairy, Plumas
WAR-BABY BULLS
Lehman Melvin Danteless; Sire, Fresno Malice's Melvin; Dam, Lehman Golden's Imp; sold to L. B. Hughes, Merced, Calif.
Lehman Melvin Avis; Sire, Fresno Malice's Melvin; Dam, Rosalie May of Placita; sold to L. R. Zedern, Fresno, Calif.
Lehman Melvin; Sire, Fresno Malice's Melvin; Dam, Lehman Valliant's Sir; sold to Peter J. Toews, Smelng, Calif.

MRS. HAZEL ELFERS, Laton, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Laguna, Ringo; Sire, Troutmere Daisy's Ringer; Dam, Troutmere Shirley; sold to Cecil Weldon, Chico.
Laguna Ladyman; Sire, Locust Governor; Dam, Governor Glyn's Royal Maid; sold to O. A. Flinn, Del Rey. He also bought a bull calf which makes the sixth bull bought from this herd.

(Continued on Next Page)
WAR-BABY BULLS
Dorelia Dairy; Sire, Ador Grand Darby; Dam, Dorelia Primavera; sold to G. R. Kissel, El Centro.
Dorelia Rival’s Triumph; Sire, Cascade Royal Rival; Dam, Dorelia Rachel; sold to J. B. Simmons, Davis.
Dorelia Rival's Silver King; sire, Cascade Royal Rival; Dam, Dorelia Mayflower; sold to J. B. Simmons, Davis.
Baloa, born Aug. 16, 1941; Sire, Dorelia Rival; Dam, Dorelia Rosalie; sold to Alvin Immel, Holliville, also bought a heifer.

OTHER CATTLE SOLD
Heifer, Dorelia Rival’s Judith; to F. Roy Thompson, Holliville.

FARRETT'S, Farm, Lodi, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Faret’s Farm Royal Victor: Sire, Victor of Faret’s Farm; Dam, Royal Elta of Faret’s Farm; sold to Waukeen Guernsey Dairy, El Centro.
Faret’s Farm Royal Noble: Sire, Happyholme Pezzler’s Royal; Dam, Jean Fauly Girl; sold to H. J. Lewis, Escalon.

OTHER BULLS
Faret’s Farm Etta Line’s Royal; sold to Forest Victor, San Leandro.
Faret’s Farm Victory Boy; sold to J. L. Redding, Bidwell.
Faret’s Farm Lucy’s Royal; sold to Dervin Woods, Lodi.
Faret’s Farm Royal Lad; sold to Chas. R. Hawkins, Lodi.

GEO. W. EMDE, Happyholme Farm, Lodi, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Happyholme Prince Royal; Sire, Douglaston Lord Happyholme; Dam, Escalon Zoe; sold to Mario Bianchi, Fresno.
Happyholme Jessica’s Douglas; Sire, Douglaston Lord Happyholme; Dam, Escalon Jessie; sold to Nick F. Bruhn, Petaluma.
Bull calf, born Feb. 6, 1942; Sire, Escalon Hilda’s Royal; Dam, Escalon Flo; sold to J. S. Haskell & Son, Redlands.
Bull, born Mar. 9, 1941; Sire, Escalon Doreen’s Royal; Dam, Escalon Hulda; sold to G. B. Stockdale, Fresno.
Bull, born Apr. 3, 1942; Sire, Escalon Doreen’s Royal; Dam, Happyholme Luc’s Luc; sold to Mrs. Sam Barnes, Oakdale.

JOHN F. EQUi, Santa Rosa, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Matapa General MacArthur: Sire, Matapa Phoeph’s Lou-Boy; Dam, Matapa Zeke’s Mist; sold to Blanchi Bros., Petaluma.

OTHER BULLS
Bull calf; Sire, Troutmoo Zeke; Dam, Santa Clara’s Doreen; Delight; sold to H. Vogt, Santa Rosa.
Heifer; Sire, Matapa Phoeph’s Lou-Boy; sold to Clara Kendall, Sebastopol.

J. E. HAINE, Ceres, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Champion of Golden Glow; Sire, Happyholme Dorie’s Pretorian; Dam, Patsey of El Verano; sold to William Mathis, Newman.
Bull, born Dec. 17, 1941; Sire, Happyholme Dorie’s Pretorian; Dam, Cream Cup of Golden Glow; sold to Kenneth Denes, Sira.
Bull, born Nov. 7, 1941; Sire, Happyholme Dorie’s Pretorian; Dam, Happyholme Patricienne; sold to A. P. Petersen, Turlock.

OTHER BULLS
Bethany of Golden Glow; Sire, Happyholme Dorie’s Pretorian; Dam, Polly Susanna of Golden Glow; sold to Ray S. Enig, Waterford.
Bull calf; Sire, Happyholme Dorie’s Pretorian; Dam, Pet of Golden Glow; sold to Freeborn Lawrence, Ripon.
Bull calf; Sire, Happyholme Dorie’s Pretorian; Dam, Germaine of El Verano; sold to Samuel Foster, Turlock.
The Arab of Golden Glow; Sire, Happyholme Dorie’s Pretorian; Dam, Dorothy De Arbelie; sold to Joe Edwards, Modesto.

OTHER CATTLE
Cow, Tæland Flossy; Sire, Luxverm Frostland.

W. A. HOLMBERG, Turlock, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Happyholme Rosedah’s Prince; Dam, Ecaselon Dahlia; sold to J. S. Oase, Gustine.
Happyholme Maisie’s Melvin; Sire, Fresno Maisie’s Melvin; Dam, Happyholme Ultra Nancy; sold to D. E. Patch & Son, Fresno.

OTHER BULLS
Hollywood’s Nancy’s Prince; Sire, Happyholme Rosebud’s Prince; Dam, Hollywood’s Nancy Lee; sold to J. B. Boranitan, Modesto.
Hollywood’s Foremost Laird; Sire, Foremost Laurentic Lad; Dam, Escalon Dahlia; sold to Wm. Dake, Lodi.
Hollywood’s Foremost Lad; Sire, Dorelia’s Gladola; sold to J. S. Oase, Gustine.

KERN COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL, Bakersfield, Calif.
OTHER BULLS
Kendalle Pearl’s Painter; Sire, Cal Fashion Painter; Dam, Enigmat Donnai Pearl; sold to F. Kolonsek, Orland.
Kendalle Pat’s Big Boy; Sire, Kendalle Brother Painter; Dam, Pampena Pat; sold to Matsonex Bros., Orland.

ALLEN M. & MARION LESTER, Gridley, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Tarnigan Larry; Sire, Boyd Farm Prince

Merry Pal; Dam, Tarnigan Luella; sold to Alden H. Hughes, Gridley.
E. C. LYMAN, Santa Maria, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Fe Enly Polancho; Sire, San Carlos Pancho; Dam, Pally Battenup Polly; sold to Holstein Dairy, Santa Maria, the third bull to this herd.

OTHER BULLS
Bull calf, sold to Lloyd Davidson, Santa Maria.
Yearling bull, sold to Allan K. Dart, Santa Maria.
J. W. PAWLEY, Goshen, Calif.
WAR-BABY BULLS
Alkali Farms Randy; Sire, Alkali Farms Gyppo; Dam, Happyholme Josephine; sold to Louis E. Smith, Porterville.
S. B. PELL, Fresno, Calif.
Bennie Brite Corporal; Sire, Berrington Hytus; Dam, Honor’s Bright Hyacinth; sold to John Lawrence, Fresno, at War Bond Sale.
PETAN INVESTMENT CORP., Santa Barbara
WAR-BABY BULLS
San Carlos Chlang; Sire, Coronation King Comet; Dam, Emma of Blyth Hurst; sold to Howard Sahn, Lompoc.
San Carlos Beau Bell; Sire, Gayheas’ Monitor; Dam, San Carlos Bell; sold to Leo Amor, Hyampomon.

(Continued on Next Page)
FOR I Write for Free Book of Breeder Reports. Over 100 breeding failures with REX VIOBIN CORP., Jack Hale, SUPPLIES FOR Phone CLARK STOWE • Golden Sleepy Hollow Holsteins and Boyd Farm Guernseys or write direct. Ask for literature. Stockton Veterinary the gastro-intestinal tract of the calf. Price No-Scour REX~~~: Get REX sires and out of officially tested con pay. For dams. Held at prices any dairyman can pay. Jack Hale, Mgr. Yuba City, Calif. Golden Butte Guernseys A few bulls around six months for sale, one by NoblyBorn and out of a daughter of Banker's Annie Laurie, a granddaughter of Chione Belmont. CLARK STOWE • Gridley, Calif. Sleepy Hollow Holsteins Six year average on official herd test—578.9 lbs. fat. Foundation females for sale. Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Co. PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA Patronize WL Advertisers! NO-SCOUR POWDER No-Scour Powder adds the desired salts and medicinal agents needed to correct abnormalities of the milk and check the growth of unfavorable bacteria in 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., PROP. SUPPLIES FOR ALL LIVESTOCK NEEDS Phone 4-4521 336 E. Lafayette St. STOCKTON, CALIF. P & M RANCHO, Fresno, Calif. OTHEL BULL Cameo Pete; Sire, Fresno Wandaire Anson; Dam, Wandaire Rosalie; sold to Leo Parks & Son, Fresno.

JOHN SUGLIAN, Fresno, Calif. WAR-BABY BULLS Fresno Royal Don; Sire, Fresno Dreadnaught; Dam, Fresno Bonnie Malice; sold to Lee Aitkens, Fresno, at War Bond Sale. Fresno Dorie’s General; Sire, Fresno Dreadnaught; Dam, Fresno Dorie; sold to Jerry Lakford, Hanford. BURTON H. TODD, Fresno, Calif. WAR-BABY BULL Elin Lane, Queenie’s Rex, Sire, Meadow Lodge Beechford’s Rex; Dam, Queenie of Philadelphia; sold to A. J. Pretzer, Fresno. R. F. WEBER, Marshall, Calif. WAR-BABY BULLS Bull calf, born Aug. 18, 1941; Sire, Foremost Foundation; Dam, Elia Zoele of Whitesbree; sold to Carrie Olson, Red Bluff. Bull calf, born Jan. 9, 1942; Sire, Rancho Nicasio Roamer’s King; Dam, Rancho Nicasio Dixie’s Emma; sold to Ritz Guggiana, Santa Rosa.

Dairymen Buy Purebred Breeding Stock in Washington Reports have been received of several sales of purebred and foundation stock to dairymen in Western Washington, recently. Ed Schuler, of Puylup, recently selected two young registered Brown Swiss cows from the well known Bauman herd at Elbe, to use as foundation animals for a purebred herd. George Phelps, of Sumner, bought a young bull and a heifer calf from the registered Holstein herd at Western State Hospital, as the foundation for a black and white herd. A. H. McColl and John Gerwig, Lewis County dairymen, recently bought their second purebred Jersey bull from Tom Fishback, of Adna. They now have around 30 grade Jersey heifers from their first Fishback bull and have high hopes of getting more fine grades from the new sire. Van Nuys FFA Boys Got Swine Foundation from Bishop Polands Hogmen in Van Nuys, Calif., are having a fountain source of breeding stock built up for them as the result of a project carried on by Future Farmers of America at the Van Nuys High School. Under the supervision of Alvin E. Cleveland, instructor in vocational agriculture, a foundation herd of 10 purebred Poland-China gilts has been built up. The animals were obtained from the Rolla L. Bishop herd at Porterville, Calif. Besides this school project, a number of the boys have fine swine herds of their own stock. Along the crop line, the Van Nuys boys are putting in 10 acres of alfalfa, three acres of permanent pasture and 10 acres of truck crops.

Acorns which were used during the Revolutionary and Civil War as a coffee substitute, are again listed as suitable for the same purpose. They are prepared by being roasted and ground, and then boiled in the same manner as coffee.

DAIRY GOATS

Notice Western Livestock Journal plans to transfer the dairy goat department to the weekly edition, where it will appear hereafter. This makes it possible for valuable material to appear every week instead of but once a month.

What It Takes A letter from Crystal Agate, Medford, Ore., says in part: "Goats are something like chickens—you need to own just a couple and then it begins—you learn, are taught, and you either stay with goats or get out. Cows are a little different. More money is invested—greater obligations, so one just feels he must make good with cows. Either he becomes a one-cow man or he digs all the way in and goes in for dairying or beef. But when one becomes a little goaty he ends up being an enthusiast and nothing will make him let go. Always there is another year, always there is that six-quart record does just around the corner. He becomes a good sport and that’s the keynote of good stock folks, the kind that can’t be beat. That lose sight of dollars and cents and stay with the creative incentive."


PUREBRED FRENCH ALPINES Six to eight-quart stock. Does six months to six years of age, $35 up. Two selected bucks, $35 each. J. L. SOLLEY 6250 Downey Avenue Hynes, Calif.

A. T. N RANCH ADVANCE REGISTRY TOGGENBURGS Southern Oregon’s Bureau of Information on Where to Find the GOAT YOU WANT NEAREST YOU A. T. N. RANCH, Rt. 4, Box 54, Medford, Ore. MURRAY D. AGATE—Stamp requested for reply.

EL SERENO GOAT DAIRY For Health, for Economic Milk Production, in War and in Peace, the Dairy Goat is an Important Factor. ROUTE 5, BOX 331, SEATTLE, WASH.

KIDS—FOR SALE—Yearlings Purebred Stock of French Alpines and Nubians W. A. CLIFFORD Star Rt., Box 79, Bottlegrove, Wash. 4-Year-Olds Mature Milkers

HIGH GRADE NUBIANS Range Raised, Br. Does and Doe Kids MT. Lassen Goat DAIRY Shestina County, Inwood, Calif.


LITTLE HILL HERD, established 1910; Rock Alpines, Mary Eda Rock, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Harrison T. Sales, Eston, Pa.
Adoption of Brown Program

The Brown Guernsey program, as developed by Dr. Allan K. Brown at Capitola, Calif., has progressed well into the second phase, wherein users of Brown sires are adopting much the same policy of line-breeding as has been followed so successfully at the Brown Ranch. In this case it is the intensification of the "Holiston" blood, through the use of Holliston Royal of Rockingham, his sons and his close-of-kin, Rockingham Western King. With the exception of a limited few among the old foundation matrons, the Brown cow herd is made up of daughters, granddaughters and great granddaughters of "Old Holliston" who left a distinguishing number above-700-lbs-fat. Even though the old bull has passed on, the Brown herd has lost none of his influence because it would be hard to find a breeding program anywhere so thoroughly the result of one sire as is the case at Capitola.

Elsewhere in this issue Dr. Brown devotes space to a list of recent buyers who have embarked on a Holliston line-breeding program. At the same time new converts are being added: Other than those mentioned, sons of the old bull have gone to Niles S. Pederson of Sausalito, Calif., and to Baywood Dairy Farms at Hollister, who selected a son of "Dovey," with a record of 702.7 lbs. fat in Class EE, and to Baywood Dairy Farms at Hollister, who selected a son of "Dovey," with a record of 702.7 lbs. fat in Class AA. Grandsons of the old bull have been taken by Frank Elmo of Pescadera and Mrs. Stella Holladay of San Diego.

Dairyman Honored By His Neighbors

Milton Kidd of the Holstein firm of Kidd Brothers at Modesto, Calif., was chosen for the third term to serve as president of the Modesto Irrigation District. He was elected by a plurality of eight to one on Feb. 5d. L. D. Thompson, also widely known among Holstein breeders, serves as a director.

Mr. Kidd in his capacity as president of the Stanislaus County Holstein Breeders' Association, reports that plans are taking form for the annual sale sometime in May. Cattle are being pledged for greater accuracy. Cows drying up or culled cannot be replaced by fresh cows milking heavily for a few months. All fresh heifers are excluded unless in the herd ten months after freshening during the test year. This makes for greater accuracy.

F. S. Borror & Sons Springville, California

You Get Production When You Buy Clark Holsteins

TWO RECENT SALES

To W. W. & WALTER C. LONG of Tulare, Calif., seven producing cows whose records stand at 552.0, 547.5, 608.7, 675.1, 685.3, 748.6 and 738.8 lbs. fat to average 630.9 lbs. fat. This sale included three daughters each of our recognized proven sires, King Besse Ormsby Pietertje 86th and White Prince Johanna Frilly. The Longs have bought many good cattle from us in the past and returned for more.

To JOHN WACKERMAN of Turlock, Calif., six producing cows and heifers, led by a mature cow with a record of 786.6 lbs. fat, a second calf heifer with 679.4 lbs., three first calf heifers with 610, 509.7 and 440.4 lbs. fat, and one yet to finish. The five having complete lactations average 593.2 lbs. fat. John Wackerman is one of the outstanding Future Farmers of Stanislaus County.

The Meaning of Sequoia's New Record

High HIR Average in US for Herds Over 50 Cows
61 Averaging 455.8 Lbs. fat, Two-Time Milking.

Herd Improvement Registry Records are supervised by the State College of Agriculture and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Cows to be included in the herd average must have been in the herd ten months or longer. Cows drying up or culled cannot be replaced by fresh cows milking heavily for a few months. All fresh heifers are excluded unless in the herd ten months after freshening during the test year. This makes for greater accuracy.

F. S. Borror & Sons Springville, California
BULL CONSERVATION

Two Herd Sires Do Work of Seven
At Hyde Ranch, near Visalia

In these days when conservation of anything is patriotic, the conservation of dairy bulls is an old story at the Hyde Ranch, on the edge of Visalia, California.

For a little over three years now, two bulls have been made to do the work of at least seven in the Hyde Ranch Guernsey herd, according to Norman Replogle, manager and half-owner of the farm.

With artificial insemination still a comparatively new move in the dairy picture, especially in the western states, the results of artificial breeding carried on by Mr. Replogle, who was herdsman at the farm for some time before buying into the place, are interesting.

For one thing, Mr. Replogle says, the artificial breeding of the Hyde Ranch cows has eliminated breeding troubles formerly in the herd to a great extent. Examination of the cows before they are bred, examination of the activity of the sperm cells, and care in the artificial breeding operation has accomplished this, he believes.

As to efficiency of the breeding process, records kept by Mr. Replogle show that better than 50 per cent of the cows bred artificially get with calf on the first breeding and the large majority of the rest of them on the second breeding. On the other hand, he said, in the spring of the year, when cows are on new pasture, better than 75 per cent of the first breedings are effective. Mr. Replogle handles all the breeding work himself.

Most attractive feature about artificial breeding, however, is the saving in money for bull purchase and maintenance, he declared. The Hyde Ranch herd totals around 440 head of Guernseys including young stock, with about 200 in the milking string. If natural breeding methods were used, that would mean keeping around seven bulls in service, he figures. But using the artificial insemination method, by which one bull’s service can be used to breed as many as 10 cows, this isn’t necessary.

Heifers at the farm are not artificially bred. They are pasture bred by a grade bull, for Mr. Replogle sends all first calves to the butcher and doesn’t care what sort of milk production they might have. He is particular, however, about the production ability of the other calves which he will raise for replacements. At present two purebred Guernsey sires are in the bull pen at the ranch, both from the J. L. Lane ranch at Pescadero, and both from good production strains. These are the sires used for artificial insemination work.

The half of Hyde ranch which Mr. Replogle does not own belongs to Mrs. Luella B. Hyde and Sons of Visalia. Original owner of the half interest which Mr. Replogle recently purchased was J. G. Jones, who now operates a small dairy nearby. His son, Otto W. Jones, represented his father’s interest in the farm and acted as manager until the change in ownership.

The herd was originally purebred Guernseys and purebred sires have always been used, so cows in the herd today are as purebred in blood as they were when the ranch first got under way more than 20 years ago, but none of them have registration papers.

The reason is simple, as explained by Mr. Replogle. Hyde Ranch is not intended as a purebred breeding farm, merely as a milk producing unit. And as such, it seems to have filled its purpose. Milk from the ranch is distributed by the Ferguson Dairies of Visalia, which has its pasteurizing and bottling plant right on the place in buildings which connect with the big spic and span milking barn. Since war preparations got under way in that part of the San Joaquin Valley, two army air bases have been getting milk for their flyers from the Hyde Ranch herd—Sequoia Field and the bomber training base located on the former Visalia Airport.

The ranch comprises 617 acres and it is devoted entirely to feed crops for the cows. Much is in pasture, Indian corn is raised for silage and last year a new crop—Hegira—was tried. That the Hyde Ranch cows get a good rich ration on which to produce their milk for the air corps is seen in the following grain mixture in use on the farm:

- 600 lbs. barley
- 100 lbs. linseed oil meal
- 100 lbs. beet pulp
- 300 lbs. bran
- 300 lbs. cottonseed meal (43%)

The aim, Mr. Replogle says, is to feed a pound of this ration to every four pounds of milk produced, but with new men handling the feeding chores in these days of wartime farm labor shortage, the mark is sometimes missed.

Just the same, the Hyde Ranch cows are turning out lots of milk with a test running between 4.4 and 5.5 per cent butterfat. They’re furnishing their share of that needed vitality to lick the Axis.

MILK and ITS PRODUCTS — VITAL TO VICTORY

The importance of food to the war effort is getting increased recognition from Washington. Our organizations are pledged to help the milk producers and processors in their 1943 program.

For the MILK PRODUCER

Under the Federal rationing regulations, we have such equipment available as:

- Milking Machines
- Separators
- Milk Coolers
- Sterilizers
- Filters
- Dairy Tinware
- Milk Cans

For the PROCESSING PLANT

New Equipment is available under government control to those whose need is essential.

Our maintenance program will assist you to prolong the life of your present equipment. Adequate inventories of supplies are being carried to serve you.

We will be glad to help you prepare your priority and ration applications.

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SAN FRANCISCO SAN DIEGO LOS ANGELES

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Western Livestock Journal
REAL DAIRYMaidS

making their mark in the war of production with Joaquin Rancho Jerseys

One of the most interesting and admirable true stories of dairy accomplishment in California revolves about the activities of two women—Glady G. Sowles and Lucy E. Hart of the Joaquin Jersey Rancho, Acampo, in San Joaquin County. To begin with, any dairyman will respect their ability and their staying qualities as reflected in their eleven-year herd average in cow testing which stands at 459.03 lbs. fat, 5.58% test, on 13.45 cows. In their high section was once subdivided into small tract vineyards and home sites) and kept adding as they could pay for more acres until they now operate over 107 acres, 15 of which are in permanent pasture. They also grow oats and vetch and natural grasses.

Their start was made in 1927, with grade cows and a bull from James E. Thorp of Lockeford. Soon thereafter they found their way to the Coppini herd in Humboldt County and purchased two breeds to attain three pairs he increased the fat 20 lbs. The fifth was Competent Volunteer from the Shields herd, a son of Lord Royance, and he stepped the fat up 38 lbs., subsequently being purchased by the wise Adam Allan of Valley Home.

The present chief sire is Royance Volunteer Beacon, also from Shields, a son of Intensely Volunteer. His first daughters are now springing and give great promise. This sire is bred to blend on the progeny of Competent Volunteer, for he has a Lord Royance dam. Already, a calf is on hand to follow “Beacon,” also from Shields and known as Volunteer Crown Jewell Prince, a son of Intensely Volunteer and a Lord Royance dam.

Thus, it is obvious that these ladies are following a program of line-breeding which combines Shields with Coppini, and from that combination they expect to put into use a sire of their own breeding. To date the best cow in the herd is “Bet’s Afterglow Observer” from Thorp, resulting in an increase of 56 lbs. fat on five dam and daughter comparisons. The second was Sophie Iota Sayda’s Poet from Coppini, but his first five daughters failed to reach the average set by their dams by exactly 24 lbs., this being one of those cases which simply did not nick. The fourth was Finance Prince Marigold, sired by High Finance and out of a Coppini dam. In five pairs he increased the fat 20 lbs. The fifth was Competent Volunteer from the Shields herd, a son of Lord Royance, and he stepped the fat up 38 lbs., subsequently being purchased by the wise Adam Allan of Valley Home.

The Four Star Bull:

**At the Head of Stover Jerseys**

Bet's Afterglow Observer

389831

His Sire: Afterglow's Observer

A Silver Medal, Gold Medal and Medal of Merit Superior Sire; Classified VERY GOOD; Index, 798.90 lbs. fat. Forty-one tested daughters average 56 lbs. fat. Thirty-nine classified daughters average score—83.49%. He by Imported Observer.

His Dam: Estella Bouncing Bet

Classified EXCELLENT. On her first three records of 749.78, 781.89 and 850.84 lbs. fat she became the first cow of the Jersey breed to attain three Medals of Distinction in three successive lactations. She out of Imp. Bouncing Bet.

Bull calves for sale now and in the near future will be sons of Bet’s Afterglow Observer, and out of Brampton dams from B. H. Bull & Son which are now on test as first-calf heifers...

Ranch located on Archibald Ave., three miles south of US Highway 60. Phone: Ontario 616-090.

C. T. & W. P. STOVER, Owners

Stover Jerseys . . Route 2 . . Chino, California

JACK O. POLZIN, Manager

February 15, 1943
DOMINO VIOLA
1261064
Classified Excellent
A typical daughter of Domino of Oaklands, our senior herd sire

Due to the fact that Domino of Oaklands left the Island of Jersey only a short time before the Germans took over, most of his daughters were left behind. However, we have five of his older daughters, two classifying as Excellent and three Very Good. Four of them now on test, making records that would be a credit to any bull. Our home-bred calves by Domino are now coming along and are a beautiful lot. We are in a position to offer sons of this great bull, out of tested dams or dams on test. We invite you to visit us, inspect our herd and decide for yourself if our slogan — Dedicated to the Improvement of Type and Production — is correct.

Orange Blossom Jerseys, Ontario, California
Major C. C. Moseley, Owner • Paul Sparrow, Manager • Bennie Driscoll, Herdsman
Phone: 619-190
Hussey Jersey Herd Increasing Production

An illustration of how rapidly a dairy herd grows back into production, even though the mature cows have been depleted through sales, is found in the experience of George Hussey, Jersey breeder at Hanford, Calif. Some months ago Mr. Hussey was prevailed upon to part with the bulk of his producing herd, the purchaser being W. W. Caffrey, Holcomb Lane, Reno, Nev., who took a total of 45 females. The younger cattle, including the bred heifers and some of the older cows were retained, and for a time production was by reason of this fact at low ebb. But the older matrons have calved, the bred heifers are coming into milk and the volume of butterfat production will soon be back to its previous level.

Mr. Caffrey came to Hanford, accompanied by R. C. Yates, who distributes Mr. Hussey's product in Reno. He had been in search of a producing herd. The deal for the Hussey cows was made. A fortunate angle is that Mr. Caffrey has an excellent set-up at Reno, is in a position to provide adequate care, feed and management ability, so that these cows will have an excellent opportunity to carry on and prove themselves worth, both for their new owner and the promotion of the breed in that area.

Oregon Jerseymen Win "Share-the-Ride" Prizes

Members of the Clackamas County Jersey Club in the northwestern part of Oregon, are encouraging the conservation of gasoline and tires in attending monthly club meetings.

The member who brings the largest number of adults to each meeting wins a "share-the-ride" prize of a two-year subscription to Western Livestock Journal. Prizes are donated by this publication in cooperation with the club officers.

Inquiries are invited from any other organization wishing to present Western Livestock Journal subscriptions as awards in contests which aid the war effort.

February 15, 1943
Superior Sire Award
To Dickson Jersey

The American Jersey Cattle Club announces that Gamboge Ashburn Baro­net in the herd of J. M. Dickson & Son of Shedd, Ore., has been named a Super­ior Sire, the highest official distinction a bull of this breed can win, there being only 105 honored. It signifies type and production transmitting ability. Bred by the McCrackens of Ashland, Ore., Baronet has a Good Plus classification rating, while 12 daughters scored 82.92. Four of them were Very Good, five Good Plus and three Good. His 10 tested dams averaged 789 lbs. fat, twice-a-day milking. Eight have won Sil­ver Medals, and one a Gold Medal.

Baronet's sire is Sybil Ashburn Gamboge, a son of Sybil's You'll Do Prince, an imported bull owned jointly by the Dicksons and Van Kleek & Sons of Beav­erton, Ore. His 15 tested daughters averaged 504 lbs. fat. Gamboge was classified Good Plus, was named a Silver Medal Tested Sire, his 10 daughters having a mature equivalent average of 715.6 lbs. fat, twice-a-day milking. Incidentally, he was bred by the Dicksons. His dam, Spozza Fair of Ashburn, a full sister to Sybil Ashburn Baronet, produced 551 lbs. fat for two years. She is a daughter of Mabel's Gamboge, whose 24 tested daughters averaged 670.3 lbs. fat, and her dam, Spozza Frankie of Ashburn, made a record of 724 lbs. fat.

Baronet's dam is Jean's Peggy of Myer Creek, a Ton O' Gold cow with a total of 2183 lbs. fat in four lactations, and an average of 604.7 lbs. fat in eight lactations. This constitutes a marvelous illustration of regular breeding, normal calving and high lifetime production.

Quoting the AJJC, "Mrs. Dickson has done a most creditable job of improve­ment and promotion. This latest honor is only one of a chain of many national recognitions. There have been six Ton O' Gold cows developed in the herd, herd production averages consistently over 400 lbs. fat. The past four years it has been 449, 461, 470 and 484 lbs. fat re­spectively. Three times the herd has re­ceived the Constructive Breeder Award, Mrs. Dickson being the first woman so recognized in America."

County Jersey Club in Oregon
Holds Annual Elections

R. A. Talbott, Jersey breeder of Al­bany, Ore., was elected president of the Linn-Benton County Jersey Cattle Club of that state, when the annual meeting of the county club was held last month.

Other officers elected were E. E. Gormley, Albany, vice president; Bud Forster, Tangent, secretary-treasurer, and Rollie Davis, Blodgett, director for three years. Other directors are A. R. Forster, of Tangent, and W. S. Hense, of Tangent.

Speakers at the meeting included H. P. Ewalt, of the Oregon State Col­lege dairy department, who discussed irri­gated pastures and feeding of dairy cattle, and T. R. Warren, western field man­ager for the American Jersey Cattle Club, who told of the steadily increasing demand for registered Jerseys and showed motion pictures dealing with last year's Victory Bull program and the recent classification of herds in Cali­fornia.

Oregon Jerseyman Named
"Constructive Breeder"

George J. Horning, Jr., Sherwood, Ore., Jerseyman, has been named a "Constructive Breeder" by the Ameri­can Jersey Cattle Club. This is the high­est award the club has for breeders of Jerseys.

The Horning herd recently completed a year of testing on 34 cows, 50% of them bred on the farm for four years or owned by the farm for four or more. Official classification resulted in an average score of 82.33. Health rec­ords show that in 16 years there has not been one b.t.b. reactor, and in 10 years of testing for Bang's disease there has not been a reactor.

Mr. and Mrs. Horning are very active in Jersey organization work, handling the job of secretary for the Clackamas County Jersey Breeders Club, and get­ting out a monthly mimeographed let­ter, providing news of Jerseys in an interesting and original manner.

Over 8000 Dairymen
READ
Western Livestock Journal
It's Their First Choice
BECAUSE . . .
It prints the best editorials on Breeding, Production and Distribu­tion.
It carries the most complete reports on Dairy Sales and Shows.
It carries more Dairy Livestock adver­tising than other papers.
"An Essential Service to the West"

Western Livestock Journal
Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles
Miss Beach Adds to Her 4-H Jersey Herd

Luella Beach, a 4-H Club girl at Santa Rosa, Calif., has bought from Guy H. Miller of Modesto, the Two-Star Jersey bull calf, Venadora Sovereign Design. His dam is the handsome show cow and valuable producer, Lavonne of Venadora, who made 385 lbs. in 365 days at two years, 512 lbs. fat in 365 days at three years, and has a mature equivalent of 615 lbs. at 365 days. She is by the tested sire, Venadora Volunteer, and she is out of Uretta of Venadora, an AIJC tested dam with three daughters having a mature average of 627 lbs. fat in a year. Uretta made 505 lbs. fat in 365 days.

Miss Beach started her Jersey herd in 1938 with two grade heifer calves. Showing these at Petaluma and Santa Rosa she won enough premium money to buy her first registered heifer, Luella Lassie of St. M. Lad, and this heifer has been a Club winner at 1940-41 County and State Fairs.

The Sonoma County Jersey Cattle Club offers a registered heifer calf as a premium in 4-H Club work and Miss Beach won the calf offered in 1941. It came from the Roberts & Turney herd at San Rafael. Then shortly after the State Fair that year she purchased from Mr. Miller another heifer calf, Cassie of Venadora by Venadora Volunteer and out of Clematis of Venadora, one of the good daughters of Golden Fauvic who made 564 lbs. fat in 365 days and a ton of fat to date. "Clematis" has been grand champion at the Stanislaus County Spring Show. Cassie won her class at Santa Rosa in 1942.

Miss Beach also has in her herd a daughter of Volunteer Signal Knight from the Louest Acres herd owned by Harry McComas of Modesto. She is a staunch Jersey enthusiast and has a fine start toward a high-class registered herd.

Mr. Miller reports that R. L. Wyant of Hickman, another Stanislaus County breeder, has purchased from the M. N. Tibbles herd in Oregon a bull calf sired by an inbred son of Nelly's Standard Volunteer. The dam is a high testing daughter of the famous Lilac's Remus, who has 19 daughters with a mature average of 856 lbs. fat in a year. This young bull is quite an addition to Stanislaus Jerseys.

Much Interest

Mrs. W. S. Fulton of Dragoon, Ariz., writes that there has been particular interest in the Quarter Horse colts and fillies which she is raising at the ranch near Dragoon. The stallions of the ranch are Ben Hur II and Beau Brummel. This is one of the relatively new Quarter Horse breeding plants in Arizona and it has done well in developing useful horses for ranch and breeding purposes.

February 15, 1943
Western Livestock Journal's

Horse of the Month

MISSOURI KING

Owned by C. A. Ranney
Horses and Horsemen
Edited by Bill Smale

- Floyd Shofner went East early in January and is hard at work. The show horses of the Shofner stable are taking a well earned rest, according to Stanley Richmond, trainer of the establishment, but some of the younger horses are being worked so that they will be ready for the shows, if and when they start again.

- Ted C. Buck of Indio, Calif., is developing one of the coming show stable of California and has diversified his interests in having both American Saddle Horses and Arabians. This past year he has made a number of acquisitions in the saddle horse group, headed by Ensign Kirby, a son of Cameo Kirby. This four-year-old chestnut stallion is coming along in fine shape under the training of Earl Farsler, who is now handling the horses at El Rancho TNT. Jean Cameo, a five-year-old gelding sired by Cameo Kirby, is another of the group purchased within the last few months. This horse is developing a good deal of speed at both the rack and trot and has the necessary action to carry him along with the good horses of the coast.

- Not only is the ranch a show stable but considerable time and thought have been put into developing a breeding farm and some good mares have been acquired. Among these are Dorothy Gatley, Anacacho Laughter and Don's Melody. Many of you will remember Dorothy Gatley as one of the show mares in the Adohr Farm Stable of some years ago. She is sired by Jack Twigg by Rex Peavine and out of Mrs. Gatley by Crown Prince. (Her full name is purely a Coincidence.) Anacacho Laughter is sired by Edna May's King and out of a mare by Herion Chief. She now has a foal by Herion Chief. Don's Melody is a typic mare sired by Valencia Don by Edna May's King and out of Summer Cloud by Don Castano.

- Heading the Arabian side of the ledger is the well made stallion, Ghazita, sired by Ghazi and out of Roarberta. There are also a few brood mares of Arabian blood on the ranch completing the picture.

- John Chaffey of Whittier, Calif., has done much toward developing his breeding farm, which has been a part of his ranch, developing some pasture and planting some alfalfa. His Morgan stallion Pico Chief is in fine shape with the winter coat of fat and seems to show pride over the colts that are coming along side by side.

- Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Gray of San Mateo, Calif., are now living at Corona, Calif., where Dr. Gray is helping with the medical work at the Norconian Club, which has been made into a Navy hospital. Mrs. Gray is the owner of Domingo, the Palomino stallion that has been enjoying her Arabian shows of California, as well as a number of jumpers and hunters. Joe Shroyer, manager of the stable, is still keeping the horses at the well known House-on-Hill ranch at San Mateo.

- Hugh Logan of Glendale, Calif., is planning on expanding his Morgan breeding program in the near future and hopes to have a ranch where he can produce a number of Morgan colts each year from registered mares, sired by Anthony Eden, the stallion he purchased last spring.

- Dr. C. C. Reed of Compton, Calif., reports that his mares are in good shape at his ranch near San Clemente. He has one of the larger Morgan breeding programs of California with a number of mares due to foal this year. All of the colts will be by his new Morgan sire Gay Mac, a stallion which was brought to California last year by Dr. Reed from the New England states.

- Mrs. H. A. Vicars of Red Bluff, Calif., reports that her mares are in good shape at his ranch near San Clemente. She has one of the larger Morgan breeding programs of California with a number of mares due to foal this year. All of the colts will be by his new Morgan sire Gay Mac, a stallion which was brought to California last year by Dr. Reed from the New England states.

- George Emde, owner of Happyholme Guernsey Farm at Lodi, Calif., recently purchased four more Quarter Horses from W. A. Thompson of Clearwater, Calif., consisting of two mares and two colts. The mares are Bonnie the Second, AQHA 976, and Speed To Spare, AQH 978. Both mares are in foal to Topper, and each has a colt at side by Topper, one a stallion and one a filly. The young stallion is a particularly attractive youngster, showing full development and the breed type for which the Quarter Horse is unique.

Horse of the Month
Missouri King is presented as Horse of the Month in our February issue as a representative Morgan stallion, brought to the Pacific Coast this past year by C. A. Ranney of Santa Ana, Calif., to complement the registered Morgan breeding program of Morgan enthusiasts of the West. He is one of the typical stock horse Morgans, standing a full 15.2 hands and weighing 1000 pounds.

His wide full made chest, strong shoulder, deep heart girth, strong loin and development through the hind quarters makes him a worthy representative of the stock horse type of the Morgan breed, which is taking a necessary place on the ranches of the West producing stock horses used in the movement of cattle, which has taken on added importance at the outbreak of war and the crowding of transportation facilities.

Missouri King is sired by Halstead by General Gates and is out of Belle Wood whose dam was Linsley, thus showing some fine breeding influence. He is a proven sire and transmits his characteristic type into his foals.

And you want to breed her.
Well, let's see what you want in the foal. Speed? Stamina? . . . a willingness to "do"? . . . a good mouth and smooth gait? . . . oh, you could go on for an hour listing the things your horse must have. And strangely enough when you'd finished you would find your list to be almost a carbon of the requirements set by the United States Army Re- mount Service.

That's why the Department of Agriculture founded the renowned Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vt., to perpetuate the Morgan and continue the development of the only "All American" breed.

It would take a book to tell of this horse—a book with many pages. Even then you'd miss that intangible something that only a good long look at a Morgan can give you. So do just that—before you breed your mare come and have a good look at the proudest horse America can offer, the Morgan.

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Montabell Gift - Calabasas Gift
8 years. Stands 15.1
1150 lbs. 1000 lbs.

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Page 83
IN DEFENSE OF THE "HALF BRED"

Increasing use of registered stallions
Is developing better average horse population

Considerable discussion has come up from time to time in past years as to the "Half Bred," when the name has been applied in the liberal sense to designate any horse that is either sired by or out of a registered stallion or mare, or any of the recognized breeds. Ofttimes there has been definite criticism of the use of good stallions on grade mares of largely unknown breeding that showed very little quality.

At the outset, the words "Half Bred" had been taken by and duly registered by the American Remount Association to designate a horse that is sired by a registered Thoroughbred or Arabian stallion or is sired by a registered purebred stallion of a recognized breed other than Thoroughbred or Arabian and out of a registered Thoroughbred mare.

This discussion, however, will not limit itself to this point of view, but will take into consideration all those horses that are being foaled each year sired by a registered stallion or out of a registered mare of a recognized breed.

It is of disadvantage to any breed of horses to breed a registered mare to a grade stallion, for in that way you are depleting the population of good, registered horses, since the best that a registered mare can produce is a registered foal. Anything less than this is a complete reversal of ideas and ideals of the breeders who have been developing horses in America, since the horse was recognized as an integral part of our life. This was brought pointedly to view while this writer was visiting Dwight Murphy some two years ago and he vigorously emphasized that his registered Arabian mares were raising registered Arabian colts still him, though his Arabian stallions were being crossed on Palomino mares in an effort to maintain the golden color of the Palomino.

This brings up an interesting point, in that there are an increasing number of Palomino breeders who are using registered stallions on their grade Palominos, to infuse some of the characteristics of the different breeds and at the same time try to produce the golden Palomino which is a hard problem under the most advantageous circumstances. Arabian, Thoroughbred, American Saddle, Morgan, Quarter Horse and Tennessee Walking stallions are all being used to help infuse good blood into the Palomino, which horse for the most part has been one of the types of least quality of any of the popular horses of the western hemisphere. Large rough heads, long backs, round narrow bone, small shoulders and generally unattractive horses were the foundation for the Palomino in most cases, and until recent years when breeders took them into hand to increase their quality they were generally regarded as beautifully colored horses that couldn't do anything. That condition is changing, but by no means has reached the point of completion.

Again the registered stallion has taken an important place on the ranches of the western country in developing stock horses with staying quality, looks and all around ability to do. This blood has eliminated gradually many of the large headed, pig eyed cayuses that were formerly the major part of the ranch herd, and required a real bronc twister to get them so that a good cowboy could stay on them. Even then, there were those that would "bog" their heads at the least provocation, and mostly when there was a cow or calf cutting away from the herd, or the rope had just settled over a big cow's horns.

Yes, registered stallions have added much to the horses of the West and Southwest, and they include Thoroughbreds, Morgans, Quarter Horses and Arabians.

Snooper Gives A Helping Hand
formulated by the Federal government as a part of our armed forces.

The Army Remount has something over 800 stallions standing in different parts of the United States for the benefit of the public and these stallions can be bred to for a nominal fee. These stallions are mostly Thoroughbreds, with a few Morgans and a smaller number of Arab stallions. This move has undoubtedly done much for the improvement of the general horse population of horses insofar as the quality is concerned and producing horses that are sound enough to perform a definite job when called upon.

The criticism leveled at the so-called "Half Bred" by registered breeders is that if a man can feed a half bred, he can feed a registered horse. It costs no more to feed a good horse than a poor one, and by promoting half bred horses, the demand for registered individuals is being lessened.

This outlook is, however, hardly fair, for without registered horses there can be no half breeds, and when you breed a half bred to a grade horse you have only one-quarter registered blood in the veins of the offspring. One of the advantages of the half bred or the cross bred is that hybrid vigor which oftentimes results. This is true in other types of livestock. Two different breeds of hogs bred to each other produce a hybrid that many times has a faster growing ability and is thereby a better market individual. So it is with horses, the first cross brings out advantages of the registered individual involved in the mating, but when the second cross is used this condition does not seem to continue and there is often a reversion to the original grade types.

It is highly possible then, that the half bred is doing a great deal for the development of registered horses, and certainly the registered stallions will sire more colts. All horsemen have the "itch" to sometime own "the very best" and most times this urge brings them ultimately to registered horses. Owners of registered horses would certainly not change for half breeds, so the indications are that by raising the average level of the horse population in the United States to half bred, we will be paving the way for the day when registered horses will hold full sway, and the only difference in horses will be within the recognized breeds.—Bill Smale.

By Amber Dunkerley

February 15, 1943
THE SPIRIT OF WILL JAMES
By REV. FORREST W. WERTS
First Methodist Church, Billings, Mont.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following eulogy of the late Will James, cowboy author and artist, was given by Rev. Werts recently at Billings on the occasion of the scattering of the artist's ashes from a plane flying over Montana range country he knew and depicted for others in his writings and pictures.

There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart even though in tangency to others by the common pursuits by which the fates propinquize us, and who, because of some special endowment, so stud the sky with stars that others may have visions in the darkest moments of the night.

Of such is Will James. You are here to honor him, while the ashes that once were animated by his animating spirit are scattered to the winds to become again a part of the good earth. You have a common tie with him in your love of saddle leather. His soul has gone to roam the ranges of the eternal while his art sings to lead those who love the West toward unforgetfulness. That which he created knows no death and only as those who come to know the souls of those who conquered the West shall they come to live anew in simulation the glory that belongs to those who dared the bronc, endured the hardships, and lived the life of thrilling freedom.

In my youth I knew, personally, Charles M. Russell, the great artist of Northern Montana. He fascinated me with his uniqueness. He, too, was an artist and artist clay is not common mud. His horse was part of him and his head sash that he wore at his belt was romance to my youthful imagination. Then I came to Billings and met Will James, another painter of the land of my native soil and a writer of even greater dimensions. You see, my early life was tangent to the men of the saddle; those riders of the sage and buckbrush; those wranglers of the cattle herds, those men and women of the yesteryears, who made life for me, beautiful with color. My own father-in-law has been in the saddle in Montana for more than 60 years and he is one of the finest men I have ever known. It is just the fact that I was born among them—married into one of their families, that these real riders I know, and so I speak about Will James.

We pay our tributes never to the one to whom we wish to bear honor. We pay all our tributes to ourselves, always, but we never so know it. When some one comes along and puts into poetry or prose, into pen and ink or crayon, or into pigment on a bit of canvas, the words or pictures we'd like to paint—when they have done the things we'd like to do—we pay our homage to them. They epitomize the passions of our own desires and we reflect in them our own frustrations. We know more about ourselves when we know the folk we glorify for that which they have done.

Will James dramatized the coveted hope of all who would like to endure the tedious and the arduous labors of whipping into shape those contributive forces and factors which make for life's abundance.

Will James has left a heritage of lore; in picture and in printed word, in letters many, sufficient to give color to our time for all time. He painted for us the West with the glory of its sunrise and the beauty of its sunset and lived through the time between without missing the shades and shadows.

No one who loved the ruggedness of
real riding, the uncertain seat astride a twisting, pitching bronc, the flow of tail and mane amidst the passing winds, the feel of questioned security as hoof beats uncertain sod; the thrill of the rope, the strain of the pull; the thrill of it all will remember, some of you, that Will real riding, the uncertain seat astride a twisting, pitching bronc, the flow of tail within our very life he portrayed.

Some years ago at the rodeo there was a horse called "Will James." You will remember, some of you, that Will James the artist rode, out of the chute and through to the whistle, on Will James, the horse. I sat on the top railing of the chute that day. I saw Will James ride Will James. That Will James that was horse flesh was no less an artist at presenting, depicted for us that strange duality of body and mind and through to the whistle, on Will James the artist rode, out of the chute James, the horse. I sat on the top railing of the chute that day. I saw Will James ride Will James. That Will James that was horse flesh was no less an artist at the bucking business than was Will James, the artist, that was atop of him. And Will James, the artist of word and brush, astride Will James the artist at pitching, depicted for us that strange something we all realize, sometimes, within our very selves, the duality of our individuality. Our spirits ride our bodies of flesh. And so Will James, the artist, rode Will James, the genius, to turn out a generous amount of work, in books, in pictures, letters. And now Will James, that genius and that artist, who rode Will James, the man, have stopped for the last whistle. The work of the genius lives, on earth and the soul of the man, some do believe, lives on—possibly sketching at eventide new sunsets for the day that is done. And you, who stand to see his ashes float to the earth, look out and beyond the world of things, to the soul that makes things significant, and pay our tributes in our dedications to keep and protect the land wherein such art challenges the creative artist.

---

**Lakelure Arabians Now Share Medina Ranch with Herefords**

Due to an error, name of the dam of Sadan, registered Arabian stallion at Lakelure Arabian Stud, Medina, Wash., was misspelled in the Lakelure advertisement which appeared in the January stallion issue of Western Livestock Journal.

Sadan's dam is Saba, No. 473, and not Sabo, as it was spelled in the January magazine.

A small herd of Hereford cattle has now been added at the Medina ranch. The horses are reported to have come through the recent cold spell there in good condition. Manager C. E. (Buck) Logan reports some promising youngsters among the colt crop.

---

**The English traits of reserve and understatement sometimes combine to produce rare results.**

"I heard you buried your wife last week," another member observed sympathetically to Lord Chumley at his club.

"Had to," he replied. "Dead, you know."

**Spitler Leading Breeder**

Worden M. Spitler, Bloomville, Ohio, former president of the Percheron Horse Association of America, has been named Achievement Breeder for 1942, the highest honor that can be awarded to any breeder by the Association. He is the third man from Ohio so honored and is the eighth breeder to have his picture hung in the Hall of Fame at the Association headquarters. He was president of the Percheron Association in 1938.

---

**Breed to a top show stallion**

**Hi Hope Mac**

9 Years . . . Jet Black . . . 15.3 Hands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silver Mac</th>
<th>Dapple</th>
<th>Roxie Daisy</th>
<th>Dapple Beauty</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McDonald Majesty</td>
<td>My McDonald</td>
<td>Rex Peavine</td>
<td>Highland Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Lady Coe)</td>
<td>(Minnie)</td>
<td>(Rex McDonald)</td>
<td>(Black Beauty)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fee Private

Hi Hope Mac won the $500 Stallion Stake at the 1942 Burbank Horse Show, was reserve champion stallion at the Grand National in San Francisco in 1941, and during the '41 season was shown seven times, winning five blues and two seconds. He is a handsome black with small fox ears, strong bone and good action all around. Through the spring months he will hold court to approved mares.

*For Further Information Write ROD CAMPBELL, Owner*

**HI HOPE FARM**

5405 Kester Ave.  Phone State 50761  Van Nuys, Calif.

February 15, 1943
FOR SALE

25 Standardbred
Brood Mares
and their expected foals.

25 One, Two and
Three-year-olds
entered in California futurities.

6 Saddle Horses
Four and five-year-olds

20 1,700 pound
Work Horses

All priced reasonably,
as I have sold my Dry
Creek Ranch and must
sell all my horses.

I. L. Borden
617 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, Calif.

MARE’S MILK
vs.
COW’S MILK
IN FEEDING FOALS

By DR. H. F. CAPPER
Of Copper Laboratories

I F YOUR broodmare has not yet foaled,
she possibly will within the next few
weeks; therefore extra thought should
be given the task she has before her.

It is assumed your mare has received
properly balanced and ample feed while
carrying the foal and that she is in good
physical condition to supply the milk
necessary for proper nourishment of the
foal.

During the first few weeks of life, a
foal is entirely dependent for food upon
the milk of its mother. It is true that in
about 30 days after birth the foal begins
to nibble at food, but broadly speaking,
it cannot develop upon the food it will
naturally eat later, after it is several
months old, if the mare’s milk should be
taken away from it at that time. This
dependency upon mare’s milk continues
until the weaning time, which is about
six months after birth. Then there is
generally a slowing up period after
weaning, wherein the foal seems to “go
back” or at least does not continue to
grow like it did while with its mother.

This period is due to a readjustment in
the digestive tract which the body has
to go through so that the food elements
so necessary to proper growth can be
assimilated from the new source of food
supply since the milk has been taken
away.

Since the milk makes it possible for
the foal’s greatest growth while using it,
it is wise to understand the composition
of mare’s milk:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Holstein</th>
<th>Jersey</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>87.94</td>
<td>87.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fats</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total solids</td>
<td>10.96</td>
<td>9.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total solids not fat</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>9.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>0.052-0.127</td>
<td>0.052-0.127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>0.032-0.139</td>
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For comparison, the following is an
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Jersey milk:

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SABUESO

This is one of the outstanding
Thoroughbred stallions in the United
States. A great race horse, and one
that should cross to strong advan-
tage with Quarter mares.

Sabueso 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
miles and mile and one half.

Service Fee $50 with one free return
within 60 days.

Mares boarded at ranch
$35 per month.

Ed. Wright Stables
Riverside  California
PHONE 2720

Devil Dust No. 1088
Reg. American Quarter Stallion
Sired by Cuter by Hiram Baker horse and
out of Shoe Heart mare. Cuter is a half
brother to Del Rio Joe, grand champion at
Stamford Show 1941. Devil Dust is a sered
and was bred by Dwain E. Hughes at San
Angelo, Texas. He was foaled April 10,
1939. This last season Devil Dust proved
himself valuable as a colt racing horse.

FEE $25 with return privilege
Perry Cotton
Box 63  Alpaugh, Calif.

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Service Fee $50 with one free return
within 60 days.

Mares boarded at ranch
$35 per month.

Ed. Wright Stables
Riverside  California
PHONE 2720

AT STUD . . .
Registered Missouri Jack
FEE $20 at time of service.

RANCHO ORO PRIMERO
17431 BEACH DRIVE  SAN FERNANDO, CALIF.
PHONE GRANADA 661

WARTIME MODEL
NOCONA
BOOTS

On to
Victory!

You can still have the foot comfort and
long service of Nocona Cowboy Boots.
In keeping with Uncle Sam’s regula-
tion we are making Nocona Boots with
plain tops and little stitching—but
each boot has the same foot made over
the same last as always. Nocona Boot
quality is being maintained.

Production demands are
heavy. You can help by mak-
ing your boots last longer.

NOCONA BOOT COMPANY
Enid Justin, President  Nocona, Texas

Page 88

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
The ARABIAN Horse

As breeders of livestock are all interested in the question of heredity, they might be interested in a copy of the latest Arabian Horse Club Journal. This deals with a species of animal whose breeding has been kept pure for thousands of years—so pure that it is impossible to differentiate even today between the animals raised in localities widely separated, such as England, Poland, Egypt, South America, Arabia, and the United States. Inter-spersed with interesting horse pictures and articles from abroad, the Journal makes a desirable addition to any breeder's library. Copies can be secured by sending $1.00 each to . . .

ALFRED R. WATT, Secretary-Treasurer
THE ARABIAN HORSE CLUB OF AMERICA
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

Arabian Horses

Raised and conditioned at
HIGH ALTITUDES
The Van Vleet Arabian Stud
820 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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 89
Ranch located on U.S. Highway 40, approxi-
mately 21 miles northeast of San Francisco.

"PALOMINO Horses"

Is a monthly publication devoted exclusively to Palominos. For sample copy, and other literature about the Golden Horse, send 10c to—
PALOMINO HORSE BREEDERS OF AMERICA, INC.
BOX 79 MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

February 15, 1943

culture, Washington, D. C., wherein it says, "Milk with high fat frequently prove to be poor nourishment for foals."

At this point, a word for proper nutrition for the mare should be made. Most feeders, trying to keep their mares fat for nursing a foal, give them feeds that are too high in fat content and this is passed on to the foal. This usually makes the foal sick. They just can't digest too much fat and will many times develop a form of dysentery, which is very hard on the foal.

On testing this theory out, I have made formulas which when fed showed a fat content in the mare's milk of only six-tenths of one per cent, and the foal was never sick a moment and was a beautifully developed animal.

Another important thing in mare's milk is the protein and calcium-phos-
phorus content. Protein makes muscle and calcium makes bones. You can't get too much of these all-important building materials, but they cannot be obtained from oats or barley alone. A completely balanced diet composed of multiple ingredients, all in their natural form, is the best and only way your foal is going to get the vital elements it must have to obtain its optimum growth.

A word about the quantity of milk produced by a broodmare in 24 hours is very interesting. In properly conducted tests it was found the daily yield of draft mares was from 26 to 77 lbs. Mare's weighs about 8.5 lbs. per gallon. This makes approximately from three to nine gallons of milk per day. Remember, this is the amount from a broodmare, not a dairy cow. What price a dairyman would pay for a nine-gallon cow! The reason we usually do not realize this fact is because the mare does not carry the udder a cow does since the foal is nursing her many times per day and it does not show. Naturally, lighter breeds of mares are not so heavy milkers, but the amount is possibly in direct proportion to their weight.

I am sure you realize now the importance of properly feeding your brood-
mares. If you don't care enough for your broodmares to feed them with the best feeds available, you can hardly expect each of them to raise a fine colt for you, for even though the mare will try to do her best, she has to have material to work with. Remember—if your horses are worth keeping, they are worth feeding properly.

- Jack Dinneen has been having a good deal of interest in horses expressed by horsemen of his area, and he says that there is more interest in buying horses now than in some time. Stock horses and pleasure horses are the or-
der of the day now, he states, but there is every evidence that interest in show horses, hunters and jumpers will be strong again after the war and oppor-
tunities for shows will be numerous.

An Error

Through an error we neglected to state that reproduction of the woodcut of the power sweep shown in the January issue was through the courtesy of the J. I. Case Company, makers of farm equip-

OFFERING
Registered
Palominos
Arabians
Morgans
Reasonably Priced
L. C. Smith
Redding California

SANAD
Stallions at Stud
SANAD — No. 761 A.H.C. by Hanad
SAHIBY — No. 1549 A.H.C. by Sanad
HATISHU — (Steeldust)

FOR SALE
Colts by Hatishu now available . . . including some golden yearling stud colt.

C. E. (Buck) Logan, Mgr.

Lakelure Arabian Stud
Medina (near Seattle), Washington

THE AL RAY
HOLSTER LATCH

Holds your gun safe and secure without flap or strap and affords a per-
fectly natural lighting draw with frontier, double action or automatic all

hold your gun safe and secure without flap or strap and affords a per-
fectedly natural lighting draw with frontier, double action or automatic all
any make from either hip or side.
Right or left hand.
A lifetime of depend-
able service. Mailed post
paid on receipt of $1.00 plus tax in California with full instruc-
tions for installing in your holder.

See your local dealer or order direct from.
AL RAY
P. O. BOX 375, VAN NUYS, CALIF.
TRAILS PROPOSED

Bill Introduced in California Legislature for Trail Network

Possibility of a statewide chain of bridle trails to be built and maintained under state authority and with state funds, is visualized by horsemen of California, following the introduction of a bill in the state legislature relating to bridle trails and equestrian safety zones.

The bill, introduced by State Senator Jack B. Tenney, was drawn up by the California Trails Conference, of Los Angeles, following an organization meeting last October at Eaton's Rancho, on Ventura Blvd.

With wartime transportation facilities crowded, cattlemen and sheeplemen of California, who have had difficulty in moving their stock to market, may also find particular interest in the bill. Although in its present form the act aims exclusively at providing recreational facilities for horsemen, it would have great practical importance if proposed trails were made available for the movement of livestock and stockmen would be given representation on the trail commission to be set up under the bill.

Such a move would aid greatly the war effort by connecting outfitting livestock ranches with main highways and allowing stockmen to drive their animals to central pick-up points. This would greatly relieve traffic on short hauls, would facilitate the movement of meat animals to market and would save tires and gasoline for livestock trucks.

The bill declares the necessity for a series of bridle trails to completely cross the state, from north to south and from east to west, making possible horseback vacation trips and passing through national parks, national forests and other scenic spots. If passed, it would create a permanent California Trail Commission of five members, appointed by the governor from names submitted by horseowners' associations and riding clubs. An advisory committee, composed of officers of horseowners' associations, riding clubs and riding academies would cooperate with this commission.

Funds would be provided out of the general fund of the state for the construction of trails, to be handled by the state highway department. These rails would then be maintained by the state park department and would be open to the public without charge.

The commission would be empowered to build or rent corrals, camps and overnight rest stations along the trail routes. No motor vehicles would be allowed on the trails and safety crossings, underpasses, etc. would be arranged where trails cross motor thoroughfares.

If enacted, the bill will provide horseback trails in California second to none in the nation, it is understood.

New Officers

Jo Wald was elected president of the Bit and Bridle Club of Los Angeles, Calif., at their annual election of officers held in January. Olga Lien Otto was made vice-president, Otto Beideman, secretary, and Bernice Brown was made treasurer. These officers will carry on the activities of the organization through 1948 which promises to be eventful.

In spite of fears of sabotage, fire losses in the commercially operated forests of the Pacific Coast area were materially reduced in 1942, compared to 1941.

King's Genius Purchased by Texan for Houston Ranch

One of the truly great individuals of the American Saddle Horse breed moved closer to the West recently when King's Genius $500 was purchased by Clifford Moore, of Pine Lake Farm, Houston, Texas.

King's Genius was bought from Roger L. Selby, of Portsmouth, Ohio. In the same transaction, Mr. Moores purchased a number of outstanding mares, sired by stallions representing some of the most popular American Saddle Horse bloodlines.

King's Genius was the champion five-gaited show stallion in 1931, 1932 and 1933, demonstrating the extent to which he has made the best of the heritage of prize winning blood in his veins. He is by Bourbon King 1788 and out of the noted matron Princess Eugenia 6558. Bourbon King was by Bourbon Chief 976, by Harrison Chief 1606, by Clark Chief 89, by Mambrino Chief 11. Bourbon King's dam was Annie C. 305, by King 2196, by Harrison Chief.

On his dam's side, King's Genius is a grandson of Chester Peavine 1814 by Rex Peavine. The sire of Princess Eugenia was out of Miss Madison 4685, by Chester Dare 10, by Black Squirrel 58, and his second dam daughter of Peavine 85, the sire of Daisy 2nd, the dam of Rex Peavine.

King's Genius was bred by A. G. Jones & Son, of North Middletown, Ky., the owner of famed Bourbon King and breeder of many champions. He was purchased by J. E. Kuhn, of Greensburg, Pa., and was shown by Charles L. and George Bennett. In 1928, he was bought by Charles C. Fisher of Dixiana Farm, Lexington, Ky. In 1931 he won the 8500000 stallion stake at the Kentuckty State Fair. He won the stallion stake later the same year at the American Royal.

In the summer of 1932 he was bought by Miss Mary Fiers, of Oklahoma City, and later purchased by Mr. Selby, under whose ownership he continued to win at shows such as the Ohio and Kentucky state fairs and the American Royal.

He was retired to the stud after 1933 when he had five straight victories in the stallion class and four in the grand championship at the Chicago International, four stallions and three grand championship victories at the Ohio State Fair, two each in each division at the Cincinnati Riding Club Show, two stallion wins at South Shore Country Club in Chicago, two at Dayton, Pa., two stallion championships at the Kentucky State Fair and two at the American Royal at Kansas City.

For Sale $350

Registered Morgan Filly

"Wendy" No. 05699

Coming Two-Year-Old

Red Chestnut — 15 hands — 680 lbs. Granddaughter of Linsley and Jubilee King.

Munson's, Inc. 1738 Fairgrove Ave.

Baldwin Park, Calif.

Page 90
Tucson Horse Show
And Speed Trials

Under the sponsorship of the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders' Association and the Tucson Livestock Show Committee, a horse show and group of races will be held at the Hacienda Moltacqua on Sunday, Feb. 21. Particular emphasis is being placed on cow horses, saddle and driving horse classes for recreation and the conservation of rubber.

Due to war conditions the show will be much simplified this year to the other shows at Tucson which draw horsemen and cattlemen from all over the western country. However, the rules will be the same this year as in the past.

Horse show classes will consist of the following, with alterations in events necessary to meet the needs of type of horses being shown: Cow horse stallions, foals of 1940 or older, model cow horse mares, foals of 1941 or older, foals of 1942, working cow horse, western saddle horse, road hack, children's ponies, buggy horses, and champion cow horse. In the above classes there will be no cash awards and no entry fees, but ribbons will be awarded to the first four placings.

The speed trials to be held on Sunday, Feb. 21, will consist of the following races: ½ mile for cow horse stallions under stock saddles, ½ mile for Arizona-bred cow horses, 300 yard speed stake, ¼ mile for foals of 1940, ½ mile for champion Quarter stallion, ½ mile open, ¾ mile open.

Races scheduled for Monday, Feb. 22, follow: ½ mile for foals of 1941, ¾ mile for rope horses, 350 yard speed stake, ¼ mile for mares and geldings, ¼ mile for Arizona-bred stallions, ¾ furlong open and the championship ¼ mile, with an entry fee of $100, with $100 purse guaranteed for each horse entered, up to 4.

Sabueso, Alias Sabneso
Sabueso, the Thoroughbred stallion at Ed Wright's Training Stable, Riverside, Calif., has never been a backward horse, and it was through no fault of his that part of his name got turned around in the January issue of this magazine. A little matter of an upside-down "u" gave him the name of Sabneso in the advertisement on him. Printers have now set him straight.

New Barn, Track and Show
Ring for Hi Hope Farm

The mere matter of having his name misspelled in the January stallion issue doesn't bother Rod Campbell, of Van Nuys, Calif., well known to western horsemen whether he is called by his right name or mistakenly labeled "Rog" as happened in the January magazine.

Mr. Campbell is launching an ambitious building program at his Hi Hope Farm in San Fernando Valley. First on the program is the construction of a seven-stall barn, modern in every respect, now nearing completion. Plans also call for an outdoor track and show ring for the exercising and training of the Campbell stable of show horses.

Featured stallion at the farm is Hi Hope Mac, well known show stallion. He is by Silver Mac, by McDonald Majesty and out of Rexie Daisy, by Rex Peavine.

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.

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JACK DINNEEN, Owner
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BURBANK, CALIF.

Death of BILLY THE KID

By John W. Poe

John W. Poe, Sheriff Pat Garrett's deputy, clears up the mystery which has hung over the death of the famous outlaw. Price $1.25.

Book Department
Western Livestock Journal
Seattle News
By DAN BEKINS

Seattle Sheriff's Posse is gradually making progress. It was formed a little more than a year ago; has 42 members. Seven of these have been called to the colors.

Most of the members have received the advanced, as well as the standard, course in First Aid work, and carry the emblems on their uniforms. Now they are receiving instructions in the art of Jiu Jitsu. They will receive target practice twice a month during the summer months.

Many Palomino horses are now used in the posse. There are 16 available now. Ten is the most that have been used in the drill team at one time. We are striving to obtain an all-Palomino drill team, with extras. Not satisfied with this, a further deep-rooted ambition exists to have a 16-horse, all-Palomino Esquireville Team.

The Seattle Sheriff's Posse intends to sponsor a "None Better" combination Horse Show, Rodeo, and 4-H Club show sometime next August. This will be a grand entertainment; there will be huge prizes for all events and worlds of keen competition. This show will be held at the Civic Auditorium. All show events will be held in the outdoor arena. Seating capacity is 15,000. Horses will be stabled on the first floor of the Auditorium, room for 500.

Seattle intends to be a modest host to all comers. Everybody will be satisfied. Seattle wishes to be honored, redeemed and respected. We expect patronage especially from the Pacific Coast states, including the state of British Columbia, but we invite the nation.

In a small way Seattle put on a few nice horse shows last fall. English events and western were evenly mixed. All riding academies cooperated 100%. Private owners participated fully and were welcome.

A unique feature of the last show was the prizes awarded in the light and heavy stock horse class. To the winners were given the privilege in the light stock horse class, and Perry Tripp, of the Seattle Police Department, was the lucky man in the heavy stock horse class.

An early morning in November was selected as the date to award these prizes. In the course of about two hours the party succeeded in stalking and shooting four nice blacktail deer. It has been reported that they were pretty nice eating. The fact that each deer was shot in the head and killed instantly testifies that the hunters were good shots as well as big shots.

The Bekins' farm consists of about 53 acres, half bottom pasture land with Maple Creek running diagonally through it. The other half consists of woods and typical western undergrowth, natural surroundings for deer.

Last year the little herd of blacktails consisted of one buck and five does. They raised eight fawns. Next season there

Show Horses

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M. R. Snodgrass
105 Main Street
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FOR:
SPRAINS BRUISES MUSCULAR SORENESS
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S. B. KITCHEL, Coldwater, Mich.
Meet the challenge of Wartime Problems During this 1943 Breeding Reason

The need for more wartime food has created an urgent demand for stock and utility horses on farms and ranches of the West. Spring breeding season this year has taken on a new patriotic and economic importance.

Owners of pleasure horses, show stock and racing horses are breeding their mares to meet demands of the post-war period.

ADVERTISE YOUR STALLION Spring Breeders Issue March 15

More than 20,000 copies of this annual issue will go to horsemen and stockmen of the West. Wartime travel restrictions prevent them from coming to see your stallion. They depend upon your advertisement in Western Livestock Journal to tell them the breeding of your horse, what kind of colts he sires, what he looks like.

LET HORSEMAN KNOW ABOUT YOUR STALLION

Now is the time to insure a full book of mares which will produce colts of advantage to your stallion. Be sure your horse is represented with advertising in Western Livestock Journal, send photos, news of your breeding farm, and an idea of what you wish to say in the advertisement to the Horse Editor. Write for free descriptive folder giving rates.

FORMS CLOSE MARCH 8 . . . address . . .

Horse Department

Western Livestock Journal UNION STOCK YARDS Los Angeles

![Trained horse owned by Pete DeDen of Lynwood, Calif. This horse is a former racehorse which has been retired. He has won in all three of the major races in the country.]

Trained horse owned by Pete DeDen of Lynwood, Calif. Mr. DeDen is a barber and in his spare time, which is particularly limited now, he takes a few moments to continue the education of his horse which is entirely "home trained."

will probably be eight or 10 more. They have the run of the entire farm, along with Palomino horses and a few cattle. The fawns are usually born in May, although they are seldom seen until August or September. In fact, it often happens, when someone wants to show off the deer, none can be found no matter how carefully a search is made. By the way, wild waterfowl and ornamental pheasants constitute the balance of the family.

- Rancho Diamond-3 Alamo Stallions Draw Early Bookings

Early bookings of mares are attesting to the popularity of stallions standing at service this spring at the Rancho Diamond Three Alamo, training stable and breeding farm operated by A. R. Hutchins and managed by Charles Travis at Van Nuys, Calif.

Seven stallions representing four breeds of horses are being featured at the ranch, having been brought there to stand because of its central location and availability to horsemen, thereby enabling them to get their mares to the stallions with a minimum of travel.

Two American Saddlebred stallions at Rancho Alamo are April Chief, by Heron Chief, owned by Mrs. Mary Briggs; and Rex Franklin, by Thibaut Chief, owned by Mr. Travis.

Representing bloodlines that have been proven on the racetracks are three Thoroughbred stallions, all the property of Earl Sandusky. They are Green-Mark Lad, by Dominant; The Nut, by Mad Hatter; and Zamboango, by Richfield.

Horse owners who wish to breed mares to a Standardbred stallion will find Paramount, by Peter the Brewer, property of W. E. Chisholm. Those who seek a Palomino to breed to may choose the service of Comet, by Cheppy, owned by Garry Del-lilo.

The census taker was inquiring of the mountaineer how many children he had.

"Four," was the answer, "and by gosh that's all I'm going to have."

"Why?" asked the census taker.

"I just read in this here almanac that every fifth child born in the world is a Chinaman."
Livingston Poland-Chinas

PORK PRODUCTION

Balanced Diet...Large Litters...Healthy Pigs

By W. M. BEESON
Professor of Animal Husbandry
University of Idaho, Moscow

S

wine producers are faced with a real task of producing 25% more pigs than raised in Idaho in 1942. Feeding a well balanced ration to the brood sow during gestation and lactation will aid materially in increasing the number of healthy pigs farrowed in the spring. Now is the time to check up on the sow ration and see that it contains the following ingredients: Grain, animal protein, alfalfa hay, calcium supplement and salt.

Including larger amounts of good quality (green, leafy and fine stemmed) ground alfalfa in brood sow rations will prevent a lot of nutritional deficiencies that often occur when rations are not balanced properly with bulky feeds, animal protein and minerals. Ground alfalfa may compose from 15% to 35% of the grain mixture. Alfalfa adds high quality protein, vitamins, some minerals and the extra bulk tends to keep the sows in a thrifty condition.

Feeding large quantities of alfalfa just before and after farrowing keeps the ration laxative and tends to reduce farrowing troubles to a minimum and increase milk production. Sows fed on rations containing 15% or more of ground alfalfa in the grain mixture usually produce thriftier pigs which are heavier at weaning.

Ground alfalfa alone will not balance a grain ration. In addition the sows should receive 2% to 3% of meat meal or fish meal or one to two gallons of skim milk or buttermilk per head daily. The sows should either be given free access to a mineral mixture of two parts of oyster shell and one part of iodized salt or add 1.0% of the mineral mixture to the grain ration.

Remember it pays to balance the brood sow’s diet. Give her what she needs to produce more pork for the armed forces. See that all rations contain grain, ground alfalfa, animal protein, calcium supplement and iodized salt.

Does it pay to market hogs at heavier weights? The economics of this question will have to be answered by each individual hog producer, because of the broad range in feed and market conditions. However, there are certain fundamental principles involving feed requirements at various weights, which may serve as a helpful guide in answering this question.

Numerous feeding investigations have conclusively shown that the amount of feed required to produce a unit of gain in live weight increases with age. In other words, the cost of gains increases as the pig becomes heavier. Two of the principal reasons for this change in efficiency of gains are (1) at a younger age the gains of the pigs are made up of a higher percentage of water and (2) the young pig consumes a larger amount of feed in proportion to its live weight, thus a larger proportion of the feed is used for an increase in body fat and less for maintenance. In clarification of the first reason it should be stated that it requires considerable more food to produce a pound of fat than a pound of muscle tissue.

The figures presented in this table give the variation in feed requirement and cost per pound of pork produced at various weights. In attempting to arrive at an average feed cost, wheat was priced at 91 cents per hundred plus $1.00 per ton for processing, making a total of $32.00 per ton, and meat meal was figured at $4.00 per cwt. Idaho feeding tests have determined that where pigs are given free access to meat meal and a grain mixture (including ground alfalfa 5%, oyster shell 1%, and salt 5%) that they need 375 lbs. of grain and 25 lbs. of meat meal to make 100 lbs. of gain. Using this ratio of grain to meat meal, the cost of a pound of gain was $6.00 in the above amounts to seven cents per pound. The cost of a pound of this feed mixture is 1.1 cents. Thus if you are feeding balanced rations and selling the sow, labor, equipment, marketing cost, interest on investment, death loss, etc.

At the present time there exists a very favorable relationship between the price of pork and wheat, even when hogs are fed to a weight of 240 to 250 lbs.

The data presented are based on feeding balanced rations under proper management practices. Significant increases in feed requirements per unit of gain may be expected, when hogs are fed on unbalanced rations.

One of the principal questions before the hog producer today is how to reduce the amount of corn in the all meat meal, fish meal and milk by-products required to balance hog rations. There is a shortage of protein supplements because the importations of fish meal and animal by-products, formerly large, have increased. The demand for milk by-products for vegetable protein supplements, such as linseed and soybean meal, is unprecedented. While the production of soybeans and of peanuts were practically double those of last year, their processing facilities have been inadequate to supply these oil meals as fast as needed. A few helpful suggestions to balance rations will be of the minimum of animal protein follow.

1. Use more ground alfalfa: Although high quality alfalfa is not a protein supplement, it provides a limited amount of high quality protein plus vitamins and some minerals. Alfalfa should be ground and mixed with grain. Only small quantities of ground hay is self-fed in a rack, especially if the hogs are being full-fed on grain.

Fattening rations should contain from 5% to 10% of ground alfalfa and brood sow rations 3% to 5%.

2. Self-feed protein mixtures: Consider...
erable saving may be made in the amount of protein fed by self-feeding a mixture of 50 lbs. of meat meal, 25 lbs. linseed, soybean or pea meal, 25 lbs. ground alfalfa. Growing hogs are “food wise” and will eat only enough protein supplement to balance their diet for the most rapid and economical gains. For brood sows this mixture should be fed as 5% of the grain mixture, with the further addition of 15% to 35% of ground alfalfa, 1% of ground oyster shell and 1/2% to 1/2% of iodized salt.

3. Use more pasture: Each acre of good legume pasture will save about 500 lbs. of protein supplement and 1000 lbs. of grain. Hogs require one-half as much protein on pasture as in dry lot and vegetable protein, such as linseed meal, soybean meal and peas are utilized to a better advantage on pasture than in dry lot. Plan now for ample spring and summer hog pasture.

4. Use milk by-products: Skim milk and buttermilk are unsurpassed as a protein supplement for hogs. Milk by-products may replace meat meal or fish meal in a ration. In dry lot fattening hogs should be fed from three-quarters to one gallon of skim milk or buttermilk per head daily, and for pregnant sows allow one gallon daily per 200 lbs. of live weight.

Hog is a protein supplement of excellent quality but has about half the value of skim milk. It is especially well adapted as a feed for older hogs. Whey gives better results with younger pigs when supplemented with some other protein feed.

Hog News from Livingston Ranch

Repairing a typographical error in the December Monthly, with regard to sale made by the Livingston Poland Ranch at San Miguel, Calif., the transaction included six boars for the Relocation Center at Tule Lake, Calif. This purchase was directed through the San Francisco office by Walter Emrick, formerly of the Kern County Union High School staff at Bakersfield.

Manager Buckland reports that he has delivered to the Stockton State Hospital the second lot of 50 bred gilts sold to that institution within six months. Drafts like this and others in smaller lots are depleting the supply of bred gilts available from this herd. Same is true with service-age boars. This despite the fact that more than 500 were raised in the spring crop.

Future farmer Gayle D. Jones of Bakersfield has purchased six bred gilts and a herd boar for his ranch near Greenfield. The gilts are as good as the herd affords. The boar, known as The Governor, was brought out from Wisconsin by Manager Buckland, one of the two sons of The Boss purchased for use in the Livingston herd.

A fall gilt by Grand Knight has been bought by Chas. H. Kinsel & Son of Lindsay. A breed gilt of the same quality has gone to the Monache herd of Rolla L. Bishop at Porterville. Twelve fall gilts have gone to Francis R. Dabney of Los Olivos. Twenty-five fall gilts and two fall boars have been sold to Lucius F. Chase, also of Los Olivos. James Hantgin, Farmer from Ojai, got two bred gilts and a fall boar.


84 Berkshires Sold

During the year of 1942, 84 registered Berkshires were sold by Hacienda Berkshires, owned by A. H. Simons of Chino, Calif. They were purchased by breeders in many parts of the western country, using the blood to develop new crosses in their herds and for the establishment of new foundation herds.

This number places the establishment first in California and 24th in the nation in ranking Berkshire sales for the year.

Sales during January were to the following: Delbert Valla, Whittier, and Lloyd Forster, Kerkwood, Ore., each taking a full son of Lynnwood Eventuation Prince, a son of a record herd sire. R. J. Huebner of Pomona and H. M. Via of Baldwin Park each bought a fall boar by Hacienda Henri 2d, first prize senior boar at Sacramento in 1941 and now in service at the C & B Ranch of Ontario, Calif. Bob Faires of Glendale purchased five bred gilts and G. A. Garnier of Pueblo took a choice gilt out of a Record of Merit sow bred to Hacienda’s AAA boar, Hacienda Masterpiece.

Egg production in 1942 is estimated at four billion dozen. With more layers on farms, it is thought that production in 1943 may be raised by 6%.

“You have not made a successful wool sale unless both parties are satisfied,” says J. F. Wilson.

Southern California State Berkshire Association

In order to standardize quality in Berkshires, we are grading our herds under the Pig Classification Program.

WHERE CLASSIFIED BERKSHELLS MAY BE BOUGHT:

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GLENN LIVINGSTON, Chinon and Polmetto, Chino

S. C. OERTLY, Euclid and Lomporn, Garden Grove

A. H. SIMONS, Hacienda Berkshires

East End S. of Chino Ave., Chino

H. F. STANDEPER, Stan Berk Ranch, Mira Loma

E. B. SUTTON, Premier Herd, 2036 Rongevig Dr., Glendale

A. H. Simons, Secretary, Chino, California, Phone 5581

This is the Governor, Wisconsin-bred junior sire in pig form, used on sows and gilts from Kern County Union High School herd and the Livingston Ranch. Keep this herd in mind when you need breeding stock with a dash of Eastern blood.

Ranch located 1 ½ miles south of Greenfield. Turn west at the sign on Highway 99. Address all correspondence to:

Gayle D. Jones
310 Houchin Road
Bakersfield, Calif.

THE Porterville Herd of Polands

For Sale: Choice lot of fall boars and gilts at private treaty, the best we have ever produced. These are by BGG’s Defender, Devil Diver and Little Pioneer.

A. D. GLAVES & SON
PORTERVILLE Phone 36-W-1 CALIFORNIA

DUROCS & BERKSHELLS

See my Berkshire offering at the All-Breed sale at Los Angeles, Feb. 20th. Sold out on Duroc gilts so hence no entries. Booking orders on fall gilts to be bred in May.

L. G. McBee
San Juan Bautista, Calif.
Many Hogs Raised, But They Are Being Marketed Late

The estimate for the spring pig crop was revised downward about a million head when the December pig crop was released, said W. O. Fraser, chief of the livestock section, Food Distribution Administration, U.S.D.A., in an address at the midwinter meeting of the National Independent Meat Packers Association. Allowing for increase in the number of hogs kept for breeding, he saw no adequate reason to believe that the estimate for the six-months period was too high.

Mr. Fraser called attention to the fact that hog raisers have increased the weight of hogs materially, but have delayed marketing. The combined slaughter for October and November of last year was two million head short of the estimated marketing, and while December came up to the estimate, it did not pick up any of the deficit of the previous two months. He continued:

"It is entirely probable that a larger percentage of the 1942 spring pig crop than usual will be marketed even beyond March. . . The 1927-28 season, only 41% of the six months total was marketed during the first three months. In that year February was the heaviest month of the winter, and the slaughter in March exceeded that of December."

Production in 1942 has been estimated at 21 billion, 750 million pounds, and the goals for 1943 have been increased by about four billion pounds. Hog raisers have been asked to increase the pig crop by 15% and the average weight of market hogs 10 lbs. per head. The survey, Mr. Fraser points out, indicates that the number of head may be reached, which would mean a hog slaughter of 100 million head. The weight increase would mean an average weight of 295 lbs., the heaviest average on record.

The goal for beef and veal production in 1943 will require the slaughter of around 20 million cattle and 10 million calves. This is an increase of two million cattle and about half a million calves. While the cattle slaughter of over 18 million head last year was the largest on record, the number of cattle and calves on farms as of Jan. 1, 1943, will show about a million more than at the same date the previous year.

Not so with sheep and lambs. Slaughter in 1942 is estimated at close to 26 million head, with a large number of ewes, ewe lambs and yearling ewes included. This probably has resulted in a reduction of from two to three million head in the number of sheep on farms the first of the present year.

"Continuation of this high rate of liquidation would be obviously undesirable," said Mr. Fraser, so the slaughter of sheep and lambs has been set at 24 million head this year, a drop of approximately two million head.

The photographer was taking a picture of a father and his college boy son. The photographer suggested that the boy stand with his hand on his father's shoulder.

"More appropriate," suggested the father, "if he stood with his hand in my pocket."
Your announcement in this section will go to over 19,000 subscribers.

**Farms and Ranches**

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Phone: Stanford 7-2065

**Crestview 6-8511**

** hog ranches for profit**

500 A. Level irrigated land, fenced into 17 fields. Fatties good, fencing from 3 wells with shallow lift. Exceptional buildings including owner's $15,000 home. Sold with 175 head of cattle. Good alfalfa, cross-pasture stock which is easy. Best milk in the West flows to Los Angeles and other Southern California cities, from which an ever-flowing stream of the best milk in the West flows to Los Angeles and other Southern California cities, produced from clean herds of cows kept in corral. Sale $6,000 cash for a good young registered steer. 5 1/2 year old. Highest quality. R. R. Gibson, P. O. Box 414, Oldalde, California.

**Dairy Cattle**

SELECT BREEDING STOCK for sale at all times—Guerney and Holstein cattle, Poland China, Duroc and Berkshire pigs. Hampton and South down sheep. Throughout 20 years in breeding better livestock, we have had a reputation for accuracy and integrity which means satisfied customers. We have had 141 cows in the school herd averaged 643 lbs. fat CTA, Kern County, California. Kern County Agricultural Department, Bakersfield, California.

**Golden Glow Guernsey Ranch**

offers for sale at all times: 400 Guernsey cows, some 500 lb. fat records on two-time day milking. Some good show cows also, Mostly Highland Royal Prince and King Master. All good son of Highland Royal Prince is my herd sire, a full brother to the 1941 dairy queen Escalon Royal Lily, Ranch four miles southeast of Ceres on Faith Home Road. J. E. Haines, Rt. 1, Box 762, Ceres, Calif.

**Jacks for Sale**

REGISTERED MAMMOTH JACKS and JENSON CAP TOWNS. R. A. Jenson, 701 Morgan St., Artesia, Kern County. Phone: Artesia 2-7072.

**Employment Wanted**

POSITION WANTED as manager of a live- stock farming enterprise by one who has farmed on his own account for forty years, including cotton. J. V. Hughes, 8092 San Juan St., South Gate, Calif. Phone Lafayette 0666.

**Married Woman**—Horseman, aged 48, wants country ranch or large outfit. Twenty-five years experience. References. A. B. Ryan, 600 South 4th, Laramie, Wyo.

**Experienced Cattleman** wants management position to take over small cattle property. Know market values, range management, feeding and handling of cattle, market forage. Can make money for owner. Have top references. Address Box 258, Western Livestock Journal.

**Ranches for Lease**

400 ACRES LADINO CLOVER. Modesto, Calif. Will rent at cost. Frier general from 3 wells with shallow lift. Demand 1 year's rent in advance or bond. R. W. Diddick, 3522 Crenshaw Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

**Herefords**


**Hogs for Sale**


February 15, 1943

**Horses for Sale**

**FOR SALE**

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**Young Jacks** of serviceable age, sired by Limestone Valley Gold Dust and other well-known stallions.

**Saddle Stallions**—Four and five years old, Excellent breeding.

**The Horse Farm**

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HAMILTON, MO. (PHONE 93)

Address correspondence to Forrest Notter, Mngr.

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is the name of this beautiful 3-year-old chestnut American Saddle Stallion. Reg. No. 190785. Breaking to drive and ride and in training now. Five pointed zool, Wonderful disposition. Available 1942. For sale at $1750 Porta­ thia St., Van Nuys, Calif.

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FOR SALE: Several thousand improved Mexican steers in pastures for sale. 1000 steers crossing out of Mexico every month at going prices. J. McDermott P. O. Box 622 Phoenix, Arizona.

**FOR SALE—One Registered Aberdeen Angus Bull. Two and a half years old. Highest Quality. R. R. Gibson, P. O. Box 414, Oldalde, California.**

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C. R. KAPPFORD

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**The Market Place**

"Where Buyer and Seller Meet"
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