Against a background of Eucalyptus trees are seen a few of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Ed. Biaggini San Jeronimo Ranch at Cayucos, Calif. These cattle are handled under favorable range conditions in one of California's important range cattle counties.
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ORDINARILY these observations are written at least two weeks before the paper goes into the mails. The fact is, the writer prepared what he considered appropriate editorial comments at about the usual time. But things happen too fast these days; there are too many government "officials" making contradictory statements, and there's too much confusion in the livestock, meat and dairy picture for anyone to make any definite statement about much of anything. Government people are just about as confused as anyone else, and it seems that everything they do in efforts to correct mistakes serves to confound confusion.

The leading people in the livestock and meat business met early in the month in Chicago in order to assist the government in correcting the confusion and chaos that exist in meat distribution. Brilliant and experienced men in the meat packing business spent hours of precious time in attending 22 different meetings in order to formulate for the government a program which they, in their long experience, thought might help to "black out" the Black Market, correct inequalities in distribution, guarantee a more stable market, and most important of all, provide sufficient meat for our armed forces, lend-lease and civilians. Then they called in representatives of all producer organizations and 93 different agencies—range men, graziers, farmer-feeders, and hog men and after serious consideration, formulated a plan.

The plan suggested to the government provided for doing away with all quotas, restrictions, and price ceilings, suggesting that point rationing could then control prices. In fact, it was largely along the lines suggested by this writer on this page just a month ago. Assurances were received from men who supposedly are in charge of the government food program that they thought well of the plan. It appeared for a few days, at least, that there was some prospect of a sane, sensible, workable livestock production and meat distribution program.

Presidents of state livestock associations, labor groups, feeder organizations, marketing agencies and meat packers went back home feeling that they had contributed a great deal to the national war effort.

But orders issued by President Roosevelt on the afternoon of April 8th apparently mean that the advice of these practical people is to be given little consideration. Advices from Washington say that "OPA officials said they interpreted the President's directive to mean that ceilings are to be clamped immediately on all farm prices such as livestock, wheat, cotton, etc."

This means greater confusion and chaos in the livestock industry for there is no practical manner in which price ceilings on live animals could be worked out. Everyone who knows the complex nature of the livestock business, the fact that no two animals are just alike and, aside from sales at central markets, weighing conditions vary with every deal. It would take an army of government employees to attempt to grade animals on the hoof, but the trouble is, there aren't very many men who are capable of looking at a critter and...
determining the grade of beef that is under the hide.

But price ceilings on live animals go farther than on animals going into immediate beef channels. In the case of mean price ceilings on stocker and feeder calves, steers, cows and heifers on a grade basis, Where would the ceiling prices be effective? On the ranch of the producer, at a central market, or at the final destination on the grazing ranch or feedlot? What is a fair spread between ceiling prices on feeders and finished animals? No one really knows because one man can put extra pounds of beef on an animal cheaper than another, depending upon the response and quality of the animal, the local conditions, experience and other factors. The efficient feeder might make a great deal of money on an artificial price spread ordained by bureaucratic "economists," perhaps, the present legal structure may be discouraged and a great volume of needed beef would be lost.

It is to be hoped that the industry plan offered by stockmen, farmers, feeders, meat packers and distributors will be given a trial. The essence of the plan is that all restrictions on quotas are eliminated; that no rationing be handled so that civilians may obtain the meat left after the armed forces and Land Lease are taken care of; that land lease purchases be made on the basis of available supplies and inventories built up when supplies are plentiful and purchases lessened during seasonal periods, short supplies; and that such purchases and control of point rationing can be depended upon to control prices and eliminate the "black market." This country needs all of the meat that can be produced during the period of the war and it is doubtful if any measures can be taken that will prevent a gradual rise in livestock and meat prices. The greatest danger confronting consumers and producers alike is that bureaucratic meddling with production and distribution will eventually create such severe shortages that undreamed-of inflation in prices may result.

In order to increase the efficiency of railroad transportation in California, a bill has been offered in the California state legislature to amend Section 6902 of the Labor Code relating to operation and personnel of railroads. Briefly, the bill requires a minimum of two brakemen on every freight train in addition to the engineer, fireman and conductor. From this minimum, the requirements increase as follows: three brakemen for a 50-car train, four for a 76-car train, and an additional brakeman for every 25 cars where the train is operating on a grade of less than 1%; three brakemen for 50 cars and an additional brakeman for every 25 cars, or fraction of 25 greater than 12, on a grade of 1 to 1 1/2%; three brakemen for 50 cars and an additional brakeman for every 15 cars, or fraction of 15 greater than seven cars on a train traveling on a grade in excess of 1 1/2%. This means that as many as five brakemen are found on California trains.

Railroad operators claim that no more than three brakemen are ever necessary and it is the contention of the railroads that two are all that are necessary under average conditions. Bills have been introduced in both the Senate and Assembly of the California legislature to suspend these requirements and permit ease in the operation of their trains with not more than two brakemen during the period of the war emergency.

The amendment is considered necessary by many railroad operators in having the railroads to care for the heavy wartime traffic. This amendment is of particular interest to California stockmen who must depend to such a great degree upon the railroads. Those who wish to cooperate with railroad operators in having the full crew law amended may refer to California Assembly Bill No. 512. Those organizations which have studied the problem feel that the amendment should be passed.

This Issue features Aberdeen-Angus cattle, a naturally hornless breed of black cattle which has become increasingly popular all over the United States. The editors are happy to extend this recognition to the blacks in line with our endeavor to acquaint our readers with the various breeds of livestock. Those who wish to see these cattle and those who would like to acquire Angus breeding stock will find it interesting and worth while to attend the West Coast Aberdeen-Angus show and sale at Galt, Calif., May 2 and 3. Officials of the association, including Secretary W. H. Tomhave, will come to California to attend the sale and confer with western breeders.

College Liked Sons so Well It Borrowed Bull

C. J. Mahoney, who runs a Hereford ranch at Junction City, Ore., writes that a year ago, two sons of Columbia Domino were sold to Oregon State College for use at the experiment station near Astoria. They did so well that now the college wants the use of the bull himself. Arrangements have been made for his use, following a visit from B. W. Redenwald, professor of animal husbandry at the Corvallis school. So now Columbia Domino 2551928 may get a college degree.

Mr. Mahoney says that one of this good sire's sons was sold recently to R. E. Rogers of Creswell for use on a small herd which he is building.

Washington Cattlemen to Meet May 14-15 at Asotin

Definite dates for the annual convention of the Washington Cattleman's Association are announced as May 14 and 15. The convention will be held at Asotin, Wash. Convention headquarters will be the Bullinger Hotel. Lewiston, Idaho. Official convention news and program will appear in the May 4 weekly issue of Western Livestock Journal.

John La Dow, said to be inventor of the first power hay baler in California, died last fall in Los Angeles at the age of 92 years.
DURING the past quarter of a century a great deal of emphasis has been placed on improving the quality of range cattle by the use of purebred bulls. Without question, the great deal of progress has been made. However, in the process, far too little consideration has been given to the part that an ample supply of range forage might play in furthering the ultimate objective of producing both better bred and larger cattle. The net result in the Southwest is that while the majority of range cattle show the characteristic markings of the Hereford breed they tend to be small in both weight and size. This is desirable. Various remedies for this condition have been tried, some range men trying to accomplish it through the use of larger heavier-boned bulls, others perhaps through occasional Shorthorn or other crosses, still others by frequent changes in breeding stock.

These efforts, coupled with careful culling of breeding cows and selection of replacements over the years, have brought about a desirable degree of improvement as evidenced by comparative weights of cows and calves of earlier days with those of the present time. On the desert ranges of the Southwest 25 years back, 700 lbs. was a good average weight for range cows; in fact, 600-lb. cows were commonplace. Average weights of range cows nowadays run close to 825 lbs.; 250- to 300-lb. calves were typical of the earlier days, whereas now the average is around 350 lbs. Occasional good years when feed is plentiful result in much heavier cows and calves, and this fact alone should serve to emphasize the important part that forage plays in developing larger and better animals. It stands to reason that a range calf that has had plenty of milk in early life and an abundance of feed so that it has continued to grow throughout its life will develop into a stronger, larger animal than one that has been on starvation rations much of the time.

The quality and size of cattle that can be raised on the range tell only a part of the story of successful range management. The number of calves that can be produced by a given number of breeding cows is of equal importance in balancing up the books at the end of the year. Twenty-five years ago, for the majority of cattle, 40- to 50-per-cent rates of crops were taken as a matter of course. Through better handling, fencing of the ranges, and the use of more bulls, these figures have been stepped up to as high as 75 per cent in the present time in good years they approximate 70 per cent. Failure to attain higher calf crop percentages again largely due to a lack of appreciation of the part that range feed, through its effect upon the condition of the cows, plays in determining results. When cows are allowed to go in poor condition, many of them will fail to breed at all. Range forage to keep them in thrifty breeding condition is the most effective, as well as the cheapest, remedy for this.

Some measure of the added improvement possible by proper stocking of the range is brought out in the results obtained on the Santa Rita Experimental Range, a branch of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station, from 1922 up to the present time. The Santa Rita is typical of many semidesert yearlong ranges supporting a mixed stand of grasses, mainly gramas and three-awn grasses. Comparative weights of cows and calves, as well as calf crop percentages, by five-year periods, are given in the following table and, in addition, the average results for the last two years (1941 and 1942). It should be noted here that the cow weights are for breeding seasons. Failure to attain the full measure of improvement that has taken place in the selected breeding herd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Cattle Culls</th>
<th>Weights of Calf Cows</th>
<th>Weights of Calves</th>
<th>Percentage of Calf Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922-26</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-31</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-36</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-41</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Controlled management, which had as its objectives the development of more efficient methods of handling range lands and livestock, began on the Santa Rita Experimental Range in 1915, and the results indicate that grade and quality of cattle on the range at that time represented a fair average of the sheep grazing region. By 1921 a very material improvement in the quality of cattle had been attained by the use of purebred bulls, consistent culling, careful selection of replacements, and an ample supply of range feed. Calf crops too had increased. It should be noted here that, with the exception of a few outside purchases in the last three years, the present breeding herd has been developed from selected heifers bred and raised on the experimental range. While the use of good bulls, critical culling of replacements, and the careful selection of heifer replacements have all been factors, the major share of this development has been largely due to conservative stocking. This has assured a good supply of range forage, thus enabling replacement heifers to make maximum growth and mature breeding cows to keep in good flesh throughout the year.

The steady improvement in calf crops has been even more striking and in turn is largely due to ample feed. Failed to get the full returns under present conditions that can be obtained from selected heifers bred and raised on the experimental range. While the use of good bulls, critical culling of replacements, and the careful selection of heifer replacements have all been factors, the major share of this development has been largely due to conservative stocking. This has assured a good supply of range forage, thus enabling replacement heifers to make maximum growth and mature breeding cows to keep in good flesh throughout the year. The steady improvement in calf crops has been even more striking and in turn is largely due to ample feed that has enabled the cows to be in thrifty breeding condition throughout the main breeding season.

The combination of larger cows, heavier calves, higher calf crops, coupled with lower costs, average losses have been higher returns under present conditions of approximately $14.50 per breeding cow to the operators on the experimental range than is realized under average conditions in the region. Beyond this, approximately 100 more pounds of beef have been produced for each breeding cow on the range. This figure applied to but half the breeding cows in Arizona and New Mexico would mean enough additional beef to feed better than 300,000 soldiers for a year. These results stand as proof that the range condition of the Santa Rita Experimental Range is typical of a condition that can be attained anywhere under proper management of the resources on a conservative stocking basis so that it will not only produce the beef to win the fight that we are in but continue to produce to build the peace we are fighting to attain.
**A Vegetable Garden on a Ranch?**

What should a ranch vegetable patch produce? There are the staples that almost everybody can have — potatoes, peas, beans, sweet corn, cabbage, radishes, carrots, lettuce, cucumbers — add to the list or subtract to suit your taste. And don't fail to get one of those colorful seed catalogues. Don't let it lure you into too wide a variety, but in the catalogue there is a great fund of information on varieties suited to different cli­mates, planting tables, spacing and the like.

Some of the hardy vegetables can be planted in almost every month of the year; so with a little rotation plan, you need not plant the whole supply at once. Some things flourish in spring; some in midsummer; some in the fall, but most of them need plenty of sunshine. Don't try to have a garden in the shade.

And if you are thinking about making a permanent institution of your garden, consider some of the perennials. An asparagus bed will last for years; rhubarb plants continue to flower season after season. And a horseradish root is easy to grow and will stay with you. It will help you down some tough meat.

Consider the berries. Strawberries are the quickest. There are few localities where some of the cane berries will not thrive.Currants and gooseberries are always worth considering. After they are established they are not much trouble. It is a good time while you are in the humor to set out a few fruit trees, for a family orchard is a wonderful institution.

A word about herbs. Sage, parsley, rosemary, marjoram and others add zest to many a dish. They are easily grown, require little space, and some of them persiste themselves year after year.

Nobody needs to hesitate because of ignorance on the art of growing a garden. There has never been so much advice available before. Everybody will tell you how to do it. The seed houses and nurseries will send it to you in printed form, and county, state and feds­eral governments are turning out material to help you. Your county agent has plenty of information, printed and other­wise, and will be glad to supply you.

With such varied conditions, it is hard to offer any but the most general and funda­mental suggestions for ranch gar­dening, but here are a few that may be applied almost anywhere:

1. Clean up the area designed for the garden, and burn all dead plant matter.
2. Plow or spade the earth carefully, removing weed roots whenever possible; working the soil to a fine texture will repay the effort.
3. Organic matter is essential. If possible use stable or corral manure at the rate of 30 to 40 tons per acre.
4. Plan before planting; have all rows run the same way, and level so that ir­rigation will be simple. Arrange for suc­cession plantings, grouping those which mature at the same time together, so more land may be cleared for another crop.
5. Root vegetables may go in early, as most of them are hardy. Leafy vege­tables should be started next. The vari­ous forms of lettuce apparently do better when in early. Peas are hardy, and can be put in early, but beans, tomatoes and corn should not be put in until the soil is warm and all danger of frost is past.
6. Cultivation should be frequent and shallow.
7. Rotenone is the best insecticide when available. Cryolite is good (or bad) for the chewing insects. Bordeaux spray helps with many diseases of tomatoes, potatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, and mel­ons. If you buy materials for spraying, directions should be followed religiously.
8. On heavy soils use more water but not so often as on light soils.
9. Irrigation is better than sprinkling.
10. Straight rows, planting on the shoulders of seed beds, with a furrow below helps drainage and makes culti­vation and irrigation simpler.

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**Ranch Dairy Cow**

Cowboys are prejudiced against dairy cows, probably because they cannot be milked from horseback. But nowadays milk and milk products are welcome, for the "cow-can" is "out" for the duration.
Here are some suggestions which may be adapted to ranch practice. If you select the source of your milk, consider the conditions under which your small dairy herd will live. Personal preference is a good guide as to breed, but get rugged animals. If possible, cows that are not used to pampering. It is advisable to get two at least, breed about six months apart, so that the milk supply will be spread over the year.

The layout and equipment may be somewhat simple and inexpensive. A milk cow needs protection from both cold and hot weather. There must be some sort of barn or milking quarters, with stanchions (homemade stanchions are all right for family cows) to hold her while being milked. You need a milk pail and some method of straining. Filter cloth is sold by all dairy supply houses. You should have a cool place to keep the milk.

Butter making for the ranch family is not too difficult. You will need a churn, so write to your nearest dairy supply house and ask if they have one small enough to make butter for your ranch family and crew. Do you remember how Grandma made butter? She collected the cream, added a sour starter and churned it in one of those oldtime dasher churns; when the butter had formed sufficiently, she disposed of the butter-milk (either to the pigs, chickens or the family—it's good for all of them), spread the water out of the butter worked in salt, sometimes used butter molds, and it was ready to spread. Good, too.

Any housewife can get a recipe for making cottage cheese. Before this dish was commercialized, we called it "smearkase," but maybe that's not the way to spell it.

The first rule in family dairying is cleanliness, both for cows and milk. As to feed, pasture is the natural place for a dairy cow. Feed her some hay and maybe that's not the way to spell it. 

The first rule in family dairying is cleanliness, both for cows and milk. As to feed, pasture is the natural place for a dairy cow. Feed her some hay before she goes on lush pasture or she worked in salt, sometimes used butter;

How About Hogs?

You don't need to go into pork production on a commercial scale in order to get enough fresh pork, bacon and lard for the ranch. Two hogs weighing around 250 lbs. each will provide pork for a family of five for a year. Such hogs will yield from 300 to 320 lbs. of carcass, most of it edible.

Each individual will have to decide how to start this pork supply. You can buy feeder pigs, or you can buy a bred gilt. In the latter case, you will get your feeder pigs before long, and have the sow on hand for more. At present you will have no trouble in disposing of any extra pigs you have. It is not necessary to get fancy stock, but get good, thrifty ones, for they are worth the money. The breed isn't too important when the pork is solely for family consumption. The medium type hog is best for family use.

Pigs are weaned at about two months of age, and should then weigh 30 to 40 lbs. The idea is to keep them growing all the time. They should weigh around 200 lbs. in six or seven months.

They should have protection from cold and drafts in winter, and have shade in summer. They need clean water. You can build a self-feeder or you can use a trough. Pigs need less bulky feed than most farm animals. Pork is very valuable for them. In addition to pasture, they will need some ground grain, and tankage, or you can get it. They need some animal food. Lime and salt are a part of their diet. Table scraps, if they are fresh, cannot be improved on.

Give them as near to a balanced ration as you can, and the first and greatest commandment with hogs is Sanitation.

When it comes to butchering, cutting and curing, there is no room to describe the procedure here, but there are booklets which will give you full and accurate directions. The Morton Salt Co., Chicago, Ill., will send you a very good booklet, fully illustrated, for a dime. Also, U.S.D.A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1186, "Pork on the Farm," can be secured from the Bureau of Publications, Washington, D. C. Maybe your state agricultural college or county agent may have copies.

Ranch Poultry Flock

Chickens just naturally belong on most ranches. They are dual-purpose creatures that furnish you with both eggs and meat. Ranch raised, they find a large share of their feed, and there are few farm animals that require as little care and still return so much.

How do you start? You have heard the question of which comes first, the chicken or the egg. You can begin with either. You can buy an incubator, or you can start with a setting of eggs and an old hen; you can buy baby chicks from some of the big hatcheries and they will be sent to you by parcel post or express.

They should have some place to sleep, and they should be protected from the various predatory animals that like chicken, too. If you choose baby chicks, you should have some sort of brooder, and you can make one out of a box. At this time of year, they won't need much artificial heat. As soon as they are feathered, they can get along on their own, as a rule. They are not particularly intelligent, but nature has certainly provided them with an ample supply of intuition. They instinctively know what they need, and it is green feed, animal food, supplied by bugs, worms and grubs, some gravel, which they can generally find if allowed a good run, and cleanliness in their house and yard. The manure is strong but valuable. Keep it cleaned up and rot it well, and it will help your garden; fresh, it will burn vegetables.

As to breed, take your choice. If you want eggs, Leghorns are the best available; if you want both eggs and meat, any of the heavier breeds will do. Get healthy stock. Ranch life will make them hardy if they are given a chance.

If you start with babies, you will have

(Continued on Page 70)
RANCH RECORDS

No More Wrestling With Your Memory
When Income Tax Time Rolls Around Again

By ARTHUR J. CAGLE
Assistant Extension Economist
Washington State College

L. W. (Lum) Earnest, now Herbert Santa Flight School (Pilots) Percheron breeder at Mandan, charge of over Capt. Frank the Sioux Falls, S. D., Pvt. George Stock Yards,ation at the Producers Livestock Marketing U. S. Farms creamery in 10 803d Air Station, was former herdsman for Adohr Baker, 1st Wing Pre­ ference in Los Angeles. A. Loughary, now with 2000 Pedro, Calif. Dahlgren, now with Corps.

Cpl. Frank A. Loughary, Commanded Cadets 1st Wing Pre­ Flight School (Pilots) U. S. Army, Santa Ana, Calif., Air Base, in charge of over 2000 Cadets. Mr. Loughary was formerly in charge of milk production for Adohr Milk Farms creamery in Los Angeles.

Pet. George O. Dahlgren, now with the 88th Technical Signal School, Sioux Falls, S. D., was formerly a Percheron breeder at Turlock, Calif.

Lt. Desmon Levi, formerly with Producers Livestock Marketing Association at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, is now attached to the U. S. Air Corps, Ferry Command, stationed at San Pedro, Calif.

A group of two-year-old Pollled Hereford heifers on the Rancho Los Venados in the Housing district of San Luis Obispo County, Calif., operated by G. E. Houchin, of Bever­ fields. These heifers of two carloads of Pollled Herefords shipped in from Nebraska by Mr. Houchin in January.

LAST month, Mr. Average Cattleman, you filed your income tax report for 1942. And unless you were one of the fortunate ones who kept account books, you probably had to search "all over the ranch" for necessary figures and have concluded that keeping an ac­ count book wouldn't be so bad after all.

The surprising thing is that these ac­ count books are really easy to keep, and their importance grows almost daily. Not only are the figures required for income tax reports, but there are the different government programs, bank loans and many other reasons why it is necessary to keep and not guess about your finances.

In fact, successful farm or ranch op­ erations in these times requires far more attention to business principles than ever before and accounts are one of the most important business prin­ ciples. It's not too late now to start your account books for 1943. It's true you'll have to do a little figuring backwards to the first of January, 1943, but it's much easier to do it right now—and keep an accurate account book from here on out—than to wait until these figures are needed to fill in some tax form or other report, and have to work backwards for a whole year.

Most state colleges in the western states have farm record books that are adapted for livestock and other ranches. Just as an example of what you might expect, here is a brief description of the farm record book of the State College of Washington.

The book is prepared just for farmers and ranchers. It won't fit any other busi­ ness. This book will help you:

1. Prepare your income tax report.
2. Conduct your place in a business­ like manner.
3. Know how much you make from your sales and how much your expenses are.
4. Find the weak and strong spots in your management.
5. Know what it costs to produce your livestock.
6. Establish a sound basis for credit.
7. Keep a permanent record in case of joint ownership of land, death, fire or other unforeseen difficulties.
8. Have your figures on your operations available whenever you want them.

The book is of the columnar type, making it possible to separate your different kinds of income and expenses without a lot of complicated bookkeep­ ing. The book includes supplementary records such as use of land, crop and livestock production, feed used, accounts receivable and payable, etc.

At the end of the year, or at any other time when necessary, the records can be quickly summarized, so they can be used for income tax reports and many other purposes. When you make income tax reports it is virtually essential these days to have accurate records. Why? Because it will cost many farmers $19 for every $100 of expenses they forget or fail to enter.

The income tax for 1942 as you know is 6% normal tax and the lowest surtax is 13%. If your net income is large enough that you have a tax to pay, then any deductible items that are missed will probably mean a 19% tax on that amount. For 1943 there is an additional 5% Victory tax.

And here is where farm records nowa­ days really pay dividends and why they are becoming more than ever, popular with ranchers. Suppose your ranch ex­ penses amounted to, we'll say $5000 last year. Expenses that large are not at all unusual. Unless you have kept a com­ plete record of these items you are sure to forget several hundred dollars you spent. If you don't think so, just sit down and try to list all the items you have purchased in the past week and see how difficult it is.

Now is the time to resolve to keep better and more complete records in 1943. Account books can be obtained at very small cost from county agricultural agents in most states. In Washington at the end of the year you can have your record summarized and the figures properly prepared for your income tax report, free, by the Agricultural Extention Service, State College of Washington. Most other states offer a similar service through their agricultural col­ leges.
FOR SALE $1500.00

Here's one of the best buys in the state in Registered Herefords.

SALE LOT 8 — 20 18-month-old Registered Heifers. Just putting bull in to pasture-breed them. He is a son of the Reserve Champion at Treasure Island World's Fair, and a grandson of WHR Royal 45th. Goes along with the 20 heifers at $250.00 each.

Please remember, subject to prior sale at the ranch.

Here's an outstanding grandson of WHR Royal 45th. Good enough to go into any top herd. Worth a visit to CBQ to see him and other CBQ Sale Bulls.

CBQ's LORENA'S R. DOMINO 11th
Calved January 23, 1942

Even a Bull Can Be a Good Soldier!
... on the Production Line

We can't all be in uniform at the fighting fronts, but we can be good soldiers on the production lines. "Meat is Ammunition"; "Food will help win the war and the peace." So, as one of the young registered Hereford bulls at CBQ, I'm looking forward to taking my place in a good registered Hereford herd, or in a modern commercial beef cattle herd, and help win this war by siring good calves that will have more weight for age, more quality and produce good beef, quicker and more economically. I was raised last summer on the CBQ Mountain pastures in the high Sierra National Forest at an elevation of 7900 feet.

**

Come to CBQ and see our cow herd and our battery of four herd sires. Come and see us if you can, but if not, we welcome your correspondence. CBQ offers for sale, bred heifers, cows with calf by side and rebred, herd bulls of breeding age and herd bull prospects.

LOT 9 . . .
10 head of Registered heifers 12 to 16 months old at $250.00 each.

The Ranch . . .
Located 24 miles east of Fresno on General Grant Highway 180. It's signed.

Summer Range . . .
At Weston Meadows and Rabbit Meadows, Sequoia National Forest, at altitudes 7,000 to 7,900 Feet.
As I brought to a close my previous article on Wyoming and found myself in somewhat trenchant defense of early cattlemen, it occurred to me that my readers might accuse me of undue partizanship, such as I had imputed to other Western writers. It has seemed well, therefore, to offer some further details of the activities of these men and their associations, that might serve to explain and justify my standpoint. I propose to do that now. Moreover it may help our younger readers to realize the part these early cow-men took in developing the Western range country and, incidentally, the difficulties they had to face.

First and foremost, we must try to realize that, to start with, the men who first ran cattle on the plains were literally a law unto themselves. The isolation of their position made this inevitable; and while men learned thereby self-reliance, they acquired likewise a rooted aversion to restraint. Outside of camps and stores along the transcontinental trail routes the principal sources of early settlement were mines, and mining camps are not usually centers of law and order. Added to this, out of the vast numbers of cowpunchers and cow-men who came north with the Texas trail herds and stayed in the northern range country, some were "hard cases" and introduced a tough element. The propinquity, too, of particularly warlike and hostile Indians, as was the case in Wyoming especially, did not conduce to a pacific spirit in the early settlers. All the conditions of those early days trended in the direction of turbulence and lawlessness.

So that when the range in the early 80's, rather suddenly, became complete, the responsible stock-owners had not merely the task of establishing, with no precedents to guide them, some organization and system in their business, but of combating active elements of lawlessness and disorder. Under such conditions, as I said in my previous article, only strong men and measures were of any avail.

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association had been formed in 1873 (under another name) but during the early 80's became immensely strengthened. Such grew to be its political influence that it was able to have its proposals incorporated into the laws of the Territory. Its first step was to stabilize the operation and times of the working of cattle. The Anglo-Saxon has a great fondness and faculty for carrying out voluntary movements, and these legalized roundups were a great remove from the early day "cow-hunts," arranged mutually among the cattlemen of a district. And had it not been for the pressure of the lawless element it is more than probable that these enactments would never have been made.

A roundup was provided for in the spring at such time as it seemed likely that cattle and horses would be strong enough to stand the work, and there would be a sufficient number of young
ENGINE SLUDGE HAS TOSSED IN THE TOWEL

It was a hard fight, but diesel engine sludge is down for the count. The new champ?...

DIESO-LIFE!

1 Engine sludge is one of the biggest problems diesel equipment owners face. It clogs ring grooves and "stuffs up" an engine until efficiency reaches an all-time low. Fuel consumption goes up, sluggishness sets in, and eventually there's a big repair bill to meet.

2 But those days are gone forever. Tractor owners today are changing to DIESO-LIFE, a lubricant that prevents sludge accumulation. DIESO-LIFE cleans as it lubricates! It contains an exclusive compound that keeps sludge from accumulating on working parts. When you drain your oil, all foreign matter comes out with it instead of staying in the engine.

3 And that isn't all. Tests have shown that DIESO-LIFE containing this exclusive compound reduces wear as much as 80% over straight oils containing no compound! DIESO-LIFE is an all-around lubricant, that can take a terrific beating. You can't find a job too tough for it.

4 Call your Union Oil Resident Manager for your supply of DIESO-LIFE today. You'll save in many ways with this lubricant that's designed to help keep your equipment rolling.

UNION OIL COMPANY

OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY

DIESO-LIFE

UNIVERSAL DIESEL LUBRICANT

MEET RAY LARIMER. Union Oil Company Representative at Modesto, California. He has served the Modesto farm area for the past eight years, has concentrated on farm equipment conservation. Ray finds it a real pleasure to work with his customers, and they, in turn, find it both a pleasure and good business to work with him. He is typical of Union Oil men throughout the West. Get to know the representative in your district better. He'll be more than glad to help you in every way he can.
calves ready to brand. Another in the fall when beef steers and dry cows would be in condition to ship on the market. It was made illegal for stockmen to form or attend any other roundups than these. The country was divided into districts, each district under the authority of a foreman with considerable powers. Up in Montana we find the name of Theodore Roosevelt on the lists of these foremen with control of 60 men; a fact which shows the high character of the men appointed to such positions. A captain was assigned to each roundup who was under bond. The Association was designated under the law to direct and control these activities, and stockmen who refused to become members of the Association were unable to get their cattle worked.

All these measures were opposed by the lawless element of the population. What they wanted was to take independent roundups of their own, held earlier than the authorized work, on which they could carry out their get-rich-quick schemes on the big herds without interference or restriction.

For over and above the regulations as to times and operation, these roundups were made subject to strict laws governing mavericks, that perennial source of trouble throughout the West, and mainstay of the rustlers. Every calf whose ownership was not established, was branded on the neck, M Bar, which was the official brand of the Association—and sold to the highest bidder. No one except the roundup captain was allowed to handle these mavericks. He was required to turn in a full account of sex, color and grade of each animal handled, at the end of the roundup. Six months were allowed for any person to establish an adverse claim to any maverick thus sold. It must be admitted that every effort seems to have been made to run things in a straightforward and open manner.

It is not my purpose to give in full detail the history of any of these livestock associations. I am merely trying to give such particulars as may show that on the whole the acts of the early cattlemen, carried out through them, were in the best interests of the cattle business as it then existed. And it is my conviction that no governing bodies in the United States, possessed of an equal amount of power, and with so much to contend with, ever exercised their functions more clean-handedly or more even-handedly.

It has to be acknowledged that some of their measures were arbitrary. Os-good says, referring to the Wyoming association's practice of outlawing the cattle of such men as the association believed to be thieves: "Such an arbitrary exercise of power was in complete violation of the fundamental constitutional rights guaranteed to the individual!" It was. But these same rights had been denied to the legitimate cattlemen. They had tried every resource under the constitution and the constitution had failed them. Perhaps this writer may be able to view this episode of our Western history with rather more understanding than the college professor writing from his "ivory tower"—careful and fair as he almost always is. I have had my cattle stolen and our constitutionally elected sheriffs refuse to arrest the thief. I, with other cowmen, have had to abandon legal prosecutions because juries could not be found that would convict, whatever the evidence. It is this breakdown of the democratic system all along the line, in America and elsewhere, that is creating the world-wide demand for some more direct form of government, such as a dictatorship.

There were, of course, other early livestock associations besides that of Wyoming. The earliest bona fide range association was formed in Colorado. That state was stocked up earlier than Wyoming. Already in '69, two years after John Iliff bought a herd of Texas cattle from Charles Goodnight on his Apishapa ranch and drove the first bunch of Texas cattle into Cheyenne, the cattle in Colorado numbered 1,000,000, with 2,000,000 sheep. Montana came on later still, her first permanent association forming a dec-

(Continued on Page 52)
WAR JOB IN THE APPLE ORCHARD

In World War I, Arthur J. Weeber was a sergeant with the AEF. This time he’s doing his war job on the home front — growing healthful eating apples, buying war bonds, and acting as air raid warden for his district. Mr. Weeber is a real pioneer in the Cowiche Valley, that little appendix to Washington State’s apple-famous Yakima Valley. He specializes in Delicious apples and 60% to 70% of his Delicious rate Extra Fancy by State grade.

"With our farm tractor and family teamwork we expect to lick the wartime labor problem," Mr. Weeber told me. "We’ve got two orchards a quarter mile apart and both have fixed spray systems. I haul a double spray tank from one orchard to the other for alternate sprayings. The tractor also makes it possible to get our apples into the packing house and cold storage the same day they are picked. This helps assure crisp, juicy apples with real orchard goodness when folks buy ‘em.”

Despite the wartime labor shortage, Art Weeber had a good harvest. His elder son, Jim, now in the Army, got a 2-week furlough to pick apples. Son Henry brought home a group of Washington State College students to work for several days. Daughter Mary lent a hand—and Weeber himself picked 1100 boxes to finally get the crop all in the warehouse.

With his eye on postwar markets, Mr. Weeber is continuing his efforts to give his apples a red skin—the redder the better, he says—because people go for red apples like a child goes for a red wagon. What’s it take to make red apples extra red? Mr. Weeber explains it this way:

“I don’t know those big words the scientists use but I know from experience that bright sunny days with cool nights close to the frost point bring most redness to red apples. That’s the kind of weather we get here in the Yakima Valley—with morning sun evaporating the night dew from our apples.

“By correct pruning I’m able to direct tree growth so sunshine gets through to the apples as they start developing. And I thin out the number of apples on each tree during the growing season, removing all but one apple from each cluster — this helps the remaining apples get big and red. I also place props under heavy-laden branches, holding them apart so more sunshine can get into the apples and air circulation is free. Too much nitrogen in the fertilizer applied to the orchard soil, I’ve found, steps up wood and leaf growth and cuts down red apple color. So I disc in cover crops and whatever barnyard manure I can get.”

Your Safeway Farm Reporter

April 15, 1943
LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Uncertainties prevail because of confusion over price ceilings but prices rule steady to strong

By NELSON R. CROW

ALTHOUGH meat rationing went into effect March 29, it is still uncertain what the effect will be upon livestock values. As this is written after two weeks of greatly curtailed consumer outlet for meats, the effects upon the market have not been very great although much uncertainty prevails. Packers have been given no relief from price ceilings on the meat they sell and those who are obeying OPA rules and regulations to the letter are threatening to close their plants until relief of some sort is offered.

Along this line, an important meeting of producers, feeders, retailers and meat packers was held in Chicago on April 2 at which a concrete program was offered to the various government agencies involved. Ninety-three producer and feeder organizations, representing range and feeder organizations, representing range producers, middle western feeders and other farm groups were present at the meeting. Loren Bamert, president of the National, and Secretary F. E. Mollin, represented this state, and also present was Frank Boice, president of the American National, and Secretary F. E. Mollin, of the California Cattlemen's Association, represented this state, and also present was Frank Boice, president of the American National, and Secretary F. E. Mollin, of the California Cattlemen's Association. This group conferred with members of the American Meat Institute, which had been working on a proposal for a practical meat program for many weeks at a series of 22 Institute meetings. The program as finally agreed upon by producers, feeders and packers is in many respects similar to the program editorially presented in the March 15 issue of this paper.

Briefly, the livestock and meat industry calls for the simplification of the entire government meat program by (1) elimination of all quotas; (2) elimination of price ceilings; (3) strict regulation of slaughtering by license system; (4) handling meat rationing on a "day to day or hour by hour" basis to make available to consumers meat remaining after the needs of the armed forces and Lend-Lease have been provided for.

The government is urged to handle Lend-Lease purchases in such a manner as to fit the flow of livestock to market. "When more meat is available, Lend-Lease should buy more and build up its own inventories," says the report, adding "when little meat is available, Lend-Lease should buy less and depend upon its reserve."

The statement concludes: "The meat management program in operation by the Government should do away with quotas, restrictions and all devices which are responsible for the critically acute situation surrounding the national meat supply, and also will permit all elements in the industry to live."

Many western cattlemen express the fear that the proposed meat program through meat rationing and government buying, could be used as a means of forcing livestock prices lower. But that could be done under the present system of price ceilings, which are in no respect "price floors." The intent of the proposed program is to actually make certain that consumers do get the pounds of meat that are available after government orders have been filled, and to adjust ration points so that there will not be a surplus to depress values.

It is undoubtedly true that no program which departs from the normal workings of supply and demand can be expected to be completely satisfactory. Everyone in the industry believes that the fewer the restrictions and the less complex the scheme is, the more likely it is to work out. No matter what the program, its success depends upon the ability, experience and good faith of the administrative officials.

Some men in the livestock meat industry believe that when the meat restrictions were removed, the packers would have exercised the same ease in handling programs in the period between July 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943, as they had during the first two weeks of meat rationing, at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yard. Although prices of medium and low grades of cows were forced unusually lower the first week in April, the market reacted and prices at the close of the market on April 10th were generally steady, and the better grades of fed steers are higher than a month ago. Receipts have been running considerably below trade demands, and all reports of packers indicate that actual slaughter is falling below restricted civilian quotas. Possibly because of heavy "black market" operations, the national livestock slaughter under Federal inspection continues to run considerably below a year ago, although hog slaughter is now beginning to show some gains over the same period in 1942.

It is difficult to understand the influences which cause buyers to constantly pay higher prices for cattle which on the face of it are bound to cause financial loss. Prices are higher than a month ago on the better grades of fed steers and cows at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yard, and the same apparently is true of country buying. One cattlemen said he couldn't understand the complaints of packers because he said that four different packers were attempting to bid on a single load of cattle he had for sale and that in his locality, dozens of packer buyers were attempting to buy all available cattle at prices that were bound to cause financial losses if the beef were sold at OPA wholesale price ceilings. Many packers have traveled the country for cattle and it is difficult to understand why buyers should be so anxious to obtain cattle which will add to their losses. Of course, the answer is that meat packers have their costly overhead and employees and are attempting to hold their businesses together in the hope that an equitable meat processing and distribution system can be worked out. If the price of cattle continues to rise, as Phil Tovrea announced he would do with his big Tovrea Packing Co. at Phoenix, Ariz., it would be extremely difficult to hire men when conditions were such as to warrant reopening of the plant.

Some of the independent packers have

Three early calves in the Hacienda de Los Reyes Aberdeen-Angus herd, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Smith, Selma, Calif. The ranch is irrigated by waters from the Kings River and cattle are carried on permanent pasture mixes during summer months.
The nation's highways, too, are doing their part for victory. In addition to the large volume of military traffic, the bus lines carried three-quarters of a billion passengers in 1942—nearly six times the population of the U.S. And still more are riding this year.

These millions are not traveling for scenery or pleasure. Most of them are selectees, military personnel, and war workers. Others are farmers, nurses, teachers—people in nearly every walk of life whose trips in some way or other are essential to the national welfare.

Greyhound is putting all its efforts, experience and resources into helping perform the biggest transportation job of all time. That is why our service to you now cannot always be what we would like to give, or what you have come to expect of Greyhound. We appreciate your patriotic consideration of these conditions created by the war.

But when victory is won, travelers will be rewarded. Then you can look to Greyhound for a brand-new chapter in comfortable, convenient, enjoyable highway transportation.

**WARTIME TRAVEL SUGGESTIONS**

You will help the war effort and have a better trip if you do these things:

1. Consult your Greyhound agent for information and get your ticket in advance.
2. Travel in mid-week rather than on week-ends.
3. Carry as little baggage as possible.

---

**GREYHOUND**

*Serve America Now... So You Can See America Later*
Announcing the...

La Grande Hereford Sale
Nov. 15-16, La Grande, Ore.

The annual Portland Hereford Sale has been dropped for the duration.
The Northwest Hereford Breeders' Association has accepted the invitation issued by the Eastern Oregon Hereford Breeders and the La Grande Chamber of Commerce to move the cattle center, La Grande, Ore. Plan to consign NOW...! Entries close October 1, 1943.


BOB TEALE, Sale Mgr., Bollinger Hotel, Lewiston, Ida.

Northwest Hereford Breeders' Association
Here's how you can

Save 3 ways

with Northrup, King Seed

SAVE TIME...MONEY...LABOR
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"PIONEER"
The Old Reliable Chilean Type
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Save Time... when you sow "Pioneer," you're sowing tested, processed seed that insures actual 90%-95% germination as compared with 70%-75% in ordinary seed.

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Four important reasons why you'll get better crops with Pioneer Brand Seed:

1. Proven greater yield.
2. Tested for high germination.
3. Freedom from noxious weeds.
4. Uniform in quality.

GET BETTER PASTURE AND COVER CROPS WITH NORTHUP, KING
"WESTLAND"
In "Westland," as in "Pioneer," you get the benefit of precision and care in sorting, grading and cleaning... made possible by Northrup, King's superior methods and facilities.

Your dealer can supply you

April 15, 1943
Cal-Ore Hereford Sale
In Klamath Falls, Nov. 1

The annual meeting of the Cal-Oregon Hereford Association was held at the court house at Medford, Mar. 16, at which time an invitation was issued to the association to move the annual fall sale from Medford to the fairgrounds at Klamath Falls. This was voted on by the members and definite plans were made to move the sale. Nov. 1 was selected as the sale date with the showing of sale cattle to be held the day previous, October 31.

It is the plan of the sale committee to have about 150 head entered in the sale; nearly 80 head were pledged among the members of the association and a promise of enough outside cattle from the established breeders of Washington, Oregon and California has already been received which will make up the sale quota in fine shape.

Cliff Jenkins of Klamath Falls was elected as sales manager with Wm. Bond, John Day, L. J. Horton and Wm. Serruys as the sale committee. The election of officers was also taken up at this meeting with Fred Bayliss re-elected as president, L. J. Horton as vice-president, R. G. Fowler, secretary, and Cliff Jenkins, assistant secretary. The association directors also elected: Bert Hoy, Henry Conger, J. L. Jacob, John Day and G. E. Pierce.

One of the important sale problems, that of the age limits to calves that can be entered in the sale was decided upon at this meeting, with calves under 10 months of age declared not eligible to be sold.

Son of Artist Dunkerley
Prisoner of Japs

Word from the War Department was received this week by Mrs. Amber Dunkerley that her son, long reported missing in action, was alive and well, a Japanese prisoner on the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Dunkerley is the clever artist who supplies so many drawings to Western Livestock Journal, including the cartoon "Snooper" and the sketches used to illustrate Bruce Kiskaddon's poems.

DeBerard Buys
Texas Herefords

A significant transaction in registered Herefords was completed when Fred C. DeBerard, noted Hereford breeder of Kremmling, Colo, bought from the OJR Ranch in Texas 10 heifers and two bulls, all by sons of WHR Royal Domino 51st, whose sons are making notable records in several nationally known herds, and a half brother to the famous WHR Royal Domino 45th.

Sun Valley Gets Heifers
And Bulls from Montana

Sun Valley Hereford Ranch, of Phoenix, Ariz., has found some Herefords which suit their herd requirements in Montana, according to a recent sales report.

The purchase involved a carload of heifers and three bull calves, all bought from the Needham-Hickey Hereford Ranch, Moore, Mont.

Beau Zento 5th
To California

H. M. Harter of the Western Hereford Cattle Company, Sacramento, has brought to California for resale a group of Colorado and Nebraska cattle which deserve serious consideration by buyers of breeding Herefords. The feature of the auction to be held at Galt on May 8 is none other than one of those great sons of a great sire, Beau Zento. His sons have been sensational among current sale offerings, reaching a high of $16,600, with an average of $6,880 on the six head sold in the Turner sale in January.

This feature, known as Beau Zento 5th, was bred by the Foster Farms in Kansas. His paternal line of ancestry descends directly from Bocaldo 6th, Hazford Tone, Hazford Tone 76th, HFT Tone and Beau Zento and includes of course Bonybel. Beau Zento, the sire, represents a perfect balance between Hazlett and WHR, while the dam is what would be called a straight Anxiety cow with Foster Anxiety the dominating factor. Individually, his form matches his breeding. Born in January of 1941, he is large enough for age, and much to be admired from end to end. His head denotes breeding character, his body is squarely built and meaty. His legs are straight, with feet properly placed. While he is in good flesh he has never been overfitted.

Since arriving in California the last week in March he has been with the two-year-old heifers which are listed in the sale, meaning that not only Beau Zento 5th will be sold, but his service to some 25 heifers as well. Where he goes will be a matter of considerable concern to the future of Herefords in California.

Aside from Beau Zento 5th, the entire offering revolves about the names of Grimes, Helviz and Christenson, all well known in Colorado and Nebraska for the quality of their cattle and their ability to rate high in the Denver Show placings. The young bulls for the most part represent the material of which winning loads at Denver are made. The two-year-old heifers bred to Beau Zento 5th are all half-sisters, which spells uniformity. The young heifers, by four different sires, are half-sisters to the 35 head taken by Tom Richards.

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Strain biologicals come to you triple-tested—this assures and safeguards their quality and your animals' health. Send for catalog, complete instructions as to their use, and nearest dealer's name.

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Nevertheless, it's the patriotic duty of all of us to save Shell Talpex Oil.

- Shell Talpex Oil is too valuable to the war effort to use in your car or other non-Diesel equipment. Don't do it.
- Be careful to avoid slop-over and spillage.
- Don't let dust get into this precious oil for Diesels. Keep it in a clean, dry place.
- Service the oil filter regularly.

Remember, the reason you use Shell Talpex Oil is to lengthen the useful life of your Diesel for your country.
Oregon Hereford Breeder Buys Promising Sire from WHR

A Hereford herd sire with a lot of promise wrapped up in his registration papers has just been sold by Wyoming Hereford Ranch to C. W. Sherman, of Sherman Stock Farm, St. Helens, Ore.

The bull is WHR Jupiter Domino 142d, a son of the Register of Merit sire Star Domino 6th. The dam of the Sherman bull is WHR Blocky Dominetta 79th, a daughter of Double Domino 5th, another of the WHR Register of Merit sires. WHR Jupiter Domino 142d is also a full brother to WHR Jupiter Domino 90th, sold several years ago to F. E. Messersmith of Alliance, Neb., in whose herd he is reported to be giving a mighty good account of himself.

The dam of the Sherman bull presented WHR with another set of full brothers in 1939 and 1940. One of them is now in the ranch's show string, while the other was one of the winning carload of bulls at the recent Denver stock show.

Washington Cattlemen Plan Production of More Beef

Four million pounds of extra beef is the goal of Washington cattlemen, cooperating with the Spokane Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Bureau in their "Beef for Freedom" program, says Walter Tolman, secretary of Washington Cattlemen's Association.

The aim of these stockmen is to fatten 10,000 cattle which would otherwise go to market as thin calves. It is estimated that each of these cattle would weigh from 300 to 500 lbs. more than if slaughtered now. This extra beef would provide a full additional two pounds of beef for every resident of the state of Washington. The idea of the program is to have 1000 new cattle feeders each feed 30 to 20 head of cattle. A few head of cattle on the large wheat and pea farms of Eastern Washington would secure a good share of their feed from crops which would not otherwise be used as livestock feed.

The programs suggested by the agricultural bureau would be for the farmers to secure their feeder cattle at once and start them on grain feed. By the busiest part of the year, these cattle would be accustomed to a full feed of grain and might be fattened on sweet clover or other pasture with the run of a self feeder. This would avoid a peak of labor during the busiest season. Probably each steer would consume about one ton of grain along with a little hay to get him started and some pasture. It is estimated that the cattle might well bring a return to the farmer of $20 a head for his labor and profit, in addition to paying for their feed. Such a return would not be great but the additional meat would be an important factor in supplying food for our armed forces, our allies and our civilian population.

The Spokane market men are cooperating with new feeders in assisting them in securing suitable feeder stock and planning their operations. The Extension Service of the State College is making available the latest and best information as to rations and feeding practices.

Senior Herd Sire at Dr. Nelson's Ranch Dies

Death of his senior herd sire was reported recently by Dr. F. M. Nelson, of Livingston, Mont.

The bull was Junior Mischief 56th, bred by Taussig Bros., of Parshall, Colo., and a son of Junior Mixer out of a dam by Mischief Mixer 37th.

Arizona Ranch Buys 13 Baca Grant Hereford Sires

Thirteen Hereford bulls from Baca Grant, Crestone, Colo., recently went to a new home in Arizona.

The new purchaser of Herefords was the Denny Live Stock Co., of Seligman, Arizona.

Royal Belmont 12th

One of the Top Herd Bulls producing good calves for

Chandler Herefords

Royal Belmont 12th is by another famous Chandler sire, Chandler's Belmont 30th by the great show and breeding bull, Belmont Hartland. He is out of Baker Maid 2d by Baker Domino, a grandson of Prince Domino and a sire whose get are popular in many leading Pacific Coast herds.

Royal Belmont 12th was champion at the 1939 Great Western, is a full brother to the heifer sold at $1,000 to J. A. Parma, Los Alamos, Calif. The reserve champion and top selling female, Miss Donald 8th, sold at $1600 to Paul Greening, Norwalk, Calif., was bred to Royal Belmont 12th. The same buyer bought his son, Royal Heir in the sale at $860.

We consider Royal Belmont 12th one of our top herd sires. His calves show great promise and we are sure you will hear a great deal about his sons and daughters.

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon
WHAT makes your "Caterpillar" Diesel Engine "tick"? What gives it such outstanding power, flexibility, dependability and economy? Primarily it's the fuel injection system — vital heart of the engine.

The "Caterpillar" fuel system is in many ways unique. It is simple and durable, yet made with greater precision than a fine watch. It is built to give long, satisfactory service without operating adjustment. But when fuel injection pumps and valves become worn, engine performance falls off.

Consulting your Operator's Instruction Book and following its directions will pay dividends by insuring the long life of your fuel injection equipment. Here are some reminders:

1. Buy clean fuel and keep it clean.

2. Watch the fuel filter. Its job is to keep all foreign matter out of the fuel. As soon as the pressure gauge indicates that the filter is clogged and the flow of fuel restricted, the filter should be replaced.

3. If you believe the fuel injection system is in need of any kind of attention, take it to your "Caterpillar" dealer for testing. He has special equipment that shows quickly whether anything is wrong.

In times like the present, when all the nation's horsepower is working longer and harder in the victory effort, you can always rely on your "Caterpillar" dealer for expert help.

He has dedicated his excellent repair facilities and mechanical skill to the task of keeping your equipment on the job, without waste of time or materials, until the final battle is won.

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and the WAR-FRONT

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Santa Fe is keenly aware of the records being set by every part of the live stock and meat industry in supplying America’s millions with meat and meat products. Your outstanding production records are establishing transportation records on the Santa Fe, as the movement of live stock and meat products now depends to a large extent upon rail service.

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This help enables us to do a better job for you, as well as for Uncle Sam whose victory needs come first in war.

Santa Fe Lines

Sheridan Hereford Sale
Best Ever Held There

The sixth annual Hereford show and sale of the Sheridan Hereford Association, held at Sheridan, Wyo., Feb. 28 and Mar. 1, was the “best yet” from the standpoint of both consignments and prices paid.

The 75 head brought a total of $30,655, or an average of $409. The 70 bulls averaged $413, while five females, sold to raise money for the Red Cross, brought an average of $344. Top-averaging consignment of more than one animal was that of the Bear Claw Ranch, Dayton, with seven Bear Claw bulls averaging $634.

Top of the sale went to Allen Fordyce’s Bar 13 Ranch when $1500 was paid by M. E. Jordan, of Kirby, Mont., for Bar 13 Jupiter Domino Jr., a son of the noted show bull Bar 13 Jupiter Domino 40th, calved Sept. 2, 1942, and made grand champion of the show. The reserve champion and second highest selling bull was also of Bar 13 breeding. He was Bar 13 Carl 2d, a Jan. 6, 1941, son of Bar 13 Carlo F. Domino 5d, consigned to the sale by T. J. Moss, of Big Horn, Wyo. He brought a price of $1250 from Goelet Gallatin, of Big Horn.

Sire of the champion and top-selling bull is now one of the top herd sires at Bar-14 Ranch, Ellensburg, Wash.

Two other bulls brought $1000 each at the sale. One was the only animal consigned by H. L. Duell, Lodge Grass, Mont., Real Jupiter, by Bar 13 Jupiter Domino 40th, selling to Fred Baars, Lusk, Wyo. The other was Domino Princess 19th, by Domino Princess, consigned by J. W. Sears, Wyarno, Wyo., and sold to Dr. F. M. Nelson, of Livingston, Mont.

The Red Cross helpers were donated by five association members and brought a total of $1720. They were from N. P. Yentzer, Sheridan; Bar 13 Ranch, Big Horn; Canyon Ranch, Big Horn; Goelet Gallatin, Big Horn; and H. L. Duell, Lodge Grass, Mont.

South Dakota Herefords
Sold Into Three States

Hereford breeders in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota took home 19 females and 62 bulls at an average price per head of $357 when the annual South Dakota Hereford Association sale was held March 8 in Aberdeen.

Top price paid was $775, bid for the yearling bull Comprest Mischief 10th by Clayton Domino 73rd, consigned by Thorp Hereford Farms, Britton, S. D., and bought by Blair Bros., of Sturgis, South Dakota.

The sum of $250 was raised for the Red Cross through the sale of the short yearling WH Perfect Domino, consigned by Ralph Haberman, Forbes, S. D., and bought by Triple U. Hereford Ranch.

Peter McBean in
U. S. Marine Air Corps

Peter McBean, widely known throughout the western range country as manager of the Nowall Land & Farming Co., is now a first lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Air Corps and is stationed at Quantico, Va.
It takes

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TO BEAT THE AXIS!

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COTTONSEED MEAL for more MILK—
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COTTON LINTERS for more GUNPOWDER—

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for our great war offensive

Besides feeding and supplying our own soldiers and war workers, America is sending vast quantities of Milk, Meat and Ammunition to our Allies all over the world.

To supply the increased demand for Meat and Milk production, stockmen need all the COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL—America's greatest single source of rich PROTEIN—we can produce.

By growing more Cotton this year, Cotton farmers will help to beat the Axis. Add at least one extra bale for Victory in 1943!
THOSE AMAZING BLACKS

Angus backed by 400 years of selective breeding...hornless feature important

By W. H. TOMHAVE
Secretary, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

Over 400 years of selective breeding have gone into the bloodlines of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle of 1943. The polled characteristic of the Angus, which other breeds and breeders now recognize as commercially important, has been prepotent in the breed since its earliest recorded history in Scotland. It is for this reason that Aberdeen-Angus bulls, used on cows of horned breeds, sire calves that are 90 per cent, or more, hornless. In fact it is not uncommon to find heifers of Angus crossbred calves that are entirely hornless with the first cross. This is one of the reasons for the strong demand for Aberdeen-Angus bulls. They are nature's de-horners and their use saves much time on the ranch, in addition to eliminating the de-horning setback and the chance for screw worm infestation.

The blocky conformation of the Angus, their trimness, depth of fleshing and lack of waste was established by old country breeders more than 100 years ago. That other breeders today acknowledge the "Angus type" as their ideal in a beef animal is a sincere tribute to these practical beef men of days gone by.

Prepotency of the Angus sire in transmitting both superior beef type, as well as hornlessness, is resulting in a sharp increase in Angus numbers in the range states. For while there are other polled breeds, their hereditary background covers a comparatively short span of years and their prepotency in these respects is less well established.

Quality of the Angus carcass is well known to the beef industry and is one of the reasons for the premium demand for Angus steers—a premium demand which extends back into the range country. With but one exception, all of the grand championship carcass steers of the International Livestock Exposition held since 1900 have been Aberdeen-Angus, or Angus crossbreds. For, rather than the fat covering the outside, the finished

Angus carcass presents a minimum of external fat and a maximum of fat intermixed with the lean.

Aberdeen-Angus winnings in interbreed competition offers convincing proof of public and packer acceptance of the Blocky Blacks. In all divisions of fat steer competition in 42 International shows Angus have taken 74 per cent of the grand championships. The Angus is the only breed to capture all four grand championships at the great Chicago show in a single year—and they have "swept the board" 13 times. Since 1900 the carlot grand championship on finished steers has gone to other breeds but six times.

Angus have proved "good doers" and superior foragers on the range under adverse conditions. This is not surprising for in their native Scotland cows that could not stand the rigorous climate or survive on the sparse feed did not stay in the herd. It is a common experience with Angus range men that their black cows will continue rustling long after those of other breeds have headed back for the buildings. And when they come off the range after dry years they, and their calves, will be in better flesh than their rivals.

For the range man Aberdeen-Angus offer several advantages at calving time. A calf sired by an Angus bull has a smaller head and smaller bones and is more easily calved than those by other bulls of other breeds. This means less trouble with first-calf heifers, of any breed, and also means that heifers can be bred at a younger age. The Angus calf, despite his small size at the start is a husky, fast maturing individual and by weaning time will outgrow those of other breeds. Angus cows are superior mothers and good milkers. One hundred per cent calvings are not uncommon in Angus herds, even under average conditions of handling.

Although the youngest of the three beef breeds in the United States, the Angus are pushing westward and southward rapidly. Rapid gains have been made in the last three years in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and the Sandhills of Western Nebraska, and in Texas. In the latter state there are now 260 breeders of purebred Angus with 260,000 cows. Five years ago this association was started with a total of seven members. Range acceptance of the Angus cattle was shown very clearly at the 1943 National Western Stock Show in Denver. Offered in groups of five bulls, Angus sires went to ranchers in California, Idaho, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and to Western Kansas and Nebraska. At this special Denver sale of Angus bulls many buyers expressed their first purchase of the Blocky Blacks.

To better acquaint Pacific Coast stockmen with good Angus cattle, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association is sponsoring a sale of herd bull prospects and foundation females at Galt, Calif., on May 3. Around 100 head will be offered at this special auction at the Sacramento fairgrounds. Well known western Angus breeders are contributing cattle, including: the Gutridge Estate, Prairie City, Ore.; E. Biaggini, Cayucos, Calif.; Charles D. Cheyne, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Luce Estates, Merecd, Calif.; J. E. Barby, Steamboat Springs, Colo.; Kingmont Ranch, Loomis, Calif.; Otto V. Battles, Yakima, Wash.; Jack Conway, Culver City, Calif.; L. A. G. D. West, Klamath Falls, Ore., and Bell Bros., Woodland, Calif.; C. V. Barton, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Stanley Pierce, Creston, Ill.

Many of the leading people in national Aberdeen-Angus affairs will attend the California sale and the show on Sunday, May 3. Headquarters for the herd group will be at Hotel Sacramento, Sacramento, just a few miles from Galt. Those who intend taking in the show and sale are urgently advised to make hotel reservations immediately. Rooms will also be available at the Hotel Galt, Galt, Calif.

All interested in Angus cattle are invited to attend this breed promotion event, the first of its kind held in California.
Aberdeen-Angus produce a maximum of high quality beef with a minimum amount of waste. The fat on the carcass is evenly distributed and the carcass is free from patchiness and rolls. The surplus fat is evenly distributed among the muscle fibres, giving a marbled effect to the meat, increasing its richness, flavor and quality, producing meat of the best quality. That's the reason for premium prices paid by packer buyers.

Aberdeen-Angus can be successfully produced in all climates, on all types of forages, on the range, farm or feedlot. They are good rustlers and are making good under range conditions.

Aberdeen-Angus are uniform in type and color. There are no "throwbacks".

Aberdeen-Angus are naturally "polled", a very great economic asset and especially so during these days of labor shortages when there is no labor involved, no losses and no set-backs from dehorning.

Aberdeen-Angus are hardy cattle. They will thrive on range land and respond quickly to good feeding, and put on gains economically.

Aberdeen-Angus are noted for early maturity and are ready for market at 12 to 16 months. Demand for feeder calves exceeds the supply, and Angus feeder calves always command a premium. Thus the calves have more weight for age and sell at a higher average price.

Aberdeen-Angus females are unsurpassed as regular breeders and in their care of offspring. Small bone conformation reduces calving losses.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle are prepotent and unequalled in transmitting their conformation and deep fleshing qualities to the offspring. Polled characteristics and color are transmitted 95% to offspring in first crossing with other breeds, surpassing every other breed in that respect. Extremely popular with dairymen for crossing.

Aberdeen-Angus have won more steer grand championships at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, than all other breeds combined.

See the Bulls and Females Offered at the West Coast
Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale, May 2-3 at Galt, Calif.

For information and free booklets, write the Secretary...

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.
7 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Ed. Biaggini Has Big Demand for Angus

Ed. Biaggini, owner of San Jeronimo Aberdeen-Angus Ranch, at Cayucos, Calif., has reason to feel elated over the good demand he is enjoying for Angus breeding stock. Many buyers are taking Angus cattle and Mr. Biaggini says that he is not able to fill demands at very complimentary prices.

Owen Hollister, Lompoc, Calif., selected a registered Angus bull which he is using on dairy and beef cows in production of high quality vealers.

Jim Malino, San Luis Obispo, is starting a new registered Angus herd based on selections of a registered bull and three registered females. He also plans to use his Angus bull on his Holstein cows.

Paul Harlan, Big Sur, Calif., selected an Angus bull, making the eighth year that he has bought San Jeronimo Angus. He says that butchers really like his Angus cattle which are produced in rough country about 50 miles from Monterey.

Peter Silacci, Cayucos, bought a registered bull which he is using on dairy cows. Labor shortage is causing him to convert from dairy to beef production, stock and he plans to do this by cross-breeding.

W. O. Bagshaw, Beverly Hills, Calif., is starting a new herd of Aberdeen-Angus at his mountain ranch in the high Sierra mountains near Badger. He selected 20 females and a registered Angus bull. He is owner of Canyon Crest Kennels in Beverly Hills.

Miss Helen Olson, who last year exhibited a Biaggini calf in the 4-H division at the Great Western Livestock Show and who realized a tidy sum from her winnings and cash received for her steer, hopes to do even better this year with three Angus calves she recently purchased.

Mr. Talbot of Bishop, Calif., has recently sold all of his dairy cows because of labor shortage and has turned to beef, starting with 20 Angus females purchased from Mr. Biaggini.

Lloyd Springmeyer, of Gardnerville, Nev., has been eyeing the blacks for many years and has been carefully following the sensational showing of Angus at national stock shows. He selected from the Biaggini herd five Angus bulls.

Joe Souza, who has had wide and varied experience in handling cattle with headquarters at Cayucos, has chosen a choice Biaggini Angus bull as his herd sire.

100% Hornless Calves

Noting the preponderance of Aberdeen-Angus steer grand championships in inter-breed competition at the International Livestock Exposition Fred Francis of Wabuska, Nev., decided to change to the Blacks. This was in 1926.

The first cross of Angus bulls on his cows of another breed resulted in calves that were 100% black and 100% hornless, he reports. Mr. Parker prefers his Angus calves because they are the best rustlers and stay in good condition where other breeds fail. They have better conformation, are good mothers and excel in the stock yard, they have for sale moves readily at better prices. One can never make a mistake with Aberdeen-Angus," concludes this Nevada rancher.

Ed. Biaggini Donates Bull for War Bonds

As a patriotic gesture to aid in the winning of the war, Ed. Biaggini, Aberdeen-Angus breeder of Cayucos, Calif., is donating one of his registered Angus bulls to be sold for War Bonds at the West Coast Angus sale, to be held May 3 at Galt, Calif. The highest bidder in War Bonds not only gets the bull but he also gets the registered Angus bull. Thus through Mr. Biaggini's patriotism, the buyer will get a doubly safe and valuable investment.

Big Angus Herd

In Oregon

Probably the largest Aberdeen-Angus herd on the Pacific Coast, both purebred and commercial, is that of the Guttridge Estate, Prineville, Ore. It consists of 20% pure and 80% beef based on the use of purebred Angus bulls on cows of other breeds, and in later years by the addition of purebred Angus cows for breeding stock. The Guttridge herd are widely known in western shows, in feed yards, and in leading markets. The herd now numbers over 2,500 head of Angus.

Speaking from a first hand knowledge of Angus cross-breeding advantages J. S. Guttridge recalls that they bought their first Angus bulls in 1920. In 1927 the original cow herd was increased by the purchase of 600 Herefords and Shorthorns, and Angus bulls were used on these cows also.

States Mr. Guttridge: "We have summ­ered cattle on the range since the cre­ation of the National Forest. On this range there are also Hereford and Shorthorn bulls and naturally we get a few red calves. But we dehorn less than one per cent of our calf crop—and we know the calves that we have to dehorn lose flesh."

"We know from years of personal ob­ervation that Aberdeen-Angus utilize this range better than other breeds. This country requires a great many 4000 feet of elevation, but the Aberdeen-Angus get the grass in the rough places. We have shipped Angus cattle off this range and have topped the Portland market."

"We have found that the use of Aber­deen-Angus bulls on other beef breeds gives a more uniform lot of calves. A lot of our bull demand comes from breeders in the desert country who are making their first Angus purchases. These breeders tell us that they find that the Aberdeen-Angus will cover more territory than the other breeds. This country requires a great many acres to carry one animal, water is scarce, so the ability to get around is important."

"When an Aberdeen-Angus calf is dropped it is not as large as calves of some of the other breeds. This is espe­cially beneficial when heifers are bred young, for it results in less trouble and loss when they calve. We calve out in the open in all kinds of weather with very little loss. Over a period of five years our weaner calves have averaged 475 lbs."

It is believed that the Norsemen traded milk to American Indians for furs.
ROSEMERE ANGUS
The Pioneer Herd of the Pacific Coast

Consigns 3 Herd Bull Prospects to the First Annual
West Coast Angus Show and Sale
MAY 2-3 at GALT, CALIF.

Three Great Bulls of the Finest Rosemere Breeding

Blackcapmere 195" — 642143 gives every indication of developing into probably the best son of the famous Prizemere 307". Were it not for the fact that we are particularly anxious that our Rosemere Consignment be outstanding, we would not think of selling this calf. It would be difficult for us to write a better pedigree even with the great Rosemere Herd at our disposal. His sire, Prizemere 307", is the son of the Champion Sire, Eileenmere 61" and his dam was the daughter of the International Grand Champion, Pride of Rosemere 67". The dam of Blackcapmere 195", Blackcap of Rosemere 65" is one of the most valued breeding matrons in the Rosemere Herd. Being an International prize winner herself, she has produced three International winners also, amongst them, Blackcap of Rosemere 112", one of the greatest show cows ever produced at Rosemere. She sold at public auction in 1938 for $2500. Blackcap of Rosemere 65" is also a full sister of Blackcapmere 6f., first and reserve Junior Champion at the 1929 Chicago International. Blackcapmere 195" has a good head, is extremely straight in his lines, very smooth and very deep-bodied, in fact, he is an outstanding show prospect.

Prizemere 526" — 662970 is of the well and favorably known Rosemere type and conformation and should appeal to anyone looking for something with close-up breeding of the greatest of all sires, Prizemere 32". This calf is sired by Epponian 9" of Rosemere. He is also of the most consistent sire of show cattle in the herd today. The dam of Prizemere 526", Queen of Rosemere 337" which was the highest selling Aberdeen-Angus at public auction last year. The dam of Prizemere 526", Pride of Rosemere 150" is one of the most reliable producers of show cattle in the Rosemere Herd. Sons and daughters of this grand breeding matron have found their way into some of the most prominent herds in America, amongst them being S. C. Fullerton, Dr. George M. Laughlin, Chicago Tribune Farms and Oklahoma A. & M. College. We cannot too highly recommend this calf to anyone looking for something extra good.

Queenmere 361" — 675777. This is our youngest consignment to the sale. In individuality, however, he compares favorably with the two older ones. He has an especially good head and is of exceptional thickness from end to end. He is sired by Barbarian of Rosemere 127", he the grandson of two of our International Champion females, Pride of Rosemere 67" and Barbara of Rosemere 64" and probably the most consistent sire of show cattle in the herd today. The dam of Queenmere 361", Queen of Rosemere 88" is one of our famous Rosemere Queen mothers and is closely related to our most recent champion, Queen of Rosemere 337" which we consider one of the greatest females ever produced in the herd. She is now a highly prized member of the famous Le Baron Herd at Warrenton, Virginia. This calf will bear close inspection as he is an outstanding herd sire prospect.

I consider these three bulls as outstanding representatives of Rosemere breeding and each deserves a place at the head of the best registered Angus herds in the country. Considered on the basis of individuality, type, quality and bloodlines, they are truly herd sire prospects.

For Information, Address P. O. Box 1495, Yakima, Wash.

ROSEMERE FARMS
O. V. BATTLES, Owner

Maquoketa, Iowa

Yakima, Wash.

April 15, 1943
Registered Bulls and Heifers for Sale

**Welford Angus**

Miss Burgess of Welford 2d, Sr. Champion, Great Western, 1941

**DR. A. W. HENRY**
San Leandro, Calif.

**Jupiter Domino 40th—at Billings:** His Son won **GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP** and topped sale at $2000.00—Purchased by F. A. Luther, Garneill, Montana.

**At Sheridan:** His Son won **GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP** and topped sale at $1500.00—Purchased by Mathew E. Jordan, Kirby, Montana.

**Bar 14 Ranch**

S. B. (S) Williams, Jr., Mgr.

Ellensburg, Wash.

Please mention Western Livestock Journal in writing to advertisers.

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**Western Livestock Journal**

**California Has Used Angus Bulls Since 1900**

About the turn of a century Charles J. Wood of Danville, Contra Costa County, Calif., made his first Aberdeen-Angus purchase. The purebred bull purchased was used on the Wood herd of 50 cows kept for both beef and milk production. Although the cows were horned, and of mixed colors, the first crop of 20 calves found 19 were black and without horns. Up until 13 years ago the Wood herd was maintained for both beef and milk and the crossbred heifers performed very well at the pail, he reports.

In recent years the herd has been carried as a strictly beef unit because of the inability to get satisfactory dairy help. Purebred Aberdeen-Angus bulls have been used in the herd for the past 40 years, with but a few exceptions, and today they are producing good beef-type calves that are usually fed out on the farm and marketed as baby beef at a year of age.

"We find that our Angus steers and heifers do well and keep in good flesh even when feed conditions are unfavorable," Mr. Wood reports. "When it becomes necessary to feed in the barns or lots for final finishing they do not fight and hook each other." The Californian finds that the absence of horns and the elimination of the de-horning job each year, plus the superior fleshing of the Angus, a hard combination to equal.

A cow herd of around 200 head is maintained and each year half of the steer and calf crop is fed out. "We have been pleased with the results from our baby heifers," says Mr. Wood, "for we have always been able to obtain a premium price for our finished Angus."

---

**Prospects Favorable In Modoc County**

Prospects are very favorable for the coming season in Modoc County, Calif., according to F. E. Bush, for the past 17 years engaged in breeding registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

"We have had a very good winter," says Mr. Bush, "with a fair pack of snow in the mountains. Most of the cattle are now being turned out and have wintered fairly well. Many of the stockmen just had enough hay to get through on, but cattle held their flesh fairly well. Although short of help, farmers are plowing and seeding barley and wheat."

---

**Angus Cross-breds**

J. L. Pope of Merrill, Ore., has been using Aberdeen-Angus bulls for the past six years for the production of feeder calves. Use of Angus bulls on cows of other breeds, Mr. Pope reports, makes for a minimum of trouble at calving time—even first calf heifers are no problem.

Angus crossbred calves "mature faster and fatten earlier when put in the feedlot. And there is another important thing—they are no horns to take off when you use an Angus bull."

---

President Batista has authorized the creation of the National Association of Cattlemen of Cuba. Membership will be compulsory for all engaged in cattle production who have registered brands.
ED. R. BIAGGINI
SAN JERONIMO
RANCH
CAYUCOS — CALIFORNIA
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

SEND TO
GALT
SALE
MAY 2nd-3rd

11 FEMALES
BRED AND RAISED
ON THE RANCH

STUDY THEIR PEDIGREES

April 15, 1943
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Breed with colorful and useful history proves adaptability under range conditions

By OTTO V. BATTLES

Very few people are satisfied with a humdrum existence, to the contrary, most of us revel in action, success, and progress, and when these are linked up with romance, our ideals and aspirations are pretty well satisfied. Such a picture is presented by our Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, in the beginning, the humble "dodder." From its modest appearance on the scene of beef cattle improvement in northeastern Scotland, less than two centuries ago, this breed of destiny has raced across the pages of beef cattle history with a series of triumphs unparalleled in livestock annals. From the sweeping victory of McCombie at Paris in 1878 down to recent interbreed competition in America, it has been one long succession of victories for the hornless blacks.

The Aberdeen-Angus is the youngest of the beef breeds in both Britain and America. "Time" Magazine in commenting on the outstanding success of Angus cattle at a Chicago International Show, a few years ago, referred to them as members of the "Gristmill" breed of the United States. But this very immaturity in the face of unparalleled achievement is an eloquent testimonial to the breed's outstanding qualities.

The early history of the Aberdeen-Angus is more or less cloaked in obscurity. This is particularly true of the hornless feature which is one of the breed's greatest assets. There seems to be a divergent opinion amongst students of Taurine Paleontology as to whether hornless cattle were an offshoot of horned breeds or whether it was the other way around. Professor E. O. Ander- nader, author of many scientific works, who for 30 years made a special study of polled cattle, has this to say: "Concerning their age in relation to horned cattle, I have, owing to a great number of facts, set up the hypothesis that polled cattle are the oldest of the types of cattle now living and that horned cattle have originated from them, and not the other way as is usually supposed. That they represent an ancient type is indicated by their geographical distribution." But as far as that is concerned how or when the hornless feature originated in cattle does not concern us now; for practical purposes, it is enough for us to know that there are today three distinctly hornless breeds, the Aberdeen, the Galloway, and the Red Poll, and by this we mean breeds that have been naturally hornless from as far back as the beginning of any of the improved breeds of livestock. These truly polled breeds are set apart from the more recently developed polled cattle by this difference, their hornlessness, being natural, is predominate and dependable, which is not altogether true of polled cattle which have been developed through selection. This statement is made without thought of minimizing the value of the polled feature in other polled breeds.

As has been previously stated, Aberdeen-Angus cattle originated in northeastern Scotland and to this day they remain the favorite of the cattle breeders of that section and, I might add, that this country is devoted almost exclusively to the production of fine livestock. Happily do I remember the beauty of the scene presented by these black cattle grazing on the lofty slopes of the heather covered Grampians whose granite heights remind one of our own Western Mountain scenery. But of more practical importance than scenic beauty is the fact that this rugged background bespeaks an inherent hardiness and an ability to rustle for feed which make Angus cattle ideal for our western range conditions. Strange as it may seem, however, this most important quality has only quite recently been recognized. In fact, it has only been within the past 25 years that Angus cattle have been known to any extent west of the Rocky Mountains, and only within the last 15 or 20 years that real progress has been made in placing the breed in its rightful position in the range country.

It is extremely gratifying to adherents of the breed to know, however, that Angus cattle are going ahead now, by leaps and bounds, in this western country and that their rapidly increased popularity is due to their ability to thrive under any and all conditions, including the most adverse.

Anticipating the query, "If all this is true, why has the Angus breed been so long in gaining a foothold in the West?" The answers, and there are several, are simple. First, Angus cattle were the last of the beef breeds to be introduced into America, for that matter, they made their debut much later than either of their rivals.

But perhaps the chief reason for their tardiness in starting their trek westward lies in the fact that they adapted themselves so readily to the conditions of the corn belt where they were first propagated in the United States, that the cattle raisers of that rich agricultural section practically monopolized the breed for a great many years, during which time Angus bullocks were topping such important markets as Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City, and continuously hanging up new records in interbreed show yard competition. Proponents of the breed seemed content, for a long time, with these accomplishments, and saw no reason for looking for new fields to explore.

The time came, however, when a more forward looking group took over the direction of the breed's affairs and a
to the attention of people everywhere

naturally has made progress slower.

Then, too, there is a tendency on the
part of most people to be slow to change
and the fact that the Angus did not ar-
rive on the western scene until after
other breeds had become firmly en-
trenched accounts, to some extent, for
the numerical superiority of his con-
temporaries. This is a condition that is
being rapidly changed; during the past
decade and particularly within the past
five years, the popularity of this nat-
urally hornless breed has spread like
wild fire all over the West. Range pro-
ducers and farmers alike have found
by actual trial that Aberdeen-Angus
cattle are hardy, good rustlers, prolific,
and early maturing, all necessary requi-
sites to economical farm and range pro-
duction. And the fact that a registered
Angus bull produces one hundred per
cent hornless calves when mated with
cows of any other breed is also greatly
appreciated. When we add to these all
important qualities, the striking appear-
ance they present when seen in groups,
grazing on mountain sides or on verdant
valley pastures, because of their uni-
formity of conformation and color, there
is little wonder that people are going
for them in a big way.

What a satisfaction it would be to
that famous Scot, George Grant, if
he could see the marvelous progress his
favorite breed has made since he first
introduced it to America. It is doubtful
if he had the slightest idea when the
Steamship "Alabama" which brought
his four Angus bulls to America, slipped
out of the Clyde into the open sea one
April morning in 1873, that, as a result
of the good work of these first crusaders
in a new land, within the space of a
short 70 years, his beloved "doddlies"
would have reached the extreme heights
of popularity in every nook and corner
of North America and much of South
America. In fact, if Mr. Grant were alive
today he could rejoice with the rest of
us in the knowledge that the Angus is
the fastest growing beef breed in Ameri-
ca, and that a lot of that growth is tak-
ing place in our western range country,
and that is as it should be, because the
range areas are the source of our coun-
try's most important beef supply. Fur-
thermore, there is no class of cattle pro-
ducers who realize the value of good
breeding quite so much as rangemen.

When I started to breed Angus cattle
in Washington State in 1917, as the ju-
nior member of the firm of Congdon &
Battles, Angus cattle were practically

Elk River Valley Ranch

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS • COLORADO

Selling 5 Bulls • 20 Females

MAY 3rd at GALT, CALIF.

Our Herd Sires:

Prince Evident of Sunbeam 469449
out of the famous "Evince" Cow
and sired by Black Prince of
Sunbeam.

Evocation 636910
half brother of the present Grand
Champion of Scotland.

Bandolier T 3' 647650
of Bandolier of Anoka breeding.

Glencarnock Prideman 10' 671484
Colorado Glenn 2' 648925
both of Mc Gregor breeding.

Eston Repeater 677575
of original Hopley breeding.

Another black triumph at the first International in Chicago was the grand champion
carlot of grade steers, shown here with their feeder, L. H. Kerrick of Bloomington, Ill. They were two-year-olds and averaged 1492 lbs. They brought $15.50 per cwt., and dressed out 61.37%. Their record did much to popularize the blacks in those early days.

We are selling a draft of 20 exceptionally choice females at the California sale, offering buyers oppor-
tunity to select uniformly good registered Aberdeen-
Angus foundation stock of the most popular breed
lines. In the building of our own herd, we have drawn
upon the top Aberdeen-Angus herds of America and
we are passing this blood along to buyers at the
California Sale. Note the type of herd bulls that we
are using, as listed at the left. We also are selling
five herd sire prospects.

For detailed information on breeding, write for the
official catalog, or call upon us for further information.

J. E. BARBEY, Owner  H. B. OSLAND, Mgr.
Here's Your Opportunity to get on the Band Wagon with Aberdeen-Angus!

1st Annual Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale

MAY 2 & 3 at GALT, CALIF.
at Leachman's Pavilion at Sacramento County Fair Grounds

31 Bulls • 79 Females

LEADING BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle are cooperating in this show and sale as a breed promotion effort. Emphasis has been placed upon good foundation females, including both bred and open heifers. The offering of bulls will include a number of real herd sire prospects, as well as range and farm bulls suitable for going into Angus herds or for cross-breeding purposes.

Thus opportunity is offered to those who are establishing new registered Angus herds, established breeders and to range men and farmers to make their selections.

We believe you will find it worth while to watch the judging of the sale entries on Sunday, May 2, the day preceding the show. Secretary W. H. Tomhove will be present to discuss sale cattle with prospective buyers.

It is planned to make this show and sale an annual event. The cattle that are consigned are truly representative of the Angus breed. Those who are interested in Angus cattle are welcome, whether or not coming to the sale as prospective buyers at this time.

CONSIGNORS:

OTTO V. BATTLE, Muscatine, Iowa
JACK CONWAY, Culver City, Calif.
BILL BROS., Woodland, Calif.
CHARLES D. CHEYNE, Klamath Falls, Ore.
LUCE ESTATE, Merced, Calif.
KINGMONT RANCH, Loomis, Calif.
E. BIAGGINI, Cuyucas, Calif.
J. E. BARBEY, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
GUTRIDGE ESTATE, Prairie City, Ore.
C. V. BARTON, Klamath Falls, Ore.
STANLEY PIERCE, Creston, Ill.

Steers Win Carlot Championships!
Below is pictured the carload of Angus steers which won grand championship over all breeds at the Pacific International, Portland. Similar grand champion honors have been won by Angus at all of the major stock shows in America—because Angus have the ideal beef conformation and covering that packers want.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

WRITE FOR CATALOG TODAY!

Western Livestock Journal

April 15, 1943

Page 35
unknown on the Pacific Coast, and it was a difficult undertaking to convince range producers that they really were good range cattle. But how the picture has changed! The first few who tried Angus bulls in their range herds got such unbelievably good results that their neighbors were impressed to the extent of giving the breed a trial and so on it went. In fact, the breed's progress in the range country can be likened to the proverbial snowball rolling down hill, in ever increasing rapidity, gathering size and momentum.

A true story to give realism to this expression and I am through—sixteen years ago a gentleman from California dropped in at our ranch, unannounced, one morning, looking for Angus bulls for his range. I showed him a group of a few over 40, and like I have always found most experienced cattlemen, he knew the kind he wanted and did not waste time in coming to a decision on the number he wanted, which was 35. He liked the bulls and the price was satisfactory, "so why waste time arguing," was the remark he made. But the point I am leading up to is a more significant statement which he made at that time.

After our deal was completed, he said, "Mr. Battles, I presume you have been wondering, never having heard of me before, why so unexpectedly to you, I dropped in here to buy Angus bulls, and I think you will be interested in my explanation. It is this: a few years ago you sold a number of bulls to a neighbor of mine. When these bulls were turned on his range adjoining mine, I was very angry and I told my neighbor that his black bulls would get on my range and ruin my herd. My neighbor said he would do everything he could to keep his bulls at home, but despite this, they did get on my range and that is why I am now buying Angus bulls myself." That was 16 years ago and I cannot think of a better endorsement of the range qualities of Aberdeen-Angus cattle than the fact that this man has used nothing but Angus bulls ever since and that today he is one of the most enthusiastic boosters for the breed I have ever known.

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Sanders Writes History of International Live Stock Show

"The Story of the International," a history of the first 41 years of the International Live Stock Exposition, written by Alvin H. Sanders, who has been associated with the big show continuously since 1900, is just off the press in Chicago and promises to enjoy great popularity among livestock breeders and feeders the country over.

Mr. Sanders, former editor and publisher of the old Breeders' Gazette, and author of numerous books on livestock subjects including histories of the three beef breeds, was one of the founders of the International and is at present vice-president of its board of directors. The book is filled with sketches of the men who have made the International famous—breeders, feeders, showmen who have contributed much to the progress of the livestock industry in America.

The book will also serve as a refresher for stockmen of highlights and winnings of illustrious show animals during the past 41 years. Completely illustrated, the book contains 362 pages and is now available at $2 per copy by addressing orders to the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Feed and Cattle Excellent

I am mailing check today for a renewal for two more years. Feed and cattle are both in excellent condition for this time of year. We enjoy your magazine and wish you greatest success in years to come.—P. J. McAuliffe, Shasta County, Calif.
At the “GALT SALE” May 2-3

Each a junior champion in one year . . . We offer the same quality for this sale

8 Females . . . 3 Bulls

THE FEMALES ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PONDA GUTTRIDGE—701492—April 5, 1942. Dam, Miss Guttridge 100th, the many times Grand Champion, including six championships as a junior calf. Sire, Queenmere 311th, the sire of many of our show cattle, including Guttridge, Questor 10th, a champion as a senior calf.

ORECO GUTTRIDGE 3d—701473—March 29, 1942. A full sister to the 1941 Great Western Grand Champion Female as a junior calf. Dam was a top show winner. Sire, Eileenmere 192d, our senior herd sire; a truly great breeding bull.

MISS GUTTRIDGE 187th—633363—September 12, 1940. First prize senior calf at a strong North Montana State Fair. Her dam is one of our top cows. Sire by a grandson of Tolan’s Eileenmere 85th.

Also a pen of 5 females, coming two years old. The type and quality for a foundation herd.

THE BULLS ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

One is sired by Eileenmere 192d—524726. The other two by Queenmere 311th—542151. These service age bulls were in the show herd, which has been disbanded for the duration. If you are looking for top herd sires, don’t overlook these bulls.

J. S. GUTTRIDGE ESTATE

PRAIRIE CITY

“Where Type Is Paramount”

OREGON
**Bell Angus**

In the First  
West Coast Sale  
at Galt, May 2-3  
5 BULLS  
3 HEIFERS

Sired by  
Glencarnock Revolution

Dams  
of Battles background sired by  
Bellmere Revolution

**BELL BROTHERS**  
WOODLAND  
CALIFORNIA

---

**Kingmont Angus**

James J. & Martha Brennan  
Loomis, Calif.

The two young bulls we are sending  
to the West Coast Sale at Galt, May 2-3, are sons of Dr. Henry’s Prize­mer­ere 493d and out of dams by Prize­mer­ere 355th, purchased as heifers for  
our 4-H Club daughters.

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**MENSINGER ANGUS**

A few yearling bulls for  
sale from one of the larg­er herds, commercial and  
and purebred in the state.

Merle Mensinger  
Escalon, Calif.

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$10,000 Angus Bull to Iowa

Highest Aberdeen-Angus cattle prices in 23 years were realized in Chicago early in March at the National Angus Sale and Show. Topping the auction of 150 cattle was Prince Sunbeam 46th, selling for $10,000 to Frank W. Pearson for his Meek Ranch at Milton, Iowa. Mr. Pearson is on the left standing next to S. C. Fullerton, Jr., Miami, Okla., on whose Sunbeams Farm the top selling Angus bull was raised. The price realized on Prince Sunbeam 46th was the highest Aberdeen-Angus auction price in 23 years.

The top selling bull is a son of Black Prince of Sunbeam, International grand champion in 1938. The sire in turn was a son of Black Peer of St. Albas, 1934 International grand champion bull. On the dam’s side of the pedigree, the name of Earl Marshall, sire of five International grand champions, appears twice. In addition to Prince Sunbeam 46th, Mr. Pearson also purchased the yearling bull calf, Great Oaks Barman, for $4500, from Howard L. McGregor, Rochester, Mich.

The 150 cattle sold in the National Aberdeen-Angus sale brought a total of $185,050, or an average of $1230. This is the highest average for the breed in more than two decades.

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**Uncle Sam Wants Experienced Meat Graders for Wartime**

With a number of experienced butchers casting eyes on prospective wartime jobs as federal meat graders, it was reported early this month that a back­ground of six years or more in packing house work, largely doing grading work, is required to qualify for the govern­ment jobs.

Meanwhile, with a shortage of experienced graders, it was possible that the require­ments may be relaxed to some extent. Persons in California interested in information regarding these positions are referred to either James H. Moore, Room A, Ferry Building, San Francisco, or to James R. Maize, 206 Livestock Exchange Building, Los Angeles.

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Northern California  
Cattlemen “Sold” on Angus

Superiority under California range conditions, plus the production of pre­mium feeder calves, has “sold” Charles F. Hammond, veteran rancher of Siski­you County, Calif., on Aberdeen-Angus cattle. His more than half century of beef cattle experience has included the handling of all three breeds. Now Mr. Hammond has settled on Angus.

One of the important items of Angus superiority on the range is its rust­ling ability, says the Californian. “We have found the Angus to be far harder, take the range better, and get along with less hay, than any of the other breeds we have had. Our cattle are always in better condition than the red cattle of our neighbors.”

“Our cows produce a calf a year although they run on the open range almost the year around,” he relates. “Our Angus weaners average 75 lbs. more than the calves of other breeds raised under the same conditions, and at the same age. But in addition to this weight advantage, he points out, the Angus calves have been commanding a premium over the calves of other breeds.

“Angus cattle have reduced our hay needs for winter feeding almost in half. They forage for themselves so much more that they keep in fine shape with about half as much hay as our Short­horns and Herefords did.”

Mr. Hammond today has a herd of more than 800 cows and heifers. His method of getting into black feeder calf production has been the same as that employed by many other ranchers—the use of purebred Angus bulls on cows of other breeds. His present herd of black calves was started in 1929 by using a carload of Angus bulls on his cow herd and con­tinuing this practice each year.

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Certain bacteria are instrumental in forming the “eyes” in Swiss cheese.
Advertisement Brings Flood of Visitors and Sales to CBQ

Ever since it was advertised in the March 15 issue of Western Livestock Journal, that there were seven different lots of registered Herefords available at the CBQ Ranch, Fresno, Calif., visitors have come so fast that it was hard to get the chores done. There were long distance calls and telegrams and letters, along with the visitors, and the sales business there has been brisk. Prospective buyers came from Washington, Oregon and California.

One calf went to Oregon, 13 to Susanville, Calif., five to Visalia and one to Exeter. In the shipment to Axel Anderson of Exeter was a May 2, 1942, calf sired by one of the CBQ Senior herd bulls, Tone Domino 23rd, which sold for $1800, and the youngster was one of the finest calves that CBQ has ever sold at private treaty. He was being held to show at Denver, but Mr. Anderson liked him so well that he bought him, took immediate delivery and expects to grow him out for limited use this fall.

Mr. Anderson has just come from the Western Livestock Journal, that there were seven different lots of registered Herefords available at the CBQ Ranch, Fresno, Calif., visit­ors along with the visitors, and the sales

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In the shipment that went north, E. B. Coffin, owner of Hidden Valley Hereford Ranch, Susanville, Calif., and his herdsman, Art Steinweden, picked out a seven-weeks-old son of Real Domino, 7th champion bull of the Cow Palace show and reserve champion at the International in 1939. This calf sold for $1000, and Mr. Coffin also took a foundation heifer calf at side for $850, along with 10 choice young yearling heifers at $400 each.

E. M. Varin of Visalia came to the ranch and selected five young open heifers at $250 each the next day.

Nion Tucker, president of the California Hereford Breeders Association, took an outstanding bull calf which was shipped by express to his Flounce Rock Ranch, and his superintendent, Bill Bower, has reported his arrival in good condition.

If any non-advertisers doubt the reader interest in your magazine," says Jim Garber, CBQ herdsman, "bring this to their attention and suggest that they might come down to the ranch and help me catch up with my spring work."

Vast Arizona Rangeland Commandeered by Army

Just as some of the best vegetable crop land and range country in other western states has been taken over by the army for maneuvers and bombing range, or by the government for guayule rubber plantings, some of the good range country in Arizona is being taken for troop conditioning activities, according to a recent letter from Wayne H. Fisher, cattlemans of that state, to Joel M. Oliver of South Pasadena, Calif. A portion of the letter declared:

"The army has taken over a vast area of Arizona lying along the Colorado River from Needles to Kingman. They served notice on the cattlemen to get their animals out of the territory within 30 days. This forces the sale and movement of 10,000 cattle on rather short order.

Farmers and cattlemen in a number of western states, whose land has been commandeered for wartime maneuvers have questioned whether there is not sufficient non-productive land in the West which could be used for these purposes without disturbing the all-imp­ortant production of food at this time.

Luce Ranch (Route 2, Box 796) Merced, Calif.

Leora Luce Allen, Executrix Ralph Burdett, Manager
MORE WARTIME MEAT THROUGH CROSSBREDS

By P. W. GREGORY
Division of Animal Husbandry
University of California

It is fully realized that meat is one of our most valuable foods to maintain the health and stamina of both armed forces and civilian population. Radio programs, daily papers, and livestock journals all emphasize the critical shortage of the national meat supply and the necessity for increasing the national output.

On the other hand, livestock producers are faced with a shortage of labor and of important feedstuffs—especially protein concentrates. In view of these handicaps, ranchers have a difficult task to supply the quotas of meat the government demands for the war effort. If the meat quotas are to be met our producers of livestock must apply, as never before, sound principles of nutrition, parasitology, management, economics, and genetics.

It is the specific application of genetics towards increasing the national meat yield that I wish to emphasize. All of us are more or less familiar with the increased vigor that is obtained among offspring resulting from the crossing of breeds. This increased vigor is referred to as "heterosis" or "hybrid vigor." Hybrid vigor is economically employed in many places in the United States in the production of market lambs and hogs.

Hybrid Vigor in Swine
It is the wider use of hybrid vigor in the production of market hogs and beef cattle that needs emphasis at this time. Well controlled experiments have definitely shown that crossbred pigs are consistently superior in many respects to their purebred half sisters and brothers. Crossbred litters tend to be slightly larger and have fewer stillborn pigs. A higher percentage of crossbred pigs survive weaning time and are weaned at slightly heavier weights. In the feed lot crossbred pigs make slightly greater gains per day and reach market weight about two weeks earlier. The crossbred pig requires about 30 lbs. less of concentrates to reach market weight.

If the meat quotas are to be met our producers of livestock must apply, as never before, sound principles of nutrition, parasitology, management, economics, and genetics.

That means you too, Junior—That's why you were given that shot of CUTTER BLACKLEGOL!

Uncle Sam needs you!

CUTTER Laboratories • Berkeley, Calif. • Since 1897
Hybrid vigor was used in the production of some of the hogs included in the 1940 slaughter but let us assume it could have been increased to include an additional 20% of the total. This means savings of feed and labor on 15,400,000 hogs. If hybrid hogs are on the average only 5% more efficient, the savings in feed and labor would be sufficient to produce approximately 750,000 more hogs.

All the advantages cited for crossbred swine are based on results published in the Minnesota Experiment Station Bulletin 320, Iowa Experiment Station Bulletin 380, and a background of years of practice by commercial hog producers.

Crossbreeding Beef Cattle

Practical difficulties of herd segregation and management have prevented extensive use of crossbreeding in beef cattle. Commercial swine production is based largely on purebred foundations while commercial cattle production is based largely on grades which frequently contain a mixture of breeds in their ancestry. In some areas one breed predominates so largely that it may be difficult for the rancher to obtain from local sources good purebred bulls of another breed for use in crossbreeding. Bulls of a second breed may not always be as well adapted to the environmental conditions as the leading breed in the area.

However, recent work by the Bureau of Animal Industry, the University of California, and other studies indicate that hybrid vigor can be utilized to produce beef more efficiently. As in crossbred swine the savings per animal are small but if applied to large numbers of cattle throughout the United States the annual output of beef could be increased millions of pounds. Hybrid vigor may be obtained by crossing any of the beef breeds or it may be obtained by crossing high grade cows of one breed with good purebred bulls of another breed.

Even though hybrid vigor may be employed to increase the annual output of beef it would be unwise for all commercial producers to attempt to use it. A commercial producer with poor to medium cows would make more progress if he first graded up his cows by the use of a succession of good purebred bulls of about the same type of breeding. After the herd becomes uniform and further improvement becomes slow or uncertain he could then crossbreed to advantage.

Importance of Purebreds

The breeder of registered swine and beef cattle who does not think this crossbreeding program through, may tend to become alarmed over the extensive use of hybrid vigor. The breeders of registered livestock should bear in mind that the whole expression of hybrid vigor is dependent upon the hereditary differences that exist between breeds. Therefore the program for the utilization of hybrid vigor cannot be carried out unless our established, registered breeds are maintained at a high quality and in large numbers.

In my opinion the wide use of hybrid vigor in meat production should put the breeders of registered livestock in a more favorable position.

Quiz for Cattlemen

Which diseases cost America's cattle-raisers most—

Blackleg • Anthrax • 'Shipping Fever' • Abortion

Offhand, you might say blackleg. And, where it prevails, anthrax. They're known as "killers."

But that is exactly why they are not as costly as "shipping fever" and abortion—because vaccination against blackleg and anthrax is routine practice. And Cutter Blacklegol and Charbonol have had no small part in cutting losses from these diseases to a minimum.

Are you among those who consider "shipping fever" an act of ill-natured Providence and a few abortions just something that's bound to happen? If so, these diseases may be costing you plenty.

Institute a program of vaccination—and insure yourself against these profit-stealers! Use CUTTER PELMENAL, the double-barreled protection against "shipping fever" and pulmonary ailments—and CUTTER ABORTION VACCINE, made from the famous Strain 19, perfected by the U. S. Dept. of Animal Industry.

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

April 15, 1943
Montana Stockmen Worried About Feed Reserves

By Leon C. Hurtt
Missoula, Montana

Stockmen of Western Montana are straining anxiously to see the first tinge of green grass on south slopes now beginning to show bare. November snow, covered by numerous later layers to a depth of several inches, is still present on north slopes and the river bottoms this last week in March. Hay supply is melting away more rapidly than these snowbanks and some herds are already broke. But hay can still be bought in a few spots, but the Missoula price is $26 per ton. Dalrymen from the west coast have raided the haystacks as early as Buttean and have not nibbled over the prices but promptly loaded what they could buy. A severe winter is producing results in losses in some valleys. Some losses have already occurred in the severe storm of mid-March.

This has been one of the longest and snowiest winters of many years in this section. However, I would not bet a plugged nickel that the heartbreaking losses next winter will be an easier one. Without doubt, we have had easier winters on the average since about 1919 than Montana has any business to content. We did not bring any unusually cold weather, but the November snows covered some old grass that has not yet seen the light of day. Even where considerable old grass was left on south slopes that are now bare, the grass is well flattened and weathered. Such old feed has but limited value. With even a little new grass to encourage the white faces, they will gather up some of the flattened old grass which will at least serve as a filler. Feeding began about a month earlier than usual and may go that much longer this spring. Many stockmen in Western Montana are anxious to produce every pound of food possible. They have more cattle than ever recorded in history, but it is certain that many still wintered in the snow. The tremendous results of recent drought years that struck them with feed reserves too low to weather it. Forced liquidation and bankruptcy once more could come. Will stockmen try that gamble. If they win, it may mean a nice profit. But what will they do for meat if they have no hay stock and their shirts also? Who knows when the next drought will strike?

Stockmen are anxious to produce every pound of food possible. They have more cattle than ever recorded in history, but it is certain that many still wintered in the snow. The tremendous results of recent drought years that struck them with feed reserves too low to weather it. Forced liquidation and bankruptcy once more could come. Will stockmen try that gamble. If they win, it may mean a nice profit. But what will they do for meat if they have no hay stock and their shirts also? Who knows when the next drought will strike?

Secret Weapon!
Guard It Well

America's calf crop this year is a powerful weapon that can be used effectively against our enemies. To serve as fighting energy for America and her allies, however, every calf must be raised to marketable size and delivered there in prime condition.

To help guard against losses from Blackleg... choose Globe Blackleg Bacterin, Whole Culture (Atum Traced) "the sterling quality bacterin in the silver box." One dose, injected into normal calves under average field conditions produces a satisfactory degree of lasting protection against Blackleg infection. Vaccinate early... help produce more meat... the fighting food!

Only Ten Cents a Dose in 5, 10, 25 and 50-dose bottles.

Globe Laboratories
Post Worth, Texas

Idaho Hereford Ranch
Ernest E. Fields & Son
Gooding, Idaho

Breeder of
"Gems of Herefords"

Intense Anxiety
4th Herefords, Herd Sires: Junior Mixer 51st and Future Advance by Future Comino

Patronize WLJ Advertisers!

What will the hay and feed crop be this season? Even if the weather is favorable, where will the equipment and help to store the hay come from? Missoula County has an allotment of one stacker and had a dozen or more applicants for it in March! Other equipment is in similar demand. Who has assurance of satisfactory help? Some people from the West may help a little. Even if you have soldiers nearby, will their help one day in the week solve your problem? It sounds ridiculous, doesn't it? Maybe Colorado's governor has the solution.

Problems of the ranching fraternity don't get much space in the daily press—not in early stages at least, but some stockmen are worried now. Are they going to gamble a lifetime's accumulation on an easy winter in 1943-44? Will they try to carry through the present peak number of cattle with no reserve of hay except this season's crop and with the strong probability that supplemental feed, such as cottonseed and soybean cake, will be more limited than for years past? Or a single bag of dry yeast pulp can be bought by stockmen at the local sugar factory. Several thousand bags were shipped to the west coast recently. How many will stockmen try that gamble. If they win, it may mean a nice profit. But what will they do if they lose? Who will buy their hay stock and their shirts also? Who knows when the next drought will strike?

Stockmen are anxious to produce every pound of food possible. They have more cattle than ever recorded in history, but it is certain that many still wintered in the snow. The tremendous results of recent drought years that struck them with feed reserves too low to weather it. Forced liquidation and bankruptcy once more could come. Will stockmen try that gamble. If they win, it may mean a nice profit. But what will they do for meat if they have no hay stock and their shirts also? Who knows when the next drought will strike?

Plan 1943 Utah State Fair

Plans to hold a 1943 Utah State Fair at Salt Lake City in the early part of September are under way, Sheldon R. Brewster, secretary of the State Fair Board, announces. Mr. Brewster said all federal agencies have approved the event and that present tentative plans have set the date as the first week in September.

Slogan of this year's event will be "Earn your chance for victory," Mr. Brewster said.

The annual Utah State Fair, which has been an institution of long standing in the state, was authorized last year by the request of federal authorities last year because of war conditions.

The Republic of Panama is termed a fisherman's paradise.
32 Heifers Purchased by T.H. Richards of Sacramento from Western Hereford Cattle Company at a Cost of $16,000

These originated at the Grimes Troublesome Valley Hereford Ranch, Kremmling, Colo., and at the John Heinz & Sons' Ranch at Henry, Nebr., and are the older half-sisters to the heifers pictured on the following two pages. Photo taken at Sacramento and before delivery to Mr. Richards' ranch at Wheatland, Calif., on March 27th.

Western Hereford Cattle Company
H. M. Harter
Sacramento, California
Tel. Sacramento 25681

Tel. Dixon 11
GRIMES TROUBLESMOLES
VALLEY HEREFORDS,
Kremmling, Colorado
These cattle and the Grimes name are
known wherever top Herefords are located.
Raised under rugged climatic conditions in
the Middle Park section of Colorado, where
natural range feed supplies minerals and
proteins so necessary to develop superior
breeding cattle. The Grimes Herefords are
always among the top five herds selling at
the Denver Stock Show auction.

JOHN HEINZ HEREFORD FARMS,
Henry, Nebraska
The bulls and heifers we are offering from
this herd come from a breeder who believes
that the worth of a registered herd is de
noted not by the show winning success of
a few individual animals but rather by the
ability of that herd to produce top cattle
consistently and in such numbers that car
lot winnings may become a symbol. So suc
cessful has this breeding program been
carried out that twice during the last five
years this herd has won the Denver Carlot
Junior Bull Class and has never placed lower
than fourth.

GEORGE CHRISTENSEN
HEREFORD RANCH,
Chadron, Nebraska
This is one of the oldest registered Hereford
herds in Nebraska. A herd that has stood
the test of time by establishing a type that
meets approval everywhere. Careful selec
tion of WMR and DeBerard herd sires moted
to brood cows carrying the approved Chris
tensen type has kept this herd a mecca for
buyers wanting to establish new herds that
will carry on. It is a herd to tie into.

Our First Annual Sale
Saturday, May 8

25 Bred Two-Year-Old Heifers
40 Open Yearling Heifers
1 Herd Sire
30 Yearling Bulls including
Herd Sire Prospects

Sacramento County Fair Grounds
Galt, California

BEAU ZENTO 5th
Our Sale Feature!
Calved January 25, 1941.
Bred at Foster Farms, Rexford, Kans.
Sired by
Beau Zento by H. T. Tone by Hazford Tone 76th.

In presenting Beau Zento 5th to California breeders,
we firmly believe we are offering not only an individual
with outstanding show ring qualities, but possessing as
richly a bred pedigree as is possible to produce today,
he being sired by Beau Zento by H T Tone by Hazford
Tone 76th and out of an intensely linebred Anxiety
dam.
The six Beau Zento bulls sold at the Turner Ranch sale
at Sulphur, Oklahoma, on Jan. 11, 1943, averaged
$5580, Beau Zento 36th selling at $16,600, the high
est price paid for a Hereford bull in 22 years.
The bred heifers offered in this sale are mated to Beau
Zento 5th.

GRIMES AND HEINZ YEARLING HEIFERS THAT WILL BE SOLD MAY 8th
ILLUSTRATING THE TYPE AND BREEDING OF THE BULLS AND HEIFERS THAT WILL BE IN OUR AUCTION, MENTIONED ON THE FOREGOING PAGE.

For Genuine Values in Hereford Breeding Cattle
Come to Our First Annual Importation Sale

Sacramento County Fair Grounds at Galt, Calif.
Saturday, May 8th, 1943

We Want You to Know

that in this, our initial public auction, we have endeavored to make available young herd sire prospects and future herd matrons that not only carry leading bloodlines that are making American Hereford history today, but individuals that are worthy of the breeding they carry.

It is therefore with sincere pleasure that we offer California cattlemen these cattle. In so doing we believe thoroughly that our efforts to build better cow herds in California will bring profit and satisfaction of ownership to those who buy them.

Out of our experience in placing hundreds of bulls and many breeding females with customers all the way from Central California to the Oregon line and from Nevada to the Coast, we believe we know what kind of a Hereford is required to make good in this section. We know there is need of the bone and rugged vigor found in the cattle which come out of the high country. This we believe we have in the cattle that make up this offering. Just to see Beau Zento 5th will be worth your time and effort in being with us sale day. Catalogs will be mailed upon request.

Fred E. Chandler, Auctioneer. Nelson R. Crow, Walter Miller and Bob Teale, representing Western Livestock Journal. Hotel accommodations either at Sacramento, Stockton or Lodi. Cattle will be on display by May 6th. Meantime, they may be seen at Sacramento. Telephone for appointment.

Western Hereford Cattle Company
H. M. Harter
Sacramento, California
Give Fence Like This

This fence was poorly erected—now on the way "out"—but wire still good!

...a NEW CHANCE

Same fence, properly restretched. Good for many years of extra service.

Possibly some of your fence is beginning to LOOK "a little the worse for wear". But, if it's good quality fence, the wire may still have valuable life left. A little work—repairing and restretching—is saving many a fence important to farming efficiency. That's why you'll want to give every fence you have every chance—now!

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., PEORIA, ILL.
Makers of
RED BRAND FENCE
Look for the Top Wire Painted Red

Registered Herefords

We have a small group of quality heifers, both open and bred, that should have great appeal to anyone on the lookout for herd improvement.

Flounce Rock Ranch
Prospect, Jackson County, Oregon

$612.00

This is the average price which six cows of our breeding brought in the Painter-Sunland sale of Herefords at Madera on March 29th. We appreciate the compliment.

Raynor Daulton & Sons
Madera, California

Jess Rodman Herefords

Further impetus given development of registered Hereford center at Fresno

Development of the rich agricultural section in the vicinity of Fresno, Calif., into one of the great registered Hereford centers of America was given further impetus when Jess Rodman entered the registered Hereford business. Mr. Rodman started in with registered Herefords in addition to his sizable commercial cattle operations at the time of the Crocker-Huffman dispersion in 1939. Since that time, he has been gradually building up his registered herd and at the same time has broadened the scope of his ranch operations until he now has what cattlemen would consider an ideal beef cattle producing set-up, including about 5000 acres of range land in the foothills of Fresno County, and a recently acquired farm just 10 miles from his foothill ranch which is being put into permanent, irrigated pasture mixes.

Mr. Rodman has visited many of the better known registered Hereford herds throughout California, Oregon, Washington, and Montana. He was impressed with the quality and development of Montana Herefords and he determined to acquire two carloads of Montana-bred and raised females as an addition to his registered herd.

But before making an addition to the herd, Mr. Rodman decided that he wanted the services of a top beef herdsmen and while attending the 1943 Denver Show, he induced Beau Meek, one of the best known herdsmen in the western country, to come to California to assist in the development of the Rodman Herefords. Beau Meek spent a year as herdsmen for the famous Thornton Hereford Ranch at Gunnison, Colo., and fitted the sensational string of Thornton Herefords up to 30 days prior to the 1943 Denver Show. It will be recalled that these cattle made an outstanding record at Denver.

Beau Meek was with the Albert Mehlhorn registered Hereford herd at Halfway, Ore., for eight years and showed two champion bulls for Mehlhorn in 1938—Beau Promino 115th, champion at Ogden, and Double Domino, champion at the National Hereford Show at Great Falls, Sacramento, and Portland the same year.

He then went to the Guitchen Estate Aberdeen-Angus herd at Prairie City, Ore., where he fitted six junior champions for that famous herd in 1940—a feat seldom if ever equalled by any other herd in the West.

(Continued on Page 50)
Announcing the sale of S & F Defender

to

C. H. Roberts & Sons

Ocosta, Washington

at $2,500.00

S & F DEFENDER is a yearling son of Jr. Domino 160th, which Mr. Roberts purchased from us after he had visited most of the Pacific Coast herds for the specific purpose of checking the sons of Jr. Domino 160th. We were pleased that when we met Mr. Roberts at Fresno, Calif., during our recent visit to California, that he immediately gave us a check for S & F Defender. He takes delivery when we return to the ranch from the south.

Smith & Freeman Herefords

Oscar Smith
Montesano, Washington
L. K. (Bill) Freeman

Our Junior Herd Sire
PEERLESS DOM. B. 55th

PEERLESS DOM. B. 55th, a son of Jr. Domino 160th, will be retained in our herd to be used on the calves of our senior herd sire Donald Baker, a son of Donald Domino 16th. Donald Baker’s calves are now dropping and we are well pleased with these calves. We feel sure that this cross will produce outstanding cattle.

We have for sale sons of Jr. Domino 160th. We also have sons of Peerless Dom. B. 10th, the bull we sold to the Jamison Stock Ranch, Thorp, Wash., for $3,000. These calves are real individuals and we know that when you see them, you will try to buy a herd bull from our lots. We have a few yearling heifers for sale.
Jess Rodman Hereford Ranches

 Selling at PUBLIC AUCTION
 MAY 31 at MADERA, CALIF.

60 Cows with calves at side and re-bred
35 Bred Heifers  30 Yearling Bulls

These cattle we are offering in this sale are from some
of the most noted herds of the West and Intermoun-
tain country. There will be 85 from the Parker Live-
stock Co., Montana; others from Crocker-Huffman
Land & Water Co., Merced; Sunland Hereford Ranch,
Clovis; and the Hester herd of Nebraska. You will
find this group of cows are the large, heavy-boned,
deep-bodied kind with exceptionally good heads.

Come prepared to remain for the Daulton-Collins
Sale which follows in the same arena on June 1st,
making a two-day event offering approximately
250 head.
A GROUP OF OUR COWS ON RANGE PASTURE. AN UNRETouched SNAPSHoT TAKEn MARcH 28, 1943

BEAU MIXER, the bull that "made" the F. M. Nelson herd in Montana and has been in service up until the time we bought him in the Sunland Herd. Bred by Taussig Bros., Parshall, Colo.

These herd bulls were selected especially to be used on these cows and heifers. We have paid the top price in Montana, Washington and California to get the kind of bulls that we feel should be mated to these cows. Quality, easy fleshing, early maturity, and scale are our objectives in our breeding program. We are passing these qualities on to you in our sale offering.

Study these unretouched snapshots of our cattle. Note the good, breedy heads of the bulls, and the thick, deep-bodied, well-boned cows and you will be convinced that we are not over-rating our representations about this herd. Catalogs available May 10th.

MODEL DOMINO 2d
Bred by Smith & Freeman, of Montesano, Wash., and one of the top selling individuals at the Spokane sale last month. Sired by Brown's Domino 98th (by Prince Domino N 21st), chief herd sire at Sunland Ranch at Clovis, California.

Jess Rodman Hereford Ranches

Ranches located 16 miles northeast of Fresno

JESS RODMAN, Owner—1400 Van Ness Ave., Fresno BEAU MEEK, Cattle Supt.—Rt. 1, Box 299, Sanger

April 15, 1943
Livestock men throughout California will tell you that borrowing from their bank is the quickest, simplest and most convenient way of financing their business— that year in and year out it is also the soundest financing.

And when livestock men refer to “their” bank, of course most of them mean their nearest Bank of America—which includes, in addition to its own immediate services, the specially equipped facilities of the Livestock Loan Department at 25 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, whenever these extra courtesies are desired by the customer.

WHEN THEY SAY “BANK” THEY MEAN BANK OF AMERICA

XX Recalling the high quality, substance and scale of the Montana Herefords he had seen on his visits in that state, Mr. Rodman asked Beau Meek to select two carloads of registered Herefords to bring to California. Beau Meek looked over the Montana Herefords and was so impressed with the quality of the Parker Livestock Company herd at Wilsall, Mont., that he insisted that Mr. Rodman take a larger draft of cattle than had been originally planned.

The result was announced by Mr. Parker in the March issue of the Western Livestock Journal, and Beau Meek came back to California with the following purchases from the Parker herd: 100 bred cows, 70 yearling heifers and 60 yearling bulls.

These cattle arrived at the Rodman Ranch the latter part of March and visitors at the recent Sunland-Painter Hereford Sale at Madera had the opportunity of inspecting the recently imported Montana Herefords. Certainly they constitute a splendid group of cattle, carrying world of quality, ruggedness, substance, heavy bone, and modern type. They are especially good-headed.

Unable to absorb the entire lot himself, Mr. Rodman has decided to sell part of these good cattle, along with a draft of his own raising, at public auction on May 31. This offering will include about 35 cows of Rodman breeding, 25 Montana-bred cows, 35 heifers and 10 yearling bulls. Most of the cows will have calves at side on sale day and many of them will be rebred.

Here will be another unusual opportunity for Pacific Coast cattlemen and breeders to make their selections from a truly outstanding group of registered Herefords that should add still more fame to the Fresno-Madera Hereford center!

XX Jess Rodman is a welcome addition to the ranks of California Hereford breeders. He has been prominent in civic and business affairs in Fresno since 1919. He was president of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce, president of the Fresno Rotary Club and has held many other important posts in Fresno civic organizations and is now devoting much of his time and energy to the war effort. His determination to join the ranks of California breeders of registered Herefords comes from a sincere desire to make a greater contribution to range cattle improvement.

Mr. Rodman acquired his foothill cattle ranch, considered one of the best beef-producing properties in the San Joaquin Valley, in 1926. He has never had a cow on the ranch that was not registered and has maintained his small but select registered Hereford herd for several years. He has and continues to carry a sizable number of good, steers on the foothill ranch.

His recently acquired valley ranch, located five miles north and 11 miles east of Fresno on Ashland Avenue, will carry the breeding herd through the summer and fall months to supplement the range land, and provide for the development of calves in the most economical manner, and with a minimum of feeding.

A number of the females to be offered with calves at side, and rebred, are mainly of Sunland Ranch and Crocker-Huffman breeding; several came from the Hester Ranch in Nebraska.

Many of the females will be bred to Beau Mixer, recently acquired from the Sunland Ranch and the sire which made such an outstanding record for Dr. Nelson at Livingston, Mont. Incidentally, this proven herd sire will be one of the feature attractions at the sale.

Other females will carry the service of Model Domino 2d by Brown’s Domino 16th, the great Sunland herd sire; WR Royal Domino 16th by WHR Royal Domino 70th by Prince Domino C; and a son of Jr. Domino 160th.

340 Herefords to Be Sold

At Hughes Auction in Texas

A total of 340 head of registered Hereford bulls and females will go on the auction block at the West Texas Stock Yards, San Angelo, Texas, on April 30 at the annual sale held by Duwain E. Hughes, who has bred white faced cattle in that section of the Lone Star State for the past 33 years.

The offering will feature 170 yearling bulls. Animals in the sale will be from the two Hughes herds maintained on his Spring Creek Ranch under Manager Biggs Crews and on the Stiles Ranch under Manager Sam Chunley.
Another "Star" Has Been Added...!

We're Goin' Places Now

We have purchased a half interest in...

MILLER DOMINO

... the "proven" sire for $2500.00 from his new owners, the Painter Cattle Company, Roggen, Colorado.

After checking over the 41 calves sired by MILLER DOMINO, and from cows from four herds represented in the Painter consignment at Madera, the uniformity and sureness of this bull's breeding, we were so impressed that we couldn't help but visualize the excellent calves that he should produce bred to our 46 selected Chandler heifers.

Circle M Ranch

VICTORVILLE, CALIF.

AL MENDEL, Owner

BOB MARX, Supt.

JACK CHAPMAN, Herdsman
“Wyoming” (Continued from Page 14)

ade later than Wyoming’s. Nor did it attain to anything like the same influence, its place being taken by a highly efficient Board of Livestock Commissioners. In Western Kansas a number of such associations came into being, but, ranking perhaps with the Wyoming organization in influence and interest for a brief period, is the Cherokee Livestock Association.

The Cherokee Outlet, or Strip, was an oblong strip of land—extending from the eastern end of the Oklahoma panhandle to the 98th Meridian—set aside by an early Government to form a corri-dor for the Cherokee Indians from their new location in what is now part of the state of Oklahoma, to their hunting grounds on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains. As the Indians had little use for the land they rented it out to a group of settlement at forty cents a head of grown cattle. After a while the cownmen, who had formed the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association, arranged (in 1888) to rent all the unoccupied part of the area for an annual lump sum of $100,000. The land was carefully sur-veyed off for each occupant, who fenced it and built improvements on it. He was given a five years lease on his place and a reasonable assessment was levied on his land according to the acreage, payable twice yearly. This provided for the payment of the rent due from the Associa-tion to the Indians, leaving a nice balance for other expenditures incurred. Corridors were left for trail herds to pass northwards. All sides to the deal seemed well suited. It seemed a clear case of “nobody’s business,” as they say.

But not so. As always happens in our country—and in others, I suppose—when a group of people are seen to be prospering on a tract of land, another group begins to covet it. This was so in the case of the Indians, the Mormons, the Mexicans. The people living across the northern line in Kansas began to cast envious eyes on the six million acres of rich grassland occupied by only three hundred brands of cattle. Reports were put in circulation that the Indians were not getting a square deal from cattle-men. The Kansans had repeatedly tried to settle on these Cherokee lands and had been ejected by the Government. Now, whether in consequence of this popular pressure or just because they thought to make another of those profitable land deals of which they had al-ready made several with the Indians, the Washington authorities decided to try and buy the land and offered the In-di ans $1.25 an acre for it. The cattlemen, having spent much money in improve-ments on their ranches, felt that the land was worth more than that to them, and are said to have offered the Chero-kees $3.00 an acre for it.

This created a dilemma for the Gov-ernment since they could not well com-pel the Indians to sell them at a heavy loss. They therefore changed their tact-ics. Although the cattlemen had occu-pied the Outlet for 10 years without interference from the Government (dur-ing which time their unique Association had provided a strong government for this otherwise uncontrolled area), the Attorney-General in 1880 declared that there was a cloud on the Indians’ title.
that they had never had any right to lease the land, or renew the lease, to the cattlemen. To cap this President Harrison issued a proclamation ordering all cattle to be removed from the Outlet immediately. Deprived thus of all revenue or means of getting any revenue from their land, the Cherokee had no option—though protesting vigorously—but to sell the tract to the Government, who gave them $1.40 per acre for it. A modification of the President’s proclamation allowed the cattlemen seven months in which to remove their stock, but its issuance in the first place let loose a horde of hungry land seekers on the land, who swarmed over it, cutting fences and burning the grass. Many of the cowmen were totally ruined. Three years later the tract was thrown open for settlement and provided claims for 40,000 homesteaders.

I have described this episode in some detail, because it concerns one of the most remarkable of our early cattle associations, whose set-up suggests what a sensible handling of our range problem might have done to establish the range livestock business over the entire West on a practical and stable basis. It is interesting too as a typical example of our early methods of dealing with our wards, the Indians.

The most important and permanent work of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association was the inauguration of the cattle inspection system. I hope to deal with this system at some later time. Meanwhile a brief consideration of the efficient range detective service which they installed will not be out of place here.

There is something about the employment of a spy system foreign to the open character of the range cattle business. But their employment was forced upon the cattlemen by the lawless element itself. The average American object to seeing anyone “beat him to it,” and when it became evident how many were making easy money off their neighbors, and with impunity, some even of the larger cattlemen joined in the maverick game. The problem became a baffling one; it was impossible to tell who was a thief and who wasn’t.

To add to the difficulties of the situation, there were at this period large numbers of railroad construction camps, whose demand for beef was practically unlimited and who asked no questions. Stealing for butchering purposes became as profitable and prevalent as mavericking. The operations of these gentry were so adroitly camouflaged that the average man had no chance to detect the operator. These prevailing conditions could only be dealt with through a detective service.

It has been argued that the cattlemen exaggerated the amount of stealing. A. B. Mercer in his hectic indictment of the Johnson County raiders, (The Banditti of the Plains) describes the situation in the words, “a few cattle were stolen.” But there are good reasons for taking the cowmen’s word rather than his. In various parts of the West at various times exactly similar conditions have existed. Before me lies a letter in which P. L. Bonebrake, an old-time New Mexico cowman describes from personal knowledge an in-rush of cattle stealers onto the great WS spread on the Frisco in south-western New Mexico, so numerous and desperate that the WS

(Continued on Page 36)
Joint Announcement of Daulton-Madera, California

This Sale Contains the cattle which would otherwise be offered and sold at private treaty during the season. To give buyers the privilege of naming their own prices and to save them much time and travel inspecting cattle, we have concluded to adopt the auction method which is proving so popular among purchasers. The date chosen harmonizes with the previously announced sale of Jess Rodman Herefords, and will be held in the same pavilion. To purchasers this means the advantage in selecting from large numbers.

The Clay Daulton Herd has been constantly improved over a period of twenty-five years, through the use of good sires and the best methods of operating a registered herd under range conditions. Cattle from this herd have met with a good reception throughout the Coast cattle country.

The Kings River Herd is by contrast of more recent origin, founded on purchases of foundation cattle from leading breeders in the West, with the emphasis on strong sires and providing the natural feeds to develop the meat making qualities of Herefords.

Collectively the Offering will contain a preponderance of bred cows, cows with calves at side and rebred, bred heifers, range bulls and several herd bull prospects. Their breeding will be presented in following issues of this publication.

Mark these Dates on your calendar. They are important to those who seek good values in registered Herefords. Watch for further information. File your name with either of the sellers for a copy of the joint catalog.

H. Clay Daulton & Son
Wm. H. Collins

Fred Chandler, Auctioneer

Collins Reg. Hereford Auction
Tuesday, June 1st

Offering Approximately 250 Lots
people had finally no recourse but to pull up stakes and move their entire outfit to a distant section of the state. "All the boys that dragged a long loop, cow-thieves and outlaws from every part of the West, as far north as Montana, settled on the borders of the range and really went to work." The description would apply equally well to the famous John Chisum range on the middle Pecos, which many years earlier, became a magnet to "hard cases" from every quarter, eager to get a start in the cow business off the 80,000 Jinglebobs widely scattered in a sparsely inhabited range.

Of these Wyoming detectives one of the best known was Frank Canton who operated in the Big Horn country. An Oklahoman with a stirring record as a peace officer and Texas Ranger. Several ill-advised shoot­ings from ambush of suspected rustlers took place in the years we are writing about, and three of them were attributed to Canton; in one instance he was brought to trial and acquitted. But there is scant reason to believe he was guilty of any of them. It was not the general practice of the Western peace officer to shoot from ambush. Struthers Burt characterizes Canton as a "fearless... follow, a dead shot"; and James Mitchell Clark says, "Frank Canton did not need to hide to win his fights."

But from the dramatic angle the most interesting of the early detectives was Tom Horn, a Missourian, handsome and an expert cowhand, part French or Spanish, and part Indian. A curious, fugitive sort of creature, whom John Clay, who gives one of his vivid word pictures of him in My Life on the Range, says he could never really fathom. A born sleuth, secret places were his haunts and by-paths his lines of travel. His comings and goings were equally a mystery. He could creep up stealthily on his enemy, Indian-like, when such tactics were indicated; or fight him in the open with the bravado of a Spaniard. About his fine war record there was no question. His natural habit was silent and secretive, but under the influence of drink he became talkative and a grand­iose streak in him came to the surface. This latter trait was perhaps the cause of his downfall. While drinking in a saloon one day he was alleged to have confessed to the shooting of a fourteen-year-old boy, son of a sheep­man, a suspected rustler, whose movements Horn was observing. He was tried and convicted, and in 1902 was hanged. And today after forty years you can still get up an argument as to Tom Horn’s innocence or guilt from almost any Wyomingite.

The record of his life is perhaps more widely known than any other in Wy­oming history. A mysterious, part-mythical figure; regarded by one half of the populace as a cold-blooded killer; by the other half as a sort of hero-martyr.

Two large manufacturing organizations are now working on a plan to make rubber from milk.

(Continued from Page 53)
Announcing . . .
the Sale of a half interest
in our "proven" sire
MILLER DOMINO
to . . .

Selling a half interest in MILLER DOMINO wasn't our idea, nor does it fit into our program. When Mr. Mendel, owner of Circle M Ranch, came to the Madera sale, and checked over Miller Domino and his calves from four different cow herds, he was so impressed that he insisted on buying this bull. Inasmuch as we bought the entire Henning herd in order to get the service of Miller Domino in our herd, we of course wouldn't consider selling him, but we did agree to share his service with Mr. Mendel on the basis $2,500 for one-half interest in him. We are sure that when Miller Domino is bred to the 46 Herb Chandler heifers at Circle M, Mr. Mendel has reason to anticipate a highly satisfactory return on his investment when the calves are dropped. We congratulate Circle M on acquiring a half interest in this herd bull.
The Entire Crosswicks registered Hereford herd will be dispersed at AUCTION Saturday, MAY 29th

89 Head . . . 54 COWS
Every registered Hereford in our herd goes into the sale which is a complete dispersal. The cattle are carried on the good range feed at the ranch and have never been pampered or especially fitted. These cattle are all acclimated and ready for new owners to turn out. You are invited to inspect the cattle at any time previous to the sale.

3 HERD SIRES
We have paid top prices for these bulls and they're doing a great job in our herd.

24 Yearling HEIFERS
Our own breeding. We saved them for replacements in our herd.

8 Yearling BULLS
Including several herd bull prospects.

We are extremely proud of the uniformity and good quality of the Crosswicks registered Hereford herd which has been built up over a period of years through the use of all the best herd bulls we could buy, regardless of price, and through constant culling in the cow herd. The mature cows that remain in the herd are there because they have proven to be regular producers of good, sturdy, modern-type calves and have demonstrated ability to take care of their calves. You take no chance in buying these cows because, in most cases, the calves at side give abundant evidence of the worth of the dams.

The heifers which we are selling were held over for replacement in the female herd. We retained these heifers on the basis of the quality and proven worth of the dams as well as on the individuality of the heifers themselves.

The bloodlines have proven their worth in leading Pacific Coast herds. The females are sired by such notable bulls as:

**Dandy Domino 1st, Par Domino, Ball Domino 4th, Blanchard 50th, Hazzard Tonic, Rafael Domino and Count Domino.** The original foundation animals were largely of Crocker-Huffman, Chas. Rule and Elmhirst breeding.

**NH Royal Belmont 6th**
Bred by Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore. Calved April 8, 1939. Sired by Chandler's Belmont 64th by the great show bull, Belmont Hartland. Dam: Lillie Hartland 19th by Chandler's Belmont 64th and out of an Oregon Domino dam. He is a sure breeder, an excellent individual and you can see his calves and judge his worth as a herd sire.

**Brown's Domino 55th**
Sired by the famous Prince Domino N 31st, one of the greatest sires in the Hereford breed. He has proven to be a good breeder and his calves have always been outstanding.

**Feature Attractions! 3 Herd Bulls including . . .**

**Pillsbury Domino 34th**
Purchased at the top price of $1850 at the 1942 Great Western. He was champion California-bred bull and reserve champion of this big show. Calved Jan. 7, 1941. Sired by Pillsbury Domino 5th by Baldwin Domino 2d by Beau Domino. His sire was out of a Chandler's Belmont 19th dam. The dam of Pillsbury Domino 34th was K.C. Betty Stannaway 1st by Mark Belmont by Mark Domino. He is extremely thick and deep-bodied, stands on four good legs and is an active breeder.

**NH Royal Belmont 6th**
Bred by Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore. Calved April 8, 1939. Sired by Chandler's Belmont 64th by the great show bull, Belmont Hartland. Dam: Lillie Hartland 19th by Chandler's Belmont 64th and out of an Oregon Domino dam. He is a sure breeder, an excellent individual and you can see his calves and judge his worth as a herd sire.

**Brown's Domino 55th**
Sired by the famous Prince Domino N 31st, one of the greatest sires in the Hereford breed. He has proven to be a good breeder and his calves have always been outstanding.

**3 Proven Herd Sires!**

---

Crosswicks Ranch
Harold Lane, Owner

GILROY • CALIFORNIA

April 15, 1943
BACA GRANT

Producing what practical cowmen label “The type we’ve all been shooting for”

First prize pair of calves Denver 1943 . . . . . . Just one of many important Denver awards won by Baca Grant OJR Royal Domino 10ths.

Not an extreme type but one with all the advantages of the extremes plus the safety of the proved in things desirable in beef animals. Backed by a degree of line-breeding to Prince Domino 4th that assures uniformity in appearance and in transmission of the desired characteristics. Prince Domino 4th was the sire of the dam of WHR Reality 13th, one of the substantial sires that made and is still making the Baca Grant herd outstanding. Prince Domino 4th was the great grandsire of OJR Royal Domino 10th, the bull now turning out our most sensational winners. Prince Domino 4th was the great grandsire of Royal Domino 12th, sire of our Denver sale topping female. Prince Domino 4th is prominent in the pedigree of our new sire, WHR Elation 52nd. Write for more detailed information about Baca Grant Herefords. We’re getting more than 100 sons and daughters of OJR Royal Domino 10th this year.

Alfred Collins  Walter Oldland  Charles Read

CRESTONE, COLO.

Idaho Domino Sold by W. S. Markham for Top Price

Idaho Domino, a five-year-old Hereford bull with a college education, went to a new home recently at a four-figure price reported to top any bull sale ever made in California’s Salinas Valley. The sale was made by Walter S. Markham, cattleman in the Corral de Tierras and Toro sections of Monterey County, at whose ranch Idaho Domino has demonstrated his ability to sire the sort of calves that mature early, feed out well and bring top prices at economical cost. The buyer is W. B. Grainger, operator of a ranch adjacent to the Markham place, who chose from 22 herd bulls that have been in service there. Idaho Domino’s dam was bred by Albert Mehlhorn, of Halfway, Ore., who sold her to the University of Idaho. The University raised the young bull and consigned him to the Treasure Island sale in San Francisco in 1939, where he was shown by Mr. Mehlhorn and sold to Mr. Markham for $425.

Roberts Loan & Cattle Co. Sells Polls Into Three States

Buyers in three western states have gone to the Roberts Loan & Cattle Co. ranch at Roundup, Mont., in recent weeks to secure Polled Herefords. Among the chief purchasers of the hornless cattle are A. C. Baker & Son, Stanford, Mont., who got a herd bull prospect; F. S. Maxson, Bellevue, Colo., who took another prospective herd sire; and C. J. Tiscomb, Stockton, Calif., who bought a carload of bulls.
50 registered Hereford Cows

Every Cow with husky calf at side
Every Cow Re-bred to a Top Herd Bull

Offered in 2 groups of 25 each

The Cows are daughters of Donald Domino 25th, a son of the famous Donald Domino; Domino B Brae, Jr. Mischief 14th and Mandarin 50th. They are well grown out, fully acclimated and proof of their worth may be seen in the quality, condition and conformation of the calves at side.

Re-bred to our top herd bulls, selected from prominent herds after traveling many thousands of miles. Several are bred to Axtell Promino by Promino’s Lad and out of Princess Domino B. 101st out of Lady Aster Brown 16th, and by Prince Domino N. 21st. The dam of this bull is a double half sister of Brown’s Domino 123d. Other cows carry the service of SHR Stanway 22d by WHR Domino Stanway 3d, who is a grandson of The Prince Domino and out of Gingerbread 61st.

The Calves were sired by WHR Domino Worthy, a bull raised by the Pollock Hereford Ranch and was bred by Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Others are by Donald Domino 25th by Donald Domino.

Here’s an opportunity to acquire splendid foundation cows, with calves at side and re-bred to top herd sires. Their reasonable cost should appeal to those who wish to get a good start in breeding registered Herefords.

O’Connor Hereford Ranch

Geo. W. O’Connor, Owner
P. O. Box 707, Sacramento, Calif.
Phone 2-0411

Walker Durham, Supt.
Box 282½, Rt. 2, Oakdale, Calif.
Phone 3259

RANCH LOCATED 5 MILES SOUTH AND WEST OF OAKDALE, CALIF.
Our Readers Say...

Let's Produce More Meat!

Most all of the livestock industry, the butchers' unions, and the independent packers have openly condemned the OPA handling of the meat situation. As a dairyman and owner who sells a good many animals each year for meat I can say OPA has definitely hurt my business. I was forced to sell good fat cows for seven cents in November when OPA was strong and then see cows not any better bring me 10 cents in January. I regard the rise as due to the demands of the black market or others who have learned how to get around the OPA rulings.

However, I believe in democracy but I cannot see why we have to get along with something that is a worse failure than prohibition that in the long run does not help to win the war but causes a loss of confidence in our leaders and our war effort. If the meat program had been figured out by German spies in our midst I would be ready to believe that.

I am not so sure that these social reformers and know-it-all leaders along those lines are not German spies or dupes of the old IWW philosophies later known as Communism and used by the Germans in psychological warfare to make things bad on the left, to force the people to react to the right, to join the bund, silver shirts, Von Steuben societies, America Firsts or some other rightist organization whose leaders ahead of time were picked by the German secret service. German psychological warfare to help our enemies and to lose the war.

If you help the meat industry, you help to win the war. Can you name anything the OPA has done to help the meat industry perform unless it does help to win the war? OPA has given no encouragement and plenty of discouragement and confusion. Today every farmer can feed his young stock and grow meat faster if he will feed right and supply mixed feeds. Feed your young stock like you do your cows to get quick growth and a big animal in two years. You can have as big an animal in two years as others have in three and save a year's feeding. OPA can spend ten million dollars a year bailing up the meat industry but you and I can produce the meat.

To have more meat save your bull calves, put them in separate pens, force feed them grain, hay, green stuff and any good feed and when these calves are big veals weighing 300 to 500 lbs. they are a nice meat animal. Guernseys and Holsteins are good calves to save for this feeding.

Another way of having more meat is to fatten your cull cows before sending them to market. Over one-half of the meat on the average throughout the year comes from the dairy industry. If the government encourages the dairy industry it also encourages the meat business.

To have meat the entire industry from grazing, raising feed, supply of labor, stopping calves from dying with scours or pneumonia or other diseases needs service. The ten millions spent through OPA, which is the cause of our troubles and the cause of the black market as well, this ten million spent for service to grow more meat would be more a civilized step forward and would produce results.

Civilization after all is the way we live. There is no use to injure the service the meat industry performs unless it is to help our enemies and to lose the war. If you help the meat industry, you help to win the war. Can you name anything the OPA has done to help the meat industry? Have they helped the butchers' unions or even the consumers of meat?

In the last war the consumers of meat really cut down. Often meat was used but once a week. The approach to the subject was through democratic means and appeal. They got results. Is that so...
Our Appreciation...

to you purchasers of our Madera sale cattle. We are sure you will appreciate the value of these cattle and their calves by Miller Domino when you note the advertisement of Circle M Ranch in this issue. We enjoyed making so many new friends in California and will be looking forward to seeing you again at western sales where we will consign cattle.

We Came to California to Buy...

and here are the 3 Proven Sires we bought

BROWN'S DOMINO 123rd 3040379

MILLER DOMINO 2762863
One-half interest sold to Circle M Ranch
Victorville, California

For Sale at Home Ranch
Bulls and Females
in Carload Lots

RSR CALLISON DOMINO 2537234

April 15, 1943
of this outfit that has started out to persecute everyone.

They will now spend millions to enforce OPA meat regulations. The same millions spent in growing more meat is what we need. Of course they can build their bureaucrats stronger by a big lot of enforcement officers. But with the hate the American people are known to have when they get good and mad, the bureaucrats would be safer in the front lines fighting the Japs.

Do they think they are stopping inflation? Well the best way to stop inflation is by having the supply greater than the demand. That goes for black markets, too.

After all, we have a great civilization. We are used to a here system because we know how to produce the goods. We can over-produce anything within reason including rubber when we are given a chance. We can produce more cattle than this country can use if given a chance and some encouragement. We as a people are willing to share with other starving peoples when appealed to in the right way. We have given more away in this country than all the rest of the world put together anytime. But when we have some regulators that are not smart but dirty it makes us smart.

Let us try to raise the meat anyway.—Dr. CLARENCE WESLEY, Stanislaus County, California.

Fine Winter in Colorado

Enclosed please find check for $3.00. Your Journal helps us to keep up with the rest of the livestock folks and our friends. We enjoyed one of the best winters I think we have ever had. Cattle are doing better than usual. Of course they should on $10 hay and $65 cake. When tires and gas come back will be out to see you.—FRANK DOLL, JR., Eagle County, Colo.

"Not Selfish"

I wish to take sides with you in your editorial policy. It is not selfish to try and keep feeders feeding nor milkers milking, and if they do not get a break sufficient to permit them to make a reasonable interest on their investment they will protect themselves by trying some other undertaking.

Any army man should realize that it is easier and more desirable to fight on a full stomach than an empty one. We hate the American people are known to have when they get good and mad, the bureaucrats would be safer in the front lines fighting the Japs.

We are used to a here system because we know how to produce the goods. We have given more away in this country than all the rest of the world put together anytime. But when we have some regulators that are not smart but dirty it makes us smart.

Let us try to raise the meat anyway.—ALBERT MEHLHORN, Baker County, Oregon.

Screw Worms Come Early

Enclosed is check to renew my subscription. We certainly don't want to miss a single issue and hope my subscription has not yet expired.

The feed seems to be coming along pretty good now; the cattle and horses have wintered very well and are in fine shape for this time of year. We are having a lot of trouble with screw worms this year. This is the first time we ever had them and they had the flies attack an animal's back after the grubs or warbles come out. It seems we will have to keep an extra close watch on livestock this year.

This meat shortage is causing a lot of trouble too; we have lost two big yearlings and a couple of dropped calves. These "two legged varmints" aren't going to do without their usual supply of meat and rustling seems to be their style.

We are getting a good calf crop this year, and the colt crop is just starting in. We have a small herd of registered Herefords along with our commercial herd.

Besides our cattle we raise a number of good half-thoroughbred colts every year. Our chestnut Thoroughbred stallion, King Kango, stands 15 hands and weighs close to 1200 lbs. when in working condition. He is very much on the order of the quarter horse and has an exceptionally gentle disposition. So far all his colts from all types of mares have his characteristics and heavy muscling, plus good, gentle disposition. We use this...
Our Thanks to you cattlemen for your approval of SUNLAND HEREFORDS at our Madera Sale

To JESS RODMAN Fresno, Calif., goes BEAU MIXER a "Proven" Sire that has a lot of good calves in the SUNLAND Herd

BEAU MIXER

To PAINTER HEREFORD CO. Roggen, Colo., goes BROWN'S DOMINO 123d the "Proven" Sire whose calves met with such favorable approval at our Madera Sale.

Our Madera Buyers


T. L. "Ted" Harper

Clair Pollard
Contradictory

It seems to me that I have never heard of anything more contradictory than some of the things that are being done in Washington, D. C. They tell us that food will win the war, then draft our boys into the Army and expect old men that have spent their best days to do two or three times as much as they are able to do. Even the weather man has got things a little mixed up. He gave us spring weather in the middle of the winter and now he's giving us a mixture of winter and spring which isn't the best and isn't the worst. Even the weather man has got things a little mixed up. He gave us spring weather in the middle of the winter and now he's giving us a mixture of winter and spring which isn't the best weather for cattle or the range. But the feed ought to be good when it does turn warm for those that survive as we have had an abundance of rainfall since Jan. 20. C. Merrill Hall, Washington County, Utah.

Grass Getting Good Start

Things look good. Grass is getting a good start and is about four inches high and nights are finally warming up. Calving is going good and prices sure are better in the winter and spring which isn't the best. There are plenty of small farmers who are dissatisfied at the way they are being punched around, especially in the dairy farming end of agriculture. Right now in California we have a situation that is as phoney as anything could be. A little over a year ago they started the double brand inspection which is unnecessary and does not help anyone; but it does create a larger department and payroll for the taxpayers. The brand inspector in this section is at Fillmore. He has to drive to Ojai just to inspect one calf, home raised, then he has to drive back home. Round trip is about 70 miles and he collects the sum of five cents per head. This is certainly a fine way to save on tires and gasoline. Then, this same calf is again looked over at the stockyards. In fact, the first man to greet you at the yards is a brand inspector. Why do these double inspections become necessary? "Big Department" is the answer.—J. J. McCracken, Ojai, Calif.

Cows Like Home Folks

We had a little sprinkle of rain here, but it begins to appear now as if we have settled down to another indeterminate spell of azure skies and frosty mornings. You know what that entails so we won't go into it, except to say that too much of this balmy Arizona weather is what will probably put a lot of us in state institutions or on government doles.

It is pleasing to note that the Western Livestock Journal staff continues hale and prolific. I wish I had the formula of that pair—King and Oddy—especially King. They'll probably be grinding out grist for the mill when a lot of us younger and more delicate specimens will be sprouting daisies.

Over here the winter slips by all too slowly. It is not less than amazing how well we have faced considering the aspects at the start of the season, and I am inclined to agree with those who claim that what little sustenance Nature does put out in a dry year carries considerably more strength in its slender stem than the same shoot would put forth in a wet year.

Another phase that always has floored me is how one cow will winter and carry a calf through with her while a dry cow browsing on the same area will shrivel up and require some attention. Cows seem to be just like home folks. Some "think too much." I wish I could develop a herd of complete sluggards. That's the next problem for the "bull men." We want the robust nature and all that, but sluggish mentalities and a minimum of prune will do good for you.

Dispersal Sale

400 PETE VREELAND Polled Herefords

20 years a Polled Hereford Breeder

TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 9 a.m.

IDAHO LIVE STOCK AUCTION CO. YARDS

IDAHO FALLS, IDaho

19 Registered Polled Hereford Heifers, 2-6 year old. 
150 Registered Polled Hereford Cows with calves at side.
50 Registered Polled Hereford Heifers, 2 year old
20 Registered Polled Hereford Yearling Bulls.
35 Registered Polled Hereford Heifers.

For further information, write, wire or phone

IDAHO LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO.

Phone 1515

Gourley & White, Auctioneers

B. O. Gammon, Polled Hereford Assn.

SALE MANAGERS

Idaho Falls, Idaho

Jack Miller, Fieldman

Page 66
We Are Pleased with Our Purchase of

**S & F DEFENDER** by Junior Domino 160th

from Smith & Freeman, Montesano, Wash.

We purchased S & F DEFENDER to follow on the females of MASTER DOMINO, MARK DONALD 2d, PRINCE DOMIREAL 100th and a very outstanding Reese Brown-bred bull, which we will feature at a later time. Our purchase last year of Prince Domireal 100th has proven very satisfactory and, after checking many of the leading herds on the Pacific Coast, Idaho and Montana, I have found the qualities we need for our next cross in S & F DEFENDER. We will be glad to have you visit us and see our herd at any time.

**C. H. ROBERTS & SONS**

Ranch located 15 miles west of Aberdeen

OCOSTA, WASHINGTON

Prince Domireal 100th

Master Domino
ranch hand's favor wouldn't do any harm since many of your subscribers are farm and ranch workers.

Wages and hours are not the only incentives which call farm labor from the farm to the city. The opportunity to live as a human being rather than a peon holds much appeal to the intelligent farm worker. He can hold a city job down himself while on the farm the labors of his wife and family are required and expected, for no extra money. I have given up being a ranch worker, not because of being underpaid or overworked, but because I wished to be treated with some consideration.

I dispute the belief that long hours are necessary to the successful operation of a ranch. Seven out of 10 times when I worked over nine hours on a beef cattle ranch, it would have been unnecessary with proper planning and the cooperation of the boss. The ranch hand has no objection to extra hours in case of cattle drives, emergency fence repairs or unexpected sickness of animals, but any intelligent worker resents working extra hours to take care of the owner. The ranch hand has no objection to extra hours for the purpose of making his agreement and the balance grades.

In the city, any suggestion which I might offer to help increase efficiency of my job is received with deference rather than being ridiculed as a crackpot, new-fangled idea.

Well, I'll eat and so will the others just like me, and the ranchers will continue to growl "ungrateful labor" and continue to lose their men—men who must hang on to their self respect. I would like to see the Western Livestock Journal set a precedent and give both sides of the argument a fair show.—W. C. Phelps, Petaluma, Calif.

Editor's Note: While possibly Mr. Phelps may be right in his remarks about the treatment of ranch hands, so far as a few ranches are concerned, we know that on many other places the foremen and hired men receive every consideration and their suggestions are welcomed by the owners.

Wants a Summer Job

I would like very much to have a job on a cattle ranch this summer. I plan to be a rancher after the war and as I plan to be a rancher I would like to gain some practical experience. I am 16 years old, a junior in high school. Have had some experience with horses.—GoRTON HAIRT, 1384 Vancouver Ave., Burlingame, Calif.

Rains Improve Prospects

Your paper has been of great benefit to us. We wouldn't be without the Livestock Journal. The early part of the season we had quite a lot of frosty weather. The crops seem to stand still, including the pasture. However, we are having some fine rains of late and things look like we will have a fine lot of hay and dry summer feed for the cattle. I am starting a registered Guernsey herd and have been in the dairy business for over 20 years.—M. L. Harvey, Sonoma County, Calif.

Si Williams Now Manager Of Bar 14 Hereford Ranch

One of the most recent developments in Hereford circles in the Pacific Northwest is the announcement that S. B. (Si) Williams has taken over as manager of Bar 14 Ranch, operated near Ellensburg, Wash., under the ownership of S. L. Savidge, of Seattle.

Well known in western cattle circles, Manager Williams has recently been manager of Trout Creek Ranch at Cody, Wyo. He was raised on a ranch in northern Wyoming, where his father, S. B. Williams, Sr., is still in the ranching business. He is a graduate of the University of Wyoming, where he studied both law and animal husbandry. Prior to going into ranch management work, he was fieldman in Wyoming and adjoining range states for two Omaha banks.

The Bar 14 Ranch comprises 15,000 acres, with about 500 acres in hay and 100 acres in grain and the remainder range. The ranch is now running around 850 head of Herefords, 300 of them registered and the balance grades.

E. T. Mapes Buys Adams Herefords

E. T. Mapes of Modesto recently purchased nine choice registered Hereford bulls from the E. L. Adams herd at Chico, Calif.

Cattle rustling, almost forgotten in Canada, has made a comeback. Thefts are chiefly by way of trucks.
Our 1941 First and Second Prize Get of Sire at 1941 California State Fair and Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco. Sired by Donald Domino 26th.

We Will Sell at Private Treaty...

100 Head of Our Good Females!
20 Cows with Calves at side
30 Cows and Heifers to calve this summer
30 Yearling Heifers
20 Yearling Heifers ready to breed

35 Yearling Bulls
Several Top Herd Bull Prospects

These registered Herefords are all of the same breeding as the above pictured group with the exception of a few of the older cows which are of Webster and Herb Chandler breeding. Calves at foot are by Donald Domino 26th, Donald Domino 6th, NHR Donald Domino 27th and Blanchard Domino, and the cows are re-bred, or will calve this summer to these bulls.

We are offering these cattle due to the fact that we are over-stocked, and because of shortage of labor.

Nevada Hereford Ranch
James E. Stead & Sons
Star Route • Reno, Nevada

April 15, 1943
A Vegetable Garden on a Ranch?  

Not a Bad Idea in These War Shortage Days

(Continued from Page 9)

to give them a good deal of attention for a while. When they get to be six months old they will be nearly grown and the pullets will begin to "sing," a sign of coming motherhood. Provide them with nests in a quiet place, filling the boxes with hay. If they have the chance, they will pick their nests in the barn or elsewhere, and you may have trouble locating them. If you can train them to roost in a safe spot and lay there, you will have trained them to. You will prove that you have patience, and you will find that once a habit is formed, it remains with them firmly.

Free water, running if possible, protected from contamination, is necessary. If the hogs haven't taken all the table scraps, chickens will utilize them well. They relish whole grain when they are pretty well grown. For the little fellows it has to be ground.

If you keep the poultry house clean, you will have little trouble with lice and mites. Otherwise, you will. Let them have a chance to take dust baths.

Get your poultry flock going, and while you won't have any 365-egg hens, you will have at least 300. Even the cockerels make great fried chicken, along with mashed potatoes out of your vegetable garden. Remember, chickens can ruin your garden, so if you have both, guard the garden.

If you want to go into poultry raising the right way, see that indispensable county agent, or write to your state agricultural college, or to the Bureau of Publications in Washington, D. C. There are literally thousands of pamphlets printed which deal with every phase of the subject. You can have a library on poultry if you wish.

On the ranch, the less additional work the better. Remember: you must protect chickens from coyotes, skunks and other chicken-loving creatures; you must give them a clean place to live, and you must work with them while they are little. A harnyard is a wonderful place for hens to pick up waste grains and have a chance to exercise their toenails in scratching.

Ranch Rabbits

This does not refer to jackrabbits or cottontails, but to modern, refined, well-bred rabbits. They do not (this is a secret) lay eggs, not even at Easter, but they do furnish meat at low feed cost. They are meat rabbits. Watch your vegetable garden!

They say an average family of four consumes about 200 lbs. of meat per year. It is possible to use 200 of the 800 lbs. in the form of rabbit meat. Usually, the children will enjoy caring for them.

The most popular breed right now is the White New Zealand, which generally reach four lbs. live weight in 60 days. The dressing percentage is 83 to 85%, so a two-month rabbit will offer you about two lbs. of meat. There are plenty of other breeds: New Zealand Red, Flemish Giant, Belgians, and so on. You pick the one you like, but don't mix them, for it is harder to care for them.

Get healthy stock; disease can play havoc with rabbits. Foundation stock should live for three years. A mature doe, if bred properly, will give you the start of a domestic line. Domestic does, managed, four litters may be expected from a good breeding doe each year. The babies are left with the mother for around 60 days and are then old enough for fryers. A litter should number not more than six or seven, and runts should be culled out.

Good chopped alfalfa hay, grass alfalfa, grass, carrots or other wholesome greens make up the roughage feeds, and whole barley, wheat and milo, mixed, provide concentrates. Some of the oil meals furnish protein, add a little salt, and see that they have fresh, clean water.

Rabbits should be handled as little as possible. Never make pets of them. Who wants to eat a pet?

The most serious disease is coccidiosis. As it is regarded as incurable, prevent it when you start, by buying stock that is free from disease, and by sending sick rabbits to doctor sick rabbits. As with all other kept-up small animals, keep them clean. Dressing a rabbit is not difficult. Stun it first with a blow behind the ears, cut its throat with a sharp knife; tie the carcass to a line or put it on a hook until the bleeding stops; then hang it up with a stick or gambrel which you can whittle out with a knife; if you are going to use or sell the pel, make a slit on the inside of the legs and around the neck, then pull it off the body, separating the skin from flesh with the knife, especially along the abdomen; sever the feet at the joints.

Then split the carcass down the abdomen, starting near the tail, cut around the anus and opening and through the interior of the pelvic bones; pry back the legs to expose the lower intestine and remove the entrails through the lower end of the body, embedded in fat; remove the heart and lungs. Separate and keep the liver, being careful not to break the gall bladder; wash, dry and hold the body heat, and then it will be ready for cutting and cooking.

Rabbit manure is a good garden fertilizer and not as caustic as chicken manure.

Rabbit hutches are usually built off the ground, so as to be convenient to reach. The roof should be water-tight; the sides are chiefly made of wire mesh. The standard hutch is 4x2 1/2x2 feet. Don't crowd them.

The U. S. Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, Calif., has several good publications on rabbit production.

Canning and Drying

The practice of home canning is so universal and all useful, and the wives that little need be said. Here are a few hints, that may be useful, however:

Always use fresh, firm fruit, and firm, crisp vegetables; clean and wash them thoroughly. Can as soon after picking or gathering as possible. Cook them
A carload of heifers, sisters of the above heifers, from

Thompson's Anxiety Herefords

go to two important herds in California

We Take Pleasure in announcing the following recent sales:

To Geo. W. O'Connor, Sacramento, Calif.
15 head of select straight Anxiety 4th bred heifers, about 24 months old.

To Sunland Hereford Ranch, Clovis, Calif.
9 head of select straight Anxiety 4th bred heifers, about 24 months old; 2 select senior calves of the same breeding.

This carload of heifers are mostly daughters of grand daughters of FUTURE DOMINO and are from the great cow herd bred and maintained on THOMPSON HEREFORD RANCHES.

24 head of these heifers are now being exposed to THOMPSON herd bulls — ADVANCE MISCHIEF Jr., BEAU ANXIETY 23d and three head to the $2800.00 young herd bull, DOMESTIC LAMPLIGHTER 16th. These heifers will be moved to their California homes early in May.

Many of these heifers are from cows that have sons that are at the heads of important registered herds in the Northwest, and all are of a distinct, uniform, modern type, produced only through thirty years of careful selecting, mating and culling of the best strains of straight Anxiety 4th seed stock.

It has been a pleasure to us to be able to furnish top seed stock in the past few years to the many well known herds of the Pacific Coast and Pacific Northwest. We cordially invite all breeders interested in better Herefords to visit our breeding ranches.

Lester H. Thompson
Bozeman, Montana

HOME RANCH ADJOINS CITY AND MONTANA STATE COLLEGE

April 15, 1943
sufficiently; take no chances on botulism. Never taste any canned food which has any disagreeable odor or that shows gas pressure. Destroy it. Put lye in it, let stand for 24 hours and burn or bury it deep.

Vegetables, meats and fish must be canned at a temperature sufficient to kill bacteria, which must be above boiling point. Pressure cookers are regarded as almost necessary for safety.

The boiling water bath may be used for fruit and tomatoes.

This principle of home drying is to remove enough water to prevent spoilage, and still at a temperature not high enough to destroy color, texture and flavor.

The fruit or vegetables to be dried must be sound and in prime condition.

Gather vegetables early in the morning and, as deterioration begins at once, start work right away. Blanch vegetables, preferably in steam. It saves soluble food materials, sets color, checks ripening processes and helps drying.

The home evaporator may be made in various forms. The simplest, perhaps, is a solid box standing high enough on legs for convenient operation. Beneath may be placed an oil burner. A hinged door gives entry to the trays which slide on runways into the box, and consist of frames of hardware cloth (galvanized wire screen). A ventilator at the top allows the moist air to escape. A sheet of steel placed over the oil stove with space for air circulation will spread the heat. Cheese cloth cut to fit the trays will prevent the product from sticking to the trays. Pay most attention to air circulation.

For fruits, prepare by pitting or coring, dip in a solution of boiling lye; do not use aluminum utensils; sulphuring fruit preserves color. It should be done outdoors. A teaspoonful of sulphur for each pound of fruit is burned in a box containing wooden trays, and providing for circulation of fumes. It takes from one to two hours to do the job properly. Fruit may be blanched in hot syrup without sulphuring. Fruit should be dried until leathery but not hard. All evaporated products should be stored in insect-proof containers.

In restoring evaporated products, soak root, stem and seed vegetables from two to six hours in cold water, simmer in the water until tender, letting the water evaporate.

Top 50 Bulls at Nebraska

Sale Bring $537 Average

A total of 117 bulls and two females brought $45,670 for an average of $384 per head late in February at the North-West Nebraska Registered Hereford Breeders Association's most successful sale, held at Valentine, Neb. The top 50 bulls averaged $537.

Top of the sale was Evan D. Mischief, a coming two-year-old son of Evan Domino out of a Dandy Domino cow, consigned by Hubert H. Forney & Son, of Lakeside, Neb., and sold to George Christensen, Chadron, Neb., for $1300. Second highest price paid was $1000 paid by Virgil Kennedy, Laramie, Wyo., for Perfect Choice, a February two-year-old son of Choice Militant out of a Tony Domino dam. He was consigned by L. A. Wuthier's Lone Pine Hereford Ranch, Rushville, Neb.
I nostough enjoyed my recent visit to old Santa Fe in New Mexico, and meeting old timers in both cities brought back memories of the early days, when my folks and I lived in Golden, which is situated 40 miles east of Albuquerque, and 40 miles south of Santa Fe, where we landed in the summer of 1879 from the North Plains of Texas.

My father, Samuel Houston King, had been in the same places when he arrived at Santa Fe with his father and family in 1849 from Lumpkin County, Georgia, where father and his brother, Andrew Jackson King, Francis Marion King, and sister, Mary King, were born. Grandfather Samuel King had several six-mule teams with wagons loaded with merchandise, including farming tools, with mowing machines and hay rakes. He had started for California, but not to pick up nuggets of gold. He expected to get some of the gold in a business way after the miners dug it out. He had got all the gold experience he wanted in the gold diggin's of Georgia. He had served as sheriff of Lumpkin Country for 12 years before 1849, but while he was a good politician he was also a keen business man and trader, so when he reached Santa Fe with all these good six-mule teams the military authorities put up to him a proposition to take contracts to supply corn, hay and beans to the military forts in that section, which he did and made considerable money out of the contracts. He cut prairie hay on the plains, and from Mexican farms down the Rio Grande and into Chihuahua, he bought corn and beans in filling his contracts.

He later moved his residence from Santa Fe to the little mining town of Golden, and took over what has always been known as the "Old Copper Mine" and worked the richest of the green adobe smelters, the ore near the surface being rich in silver and gold as well as copper. In 1853, he left for California with his family. His children were all of school age, so he sent them to a Mexican school while in that country, there being no English speaking schools there at the time, so they all learned to speak and read and write Spanish.

During his school days at Santa Fe, father became the pal of Trinidad Romero, who was the same age of 14 years, so when we came back to New Mexico, from Texas, we stopped for a short time at Puerto Cito, three miles south of Las Vegas, where father renewed his friendship with Trinidad Romero, who had a fine ranch and home there, with his cattle grazing on the luscious grasses along the Gallinas River.

We moved from there to Golden where father had been part time in 1849 to 1853. He found there a number of old time Spanish-Americans who remembered him as a boy as well, as in Santa Fe and Albuquerque on frequent visits to them fine and historic cities.

After father opened his general merchandise store at Golden, he acquired a small cattle ranch about eight miles east of Chilili and five miles north of the Buffalo Springs ranch which had belonged to the ArmiJO family, of which Perfecto ArmiJo, sheriff of Bernarillo county was head. About that time the Armijos sold the ranch to a company from Davenport, Iowa, and the brand this new outfit ran was D.L.S. on the left side. A man from Iowa was put in as manager. He knew nothing about open range cattle business, but he hired two Texas cowboys to teach him the business. They were Rube Wilson and Frank White, both top hands. In changing from the Armijo brand which was a Spanish A, to the D.L.S., many cattle were missed. Bowman authorized Frank and Rube to buy up cattle from the Mexican ranchers and some reported to him that the Texans were selling him his own cattle, which he never did prove. Anyway I don't believe a real Texas cowboy would pull such a trick on a man.

The "Old Copper Mine" was being worked when we arrived in Golden by the Lewisbons of New York. They had bought it from Tom Catron and Senator Steve Elkins of Virginia, who was holding it on a fraudulent land grant title that was later thrown out by the special land grant court headed by Mat Reynolds. I am mentioning all this background on account I am leading up to a claim in which my family participated, memories of which were refreshed by my recent visit to Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

Father was supplying beef to the some 200 miners working in the old copper mine and in delivering some cattle for a consideration of $15.00 per head. On one day I ran my hoss over a pile of broken up galena ore, just below the copper mine. I knew it was bright and pretty, and supposed it was some sort of ore, but I knew nothing about mining. I didn't know whether they dug the ore out of the ground or picked it off of the trees. Anyhow I got off my hoss and picked up a couple of pieces of the bright metal and stuck them in my leggin's pocket. When I delivered the cattle I rode down to Golden where father and the family lived and showed dad what I had found. He said it was some lead-ore. We rode back to the place where I had picked the stuff up, and father located the property and called it the "Lucky." I was then 17 years old. Father put some men to work taking out some rich ore which he shipped to the smelter at Pueblo, Colo.

Just as he was developing the property the grant people served an injunction on him which stopped the work, but in a short time the grant crowd had taken charge and had about 20 miners at work, so father, myself and my brother Sam buckled on our guns, rode up there and put them miners out and stayed there till the court appointed a receiver. Father later sold the "Lucky" to the grant people for a fair price in cash.

However, that didn't end our connection with Golden affairs. The men who came to Golden in them days were fellers with plenty of Texas fighting fancy and they were sorta honin' for a scrap. All the others were from other walks of life and just as game. They believed in fair play. Political affairs of Santa Fe County at that time were in the hands of one at a time was called the "Santa Fe ring" headed by Tom Catron, Axtill, L. Bradford Prince and others. They run matters with a high hand, but they ran into a bunch in Golden that wouldn't back down for anything, or anybody. There were such men as Sam and George Baldwin, Jim Cheves (from Georgia, Suh), Kirk and Frank White, Rube Wilson, George Morrison, John King, Dick Gib-
lin, Bob Douthitt, Cass, Jess, Daily and Dumps Benton, four brothers from Bonham, Texas, and descendants of the famous Senator Benton of Missouri. There were many more of the same kind. Then there came to camp from the south the famous and cultured gentleman Col. W. W. Webb, who brought his lovely invalid wife to Golden in the hopes that her health should be benefited by the high dry climate and she was fully recovered the last time I saw her there in 1883.

The old Colonel Webb almost at once took an interest in the affairs of the miners and prospectors there, and though I had left that part of New Mexico when Mat Reynolds arrived with his land court that threw out, as fraudulent, the Canyon del Agua and San Pedro wagon, I, had understood that Webb went to Washington and was an influence in securing the land court.

But before the land court was thought of, the people of Golden was getting tired of the methods of the grant crowd in grabbing all the land and favorable mine locations, by stretching the so-called grant boundaries and surveying them into the grant holdings, so they decided to do something about it.

When Grandfather King bought the copper mine from the father of Miguel Otero, he advised that if the other brothers would furnish the guns, ammunition and grub the Golden bunch would make short work of them. I met Ex-Sheriff Cunningham here in Los Angeles in 1924 and have not seen nor heard of him since. I don’t know if he is still alive or not. I left Golden in the fall of 1883, for Lincoln County and have never been there since. I have been in Albuquerque and Santa Fe several times on business since, but didn’t have time to run out to the old camp, but next time I am at either city I will make an effort to see the old place.

When I returned from there last month I found a letter from the son of Charlie W. Baldwin, son of my old friend Sam Baldwin, which was a surprise to me, and I am glad to see that the old Santa Fe ring is no more and that all matters political, are settled by ballots instead of bullets. I met Ex-Sheriff Cunningham in about Harkness Hotel in Cerrillos in about March 2 and March 9 issues of Western Livestock Journal, and asked if I knew you. When you mentioned your early life at Golden and San Pedro, I sure did know you. I regretted to learn of the death of Dumps Benton. His brother Daily died in the Harkness Hotel in Cerrillos in about 1888. Jess Benton told me that in old George Baldwin were with him. Well, the old Golden crowd is about gone. George Morrison died a few years ago. The only others of the old bunch left that we know of is my father, Sam Baldwin, who is here with me, now 84; John King, 88, who went back to Guaymas, Mexico last week, and is mining, as we ourselves are here. Rube Wilson died in Silver City a few years ago, but the team is gone. Col. R. W. Webb, Dick Giblin, Kirk and Frank White and others too numerous to mention. Only one we have heard from, and who was alive and moved back to Gold in 1921, is Bob Douthitt. The rest, as far as we know have joined their ancestors in the Great Beyond. We are pleased to know your sister Edith is always out. Dad joins me in extending to Mrs. Benton, yourself and other members of your family our good wishes and hopes of meeting you some time. Respectfully yours, Charlie W. Baldwin. Unquote. I might add that all four of the men mentioned above, Cass, Jess, Daily, Cass and Dumps have passed on to their last round up. When I was in Santa Fe in 1922, I met Romulo Martinez, who was United States Marshall in our early days at Golden. He was rather feeble, and died a few years later. Miguel Otero is still living, though I haven’t called on him while I was there last month, but was told he wouldn’t live long. I hope to see him and some other received visitors.

The old “Lucky” silver mine, named “Lincoln-Lucky” after father sold it has been idle for forty years, account of lawsuit, but I heard, while in Santa Fe that it had changed hands and that the new owners are preparing to operate it. I remember that there were some very pretty girls in Golden and Cerrillos in them days. One was pretty little Miss Phipps of Golden and Cerrillos. Bill Cunningham and I were friendly rivals for her smiles at one time. There was pretty blonde Sharmie Turner also used to invite me to take her hossback ridin’ on the days she expected a visit from a sort of unwelcome suitor. Sophie returned to her old Iowa home and was told married a corn husker. Her charming little step-sister, Jennie Maddox, I understood married George Baldwin, but passed away a year or two afterwards. Mira Harkness was quite popular with the boys. Her father ran the Harkness House in Cerrillos. There were others and also there were a number of pretty Mexican girls, most of whom married American men. I especially remember charming Felicita Aranda, who married Jim Cheves, of Georgia. He was later shot and killed by a feller who was paying too much attention to his Felielta. I reckon I have gossiped enough in remembering backwards, so I’ll call this a story and light and look at my saddle.

Shamel Buys Collins Hereforwards

J. B. Shamel of Los Angeles has just purchased from the Kings River Hereford Ranch at Sanger, Calif, 36 head of bred heifers. These came from the Collins Headquarters development, and will develop into a beef ranch of rare beauty and utility, for there is where the Shames’ expect in time to make their home.

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

Remember the Globe trade-mark when you buy animal health products ... it’s a standard of dependability backed by more than 23 years’ service to livestock raisers.
I've a story and a letter from I. M. C. Anderson, Area Supervisor at Anchorage, Alaska, that will interest all cattlemen, so here is what he wrote. Quote: 'Dear Frank: Congratulations on your having successfully reached your 80th mile post. It is only a few of the real cow hands that are able to take the outside and stay there that long. I thought you might be interested in knowing that one "Montana Red," an old Texas Longhorn trail driver, is in Alaska. He was known first as "Texas Red" when he came to Montana in 1894. He was trailing for Henry Ward of the Bridle Bit outfit. He mentioned Sterling Cross, Nigger Anderson and Nigger Nute. He stayed in Montana for some time, but still has the pioneer spirit as he is still trailing North. It is likely, if you want to go over the new trail extending North from Anchorage to the new Alcan Highway, Montana Red would check you in as you enter this new road.

About a year ago Red got in the news by trying to rescue a baby that burned to death in a small cabin. I got in too late to save the baby, but got some rather severe burns before he gave up. I noted that the paper making a write-up of this event stated that he was crippled. He was trailing for Henry Ward of the Bridle Bit outfit. He mentioned Sterling Cross, Nigger Anderson and Nigger Nute. He stayed in Montana for some time, but still has the pioneer spirit as he is still trailing North.

The Army Mule

* * *

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Circle Dot Herefords
Clay Daulton & Son
Madera, California

We take pride in announcing that the 40 cows and calves, advertised in this space last month, have been sold to Sherman and Raymond Thomas, Thomas Hereford Ranch, Madera, home of Jr. Domino 160th. Many of these are our foundation cows by such sires as Jr. Prince Domino 4th; Lorena’s R. Domino, the CBQ herd sire; Capital Domino; Prince Rupert 81st and Prince Domino B and Prince Domino 15th, sons of Prince Domino 7th. Calves at side are by our present battery of sires: Donald Domino 22d, WHR Flashy Domino 15th, sons of Prince Domino 7th. Our best wishes go with these cattle to their new home.

Plan Now to attend our joint sale with Wm. H. Collins of Kings River Herefords, to be held at Madera on June 1st.

Phone 1188 and 2F12

greater than gold---

this bull might have been converted into a small fortune at Denver, but there is no limit to his value as a breeding bull and he will “concret” through his “get” for the improvement of Herefords everywhere.

You can depend upon WHR blood.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch
Cheyenne

Parker Registered Herefords
Raising rugged, heavy-boned, quality bulls for range men and breeders. Herd Sires: Dom­into Mixer Plus, King Domino 55th, Advance Mischief 20th and M.S.C. Advance Mischief.

Earl O. Walter
Livestock Auctioneer
“A WESTERN MAN FOR WESTERN SALES”
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates
FILER, IDAHO

PARKER LIVESTOCK CO. • GEO. M. PARKER, Owner • WILSALL, MONT.

California Ram Sale Public Auction
1600 Rams • 200 Registered Ewes
County Fair Grounds Monday and Tuesday — GALT —
May 17th and 18th
Write for Catalog to
California Wool Growers Association
595 Mission Street, San Francisco

proper killing facilities such as a cold storage plant, corrals, and cows that know how to row a boat or fly an airplane, perhaps both.” Unquote.

My good friend, Don McGillan, who writes a column for the Paso Robles Press, sauntied in with the work on his ranch and whenever he writes to me, he uses the letter in his column like any good Scotchman would do. Here is the last letter he wrote me via his column in the Press, the column being called “From Sense and Nonsense.” Here it is like he wrote it, as follows, to-wit. Quote: “Mr. Frank M. King, associate editor of Western Livestock Journal, Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles. Dear Frank: I see where this fellow K. Maynard of Hollywood wants to know why you write of horses as “horses.” When in many years of contact with cowboys he never heard them called that. I was gratified to see that age had mellowed you to such an extent that you let him down as easy as the silk bag does a para­trooper. Well, I sure hope Ernald “Bob­cat” Brown of the Red Hills and Russ “Rubberneck” Walling of Slack’s Can­yon read that statement of Maynard’s. If they did I’ll probably find them studying Webster’s unabridged, the next time I see them, instead of Western Livestock Journal or Western Story magazine.

Seeing as how you’re in communica­tion with Hollywood cowboys, I wish you would find out something that has puzzled me for quite a spell. Why does practically every hoss—pardon me, I mean horse—that they ride down there wring his tail like a Monday morning wash in a high wind?—Every time they spur off in one of those western thrillers to gallop maybe 40 or 50 miles, the rear end of their mounts remind you of those big airplanes warming up with the prop­ellers spinning. Of course, different sections have different customs and ideas, but most of the cowboys I’ve known would rather be caught branding a neighbor’s calf than riding a wring tail horse. Finding out that an otherwise A-1 cow pony was a “tail spinner” would be the same to fellows like Brown or Walling as seeing a beautiful woman take off her hair, remove a glass eye and put her teeth on top of the bureau. But then those old “gunsels” don’t know much—they still call a horse a “hoss” unquote.

It is always a pleasure to receive let­ters from old cowhands who tell about early cow ranching and that mention names and places during the times when the West was young. Here is one from Matt W. Steele, who now rides for Juan Reyes, manager of the Klipstein cattle spread at Maricopa, Calif. Here is a letter I recently received from Matt, that I am going to let you all read, as follows, to­wit. Quote: “Maricopa, Dear Mr. King: I received your book, Long­horn Trail Drivers, and have enjoyed reading it very much. I am 67 years old, a rancher’s calf than riding a wring tail horse. Finding out that an otherwise A-1 cow pony was a “tail spinner” would be the same to fellows like Brown or Walling as seeing a beautiful woman take off her hair, remove a glass eye and put her teeth on top of the bureau. But then those old “gunsels” don’t know much—they still call a horse a “hoss” unquote.

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by my grandfather's ranch, about one-half mile from where I was born. Mr. Loving left several cows close to the ranch, because they were sore footed. My father was a boy then. He picked up the cows and took care of them.

"When Mr. Loving came back, he gave my father those cows. He told granddad if he would let the boy go to Texas with him he would get him a herd of cattle. This ranch was on the Fountain River, nine miles above Pueblo, Colo., and was the old Matthew Steel ranch, settled on in the early sixties. My people were all Rehels. They came from Arkansas, so I guess you don't wonder. In your book you speak of the Diamond Tail outfit. They had one ranch at the Crow's Roost, east of Colorado Springs. I remember the old Mexico. It is where the murdering Tom Horn did some of his work. A number of years ago that was a good cow country. Those outfits that Mr. Dickenson speaks of, north of the Arkansas River, I heard my father speak of all of them. I am going to send you a snapshot of my father, Jeff Steele, in the middle. Alfred Carpenter on the right and Warren Carpenter on the left.

* * *

"The Carpenter's are my mother's brothers, and of course my uncle's. The picture was taken in the early 1870's on a roundup on the Ricaree, in Colorado, near the Kansas line. I wouldn't take a roan horse for the picture, but you can have this one which is a copy of the original. Juan Reyes is reading your book and likes it fine. He told me he sent you some 'jerky' for Christmas. I work for Juan. He is a good cowman. I haven't laid out any treasures in this brilliant cowboy career of mine. Went broke in the game, but when I think of some men I've worked for and with and some of the old ponies I've ridden, I haven't any regrets. Sold my saddle once and declared I'd quit but wasn't a month till I had a new saddle, and will own one now till the cloths roll down on my wooden overcoat. I never miss the Maverick page when I get hold of a copy of Western Livestock Journal. I would subscribe but I get Juan's Journal once in a while. Guess I better buy defense stamps and bonds. We've got to whip this war. I own a good horse and can ride a horse, and I have a new saddle. Hoping you find something of interest in this epistle, yours sincerely, Alfred Carpenter, in the middle. Alfred Carpenter on the right and Warren Carpenter on the left.

* * *

Super Anxiety 5th, by Super Anxiety, and out of Princess Domino 72d by Blanchard Domino. He was consigned from the herd of Henry Volzek, Waco, Neb. Mr. Wisdom also bought the top selling female and champion of the pre-sale show. She was the two-year-old Laura 3d by Superior Stanway, consigned from the Jack Turner herd at Fort Worth. Second highest price of the day was $1475, paid by W. J. Brown & Son, Fall River, Kans., for another bull from the Volzke ranch. This one was the November yearling Super Lad 5th, by Super Anxiety 5th and out of a daughter of Blanchard Domino.

* * *

Cottonseed Oil and Pine Tar for Ticks in Ears

Equal parts of cottonseed oil and pine tar is recommended as a kill for ticks in the ears of cattle by Dr. R. J. Hight, of Tempe, Ariz., according to a report of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association news letter.

The two ingredients should be mixed well and applied to the ears with swab or brush, according to Dr. Hight. This smothers the ticks and prevents reinfestation for some time, he declares. Warning is given that the mixture be in equal parts. An excess of pine tar is too strong for the ears.

* * *

The fish that keeps its mouth shut never gets caught.

Blue Lady 18th of Pega, Calf Manna fed, undefeated anywhere in 1942, this beautiful animal is a credit to the breed and to Cal Manna feedings. Health, size, depth, strength and bloom-these are qualities Cal Manna feeding enhances. Bred, owned and shown by Hartley Stock Farm, Poge, North Dakota.

Quiz: for livestock feeders and breeders

1. Do you believe that 5¢ worth of Cal Manna will replace 50¢ worth of milk in feeding young animals? 2. Do you believe a statement made by many feeders, "I have produced larger animals with greater capacity since feeding Cal Manna than formerly"? 3. Do you believe that because the greatest butterfat producing cow in 1942 was raised on Cal Manna, and that what is said to have been the best steer raised in 1942 was raised on Calf Manna, and that is said to have been the best steer raised in 1942 was raised on Cal Manna, this has any significance? 4. Do you think there is anything to the statement of farmers who make their living from the farm that they have cut costs and increased profits materially since feeding Cal Manna? 5. Do you believe the statement made by some people that Cal Manna seems to help in developing uniformly large smooth hogs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, etc.? 6. Do you believe that milk fed to young animals produces milk of better quality? 7. Do you believe that Cal Manna is palatable to young animals? 8. Do you believe that Cal Manna is easily digested? 9. Do you believe that Cal Manna has any food value? 10. Do you believe that Cal Manna has any educational value?

Albers Milling Company } { Cal Manna Dept. 31B
1840 Stuart Bldg. or Dept. 31B
Seattle, Wash. Oceanside Wisconsin

Please send me a free copy of "Commonsense Feeding of Livestock."

Name ____________________________ __
Address ____________________________ __
City________________ State________
PRECEDENT MEANS NOTHING TO HIM

Dairyman R. O. Hill Persists in Operating Like a Farmer in an Area Where Assembly Line Tactics Produce Milk

There actually is a commercial dairyman operating in Los Angeles city milkshed area who raises all his own replacement heifers. This same man has solved the problem of manpower by actually making more work and more man-hours instead of cutting down his herd. Again, defying all precepts in this fast market where dairying is a business first and an agricultural pursuit second, this same dairyman has made practical use of pasture for his cows.

This paradox of the milk pails is Ralph O. Hill, of North Hollywood. Everything old hands at dairying around the big Southern California city have told him couldn’t be done, he has done. He has a pretty fair batting average, too, for making successes of these “impossibles.”

Raising calves and using pasture—accepted as the thing to do on dairy farms in practically every other section of the country—are out of the picture around Los Angeles, to a large extent. Land is too high priced for pasture crops, which makes feed for heifers a little steep when Imperial Valley or San Joaquin hay has to be purchased for them. There, dairying is a production line activity, where more than 3600 cows a month are brought in from outside areas and about an equal number of “burned out” bosses from the dairies go to the slaughter houses; where hundreds of tons of feed are pouring in by truck and pouring out in the milk cans constantly.

But Ralph Hill has refused to bow to precedent. In his 21 years as an operating dairyman in San Fernando Valley, he has never let the methods of his neighbors change his way of doing things.

Mr. Hill started producing milk for the wholesale market in 1922. He hit a snag in 1924, when foot-and-mouth disease moved in on his herd and cleaned him out completely. The fall of that year he restocked—with purebreds Guernseys—and started to breed his own replacements as well as producing some breeding stock for sale. His foundation herd consisted of 10 springing heifers at $150 each and a purebred bull at $300, from the McIntosh and Blackwell herd at Glendora.

Today, he has both Guernseys and Holsteins in the herd and he still uses purebred sires of both breeds from production-proved bloodlines. His last Guernsey bull purchase was made at the Western Guernsey Classic sale held at Los Angeles Union Stock Yards in July of 1941, a sire of Langwater breeding. His most recent Holstein bull purchase was from Los Angeles County Farm.

Permanent pasture seedings on a few acres were put in first by Mr. Hill as a trial around 10 years ago. He put in a mixture of dallis, Rhodes, western and Australian rye and ladino clover. Afraid of bloat, he used only one pound of ladino to the acre. Even so, ladino is on the increase and will eventually take the entire acreage, Mr. Hill believes. He now has seven acres of pasture, all land available for it on the place, and wishes he had a hundred acres more.

The Hill herd now numbers 105 head, with around 90 milking. Every replacement but eight head has been raised on the place since 1928. Calves are weaned off milk right onto the permanent pasture. At about eight to 10 months of age, they are given bean straw. Mr. Hill buys two kinds of bean straw. From Baldwin Hills he gets the vines of the big limas and from San Fernando Valley he gets the straw from the small bean crop. He uses about half and half of each.

In a section where heavy feeding of protein concentrates is the rule, Mr. Hill is not what is known as a “hot” feeder. Lately, his grain has been largely rolled wheat, which he characterizes as a good feed. If wheat germ oil is good for treating breeding troubles and nutritional deficiencies, why not give it to them in wheat as a basic ration, he reasons. As a protein feed, every small package of protein concentrates sold has a third of the herd first-calf heifers.

Milk from the Hill herd now goes to North Hollywood doorsteps along two established routes. There is also a cash-and-carry milk business, handled at the dairy, but this source of sales has fallen off considerably since the advent of gasoline rationing. Then, there’s milk left over, which is sold to the Knudsen Creamery.

Actually, Mr. Hill points out, the three strings of cows which pass through his milking barn twice a day could be cut to two strings and the operation would net the same amount of returns above feed and labor costs. But there is more than mere economics and profits to be considered in these wartime days.

In the first place, milk is a vital wartime food and Uncle Sam needs all of it that can be produced.

Then, too, there is a little matter of manpower to be considered. With three strings milking, Mr. Hill can provide work for his regular, experienced crew of milkers a full six days a week. If he cuts out one string, it would mean bringing in part-time men. These part-timers would not be familiar with the herd or with the routine in the barns; they might not be the same men two weeks in a row. It would mean upset production and trouble all down the line.

Looking at both patriotic and labor
What Advertising Did for Ladino Clover Rancher

C. L. Maben of Escalon, Calif., advertised his ladino ranch for sale in Western Livestock Journal two years ago, and now he reports on the potent effects of advertising. Says Mr. Maben:

"As a result (of the ad.) a sheepman came down from Oregon and bought, not merely from my neighbor's ranch. Further, time has proved that I received the greatest benefit by not selling, as this ranch has proved a top money maker in the Oakdale country, and that covers a lot of territory."

By the time the Oregon sheepman showed up with the money and a desire for ladino, Mr. Maben had built a Grade A milk barn for 160 cows. So the sheepman lost interest. In two years the set-up has paid off the improvement investment and built up an income business beyond his expectations. He continues:

"Being a dairyman, I should be squawking, as all dairymen are supposed to stay in tune, and I realize that if I had to buy alfalfa or even feed I would know what they are crying about, and that is where the ladino comes in. One man supplies all farm labor necessary to irrigate and care for the pasture that provides abundant green feed for 250 dairy cows eight months of the year. The higher and scarcer the labor, the higher milk, beef and mutton must go, hence the wider net profit from ladino."

Mr. Maben says he isn't implying that all a man needs to do is to plant ladino. His observation of clover ranches indicates that ladino will grow for a limited period of time most anywhere, but certain soil and climatic conditions are necessary to develop a permanent stand. It is too hot in the summer in some places, and is crowded out by inferior grasses in others.

When he arrived in the Oakdale Valley of Stanislaus County, he says he was given a "sales spiel" about climate, soil and the like, especially adapted to clover, and was told that if he wanted to know where the best clover-fed lambs came from, "ask any shipper or packer."

Mr. Maben is now ready to sell his ladino ranch, so that he may invest in a larger spread, where he can grow more ladino!

Oregon Hog Production Reaches New High in 1942

Oregon hog production reached a new high in 1942, when the combined spring and fall pig crops totaled 505,000 head, or 35% over the combined crop of 1941, according to federal BAE officials. Many of these hogs still remain on farms, with about half of the spring crop and few of the fall crop going to market. The fall crop is estimated at 217,000 pigs saved from 31,000 sows, an increase of 11% in sows farrowed and 12% in pigs saved over 1941. The spring crop was placed at 288,000 pigs saved from 43,000 sows.

Sows intended to farrow this spring are indicated at 45,000, a gain of 5% over the previous spring.

The imperative need of increased pork production, through an expansion in breeding and feeding operations, calls for the use of every management practice that will safeguard health and condition, make feeds more effective and shorten the route to market. The experience of Mr. Williams commends the use of a quality mineral supplement — and that product which gives him satisfaction is ECONOMY.

Free Booklets Sent on Request

ECONOMY HOG & CATTLE POWDER CO.

San Francisco
The “400” Banquet

Skagit Businessmen Honor High Producing Dairy Herds

Every year the business men of Skagit County, Wash., show their appreciation for the dairymen of the area tributary to its cities by giving a banquet for them at which the dairymen are the honor guests, and at which awards and trophies are distributed to those whose herds have produced an average of 400 lbs. of butterfat or more during the year past.

The fifth annual event of this sort was held March 26, this year at Sedro-Woolley, in the civic auditorium, and while seats for 225 were provided, so great was the crowd that the testing force, the officials of the county extension service and others had to eat at a restaurant.

But the dairymen were there, and it was announced in the evening program that the Skagit-Island Counties Dairy Herd Improvement Association is the largest west of the Mississippi River, having 6,000 cows on test and all of them average 374 lbs. butterfat per year, second highest production in the United States. The average was 334 lbs. from 700 tested cows in 1933, and the growth in numbers and in production during the decade is something the dairymen and the business interests of the county are justly proud of.

It was stated that there were other herds not affiliated with the D. H. I. A., whose average production also passed the 400-lb. mark.

Among the Holstein herds, 17 passed the 400-lb. average, and among them there were some who had extraordinary records of production. I. W. Youngquist, with registered Holsteins has a 11-year average of 447 lbs. butterfat; Thos. G. Lockhart & Son has a four-year average of 455.7 lbs.; Emil Youngquist has a six-year average of 498 lbs.; Gallagher & Sons, a past year average of 517.4 lbs. and an eight-year average of 468.6 lbs., all on two-time milking, while R. E. Waught & Son, on three-time milking, had a remarkable year’s average of 602.7 and a four-year average of 522.6 lbs.

Eleven Guernsey herds received the accolade, among them Merle Miller showing up with a year’s average production of 437.6 lbs., and a six-year average of 497.3 lbs. Cecil White had an average of 480.3; John Hallin, 499.8; and Fredrick Bros., 543.7 with a five-year average of 503.6 lbs.

Seven Jersey herds were acclaimed, the top herd being that of Gust and Emil Torrell, with an average for the past year of 465.7 lbs. butterfat on their registered Jerseys.

As an instance of how high dairying is held in Washington, Gov. Arthur E. Langlie was the principal speaker, and he held the dairymen up as models in agriculture for utilizing in full the natural resources of the state. Sen. Emmett Eberg, himself a Skagit dairymen, introduced the governor; Prof. A. A. Spelman, Washington State College, C. W. Krusin, assistant county agent for Skagit County, and others took part.

Two-thirds of the 11 billion pounds of fats and oils used in America each year go for food; one-fifth for soap.
W'at-n-ell

By BUSHNELL

Wake! Men of the dairy industry! This is no time to weep and wail and wring our hands—for this is the day of the future. We are standing tip-toe on the very brink of the greatest era our industry has ever seen or known. The only thing that can spoil it is—ourselves.

If we have ingrowing minds, we will drift along feebly in the current of war, and think ourselves smart and so indeed. If, when the war is ended and won, we are able to pick ourselves up and try to start in again where we were before it happened.

This, friends, is a false and wrong philosophy. The possibilities ahead are without limits. The gates of the “master of human destinies,” Opportunity, are beginning to swing open.

But nobody is going to take us by the scruff of the neck and the seat of the pants and chuck us into fame and fortune. We are not ready, we will be left behind in the rubble of war’s ruin. We must furnish our best energies for the days to come. We must rub our minds bright with imagination, and temper them with sound judgment.

In the next 10 years, I tell you, there will be new names in the dairy industry—names as bright as those of Pasteur and Babcock and others, who in the past blazed new trails and found new ways. Right now men of vision are preparing to move into this entirely new era bristling with opportunities, and it will afford them a chance to develop ideas that used to seem absurd and idle in the past. These men will do new and great things.

Every word written here is true. And the time is ripe. We have been prepared for the new era unconsciously within the past 18 months. For we have been taking part in big things, bigger than we ever dreamed of before.

Why, we raise and spend billions of dollars and think nothing of it; we wage deadly and effective war on a dozen fronts all over the globe, and are ready to send armies and navies, fully equipped, anywhere; our new ships rush down the runways faster than anybody thought possible before we did it; our planes, bigger, better, faster, roll off the assembly lines in an increasing tempo.

Our harried farmers have turned in a tide of crops greater than they ever produced in any harvests of the past, and pressed by the need, are girding their loins for new efforts, even though short of manpower and machinery, but with that peculiar American ability to get things done that can’t possibly be done.

We are being tempered in the fires of urgent need for the future. And when the turn comes and the victory is with us, we will not sag down and groan: “Well, that’s over and done with.”

We are just in stride for the new day, and can go on to greater achievements.

This isn’t just a rosy dream, and we are not the only ones who are thinking these thoughts. Hundreds of scientific men are engineers and manufacturers and breeders and dairymen are getting ready for it right now.

There are new and revolutionary machines already perfected which just wait for the release of materials to be on the market; there are new materials never before used in dairying; there are new markets that will belt the world, eager to take our purebred dairy stock, our equipment, our milk products prepared in new ways.

Think on these things, dairymen. They are coming to pass. Be ready and alert to take advantage of them.

A zoological experiment station is to be established at Purranque, Chile, to assist in improving livestock production in that country.

THE DAIRY COW

By BUSH

The dairy cow, with proper care, With concentrates and hay, You'll find, will always do her share.

And do it every day; If you will give her what she craves.

She's satisfied, and she behaves.

The placid dairy cow resists Unfairness and abuse;

And if you are not perfect gents She strikes and won't produce; And when she isn't at the throttle, Who then will fill the baby's bottle?

And when the price of fat is low, And feed is out of gear, Then to the butcher she will go, Without a qualm of fear;

The thing that we should keep in mind, She left no heifer calf behind.

And if she isn't treated right, You don't know what you're doing;

She'll bust you higher than a kite, And bring you down to ruin;

For she can put you in your place, And sabotage the human race.
RELIANCE SALE

Entire Herd at No. 2 Dairy Goes on Auction Block

Out of the most significant sales of dairy cattle ever held in the Los Angeles milkshed area is due to take place late in May, when the entire herd of the No. 2 dairy herd at Reliance Dairies, at Norwalk, will be auctioned.

The 600 cows which comprise the herd will be sold as the direct result of OPA price ceiling rulings affecting both the milk prices of milk and of feed and which force Reliance Dairies to curtail their operations, according to Isaac Shakarian, senior partner.

The sale will be held on three days—May 25, May 28 and June 1—and will take place at the dairy, corner of Imperial Highway and Cerritos Blvd., near the big Vultee Aircraft plant on the edge of Downey. Of the herd, 150 will be first calf heifers, 200 second calf heifers and the remainder will be mature cows. The younger animals are the result of a progressive breeding program carried on by Reliance for the past several years to provide high production animals as replacements in their herds.

Under this breeding program, pure-bred Guernseys and Holstein bulls of top bloodlines have been purchased from leading breeding herds throughout the state and mated to the highest producing cows in the Reliance commercial herds. Heifer calves out of cows with 360-day milk records of 400 lbs. or better have been raised for replacements and bull calves sired by the purebreds and out of cows with 500-lb. records in 305 days have been saved and are now in use as young herd sires. As more of these sires have been raised and taken to the milking strings at Reliance, a substantial increase in the production average of the big herd is being recorded.

Starting with a small herd at Downey, more than 30 years ago, Isaac Shakarian has been actively engaged in dairying in the Los Angeles area ever since. Partners with him in Reliance are his son, Demos Shakarian, and George A. Cameron.

Reliance Dairies maintain a herd of some 3000 head, including sires, dry cows and young stock. Theirs is one of the largest operations in the nation and in selling out the herd at the No. 2 dairy it was pointed out the move is merely a curtailment of operations forced by government regulations which prevent operations on the same large scale as previously.

The No. 2 dairy herd will be maintained in top production right up to sale date, according to Demos Shakarian. No animals will be transferred from that herd to either of the other herds. Culling out of low producers and replacement with young stock will be continued up to sale time, he stated, in accordance with regular Reliance practice and just as though no sale were to be held.

What It Takes

To Make Records

As contrasted with working hours and conditions demanded by labor in industry, here is the schedule followed by Gerald Heil of the Hillbranch Holstein herd at El Nido, Calif., a situation in which this young man assumes major responsibility and performs the greater part of the labor required.

Up at 3:30, he takes a light breakfast, then to the barn where he assembles the milking equipment, brings in the cows, gives them the concentrates and milks them by machine. Returning home by 8:30 and 9:00 for more peak prices of milk and of feed and which force Reliance Dairies to curtail their operations, according to Isaac Shakarian, senior partner.

The development of these daughters will have a far reaching effect, because their sires will serve as an indication as to the perfect accomplishment in any dairy breeding program is to bring about a combination of the desired type with high production.

Aside from the adherence of the cow herd at Clovertop to this high standard, there is indication we have taken a definite step forward through our ability to sire type.

At the California State Fair and again at the Cow Palace in 1941 his groups won first in Get of Sire competitions, establishing in a very definite way his ability to sire type.

Potentially waiting the first demonstration of his ability to sire production, those proofs have begun to appear in his first two daughters to start on test. A few more months will tell the story.

The development of these daughters will have a far reaching effect, because they will stand as an indication as to what may be expected from the use of his sons in other herds.

At this time we acknowledge patronage of R. N. Raahague of Napa, C. A. Schaner of Trowbridge and G. W. Summy of Meridian, all purchasers of Clovertop sires.

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Clovertop Ranch • Newcastle, Calif.

Did you know that 83% of our Cattlemen don't read farm papers? Our survey shows that of the 172,000 people on the ranches of our subscribers, 72% read Western Livestock Journal.

Boyd Farm Guernseys

For Sale: Young bulls all by AR sires and out of officially tested dams. Held at prices any dairyman can pay.

Jack Hale, Mgr. • Yuba City, Calif.

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Mary, the girl back home, was getting fed up on the letters from her former boy friend, Private Jim Smith. In exasperation she wrote: "Jim, I love you. Is it the Australian girls have got that we haven't got?"

The reply came back promptly: "Nothing—but they've got it here."
Gratifying Conditions
At Clovertop Ranch

A most encouraging sign of the times, ventures Mrs. Deseree M. Peterson of the Clovertop Guernsey Ranch at Newcastle, Calif., is the number of dairymen, commercial and purebred, who demand good production records in the dams of the herd bulls they buy and there is a growing willingness to pay fair prices.

Among recent Clovertop sales which bear out this opinion is that of a young bull to R. N. Ranahague of Napa, Calif., an army officer who is looking forward to peace-time operation of a registered herd. He selected a son of Sir John of Clovertop from a dam with a Class DD record of 695.2 lbs. fat. Previously a son went to the Supreme Dairy near Los Angeles.

C. A. Schoner of Trowbridge, Calif., bought a son of Clovertop Lover, grandson of Shuttlewick Dreadnaught in use in the Placer County herd of Mrs. C. A. Hawkins, "Anthony Hills," Auburn. He is out of a first-calf heifer that has produced 407.85 lbs. fat in Class GG and has 65 days more to go.

Another "Sir John" calf was sold to W. W. Summy of Meridan, Calif., this one out of Luaella whose Class A record is 621 lbs. fat. Older sons of this cow are in use in the J. J. Souza herd at Grandview in Sonoma County and in the herd of Archie Goldsberry at Auburn.

Excessive rains and warm sunshine combine to give Clovertop an abundance of lush pasture, resulting in an upward curve in production that is most gratifying to Frank Immoos, the young man who is applying himself so diligently in the Clovertop milk barn. His particular pride seems to be in two budding daughters of "Sir John" that have come into production filling all the promise they held when they won for their sire the distinction of first prize "get" awards at the shows of 1941.

Remarkable Little Piece
Of "Calico" at Adohr Farms

There's a remarkable little piece of "Calico" at Adohr Milk Farms, at the San Fernando Valley establishment northwest of Los Angeles. That little Calico cow has gone up the ladder of performance fast, and is now on another test.

Adohr Supreme Calico was born May 8, 1937, came fresh May 20, 1939, and had produced 704 lbs. fat in class GG. She didn't go dry before her second calf was born, coming fresh July 21, 1940, and by that time had a record of 920.2 lbs. fat in class E. Then she took a vacation and turned in a bull calf on Nov. 28, 1941, and hung up her third record of 957.6 lbs. fat in class BB, coming fresh Jan. 24, 1943.

She is a rather small Guernsey, weighing around 1000 lbs. Her breeding is interesting. Her sire is Surrogate's Supreme, an inbred son of Langwater Surrogate and Adohr Florence, a Surrogate daughter. Florence's GG record was 994.1 lbs. Calico's dam was an Oregon cow named Wadeside's Calico with a record in AAA of 492.8 lbs. fat.

Calico's yearling son is now with the University of Arizona, but Adohr keeps a half interest in him. He is by Eldor of Adohr Farms. Her last bull calf, says Cliff Knight, Adohr Farms superintendent, "will remain in the Adohr herd for a herd sire, no matter what the offer is."

Lush, spring pasture is refreshing and appetizing. Cows eat it greedily after the long winter on dry feeds and roughages. And it's good for them, too! Contains proteins and minerals . . . and lots of Vitamin A.

Yet Larro field service men, visiting dairy herds all over America and studying thousands of records, report that IMPROPER USE OF PASTURE is one of four major faults that today prevent dairy herds from attaining the milk yields they can and should make.

Yes, thousands of good cows on good pasture are actually UNDERFED because grass is mostly water . . . as much as 90% early in the season. Such cows cannot gather and digest grass enough to give them the nutrients they need. Give them good hay and LARRO DAIRY FEED right through the pasture season.

Have you read about the FOUR FAULTS that can do so much to slow up your milk production . . . and how the Larro Feeding System helps you overcome them? Write to the address below saying how many cows you milk and we will send you a complete kit of valuable material prepared by nutrition specialists of General Mills Larro Research Farm. It may be the means of helping you bring your cows nearer to the top capacity production America needs now from every herd.

GENERAL MILLS, INC.
COMMERCIAL FEEDS
180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.
COLOMBIA

Must Be “The California of South America”

By RICARDO ECHEVERRI Q.

Bogota, Colombia

As the high Andean chain of mountains along the Pacific Coast of South America reaches Colombia, it diverges into three main ranges; forming high, fertile valleys and large plateaux up above; giving rise to a great variety of climates, with their peculiar vegetation and typical natural scenery; and so although the country is entirely situated in the Tropics, its mountainous nature makes it well adapted to dairy farming, which would otherwise be exotic in a tropical country.

The tourist or observer coming from California is very likely to land at Buenaventura on the Pacific side, and as he would engage himself through the canyon up the Dagua River, full of tropical vegetation and scenery, he would ascend little by little the peak of this Western Andean Range, where he would at a glance see what a diversity of climates and vegetation are to be encountered in Colombia.

Going over this first range or “cordillera,” as we say, he would come down into the upper valley of the Cauca River, a luxurious and fertile valley of mild climate, due to its situation some 3000 feet above sea level, that in some aspects recalls Southern California. Corn, sugar cane, oil bearing plants are among the most important agricultural enterprises, besides raising and fattening beef cattle.

Dairying is progressing satisfactorily near the large cities. The cattle, of Spanish origin, are being crossed with the several modern dairy breeds or the dual purpose ones, and you would see there time and again good typical graded Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Red Polls and Milking Shorthorns.

Continuing his journey, our traveler, crossing over this valley, may climb the hills of the Central Range, where most of our world-famous mild coffee is grown, and climbing up to such altitudes as 10,000 feet high—where he would see real Arctic scenery at any time of the year—to the crossing point of this range, getting down to the upper Magdalena River Valley, full of beef cattle, rice and sugar cane plantations, and still climb more steeply up mountains before he would finally reach Bogota, the capital of Colombia, situated on a high plateau some 8,500 feet above sea level. Beyond this range, to the Venezuelan border, extends a wide region crossed by large rivers, tributaries to the Orinoco, entirely tropical in nature, merging with the Amazonian zone, to the south, up to the Brazilian and Peruvian borders.

Returning to Bogota and the Eastern Andean Range Territory, that we just left, our observer would find there a series of high plateaux and hills, with a climate very similar to that of the temperate zone, with a mean yearly temperature of 55°F, an equable humidity and never getting below 32 degrees, and very seldom getting that low and only for short periods early in the morning. In these ranges we find those extending through our Departments (our states) of Cundinamarca and Boyaca, where the best cattle, notably alfalfa, clover and other leguminous forage as well as gramineae are grown. Modern dairy farming, with modern barns, well equipped, with metal silos, and up-to-date agricultural machinery is getting well started.

Purebred Beginnings

Here in this section of Colombia, and from the last two decades of the Nineteenth Century, importation of purebred cattle from Europe to improve the original Iberian cattle brought over by the first Spanish settlers, close to some 400 years ago, a short and rustic race, but by no means specialized for milk production in our modern sense of this word; and so, Milking Shorthorns, Polled and French Normandy cattle were crossed with the original stock to the point of practically eliminating this one, at least in its exterior aspect or model.

Beginning with the end of World War No. 1, our breeders went for the more specialized dairy breeds, turned to North America for purebred sires to improve their stock, most specially for Holstein-Friesians which seems to be the predominating breed here today, and so we have at present stock brought over from some of the best breeders in U. S. A., such as Pellissier, Maytag, Pabst, Ravenglen, Hawthorn, old Elmhwood, Winterthur and other famous ones in Holstein doings. All-American or Reserve winners would even win some of our good farms, as well as sons of your Champion bulls or Champion cows, such as Panaseo, Wilhems, Senador or Cornell Ollie Pride, among others.

Good Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss are doing well along with the old favorite Milking Shorthorns and Red Polls.

Colombia’s Seasons

The climate of this region is indeed well appropriate to these cattle and they are developing better and better every day, as the breeders are getting on to the new systems of feeding and better care is given to the calves. The temperature, as you can imagine, is about even all year round, and what we would call winter and summer would just refer to the rainy or dry seasons, succeeding each other two or less marked every three months, but the most sure dry season is from January to March.

Green feed is practically available the whole year round, and it is possible to grow the necessary grains to balance rations, needing to import but high protein feed supplements. The region is very healthy and contagious or infectious diseases are not common at all or are very rare. This is supposed to be due to our high altitude, as the thin air that we breathe here does not carry germs so well at high levels. Blood-poison infections are not to be feared, and we never had any outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dairying has also found interesting spots for dairy farming in the central part of Colombia, as in Antioquia, among other regions, the large industrial cities, where there is already some good purebred dairy cattle brought over from the States, mostly Ayersteins.

In Caldas, Huila and Tolima you would also find fertile valleys and high plateaux where dairy farming is done day by day. Down south, just above the Equadorian border, the high land of Pasto and Tuquerres, where alfalfa and vetches grow wild, are also good for milk production and good progress has been made there. To the north of Bogota, dairy farming is carried on in Santander and in the Sinu River Valley, in Northern Colombia, near the Panama frontier, a great cattle region for beef production with some dairy districts.

War Interrupted Plans

Dairy industries were just starting in 1939 when the war interrupted all our plans in the making to build butter and cheese and even dry milk factories, besides the necessary pasteurizing plants, with the purpose to take care of our increasing demand for milk and milk products, as we are right now behind our needs, and having been growing more and more every year, although, solely our Bogotá territory could produce all the milk and milk products that would satisfy the demand of the entire country, besides what could be done for production in the Cauca Valley or the Pacific Coast where West Coast dairy farming started in that direction, and pasteurizing plants, small cheese and butter factories, and even one or two dry milk outfits are found already working in the principal cities, and a great deal of cheese is made at the farms, more or less, modernly equipped, all over the country.

At the conclusion of the war, Colombia no doubt will build the dairy industry it has increased greatly, and make plans in the making to build butter and cheese and even dry milk factories, besides the necessary pasteurizing plants, with the purpose to take care of our increasing demand for milk and milk products, as we are right now behind our needs, and having been growing more and more every year, although, solely our Bogotá territory could produce all the milk and milk products that would satisfy the demand of the entire country, besides what could be done for production in the Cauca Valley or the Pacific Coast where West Coast dairy farming started in that direction, and pasteurizing plants, small cheese and butter factories, and even one or two dry milk outfits are found already working in the principal cities, and a great deal of cheese is made at the farms, more or less, modernly equipped, all over the country.

To the writer’s mind, the country will do well in following California’s footsteps in agricultural development and most specially for its dairy industry, as its climate and topography recalls more that of the Golden State than that of any other one in the Union, and for this reason we think that our country may someday be called “The California of South America.”

*Senior Echeverri writes that there are many other branches of agriculture in which ‘our people would get succeed as well as the dairy and cheese and other Pacific Coast states, such as beef cattle, horse, sheep and hog breeding.’ He reports some good Thoroughbreds from California to Colombia, one, a three-year-old filly, Zilla, bred at Loma Rica Ranch. A son out of a Pellissier, Red Poll Cow, Colombia received 6,000 Colombian currency (about $1200 U. S.), “which is the highest price a foreign-bred stock was sold for since the war.” PAGE 84

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
When we build again we'll build more

JAMESWAY

... Say the Locke Brothers of Mendota, California

The Locke Brothers farm 3,000 acres in grain, cotton, alfalfa and permanent pasture and operate a modern dairy, 65 cows now milking. Read their statement:

"We are so completely pleased with Jamesway service and equipment that if and when we build again or increase the capacity of our present barns we will build the Jamesway and carry out uniformity of design."

"We like the particular construction of Jamesway Iron-Clad barns, the style of roofing with curved corners and edges. This type make a neat job, saves labor in putting together and greatly reduces the fire hazard."—D. T. & T. L. Locke, Mendota, California.

The Locke Brothers are doing their full share in the war effort. Jamesway is proud to number them among pleased customers and thus to further increase its backlog of good will when farmers can again purchase needed equipment for more efficient operation.

Don't forget to buy bonds and don't forget, too, that you can buy from Jamesway the Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, ½ to 2-ton sizes, to further save labor.
New Mastitis Treatment
Is Very Promising

C. C. Palmer, director of Haskell Research, University of Delaware, announces that a special homogenized product containing sulphanilamide has proved effective in curing mastitis in a large proportion of cases.

The drug is injected directly into the udder through the teat openings, is rapidly absorbed, appears in the milk of the non-treated quarters, but is not great enough there to kill the infection in them. It has to be injected into each quarter. Within 48 hours after treatment, the milk may be used.

Destructive agents injected in the udder of a cow are apt to produce bad effects in the udder tissue. This particular preparation is reported by Dr. Palmer as producing no irritation and no visible changes in the quantity or quality of the milk. With some of the cows, several injections were necessary. The dosage has been worked out experimentally, and varies with the type of bacteria infecting the animal.

Dr. Palmer emphasizes the fact that proper treatment texts should be made by laboratory to determine the exact nature of the bacteria involved, and that the treatment should be used to eradicate it from herds rather than symptoms. In a critical study of 103 cows infected with streptococcic mastitis in 265 infected quarters, cures were obtained in 94.7% of the quarters, says Dr. Palmer, in an article in a recent issue of Holstein-Friesian World.

Record Price Ayrshire Bull

The auction price of $3600 for the six-year-old Ayrshire bull, Glengarry Sir Burton, Imp., sold at the Buckeye Farms Dispersal Sale, Lima, Ohio, March 6, set a record for males of the breed that has not been equalled since 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Baum & Sons of Bainbridge, Ohio, were successful in purchasing this popular herd sire. He had made such a splendid reputation in Canada that a syndicate of breeders were the contending bidders.

In addition to having won championship honors, Glengarry Sir Burton enjoys an enviable reputation as a sire of good producers. No less than 40 of his sons are now heading prominent herds in Canada and the United States.

Have you ever heard the croak of the frog in a horse's hoof?

Two Washington Ayrshire Herds Officially Classified

A highlight in Western dairy breed circles last month was the classification of two Ayrshire herds in Northwest Washington.

They were the herds of Buitenzorg Ayrshire Farm, of Custer, Wash., owned by R. B. LeCocq and G. A. Groenen, and the Charles Hovander herd at Ferndale, Washington.

Few herds of the Scotch breed have been officially classified in the western states. Classification was under James W. Linn, Kansas Extension dairy specialist, assisted by E. W. Van Tassel, of Wenatchee, vice-president of the American Ayrshire Association and western fieldman for the breed.

The Buitenzorg herd placed seven Very Good, nine Good Plus, three Good and one Fair. In the Hovander herd, three cows were rated Very Good, 12 Good Plus and six Good.

One of the sires in the Buitenzorg herd is Sycamore Attractor, by the noted eastern sire Penhurst Advance and out of Sycamore Auchenbelle, a daughter of the champion cow with a 305-day record on two-time milking of 804 lbs. fat. The other sire is Fintry Footprint, from the family of the Canadian champion Fintry Honeybuckle, with a record of 945 lbs. fat in 365 days on twice-daily milking. Some of the latest additions in the Hovander herd also come from the Fintry Honeybuckle family.

Although few of the herds have been widely publicized, there are 160 breeders of purebred Ayrshires in Washington.
WAR WON'T END THE OPA

Prentiss Brown Tells Why
Restrictions Must Continue

“There is not the slightest possibility of any general relaxation of rationing or price control in the visible future and there is no likelihood that either of them can be eliminated immediately after the war.”

Such is the statement of Prentiss M. Brown, successor to Leon Henderson as OPA chief, in a frank statement of conditions which will appear in the May issue of American Magazine. An advance copy of the article has been furnished Western Livestock Journal.

“How long we must keep them in effect after the war is anybody’s guess,” Mr. Brown continues. “After the last war, prices rose steadily for more than two years. This time that situation will be aggravated, for the unbalance of supply will continue much longer. Military supply depots probably will be maintained in many foreign lands and there will be a further enormous drain on our resources due to the necessity for feeding and rehabilitating the impoverished peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa. Rehabilitation here at home would appear to be inevitable, and price controls must be maintained until all danger of disruption of our economy has passed.

Mr. Brown points out the mistake being made in the popular idea that food shortages in this country are caused by tremendous amounts of our food products abroad under Lend-Lease. We are using most of the food ourselves, he declares, and that in 75% of the crops, our food is being allotted to the armed forces and Lend-Lease, although the armed forces constitute less than 5% of our population. And that leaves only 75% of the food for something more than 85% of us who stay at home.

“Add to this the fact that we’re eating more meat and eggs,” he continues, “and you’ve got a wealthy country that is not eating enough meat to support it. The soldier is eating two pounds more a day than he did in civilian life. And we civilians are eating more because we are walking more, working harder and have more money.”

So far as his administration of OPA is concerned, Mr. Brown promises that: “Any order I issue is going to be accompanied by an honest explanation of why it is necessary.” He also pledges his office to the simplification of future rationing questions, so that consumers will not have to tell their neighbors on the rationing board a complete family history in order to buy a can of peas.

Comparing prices now with prices during the first World War, Mr. Brown declares that at that time “sugar cost 26 cents a pound; at this time, on an average in sample cities, the price is frozen at seven cents. Potatoes last time cost $1.54 per 15-lb. sack; this time they cost 51 cents. Lard cost 42 cents; this time it costs 17 cents. Navy beans cost 19 cents; this time they cost nine cents. So it goes through all the grocery list.”

These ceiling prices have meant real savings for both the government and the consumers, he declares. Reviewing the situation with gasoline, tires, and some of the inaccessible items, he points out that even though the general cost of living may be up, the cost of living to the individual family is lower because there are many items they would ordinarily spend money for which are not obtainable now.

“In 1942, price control saved the Government $25,800,000,000 on war purchases, Mr. Brown states. “That is money we shall not have to pay in taxes. By the end of 1943, if prices can be held level, the saving will amount to $78,300,000,000. That saving is 2½ times greater than the total cost of the last war.”

While price control has limited the returns to farmers and ranchers for their crops and livestock, they have at least a $2,500,000,000 return of the 1943 land that was stopped from being used. These Acts of Congress, he says, are specifically exempted.

The object is to increase the returns to farmers and ranchers for their crops and livestock, they have at least a $2,500,000,000 return of the 1943 land that was stopped from being used. These Acts of Congress, he says, are specifically exempted.

“Farmers have already saved $1,000,000,000 for cost of living items and $2,300,000,000 for operating and maintenance expenses, or about $500 for each farm family of the last 1943, the spending figures should be more than double.”

---

How British Dairymen Market Their Milk Cooperatively

Since 1933, milk producers of England and Wales have marketed their milk through a milk marketing board which was created by them under the Agricultural Marketing Acts.

These Acts of Parliament enable producers of any commodity to prepare a cooperative plan. If this is accepted by a substantial majority, say by 66% of the producers, it is examined by Parliament after a public inquiry at which objections may be raised, and if approved, becomes a law, after which its provisions become binding on all producers so that particular commodity, unless some are specifically exempted. Everyone must observe the marketing regulations. A majority may vote any plan out of existence.

The Milk Board has also accepted an educative function, and contributed many thousands of dollars toward dairy research and milk publicity, particularly in the schools.

Did you know that Western Livestock
Journal is the only magazine of its kind serving the West Coast and adjacent states? It is read by the leading beef, dairy, and hog growers and horsemen.

Feeds and Feeding

TENTH EDITION

BY F. B. MORRISON

Prof. of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition, Cornell University

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

The Twentieth edition of FEEDS AND FEEDING contains 1,360 pages of text, with 200 plate insert illustrations in addition. The book weighs almost five pounds when packed for shipment.

WRITTEN SO THAT ANYONE WITH A COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION CAN UNDERSTAND IT.

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WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Union Stock Yards Los Angeles, Calif. Page 87
Here is one of the covers at Reliance Dairy. In keeping with the high production we have on our herds of cows, we have purchased at top prices some of the outstanding Holstein and Guernsey bulls bred in such noted breeding farms as Ardoh Milk Farms, Brown Ranch, and others.

Our pastured pick have been mated to some of the highest producing cows of our grade commercial herd; Heifers raised for replacement purposes. In addition to these programs of raising replacements, we have developed our own herd of top quality, all-bred, of these breeds, as well as top Guernsey bulls bred in California. The herd at Reliance No. 2 has been immunized against abortion and the monthly current fat production completed before the sale. Every cow will be sold regardless of price. A sale of all animals will be fair to both buyer and seller. A list of all animals will be made available in the catalog of all animals sold.

We believe in the ability of the dairy industry to carry on and do its part in the winning of the war and the writing of a permanent peace. Our efforts are directed to the maintenance of a herd of this size that can pay for the second calf and the monthly current fat production completed before the sale. Every heifer produced at Reliance during the past seven years has been immunized against abortion and the monthly current fat production completed before the sale.

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MORE ALCOHOL
MORE PROTEIN

By-products of Breweries and Distilleries May Be Source of Wartime Livestock Feeds

THERE is evidence that livestock industry may look to brewers and distillers for wartime protein supplements in feeds. In a recent article, Gladys Leavell, junior chemist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, published in the National Organ of the Livestock Feed Industry, "Feedstuffs." She declared that brewers' dried grains are ordinarily made up of 7.3% protein, 25.5% fat, and 16% fiber, made up of 75% protein, 8% fat, and 10% fiber. These grains have a higher protein and fat content than corn silage, which is a major feed in the livestock industry.

Leavell also pointed out that the amino acid content of these grains is important for animal nutrition. In these grains, the amino acid content is similar to that of other high protein feeds such as cottonseed meal and soybean meal. Therefore, adding these grains to the diet can help meet the animal's protein needs.

Moreover, brewers' dried grains are considered as a valuable source of vitamins. Leavell mentioned that some species of yeast, such as brewers' yeast and baker's yeast, contain high levels of vitamin B. These vitamins are essential for the proper functioning of the animal's body and can help boost milk production.

Leavell concluded that these grains are a valuable source of protein and vitamins for the livestock industry during wartime, but they should be used in combination with other feeds to provide a balanced diet. She also emphasized the importance of careful feeding practices to ensure the proper utilization of these grains in the diet.

In conclusion, brewers' dried grains can be a valuable source of protein and vitamins for livestock during wartime. They should be used in combination with other feeds to provide a balanced diet, and careful feeding practices are essential to ensure their proper utilization in the diet.
grains, they are of far less value because of the smaller protein content. The following are feeding recommendations:

For dairy cows—corn distillers' grain is a good source of protein and is palatable. A great deal may be fed without any bad effects on milk flavor or on the cattle. With high producing cows, the amount should not exceed a quarter of the total grain fed.

For beef cattle—if cheaper per ton than corn, distillers' dried grain may be used as a protein supplement and also to replace some of the grain in the ration. Rye distillers' dried grain, however, is safe to use only in smaller quantities.

For hogs—if distillers' dried grains make up more than 15% to 20% of the ration, fattening hogs may show lower rate of gain, softer fat and poorer finish. If these products are cheaper than farm grain, they may be fed to brood sows economically in considerably greater proportions than to fattening hogs.

While a splendid source of the vitamins B and D, brewers' and distillers' yeast is in most sections of the country too high in price to be used extensively, unless these important vitamins can not be supplied in any other available feed.

There may be important discoveries in the feeding regarding the value of this yeast in animal nutrition. Recently it has been found that the substitution of 5% to 8% of dried brewers' yeast or cereal yeast feed (a combination of brewers' yeast, corn gluten feed and corn germ meal) for a quantity of dried skim milk of equal protein content in the dry starting mixture, has resulted in increasing the rate of growth of calves. This may be the forerunner of other discoveries which will make these distillery and brewery by-products of real importance to livestock feeders.

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**Notes from Fresno**

**Guernsey Rancho**

At the 1942 California Guernsey Cattle Club Sale, Stanley Poll of Fresno bought a Suglian entry, Fresno Poppy Buttercup, a daughter of Bonnie Brae Flemish. In the short month of February this cow produced 88 lbs. fat.

John Suglian reports good sales since the first of the year, 13 calves in all, most of them sired by Fresno Dreadnought, and carrying the blood of the immortal Shuttlewelevi Leivy. Claud Metzler of Fresno has put them into their farming program. There may be important discoveries in this line regarding the value of this yeast in animal nutrition. Recently it has been found that the substitution of 5 to 8% of dried brewers' yeast or cereal yeast feed (a combination of brewers' yeast, corn gluten feed and corn germ meal) for a quantity of dried skim milk of equal protein content in the dry starting mixture, has resulted in increasing the rate of growth of calves. This may be the forerunner of other discoveries which will make these distillery and brewery by-products of real importance to livestock feeders.

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**What's New at Taylaker Ranch**

The farm labor situation with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor at the Taylaker Holstein Ranch near Visalia, Calif., today is less severe than on the average farm, due to the thought and planning which he has put into their farming program. The only grain grown is barley, some 70 acres, which will be harvested by a custom outfit, leaving the grain in sacks in the field, using the farm hands only to get it into the storage bins. All other acreage is in alfalfa and permanent pasture. Mr. Taylor feels that even in Hay- ing, by the use of two extra men, that job can be done. He personally attends to the irrigating. The cows do most of the mowing.

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**QUALITY counts most in Grand Champions and in Milk Production**

Rapid-Flo Quality acclaimed by America's dairy farmers in a national poll. Asked to name the best filter disk, twice as many voted for J & J Rapid-Flo as for all other brands combined!

Sunny Meadows Rag Apple Segis Lass

1942 Grand Champion and All-American Holstein

“Sunny Meadows” is owned by E.H. Ran­

censoldt, Ravenglen Farms, Antioch, Ill., and

managed by R.A. Arnold. Ravenglen Farms
have used Rapid-Flo filter disks for over 3 years.

Quality is most important—in herds, and in filter disks—in attaining the huge volume of milk needed in 1943. To avoid loss of milk, farmers know that Rapid-Flo filter disks, rolls and strips provide vital Double Protection:

1. A reliable, everyday checkup on basic sanitary precautions for producing clean milk—the farmer's own sediment test.

2. A strong, efficient filter, immediately removing dirt which may get into milk in spite of all precautions.

Rapid-Flo Quality has been achieved through continuous research both in J & J laboratories and on the farm.

Because of well known high standards of Quality and Uniformity, rigidly main­tained in every Johnson & Johnson product, dairy farmers know they can rely upon J & J Rapid-Flo—truly, the "Grand Champion" filter disk.

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Western Guano Co. provided the best complete fertilizer for your pasture.

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HELP US MAKE NEW FRIENDS!
GIVE YOUR COPY OF Western Livestock Journal TO ANOTHER DAIRYMAN

Her Name’s Little Buttercup

Dr. Charles S. Price of Pasadena, Calif., heard about the family cow movement and decided to try its efficiency in these days of rationing and imminent shortage. He went down to Reliance Dairy Farms and asked the Reliance folks if they didn’t have a suitable cow for home use.

He took home with him a beautiful Guernsey first calf heifer, and he has housed her in a miniature dairy on his seven-acre estate. The barn is built for two cows and no more, and is just a small model of a commercial dairy. He has fenced in a pasture approximately 40 feet square, around an orange tree, so she will have shade this summer.

A screened porch at the rear of his big house has been translated into a milk room, and ample refrigeration is provided. Dr. Price found a small separator for sale and bought a little churn. They christened the new cow “Buttercup.” From the four gallons of rich milk she gives every day there is plenty of fresh whole milk to drink, plenty of cream, cottage cheese and butter. The whey and skim is fed to the chickens.

Buttercup is fed about eight pounds of grain per day, and from 15 to 20 lbs. of alfalfa hay ground and mixed with molasses. That, with her pasture, keeps her as contented as any cow could be. She appears to love her home and her owner and the lady who milks her.

She is bred to a fine purebred Guernsey bull—artificially, by the way—and has been milked for about three months. Dr. Price believes that the family cow idea is just the thing for a family which has a little land, and is the solution to many problems that have arisen with the war. He is now a step nearer independence than he was before he acquired Buttercup.

"Going to Town" on Guernsey Calf Sales

Howard Dickson, head of the Agriculture Department of Kern County Union High School, Bakersfield, Calif., reports that in one week in April the school has sold six Guernsey bull calves.

Two went to John Espanola of Carruthers; one to E. H. Smith of Winton; one to Margaret Armstrong of Tulare, and one each to C. A. Rose and G. L. Roberts, both of Orland. These calves were sired by Cal Fashion Painter or Troutmore Redfield, and were out of school cows making around 500 lbs. butterfat on 10 months’ milking in cow testing work.

They range in age from eight to 14 months and were sold for $150 each, straight through. A few bull calves are now coming on from the Langwater Kern bull and Mr. Dickson says they look like their sire and should be good prospects for herd sire in the very best dairies.

Elmer—“Ma, that apple I just ate had a worm in it and I ate that, too.”

Mother—“There, drink this water and wash it down.”

Elmer—“Aw, gee, Ma, let him walk down.”
New Guernsey Records
Made in California

The American Guernsey Cattle Club has released data relative to the production of California cows recently finishing their lactations. Adohr Fantine Stella owned by the Brant Rancho at Canoga Park completed an A. R. record of 15,400.4 lbs. of milk. She is a daughter of Fantine’s Brilliant of Adohr that now has 18 sons and daughters in the Performance Register. Another outstanding record was made at Rancho Nicasio. Olivia of El Verano produced 709 lbs. of fat from 15,325.4 lbs. of milk, giving her a total of 1530.7 lbs. of fat in two lactations.

Two splendid records are recorded from the Rancho Nicasio herd at Marshall. Rancho Nicasio Foremost Marge completed a record of 729.2 lbs. of fat from 15,259.1 lbs. of milk. She is a daughter of Superb’s Foremost who now has 14 sons and daughters in the Performance Register. Also from Rancho Nicasio is a record of 673.5 lbs. of fat from 12,792.8 lbs. of milk produced by Rancho Nicasio Commend Lena, a daughter of Foremost Commend who now has 10 sons and daughters in the Performance Register.

The Brown Ranch of Capitola has made a new record on Santa Cruz Holstein Violet, 684 lbs. fat at 4 ½ years. She is a sister of Voca with 705.3 lbs. of fat and to Prince’s Violet whose record of 741.1 lbs. of fat in class DD makes her the present State Champion. W. B. Doty of Fresno is using a full brother as a herd sire.

Another outstanding record for a Holstein was made in recognition of their vital need, to assist farmers in maintaining milk production essential to the war program. The Government has given us definite quotas by counties for the distribution of these milkers throughout the country. Such sales illustrate the background of production from which buyers are privileged to select their future sires when they come to Clarks.

Story of High Production Told in Clark Sales

Recent sales of young bulls from this herd disclose the fact that five are from dams whose records on two-time milking average 724 lbs. fat, four of them second lactations. Other sales are calves from first-lactation heifers of equal production promise.

Such sales illustrate the background of production from which buyers are privileged to select their future sires when they come to Clarks.

George Lancaster Buys Another Taylaker Cow

George D. Lancaster of Tulare, Calif., widely known for the quality of his Hampshire hogs, two gilts selling for $400 in the recent All-Breed Swine Sale at Los Angeles, appreciates good Holsteins, too. From the Taylaker Ranch at Visalia he recently purchased his second cow, Taylaker Ormsby Princess, that produced 420.9 lbs. fat from 12,577 lbs. milk, first calf. She is a daughter of Taylaker Astrea Ormsby Blossom Jim, whose first 18 daughters average 518 lbs. fat, and out of Princess Taylaker DeKol Wayne, a commodity 600-lb. mature cow. This cow was sold springing to the service of Sir Taylaker Ormsby Glette.

Borror Holstein Chalks up High Butterfat Record

Another outstanding record for a Holstein from the F. S. Borror & Sons herd, Springville, Calif., is reported officially by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The cow is Clarita Acme Quality, an eight-year-old who has chalked up an annual output of 19,194 lbs. milk containing 649 lbs. butterfat on two-time milking.

Consumption of ice cream has increased 155% in the past 10 years.

April 15, 1943
Stanislaus Holstein Breeders Will Stage Annual Sale

The Black and White breeders of Stanislaus County, Calif., wisely voted in favor of the usual annual sale in order to carry through an unbroken effort in breed promotion—this despite the fact that the need of staging such an event, so far as making sales are concerned, was never less imperative than now. All members have enjoyed a demand for their cattle at private sale that has been exceedingly encouraging. This situation in the trade is directly responsible for the extra quality of the offering, for the members have gone deep into their herds, most of them permitting the sale committee to select cattle which they badly need in their own programs.

The decision to sell was not founded so much on a desire to make a creditable average as it was to further promote the good name of Stanislaus by offering the kind of cattle that would not be available at private treaty, and hence the

**STANISLAUS COUNTY HOLSTEIN SALE**

Turlock, California, Sat., May 15, 1943

True to tradition, our Stanislaus Holstein Breeders are putting a best foot forward in contributing real values to the sale. More breeders are consigning more cattle than in the previous sales and these represent greater breeding value for the reason that our herds are progressing toward a constantly higher standard of quality, type and production.

Without doubt this is in many respects the best lot of cattle our breeders have ever offered. Whether one is in need of immediate production or is looking for foundation material on which to build for an increase in butterfat, there are animals in this sale in sufficient numbers to afford a splendid selection.

There are more cows milking or springing heavily than before. Same holds true of the heifers, a higher percentage being well along in calf or near calving.

To present this char-

**GROUP OF STANISLAUS COUNTY COWS**

52 Selected Cattle from 23 Breeders

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This offering will be on display at the Turlock Fair Grounds, 48 hours in advance of the sale. All open heifers vaccinated in calfhood.

Watch for further announcements. Write for the Catalog.

**Stanislaus County Holstein Breeders' Association**

Milton L. Kidd, President

Modesto, California

L. D. Thompson, Secretary-Manager
Kidd Brothers' Holstein Consignment

To the Stanislaus County Sale
Turlock, California, May 15th

1 - COW, whose last record was 490 lbs. fat in 305 days, grand-daughter of Triune Alexina Ormsby, due to freshen soon after the sale of Mendocino Sir Julio, son of the 1120-lb. state Champion, Mendocino Juliette. This service increases her value a great deal.

2 - BRED HEIFER, sired by Los Robles Gerben Ormsby, grand champion bull of California in 1940-1941, and out of a dam with 507.1 lbs. fat, 305 days. In calf since November to Mendocino Sir Julio.

3 - HEIFER CALF, daughter of Duke Hische Belle, one of our younger sires about whom a great deal will in time be heard, both as a show bull and as a sire. He is out of our famous show cow, Diana. The dam of this heifer has a record of 511.6 lbs. fat.

4 - HEIFER CALF, the oldest daughter of Mendocino Sir Julio to be offered for sale, entered to indicate the type which this highly-bred young bull is establishing in our herd. Her dam has a 305-day record of 418.2 lbs. fat.

5 - YOUNG BULL, a big, rugged fellow, withheld from private sale for this occasion. His dam made 508.9 lbs. fat under ordinary farm care. This bull is ready to go to work to improve type and production wherever a service-age bull can be used.

Our entire consignment is indicative of the type that allowed us to be designated as Premier Breeder and Premier Exhibitor at the California State Fairs of 1940 and 1941, and establishes the fact that we will be candidates for honors when shows again open.

Two Significant Private Sales

A "Royal Canadian" has been sold to George Sawyer of Waterford, one of the well-established breeders. This bull is Sir Yale Colantha Hello, by Colony Yale Sir Hello 10th, son of the 1004-lb. Colony Yorvke B. Colantha. His dam is our Deirdre cow that made 640 lbs. fat as a two-year-old and now has 322 lbs. to her credit in 131 days, which gives expectancy for another splendid record. To Arthur Eggers, Ag. Instructor in the Modesto High School and Junior College, now establishing a purebred herd, went a son of Sir Iska Triune Belle, 812-lb. son of Triune Alexina Ormsby, out of our cow that led Stanislaus County in February with 105.5 lbs. fat and followed with 119.2 lbs. in March. Our best wishes go with these bulls into their new homes, for both will be given an opportunity to prove their worth.

Hope to see you at the auction.

Kidd Brothers, Modesto, Stanislaus Co., California

Diamond S Holsteins
George Sawyer • Waterford, Calif.

Two entries in the Stanislaus County Sale at Turlock on May 15th

A bull and a heifer, both by the University bull, California Ormsby Wesley, son of Bear Valley Ormsby Esther that increased the fat 43 lbs. in the University herd at Davis.

The bull, born Sept. 5, 1942, is out of a daughter of California De Kol Kid, also from the University, whose 15 dam and daughter comparisons show a plus of 70 lbs. fat. Her dam made 470 lbs. fat in 280 days.

The heifer, born Jan 19, 1942, is out of a dam that made 539.3 lbs. fat in 288 days and carries the blood of Pelagold Sissimand, with 4 and 3 year records of 804.8 lbs. fat in 365 days and 719.7 lbs. in 305 days.

April 15, 1943
The blending of the blood of these heifers of good type, udders and production.

The Freemans will be represented by three heifers backed by the identical blood that has produced five 1000-lb. fat cows for them. One is a daughter of the high two-year-old sire in the U. S. in Class B, 305-day division, in the year made. This heifer has 55 tested dams averaging over 600 lbs. fat. The second is the daughter of a son of the cow that went to Illinois out of the Cow Palace Classic at $3250. This is a daughter of a 726-lb. fat through the grand-dam was grand champion at the California State Fair and her great-grand-dam, Julia Inka Segis, holds two world’s records for age. Furthermore, her two nearest dams average 878 lbs. fat. The sire of one of these heifers, King Inka Julia, has 29 tested dams that average 870 lbs. fat, his own dam recently completing 1048 lbs. fat with a 4% test, giving her seven lactations totaling 3760 lbs.

Arthur Pearson of Patterson is putting in an open heifer that is sired by a full brother to King Inka Julia, whose dam, Miss Triune Inka Dutch, recently became the fifth cow in the Freeman herd to exceed 1000 lbs. fat.

Twenty-nine years ago G. G. Wenger started in the dairy business. Much of that time has been spent in blending the blood of two strong sires, Pelandale Don Pedro and Triune Alexina, which satisfaction can be expected, as is the rule with cattle in other hands. For example, two years ago Joe Vierra of Livingston bought a Wenger bull. Since then he has returned three different times for more and purchased eight additional cows and heifers and a bull calf.

Never has there been a Stanislaus County sale without entries from the Pelandale herd of James A. Pelanda. Even though his herd consists of females this year he will be represented by a very attractive October herd bull grand-dam of “Old Trume” and out of a Van den Akker heifer purchased in the last county auction. The grand-dam of this calf was bred by “Uncle Jimmie.” Now in his 75th year, no one gives his cows more personal attention than this veteran.

One of the sale features is the W. F. Nicholson bull, a four-year-old sired by King Ormsby Supreme Inka, in use in Texas, and out of the famous “Sundance” cow from Idaho. She ranks among the top producers in Stanislaus County, with 612 lbs. fat in 305 days. Her breeding, not so well known in California, demands respect. She springs from a proven cow family headed down from the 641-lb. Lady Boise Sarasacolic Lad.

George Sawyer, another Stanislaus breeder who is making definite headway, is sending two entries to the County Sale. One of the two is a bred heifer and a heifer, both by California Ormsby. As the two University Farm bulls he has used in his breeding program. Wesley is a son of Bear Valley Ormsby Esther, a sire that has spent entire lifetime in an inbreding program at Davis, in which his daughters increased the fat 43 lbs. over theirs. Mr. Sawyer also used California De Kol Kid, whose increase in 15 days and daughter comparisons stands at 70 lbs. fat.

The experience of Mr. Sawyer provides a fine tribute to the class of cattle distributed through these county sales. For some time he has been a liberal buyer of heifers of particular promise in conformation and production backing. He is especially pleased with the development of one of the H. J. Simpson “Vernway” heifers purchased in the last Stanislaus sale. She was sired by the bull that they sent for. Lad, a grandson of Sir Inka May.

The Trindade Brothers simply could not display more willingness to support the Stanislaus sale than they are doing in listing Rocky Hill Nancy Homestead, as they have no better cow to offer. She made 663 lbs. fat last year and for three years has averaged 875 lbs. At the end of the present month, the present present heifer gave indications she is on the way to another good record, with 93.7 lbs. fat. More about her will appear in a later issue. Her heifer calf by their son of Carnation Peerless will sell as a separate lot.

The Fosbergs are entering a bred heifer and a young bull which represent a blend of the blood of two strong sires, Kanowa Duke Ormsby Supreme, a son of Duke Pietertje Korndyke Ormsby 15th and Doris Man-O-War that made 612 lbs. fat in 305 days at the Cow Palace Classic in Illinois, and Sleepy Hollow Julia Prince, son of King Julia Triune Segis and Consorte Princess who made 614 lbs. fat at two years. One has to see only the heifers from this union as they come into milk to be convinced that the combination is a good one.

Vernway heifers were definitely a feature of the last Stanislaus sale. Meanwhile, reports of their development and production have been very complimentary. This year Mr. Simpson was particularly interested in the increase in production being by his previous sire from the Youngquist herd and in calf to another Youngquist sire since Aug. 12.

As good cattle as A. C. Van den Akker afforded were selected by the sale committee for the Stanislaus auction. A springing cow will rate among the attractions. This cow, a granddaughter of “Trume,” has a 603-lb. fat record and is from a 628-lb. dam. Another excellent cow and her bred daughter makes this consignment highly attractive from every angle.

A good bred heifer, an excellent open heifer and a promising young bull, combining Carnation blood, through Sir Inka May 29th, with Triune Alexina Ormsby, the Julia tribe through various infusions make up the consignment of Leo P. Hedegard, one of the younger Stanislaus breeders.

El Salvo Ranch is sending to the Turlock sale two bred heifers, heavy springers. One is by their son of Sleepy Hollow Montvic Chieflat and the 857-lb. class leader, Merchthile Segis Superior Ormsby. The other is a product of twins of Joe Triune Julia Inka, one being her
5 Decker Cows in the Stanislaus Sale

Average 653.8 Lbs. Fat, 2-X

Here they are:

(1) Kanowa Gigiota Man-O-War, born Dec. 3, 1937, 15th high senior two-year-old in the world with 589 lbs. fat, 3.8% test, 365 days, Class C. At three years, CTA, she made 802 lbs. fat, 3.8% test in 342 days, highest record for age ever made at Kanowa. In 192 days of her present lactation she has produced 369.9 lbs. fat. Sells bred to Cornell Neptune King, known as "The Professor," highest price bull calf in a Royal Brentwood sale since 1936.

This cow is not only a noted butterfat producer, but a grand breeding cow. One of her daughters has produced 230 lbs. fat in 122 days, first lactation, 4.4% test, 365 days. At three years, CT A, she made 802 lbs. fat, 3.8% test in 342 days, highest record for age ever made at Kanowa.

(2) Kanowa Ormsby Mercedes Doress, born March 12, 1934, in the world with 589 lbs. fat, 3.8% test, 365 days, Class C. In mature form she made 746.1 lbs. fat. Her lifetime production, computed to Aug. 1, 1942, stands at 84,862 lbs. milk and 3175 lbs. fat. Freshened April 6, 1943.

(3) Kanowa Pauline Doress, born Oct. 15, 1937, the other sister to the world's record junior three-year-old, see below. She represents the fourth generation exceeding 500 lbs. fat as two-year-olds. In mature form she made 746.1 lbs. fat. Her lifetime production, computed to Aug. 1, 1942, stands at 84,862 lbs. milk and 3175 lbs. fat. Freshened April 6, 1943.

(4) Kanowa Ormsby Maid Lanoress, born Sept. 29, 1938. At three years she produced 565 lbs. fat, 4.04% test. Sired by Kanowa Lonoare Posch Man-O-War, son of Kanowa Lonoare Duchess, world record for milk with 21,158 lbs. in 305 days, Class C, and third in the world for fat with 771.5 lbs. Her dam, Kanowa Ormsby Maid Man-O-War, fifth high cow in the U.S. in 1941 with 653 lbs. fat, 305 days, and 692 lbs. fat in 365 days. Lifetime production of 107,700 lbs. milk, 3731.9 lbs. fat. Bred August 19 to Kanowa Sir Segis, son of the Dairy Queen, see below.

We are also consigning a very attractive last August heifer by Royal Combination, Man-O-War, son of the Dairy Queen backed by four crosses of "Duke." This consignment indicates our desire to fully support the County Sale and at the same time give opportunity to some prospective buyer to procure an unusual foundation unit. Write for the catalog. Individual extended pedigrees upon request.

Decker Brothers, Kanowa Farm, Turlock, California

Kanowa Queen Segis Doress, 765.9 lbs. fat, 4.3% test, 365 days, world record junior three-year-old, see below, made 583 lbs. fat at four years and is backed by three generations from 512 to 632 lbs. fat. Due May 14 to Kanowa Sir Segis, son of the Dairy Queen—see below.

Kanowa Queen Segis Ormsby Duchess, the California Dairy Queen, fourth in the world, 305-day division, with 758.6 lbs. fat, 3.8% test. Three cows in the sale are bred to her son, Kanowa Sir Segis, proven for excellent udders and high test.

April 15, 1943
The Hull herd is another whose consignment to the Stanislaus sale reflects the progress being made by Ray and Mrs. Hull in herd building. Three of the four head entered carry the common influence of one of the most persistent producers in the county; the fourth results from a combination of Triune Alexina Ormsby and Man-O-War 59th. The Hull entries are valuable both from type and production point of view.

A. C. Pollard is consigning his most valuable heifer that will compare favorably with anything in the sale. She is just as desirable in production backing as she is in conformation. Through her proven sire she gets the blood that produced the pair of 1000-lb. fat sisters for Mr. Freeman. Her dam is a combination of "Triune" and "Supreme Rose," with a 607-lb. fat record. She is bred to a son of Kanowa Sir Segis, proven for high test and excellent udders at Kanowa, whose own dam is the high three-year-old in the U. S., Class C, in 1939.

Dehydrated, Compressed Food Saves Wartime Shipping Space

A locomotive company, a plant that once produced building tiles, a pneumatic scale manufacturing concern—these are now among the plants which may be counted as vital in the wartime processing of foods.

Strange as it may seem, the dehydration and compressing of foods so more provisions can be shipped in our limited transport space has enlisted the facilities of such companies as the Auto Ordinance Company, of Greenwich, Conn.; the DuPont Company's Cellophane Division; the Cambridge Tile Co., which has converted to food compression the presses formerly used to make building tiles; the Pneumatic Scale Co.; and the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which is manufacturing presses for the compressed food program.

Dehydration and compression of foods for shipment to both military forces and for lend-lease is knocking out two space-consuming stowaways in transport ships—water and air. The dehydration process removes the water from foods and reduces their weight on the average from 10 lbs. of raw food down to one ton of concentrates. This reduces space required by 50% to 70%, depending on the food.

Compressing this dried food again squeezes out whatever air remains and saves 30% to 75% more space. Keeping the quality of the food is also improved by compression as the removing of the air reduces chance of oxidation and at the same time cuts down on the surface area exposed to the outer air.

At the same time, wrapping these food concentrates in cellophane plays an important part in protecting them from the elements. This is especially vital because some of these foods must go to Arctic regions while others are headed for the tropics, where mildew, insects and heat make the keeping of food difficult in normal times. During the war, some of this food must stand in cases on wet beaches exposed to sun and surf until busy soldiers can move them to a better place.

The compression process was developed by John C. Donnelly, of the Auto Ordinance Co. Each type of food must
be considered as an individual problem. Different pressures must be employed. Some of the dehydrated food is frozen at temperatures of from 20 above to 20 below zero and held at low temperatures during compression to keep fat globules from breaking down. These pressures range from 250 to 2500 lbs. per square inch. The aim is always to maintain the caloric and vitamin values of the food.

Some idea of the size of these wartime rations may be seen from the fact that a cake of dehydrated and compressed Russian Borscht the size of a safety match box is sufficient to make two platesfuls of soup; a package of potatoes no larger than a small shoe box will serve 100 men; a 14-lb. package of compressed and dehydrated eggs contains the equivalent of 537 fresh ones.

**What Does She Do With Her Spare Time?**

Complete supervision of an 800-acre farm since the death of her husband two years ago is the record of Mrs. Mabel Johnson of Moab, Utah, who demonstrates by her accomplishments what rural women can do to aid in food production on the farm front. Miss Myrtle Davidson, assistant director of home economics for Utah State Agricultural Extension Service, declared.

Mrs. Johnson is the mother of eight children and has one son in the army, two working at the Douglas Aircraft factory and one daughter and husband working in shipyards. A 17-year-old son is the oldest home at present and is his mother’s chief aid.

The Johnson farm is a purebred Hereford cattle ranch mainly, although they produce their own garden, have their own chickens and ship cream in the summer. Their one Jersey cow netted them $34 in cream, provided milk for the family, helped feed the hay hands, fed a calf, and provided butter for the family during one summer.

From her garden, Mrs. Johnson has canned 1400 quarts of fruit and vegetables, 400 of which have been used, with a thousand remaining. Also she had done considerable canning for church and cattle camps.

Mrs. Johnson has used the fat from venison and made her own soap, has manufactured cheese from surplus milk which she has during the summer season. She does her own sewing, has purchased the raw wool from sheep men in the vicinity, washed and carded it and made it into quilts.

In addition to taking care of her farm and family Mrs. Johnson is relief society president and chairman of the home economics committee on the county planning board.

For recreation, as well as for work, Mrs. Johnson loves to ride horses and claims that she has seen nearly all of Grand County on horseback.

Our Three Entries in the County Sale

Turlock, May 15th, represent 28 years of constructive breeding. They carry the same blood and production background as these two grand cows.

**Miss Triune Inka Dutch**

10 yrs. & 4 yrs.

26,127.2 M. 4.0% 1048.4 F.

21,738.5 M. 3.7% 2746.4 F.

2.1/2 yrs. 20,434.5 M. 4.1% 633.1 F.

4 yrs. 21,920.1 M. 3.8% 676.7 F.

6 yrs. 20,521.0 M. 3.8% 788.1 F.

8 yrs. 17,892.0 M. 3.9% 693.9 F.

10 yrs. 17,810.9 M. 3.9% 591.7 F.

148,452.2 M. 3.7% 5745.5 F.

**Julia Triune Segis**

11 yrs. & 4 yrs.

27,590.0 M. 3.9% 1072.8 F.

24,321.5 M. 3.7% 900.2 F.

2 yrs. 21,062.4 M. 3.9% 817.4 F.

6 yrs. 20,210.6 M. 3.7% 741.8 F.

3 yrs. 18,496.7 M. 3.7% 680.2 F.

111,690.2 M. 3.7% 4212.4 F.

(All records 365-d: 3-X)

E. E. Freeman & Son, Modesto, California

**Peterposten’s Ladino Holsteins**

This herd furnished the top cow in the last Stanislaus County Auction. For the May 15 sale at Turlock we have another candidate for similar honors, a genuine foundation cow by Triune Alexina Ormsby, famous for his 1,000 lb. daughters. This one, Pelandale Sissy Alexina Ormsby, has an average of 528.5 lbs. fat for five lactations, producing 674.6 lbs., 2-X, at five years. Bred to fresenol about sale day. Also consigning the best second-calf heifer in the herd ready to calve, and a young herd bull prospect.

E. Peterposten, Modesto, California

**Wenger Holsteins**

ESTABLISHED 29 YEARS AGO

To the Stanislaus County Sale at Turlock, May 15th, we are sending two springing cows and two open heifers, all the result of our program combining the blood of Pelandale Don Pedro and Triune Alexina Ormsby. If you don’t get all you need in the auction see the cows and heifers available here at the ranch.

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

from Pelandale...

In rebuilding my herd I have no females to sell, so am sending to the County Sale at Turlock, May 15th, an October 1942 grandson of Triune Alexia Ormsby. His maternal grand-mother is one of my old Milly Boska Posch cows.—J. A. PELANDA, Modesto, Calif.

April 15, 1943
HOGS FOR VICTORY
Must Overcome Protein Shortage
And Lack of Labor to Produce
More Pork This Year

To a greater extent than many other classes of livestock, the hog can help win this war—because he is a most economical user of feeds, because he fattens to marketable weight more rapidly than other sizable meat animals, because he is a more prolific reproducer, because he can be a labor saver in the harvesting of feed crops, because he produces both meat for our allies, our fighting forces and our civilians and fats for the manufacture of munitions and other vital war materials.

Such are the sound reasons for the present drive to increase pork production by another 10% or more this year and such were the motives behind a statewide round of meetings held recently by University of California extension service specialists with hog growers to discuss plans for the increase of hog marketings in 1943.

Present at most of the meetings were Elmer Hughes, swine expert on the University faculty at the Davis agricultural college; Vard Shepard, extension animal husbandman; and Wallace Sullivan, extension specialist in farm management.

Two principal difficulties face the hog growers. First and foremost, they, like their colleagues in other branches of agriculture, face a serious wartime shortage of labor. Second, almost of equal importance, is the present shortage of protein feed supplements needed for efficient hog rations.

Hogging down of crops, where such a plan is feasible, will to a great extent kill two birds with one stone, it was brought out at the meetings. While hogs put on their market weight, the crops will also be harvested in a labor saving manner. Sending the crops to market inside a pigskin brings a better return for them. In many cases these days, than could be realized if they were harvested and sold as grain or hay.

Increased use of pastures, whether they be of permanent grass and clover mixtures or straight alfalfa, will do much to help bring about the output of wartime pork supplies needed, Mr. Hughes believes.

Stressing the economy of hogging down crops, he told of an experiment carried on at Davis in which dwarf milo and cowpeas (black eyed beans) were planted together. The farmers said the combination wouldn’t work, but Mr. Hughes tried it anyway, sowing five lbs. of milo and 60 lbs. of cowpeas to the acre. The crop did well and the hogs did well on it, he said.

Pasture and crop feeding for hogs fits like a glove into the picture of decreased supplies of protein feeding supplements, it was pointed out. To make up the current deficit in fish meal, meat scraps, tankage and other proteins, more soybeans, cowpeas and other home grown protein feeds must be supplied.

Meantime, Mr. Hughes believes hogmen and other stockmen groups who are heavy users of protein feeds can unite in an effort to bring about greater supplies of these proteins. Normally, reduction plants in California produce 150,000 tons of fish meal as a by-product of the fishing industry. This year, with curtail-

Lady Pauline Gerben Ormsby
represents our first sale consignment in the hope she will be accepted as one of the more deserving cows in the Turlock Auction on May 15th.

Her sire is the two-time grand champion, Los Robles Gerben Ormsby. Her dam came from Kanowa, one of our first purebred purchases.

This cow sells in calf since Aug. 26 to Kanowa Segis Ormsby Man-O-War, our senior sire whose dam is the 758-lb. California Dairy Queen.

MATHEW FISCALINI
Modesto, Calif.

Selling a Son
of the 847-lb. "Sunshine" in the County Sale at Turlock, May 15

The only aged bull in the sale. His sire is a half-brother to Freeman’s King Iaika Julia. His dam, Ten-Kink Lady Colantha, is one of the top producers in the county, reaching 847.9 lbs. fat in 286 days, with a high of 121 lbs. 40.4% test. If you want maximum fat inheritance in a developed bull, this one will fill the bill.

W. F. NICHOLSON
Turlock, Calif.

El Solyo Holsteins
at Turlock, May 15
Two Springing Heifers
To Calve Before Sale

One a grand-daughter of Sleepy Hollow Monivich Chief-ten, bred to a son of Sleepy’s Colony Yale Sir Helio 2d. The other a double grand-daughter of Triune Alexina Ormsby.

El Solyo Ranch
Vernalis, Calif.
Fairview Holsteins at AUCTION!

at the Farm, on Sandy 12 miles east of
Portland, Tues., May 4th — 100 —

Registered Females, free from blemish and ready for work, from this famous herd averaging 400 lbs. per cow, and disease free 10 years.

Breeders!

Here is a herd founded on an outstanding "Veeman" cow, developed along Carnation lines and for ten years using Carnation sires exclusively. In sale will be 60 daughters of two of these, one by "Peerless" from "Sandy"; the other by "Chieftain" from a "Joe" daughter.

Dairymen!

Here are heavy milkers, many producing over 75 lbs. daily and individual records over 900 lbs.

For information and catalog, address:

J. LUSCHER & SONS
Fairview, Oregon

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The demand for production-bred bulls has reached a new peak, with Sequoia getting its full share of patronage. The reason for this interest in better sires is the accepted fact that bulls from a producing background provide the shortest route to increased production of milk and fat, so badly needed now and in the postwar period. Definite inheritance, therefore, has become the most valuable qualification in the selection of a sire, so we suggest:

**Buy Borror Better Butter Bulls!**

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Six Reasons

Why You May Some Day Want to Put in Service

A KPLO Holstein From Los Robles

Sons of Lyons Ormsby Prince, proven son of King Pietertje
Lyons Ormsby, have recently been sold to the following prominent purebred breeders and dairymen:

1. — To R. L. Duran of Visalia, a calf out of Los Robles Lyons Segis, a daughter of KPLO, one of a five generation family who produced 578.7 lbs. fat from 20,359 lbs. milk in her fourth lactation.

2. — To Trindade Brothers of Merced, a calf from Los Robles Lyons Beatie Prilly, a daughter of KPLO with 590.5 lbs. fat from 17,583 lbs. milk.

3. — To George Sawyer of Gustine, a calf out of Los Robles Lyons Jem, a daughter of "Prince" whose dam is a full sister to the dam of "Prince" and to Los Robles Lyons. Production with third calf, 624.2 lbs. fat from 18,271 lbs. milk in 345 days.

4. — To E. L. Maddocks of Gustine, a calf out of Los Robles Ormsby Jewell, a daughter of KPLO who has produced consistently above 500 lbs. fat for seven lactations.

5. — Gerald W. Hall of El Nido, a calf out of Los Robles Lyons Pietertje, a cow that resulted from mating sire and daughter and whose 3d calf production was 551.7 lbs. fat from 18,664 lbs. milk in 306 days and in 101 days of her fourth lactation had an average of 2.5 lbs. fat per day.

6. — Wolfson Brothers of Dos Palos, large commercial dairymen, a calf out of Los Robles Floro Segis, a maternal sister to "Prince" who produced 461.2 lbs. fat from 13,312 lbs. milk, first lactation. This is their second Los Robles bull.

FRANK HOPKINS, Modesto, California

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Search Fails to Reveal Ranch Victory Gardens!

I notice you are getting up quite a lather about ranchers raising food for their own tables. I have just returned from a trip that proves you have something there. With the help of a super-saleslady friend that owns a Packard and a "C" card, I managed to call at many small ranches, but not one down to earth garden did we find. Some of the ranches had fruit trees, or berries, a few had chickens, and still fewer had vegetables, though in each instance there was plenty of space, with a good healthy growth of weeds and wild grass.

After traveling nearly a thousand miles we came upon the scene we had dreamed of from the start. A streamlined ranch, gleaming white buildings, everything in ship-shape order. Near the fence was a beautiful bed of carrots, beyond it, kale. We stopped to bestow a verbal medal for distinguished service.

We were shown a pair of "Banty" chickens, for which the kale was grown, and a slick saddle horse that reaped the benefits of the carrot patch.

Now I know that putting in a garden isn't all it's cracked up to be. I spent my early years on a midwest farm, where we talked about the garden all winter, and worked in it all summer. And I well remember the barrel rolls my tummy did when I had to pick bugs.
off the potato plants and huge horned worms off the tomato plants, them being the days before we had sprays and knockout drops to match each pest. But the delectable returns from those gardens made up for it all, and then some. And now I am going to 'obey that impulse' and move back to the country, and wrestle with a hoe instead of a point ration book. And I'll let you know which one wins.—DUNK.

Clark Holstein Buyers

J. A. Sutton of Visalia, a persistent buyer of good Holsteins for two years, is the most prominent individual on the list of purchasers of Clark Holsteins at Hanford in recent weeks. Mr. Sutton selected five producing cows, two daughters and two granddaughters of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 86th, and a daughter of the KPLO sire used there. The group was featured by Blackie Ormsby Creamelle, a "King Bessie" that crowed 600 lbs. fat in her first lactation. She was greatly admired by visitors because of her pleasing type. Mr. Sutton's insistence and a liberal figure got her.

A representative bull calf has been sold to Mrs. Laura Rebelo of Gustine—paternal grandson of "King Bessie" and maternal grandson of KPLO. The dam started out with 688.6 lbs. fat, exceeded 700 in her second and has a high month of 104 lbs. fat in her present lactation.

Seven years ago the Arriett Brothers of Fresno bought a son of Vera Adelaide Ormsby, the top producer throughout 23 years of testing. Seeking a successor they returned and got a grandson of "King Bessie" out of Ada Belle Ormsby Johanna that made 684.3 lbs. fat as a first-calf heifer and in 213 days of her second lactation has reached 777.5 lbs.

An outstanding grandson of "King Bessie" has gone to Groppetti Brothers of Guadalupe, this one out of a dam with two records above 820 lbs. fat. On the same trip their nephew, Alvin, bought a baby bull calf by "King Bessie" and out of Naomi Winnie Mead, 701.5 lbs. fat, second calf.

Other late buyers include Milo J. Cody of Hanford, Aguilar & Bello of Gustine, G. O. McConnell of Lemoore, and Paul D. Hofer of Dinuba. All took bulls of much the same production inheritance as those above mentioned.

Washington Dairymen Make Hay More Tasty with Dry Molasses

Dry molasses has found favor with a number of dairymen on the Olympic Peninsula, in northwestern Washington, during the past winter.

The product, which is regular Hawaiian molasses with all moisture extracted, has been used on the poor quality hay produced in that section last summer, to make the roughage more palatable to dairy cattle. In this way, the cows have increased to some extent, it is reported.

It is also reported that in Clallam County, Wash., in this same region, turnip and weed seeds, formerly discarded as worthless, were in great demand as dairy feed this season, being high in fats and carbohydrates.

Diversified Farming In Oregon

One of the best examples of diversification was found several years ago on a 640-acre farm near Eugene, Ore. Said the owner:

"I have money in the bank, but I could get along without it; I have a car, but it is merely a convenience, not a necessity."

His farm grew grain—corn, wheat, oats. He kept a few hogs, and always fed out a few beef steers; there were half a dozen dairy cows; there were chickens, turkeys and ducks. His draft horses drew the farm machinery and could take him and his family to town by wagon or buggy. A small flock of sheep utilized waste grass. Several beehives provided a store of honey.

A stream ran through his place, and from the bottoms came wood fuel for his kitchen and heating stoves and fireplace. A dam provided power for his electric lighting system, and his water for barns, dairy house and home. An electric grinder ground wheat into meal from which his wife made delectable bread. From a big pond he put up an ice crop in winter.

"What is left is luxury," he said.

"There is a salt lick on the place, and up in the attic is an old spinning wheel. We could spin our flax and wool into clothing. We could dip tallow candles. "We can live comfortably and be independent, just as long as we keep our farm and its equipment."

MILKING MACHINES

Federal authorities have finally recognized that the labor situation here on the west coast is having quite an effect on the national program for increased milk production and have now released materials for the manufacturing of quite a number of milking machines.

Check your equipment and if you find you need more milking machines call or write to us at once, for quite a number of machines are now available.

For Victory Buy United States Defense Bonds and Stamps

Our representatives will welcome the opportunity to assist you in planning your installation and in submitting the needed ration certificate to your county war board.
DOMINO OF OAKLANDS
SENIOR HERD SIRE

Current Production of His Daughters at Orange Blossom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MILK</th>
<th>FAT</th>
<th>HIGH DAY</th>
<th>DAYS ON TEST</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roseland Diane</td>
<td>5 Yrs.</td>
<td>8697</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton Domino Silla*</td>
<td>5 Yrs.</td>
<td>5897</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton La Domino**</td>
<td>4 Yrs.</td>
<td>9117</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton Domino Perilita</td>
<td>3 Yrs.</td>
<td>5907</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton Domino Vigil</td>
<td>2 Yrs.</td>
<td>1178</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Not Made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bull Calf for Sale by Brampton Standard Aim, a much younger bull whose get won marked distinction at the last Toronto Fair, including first prize heifer in milk, junior yearling, heifer calf, bull calf, junior champion bull and heifer and junior get-of-sire.

**Bull Calf for Sale by Pinnacle. Tested sire average on his first 14 daughters (all imported) stands at 643 lbs. fat and his classified daughters average 86%. Pinnacle himself classified Excellent. His paternal sisters average 612 lbs. fat and 88.5% in classification.

ORANGE BLOSSOM JERSEYS
HOME OF THE DOMINOS...DEDICATED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF TYPE AND PRODUCTION

MAJOR C. C. MOSELEY AND FAMILY . . . . OWNERS
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

PAUL SPARROW . . . MANAGER
BENNIE DRISCOE, HERDSMAN
Strong Demand for Jerseys In Idaho's Boise Valley

The demand for registered Jerseys in Idaho's Boise Valley is so great that breeders in Ada County, Canyon County and Gem County considered shipping in a carload of young stock from the Pacific Northwest recently when they held annual meetings of county Jersey clubs. Plan proposed was to offer the impor-tations to supplement local offerings of young stock for sale.

Highlighting the three sessions was a unanimous opposition to all OPA regulations which prohibit moderately higher prices for high-test milk to compensate for the extra production cost involved. The Jersey breeders held that such action is merely forcing a thinner milk on the public.

The Canyon County club voted to present a registered Jersey heifer calf to the Nampa Lions Club, to be used to stimulate the sales of War Bonds. Officers elected to head the three clubs during the coming year are as follows: Ada County—W. E. Welch, president; R. D. Williams, vice-president; H. G. Myers, secretary-treasurer; Delton Irish and David Sproat, directors.

Canyon County—Reed Moody, president; Everett Pease, vice-president; Bruce Hoofnagle, secretary-treasurer; W. W. Dowdle and Herbert Tiegs, directors.

Reports at the meetings were made on two recent purchases of Jerseys from Western Oregon herds. Donald Wagoner, FFA boy of Meridian, Idaho, has secured two good heifers from the W. H. Jackson farm at Canby, Ore. One is a long two-year-old and the other just coming two. One is bred to Design Oxford of Kola Teepee, while the other is bred to Brampton Benedict Sultan, a grandson of Brampton Basileus, the top Jersey butterfat producer.

The second Oregon purchase told of was made by Delton Irish, of Rt. 2, Boise, who secured a young bull from the John Kopplin herd of Gaston, Ore. The young sire is a son of the tested sire Standard Dandy Sultan, whose daughters have a mature equivalent average of 667 lbs. of fat. Sisters of the dam have an average of 600.1 lbs. fat.

Another Gold Medal Bull in the West

The 14-year-old California Nick, still in service on the University Farm at Davis, Calif., has been named a Gold Medal bull by the American Jersey Cattle Club. His use has been spread over four herds. A total of 48 OPA dam-and-daughter comparisons show that he increased production in all cases except three. His Tested Sire average, on 23 daughters calculated to maturity, is 11,965 lbs. milk, 6.16% test, 737.3 lbs. fat, 385 days. His three Gold Medal daugh-

April 15, 1943
Jersey Spring Show
By the Purebred Breeders of Stanislaus County
Modesto, Calif., Sat., May 22
COME!
This long established event has had much to do with Jersey promotion in Central California. It becomes of even greater importance this year because of the absence of fairs and shows. Breeders of Jerseys and other dairy breeds are urged to attend. Will be held in Bear Brook Park, Modesto, and start at 10 a.m. The judging will be done by Prof. G. E. Gordon of the University of California. See the marvelous group of aged cows in the Ton Cow Class and Senior Get-of-Sire. 4-H and FFA classes All animals shown in their working clothes.

STANISLAUS JERSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
VERNON THORNBURG, President
TURLOCK
GUY MILLER, Secretary
MODESTO

for Victory
Buy United States War Bonds & Stamps

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing to Advertisers.

SUNSHINE JERSEYS SATISFY
Ray T. Miksch of the Sunny Meadows Dairy, Visalia, Calif., is now using his fourth Sunshine sire. About the daughters of Fay's Volunteer of Sunshine Farm he reports that in their second lactations one has a monthly fat production of 59.7, 52.4 and 50 lbs.; another has 52.4, 51.7 and 62.6 lbs., and still another has reached 51.8 lbs. in her first full month, 61% test. He also reports that his last purchase, Blonde Diplomat of SF is doing fine. Future Farmer Frank Castle, of Le Grand, Calif., writes: "Blonde Lass, the heifer I bought of you is doing exceedingly well!"

E. E. Greenough  Merced, Calif.

Ashburn Jersey Sales
Made to Fifth State
Washington may now be added to the four states into which Ashburn Farm Jerseys have been sold since the first of the year, the others being Utah, Idaho, California and the home state. Mrs. C. C. Dickson now reports that Parker Askew and John H. Taylor of Montesano, Wash., have purchased Baronet Ashburn Royal, son of Gamboge Ashburn Baronet and the Ton o' Gold cow, Lulu Cecile of Ashburn.

Additional recent sales include that of Sybil Ashburn Baronet, son of Sybil Ashburn Advancer and the 534.91 lb. fat Spoza Baronetti of Ashburn, record made at two years, to E. E. Tomlinson of Loleta, Calif., and Baronet Ashburn Oxford, son of Gamboge Ashburn Baronet and the Ton o' Gold cow, Silky Twin-Kie of Ashburn, to A. L. Lindsay of Elk Grove, Calif. It is a distinct compliment to the Dicksons that buyers from so many states are finding their way to Shedd, Oregon.

Conserve Battery-Run Radios
Battery-run radios, including a great many used on farms, should be operated on the basis of obtaining at the very most only a single set of replacement batteries a year, WPB asserts.

Pointing out that production of farm batteries has been cut due to restrictions on zinc and to other factors, WPB urges radio owners to follow simple conservation rules for assuring maximum service from their present supply.

The rules include: 1. Don't waste your batteries. 2. Avoid long, continuous radio operation. 3. Keep batteries away from heat. 4. Have the tubes checked regularly. 5. Disconnect batteries from radio when not in operation.

The shortage of batteries, which has been experienced generally throughout the country for several months, is due to military requirements as well as to the zinc shortage, and has developed at a time when the war news and transportation restrictions naturally have resulted in greatly increased use of radios.

More than half of the zinc allocated for civilian batteries is now used for production of farm radio batteries, but until military requirements are fully met, there is little possibility of any additional allocations.

The available supply of batteries has been allocated to various parts of the country on as equitable a basis as possible. Purchasers are urged to go only to their regular sources for replacements. No priority rating is granted or needed for purchase of radio batteries by consumers.

_porters have 305-day records which average 624.97 lbs. fat.

The accomplishments of "Nick" mean much to many breeders, but from a purebred point of view V. J. Lancaster of the Elmwood Farm at Turlock has gained quite as much as any other. This epochal sire was used in his herd one year, resulting in 10 daughters which subsequently went on test. A trio of Three-Star sons of "Nick" were used there in succession. These were "Bobby," "Quincy" and "Philip," and their use has resulted in a constant gain in production as reflected in the herd average.
50 YEARS OF JERSEYS

Half-Century of Progress
Reflected in Service of Clifford Ross;
AJCC Treasurer

The progress of the Jersey breed in America is wrapped up in the life and memories of Clifford Ross to a greater extent than in the activities of any other living man.

Mr. Ross went to work for the American Jersey Cattle Club in 1888. There were just eight other employees in the young breed association at that time. Office equipment consisted of one typewriter and two fireproof safe. Registration papers were made out in longhand, using an old fashioned stylus for the purpose of making copies.

On March 1, 1893, there were 110 employees of the American Jersey Cattle Club in attendance at a dinner in honor of Mr. Ross, who is now treasurer of the organization. Club Secretary L. W. Morley acted as toastmaster and President Ira G. Payne, the ninth president under whom Mr. Ross has worked, gave the address of the evening.

Most remarkable feature of the evening, however, was a review of the changes in the club which have taken place during the 50 years Mr. Ross has been closely connected with the breeders of fawn colored cows.

Today, there are more than 45,000 Jersey breeders for whom Mr. Ross handles registration and membership accounts. The offices occupy three floors each in two buildings. The modern, up-to-date equipment includes electric typewriters, calculating and bookkeeping machines, micro film records and International Business Machine card files.

Mr. Ross has seen the Babcock test for butterfat entirely supplant the old churn test. He has seen a Jersey sale average over $100 per head, a bull sell for $35,600, a Jersey herd of more than 100 cows average better than 300 lbs. of fat on twice daily milking, a Jersey cow produce over 1000 lbs. of fat in 365 days on twice daily milking at 13 years of age, and many other astounding records made.

Honor guests at the banquet were 12 fellow workers who have been with the club 10 years or more. Compared with Mr. Ross, they're just youngsters.

New Mexico is reported to have an Angora goat population of 226,000 head, with an average mohair clip of 5 lbs. per animal.

Diner—"Have you any wild duck today?"
Waiter—"No, sir, but we could take a tame one and irritate it for you."

April 15, 1943

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As the Police officer entered the Sunrise Motel, he noticed the sign that read, "Sign up or get out now." He couldn't help but wonder what had happened to make the motel owner issue such a stern warning. As he walked towards the reception desk, he couldn't untangle the meaning behind the phrase, "Sign up or get out now." Was it a call to action, or a threat of consequences? The mysteries of the hotel world were never too far away, and the police officer couldn't help but wonder what untold stories lay behind the elegant facade of the Sunrise Motel. With a nod of appreciation to the checker, he continued his search for answers.
IMP. ROBIN'S LUCKY LAD

Three Star Bull, classified Excellent, backed by production that matches his conformation. Sire: Sybil’s Lucky Lad, mature equivalent rating of 956.1 fat on ten daughters, he a paternal grandson of Sybil’s Successor whose rating on 113 daughters stands at 603.1 lbs. Dam: Cock Robin’s Dream, classified Excellent, Gold Medal cow with a record of 783.6 lbs. fat, she by Imp. Cock Robin, Silver Medal Tested Sire with a rating of 652 lbs. fat on 14 daughters. Lucky Lad is now at Bramaran to continue service on the 23 head of females secured from Mr. Chase.

Watch for announcements from time to time about young bulls and other cattle for sale.

Address all inquiries to:

Bradford H. Miller
9615 Brighton Way
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Phone Crestview 18128

Faith Farm Jersey News

It’s been a great month since the last issue of the Western Livestock Journal told of our getting under way.

While we knew our cows well when they were in Ray Chase’s herd, we know them better now—and we’re happily surprised for they’re doing even better at the pail than we had hoped for.

Wexford Galen Maria, whose dam is by Wonderful Volunteer and out of Imp. Galen, gave birth to a son by Polaris, out herd sire. You know the calibre of Wonderful Volunteer and Galen and, crossed with Polaris whose first ten tested paternal sisters have a mature equivalent average of 726 lbs. fat and whose first twenty classified paternal sisters average 86.75 and whose dam and sire’s dam have together made ten records averaging 880 lbs. fat actual production and whose blood lines are much the same as Maria, the dam of this youngster— it all adds up to make this bull calf a right good prospect for a sire who should do good work.

There’s a January bull calf that we become more and more interested in the more we discover what a dairy cow his mother is. He’s a son of Regal Heritage, Tom Erwin’s great imported sire in New York State and his dam is by La Sente Sergeant, a cow with a 3-year-old record of better than 500 lbs. fat. The calf himself is a top show individual, particularly good headed, straight topped and with a rump and tail setting not often found on a bull.

Last week we acquired six fine ones from Mr. Honeyman’s Rinconada herd. George Drumm at the same time bought the heifer calf from one of the best of them, Brampton Woldie Favor, and if she’ll produce for Cal Poly as well as her mother is doing here (and she should) then she’ll be a worthy addition to the herd at San Luis Obispo.

We know where there are some good bred heifers for sale which will freshen during the Summer and Fall. If you’re in search of something like this we’ll help you locate them.

NEIL McPHERSON, Owner

(Farm located approximately 5 miles South of Ontario on Euclid Avenue)

SHARING THE CONCENTRATES

The Protein Slogan Is:

"Women and Children First!"

PARALLELING the food situation today, of more food produced and less to eat, there is also an "abundant scarcity" of protein foods. Peering into the future, representatives of the feed industry and officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have estimated the supplies on hand, the probable production of the present year, and tried to balance it with the demand.

In spite of an estimated increased production in all protein feeds, except milk products, and a total gain of about 16% over 1942 production they find an "enormously expanded" demand. This they accept as natural because stockmen, dairymen and poultrymen are trying to reach those shining goals that have been set for them in milk, meat, and egg production. The problem is to spread out the protein so that everybody will get a fair share and animal nutrition will be maintained.

Sharing concentrates and using what we have wisely may turn the trick. The Food Industry Council has been formed of representatives of feed manufacturers, distributors, retailers, cooperative organizations, animal nutritionists from state colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and this council has worked out a program which it hopes will work.

A rough survey of the protein feed that will be available shows that all available concentrates (with the exception of milk products) will show a gain—a total increase of approximately 16% over the 1942 supply. As against the oil meal available last year, of 5,100,000 tons, 1943 will probably offer 6,624,000 tons. Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal are expected to increase, also.

With more beef animals, more young dairy cows, a great many more hogs and a still greater supply of poultry, the whole concentrates supply must be distributed with care.

"Women and Children First!"

The baby calves, pigs and chicks, and the mothers who nourish them both before and after they are born, are to have first call at the protein trough or manger. "Daddy" is to get just enough to boost his morale at breeding time. Let him get out in the sunshine and absorb some Vitamin C.

A mixed feed schedule has been drawn up which apportions the amounts of animal protein to be used in calf starters, hog feeds and poultry feeds. These run from two to six pounds animal protein per 100 lbs. mixed feed. Fish meal should not be used in pig feeds after they reach a weight of 75 lbs. Supplements for fattening hogs should not contain more than 35% protein.

The program limits the total vegetable protein content of dairy feeds to 16%, except where grass hay, cereal hay, fodder or silage is fed, when the

Page 108

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
all protein ingredients should be
dixed with other feedstuffs to get more
complete utilization of the protein.
The plan is based on a voluntary ac-
teptance of its provisions, but the infer-
ence is plain. If everybody follows its
provisions faithfully, everybody can get
through, but if not—U.S.D.A. says: "No
one enjoys being rationed."

Joaquin Rancho Jersey Sales

Gladys Sowles and Lucy Hart, opera-
tors of the Joaquin Rancho herd of Jer-
seys at Agampo, Calif., where the herd
has averaged 429 lbs. fat over a period
of 11 consecutive years, report the fol-
lowing sales of young bulls: To E. M.
Connolly of Cedarville, Calif., a double
grandson of the old foundation cow, Poet
Countess Majestic, whose seven lacta-
tion total reached 3652.3 lbs. fat. To H.
H. Goodman of Galt, Calif., a son of
Royance Volunteer Beacon out of a
Competent Volunteer daughter.

Great Losses on Home
Front by Accidents

There is a high and rising tide of acci-
dents which are slowing down the war
effort and are a menace to production.
Last year 102,500 lives were lost through
accidents and accidents permanently
disabled 350,000 more. Through acci-
dents 280 million man-hours were lost
last year. The cost was four billion dol-

lars in lost time, reports Ralph W. Rob-
inson, secretary-manager of the Greater
Los Angeles Safety Council.

Today there are new machines and
new operators, with working speed in-
creased and longer hours. These mean
more hazards. Older skilled workers
should make it a part of their duty to
advise new employees on the danger of
carelessness. Carelessness may not only
kill the operator, but may put the ma-
chine out of commission.

Accidents in 1942 were greater than
ever before, and they occurred both on
and off the job. There is a double duty
today in preventing accidents—to in-
crease production output and to make
more labor available, and also to save
lives on the home front.

Rancho Sacatal Herd

Word comes from Rancho Sacatal that
Ross Pernor, Jr., has been engaged to
take charge of the breeding herd. George
Townsend has charge of the show cattle.
Walter Holland will be manager.

Ross Pernor, Jr., was formerly man-
ger of the Manistee Ranch at Fair-
bank, Ariz. George Townsend has had
long experience in feeding and fitting
show cattle with the Silver Creek
Farms, Fort Worth, Texas, the C. K.
Ranch and others.

It may be said that Axis subs are
largely responsible for greater dehydra-
tion of milk.

New Herd Sire for
Bramaron Jerseys

The published announcement on the
dissolution of the Chase Jersey herd
may now be supplemented by the news
that Bradford H. Miller of Beverly Hills,
Calif., has secured the senior sire, Rob-
in's Lucky Lad for his herd near Palm-
dale. There he will continue service on
the 23 head of Chase cows, making pos-
sible an uninterrupted breeding pro-
gram.

Breeders generally have a most whole-
some respect for Lucky Lad, because he
represents such a desirable balance be-
tween type and production, classifying
Excellent and being out of a grand cow.
Cock Robin's Dream, a successful show
cow that classified Excellent at 12 years
of age and reached a high of 783.6 lbs.

Lucky Lad was imported in dam by
Hugh Bonnell of Ohio, who retained
ownership under a lease until selected
for the Chase herd. The daughters he
left in Ohio are of striking type, but
their production has not been officially
established for the reason that their
owner did not test. His oldest daughters
in California are now reaching breeding
age and in due time they will undoubt-
edly provide the proof to justify the
confidence which so many Jersey judges
have placed in him.

"Scientists say that the ants are the
hardest workers in the world, but some-
how they find time to attend all the
picnics."
Western Livestock Journal's

Horse of the Month

BING

Owned by E. C. Setzer
Horses and Horsemen
Edited by Bill Smale

As I write this last column for the duration, there comes an inability to express the things which I so deeply feel for all of you who have been such fine friends to me personally and to our publication through the years.

It is not goodbye, but rather like a long-awaited vacation, and upon coming back, there will be many more things to write about and I will be glad again to take up the reins of peace and plenty, as I now accept the responsibility of carrying out my part in the war.

All of you have been so kind in your cooperation in all of the phases that go to make a publication successful. A magazine is as good as the people who are its subscribers and advertisers. The responsibility of breeders is to maintain the high standard of breeding operations through the war and continue to seek out the best, the fairest, and the best of the breed. It is your responsibility to have fair and just prices so that all who wish to, can enjoy and appreciate horses. It is shown in the history of the horse business on the Coast, as it has been shown in every other part of the country, that when prices get too high the bottom drops out of the market and horses for that particular purpose are in demand. Demand for horses is based on the buyers' ability and willingness to pay and not upon inflated prices formulated by conjecture.

Editor's Note: Editor Bill Smale is now Ensign Bill Smale, U. S. N. R., and is on leave for the duration of the war.

As Horse of the Month for April, we present Bing, Palomino stallion owned by E. C. Setzer, chief of police in South Pasadena, Calif.

Bing is a Golden Palomino, with "dark" skin and eyes, white mane and tail, blaze in face. Studding on both hind legs is a ringer on the right front. He stands 15.1 hands and weighs 1100 lbs. During the early months of this year he has stood at the Arroyo Seco Stud in South Pasadena. Later this month he will be taken to the Stockton area, where he will stand to approved mares on a number of ranches.

Horse of the Month

American Quarter Horse Association
Announcement
All Correspondence Will Be Handled From The Office Of The Secretary.

Box 580
Eagle Pass, Texas

Horses for Sale
At a reasonable price, ten hot blood fillies, halter broke. One to Three Years Old. . . . Eligible for registration.

Oliver Bros.
John Day, Oregon

Christenson Shires for the Land Army!

While there is no rationing of this type of horse power, it's a recognized fact that real draft horses are a scarce commodity. Here you can buy at reasonable figures geldings and fillies, brood mares and stallions of true Shire quality. We have never had better colts to offer.

Come and see them!

ARNOLD E. CHRISTENSEN
Star Route • Meridian, California
Are New Horse Owners Getting the Right Sort?

By LOUIS TAYLOR

RECENT news from Australia tells of the extensive use of horses by the U. S. forces in territory recently taken from the Japs. Use of the old Whitman saddle, the old high cavalry wagon, and pack saddle of the type which has long been considered obsolete has been reported. The reason given for the type of equipment used is the wide range in type of horses available. Modern cavalry equipment in this country is designed for use on reasonably uniform animals.

Serious consideration of the effect of war-time use of horses on the horse-breeding industry raises many questions, but the most important of them is what is this war-time use going to do to the horse market. Men who have made all or any of the major part of their livelihood by producing marketable horses to be used under saddle are well aware that for the past few decades any horse that went for much more than slaughter prices had to be fitted for a specialized market.

In pre-automobile days a good horse would sell in almost any market for a fair price. But it has been increasingly true during the past few years that a good horse is marketable at a fair price only if he has been fitted for one of the highly specialized purposes for which horses are now used. This fact has been very difficult for some horsemen to comprehend.

By way of illustration we need but look at the horsemen of the Southwest who have only within recent years begun to realize that practically any horse can be broken without being "bucked out" and that the first requisite of a marketable horse today is that he must have suffered no great amount of human abuse. Even today many so-called horsemen try to preserve the illusion that a horse is a tricky, vicious beast and "shore has to be bucked out or he'll git you sometime"—all this in spite of the good work the American Horse and Mule Breeders' Association has been doing. (Horsemen who have not seen Mr. Dinsmore's booklet containing pictures and explanations of the type of training used on the most highly successful ranches throughout the Southwest have cheated themselves.)

The race-tracks, the polo fields, hunt clubs, horse shows, and rodeos have for the past few decades dictated the types for the horse market. Whenever any kind of livestock becomes more valuable for exhibition purposes than for practical utility, peculiar things happen to it. It usually loses some of its most valuable characteristics while, of course, it is "improving" others. Let me hasten to add that this is no condemnation of stock shows, for the slaughter house and the milk distributor will keep stock men's feet on the ground while they are profiting from the things they learn from the stock shows. However, horsemen have tended to lose their contact with Mother Earth.

Even here in the Southwest where we still have some actual use for horses, the conversation of a group of horsemen at a bar would be very likely to lead a non-horseman to believe that a horse is chiefly valuable for his ability to make a quarter-mile dash, a sliding stop, or any one of a number of things which have little or nothing to do with whether or not the horse is able to stand up under the dull grind of daily work and is the kind of animal that is easy and pleasant to ride and, in short, is the kind that would make a top horse in the work string.

The present writer is not the only living horseman who can recall the day

Snooper Forgets His Ration Book . . .
in many instances the market for the competitive fields for his market. In fact, more than a twenty dollar bill to pay exhibited by a hireling who has been se-
rodeo, the horse show, and other com-
now have to depend entirely upon the types has decidedly diminished. Horses are being ridden by men who can dig up growing a foot on it that would cripple
for a horse. In many instances, because of war-time conditions, a man who can
the real McCoy,” will probably continue to be a rider of fine horses for the rest of his active life and will certainly be a booster for the breed.
In other words, war-time conditions have caused a good many men in civilian life to start using horses themselves for the first time. The desire to follow the example of our neighbors or, if possible, exceed this example is causing a great many more people to start using horses. This actual use of horses by the men who buy them is reviving the demand for qualities that have not been emphasized since pre-automobile days. If dealers are smart enough to see that instead of counterfeit, the war will be of permanent benefit to the horse industry.
Richardson Springs Couple Buys Three Arabians
Mrs. A. H. Vicars of Red Bluff, Calif., and Mrs. Robert Richardson of Richard-
Springs, Calif. The names of those purchased are Forzawi, Mesawi and Ghazan. These are all grandchildren of the registered Arabian brood mare Ghazawi that the Vicars have owned for several years. The coined names have been derived by using a portion of Ghazawi’s name in each case, a practice that aids in identifying breeding. Farzawi, a son of Ghazawi, is the sire of the animals sold.

... By Amber Dunkerley

April 15, 1943
W. A. BELL
College of Agriculture
Davis, Calif.

Knowledge of the feed requirements of the horse is especially important at the present time in order that they may be fed economically and at the same time kept in condition to work efficiently. No one feed or combination of feeds will meet conditions in all parts of the country.

Generally, combinations of home-grown or locally raised crops constitute the most economical rations. Choose from the feeds available those which will meet the requirements of economy, nutrition and convenience. The kind of feed used, the quantity required per animal and the manner of feeding depend on the age, size, and condition of the horse: the amount, kind and speed at which the work is done and on the individual. Because of differences in temperament and irregularity of work, horses differ more in their feed requirements than do most other farm animals.

Daily Feed Requirement

In general horses require from 2 to 2¼ lbs. of feed daily for each 100 lbs. of weight. That is, a 1400-lb. horse should receive about 30 lbs. of feed per day.

In the case of the idle mature horse this may consist wholly of roughage but the horse at work needs some grain. The harder the work the greater the proportion of concentrates required. Young horses used for work require more feed than mature horses in order that they may continue to grow properly.

Horses at Hard Work

Horses at severe work should have a ration consisting of about one-half concentrates. A liberal allowance of concentrates is required to furnish the energy for long continued hard work. Concentrates are about 50% higher in digestible nutrients than are the roughages.

On idle days, however, one should guard against overfeeding. Azoturia, sometimes called “Monday morning sickness,” may follow a period of heavy concentrate feeding and insufficient exercise and it may prove fatal. Therefore the concentrate allowance should be reduced by at least one-half on days the horses are idle.

Roughages

Oat hay is one of the most popular roughages for horses in California and is sometimes the only hay fed. A good quality of oat hay may consist of one-third grain, and consequently when oat hay, heavy in grain, is fed the concentrate ration should be reduced accordingly. Other grain hays are barley and wheat. Oat and vetch hay is also fed in some areas.

There are several varieties of grass hays such as timothy, sudan, meadow hays and a mixture of clover and grass, which are suitable.

Alfalfa hay, because of its high protein and calcium content and its value as a source of vitamins A and D, is an excellent feed for part of the roughage allowance. Due to its palatability there is a tendency for horses to consume too much and therefore the amount should be limited. Horses not accustomed to alfalfa should be fed a small quantity at first and the amount gradually increased until it may constitute one-half of the roughage allowance. Many horses have been fed a larger proportion successfully but for the sake of safety it is generally desirable to limit the amount. When alfalfa hay is particularly high in price as compared to other

“Horse of the Month”

BING P. H. B. A. 2246
Palomino Stallion

WILL BE IN THE STOCKTON AREA AFTER APRIL 25th, where he will stand to approved mares. Trailer will be available to take him to mares, on appointment. Make arrangements by mail with E. C. Setzer, 1125 Marengo Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. Negative Dourine slip required with each mare.

FEE $25 at time of service and return

Bing is a coming-four-year-old with good conformation, action and is well broken. He stands 15.1 hands and weighs 1100 lbs. He is half Thoroughbred, showing valuable type and color for a Palomino sire. See him before breeding your mares.

E. C. SETZER

1125 Marengo Avenue Phone Sycamore 94060 South Pasadena, Calif.
hays, it may be omitted or the amount greatly reduced. One feed a day or even every other day should be sufficient.

Concentrates

Barley is the grain most widely fed in California. It should be rolled, crushed, or coarsely ground. Five parts of rolled barley and one part of wheat bran by weight is a suitable concentrate mixture. When wheat bran is much higher in price than barley the amount of wheat bran may be reduced or omitted from the ration.

Oats rank as one of the very best of grains for horses; is particularly popular with the owners of light horses, and frequently is the only grain fed. Oats is quite bulky, and well suited to be used in combination with barley or the other heavy grains. Oats is somewhat lower in total digestible nutrients than barley, corn, wheat, or the grain sorghums. Oats may be fed whole, rolled or coarsely ground.

Grain sorghums such as milo, feterita, and hill are grown extensively in some sections and may be used as part of the grain mixture. The small, hard seeds will not be thoroughly masticated and therefore the grain sorghums should be coarsely ground or crushed.

Wheat bran is a popular feed used in combination with the cereal grains. It is higher in protein than the cereals, rich in phosphorus, slightly laxative, and bulky. The addition of bran to the ration causes horses to eat more slowly.

Linsed meal and cottonseed meal are high in protein and phosphorus and may be fed in small quantities, ½ to 1 lb. per head daily. Linsed meal is somewhat laxative. It seems to have a tonic effect and some feeders use it as a conditioner.

A common practice is to feed one-third of the daily grain allowance in the morning, one-third at noon and the other one-third at night. Usually one-half or more of the hay is fed at night and the remainder divided between the morning and noon feeds.

Miscellaneous Requirements

A horse tires of just one kind of feed and a variety of roughages and concentrates is preferable to one kind of roughage and one kind of grain. Variety tends to increase palatability and one feed may supplement some nutritional deficiency of another feed.

Moldy, musty or otherwise spoiled feeds should not be fed to horses. They may cause colic or other digestive disturbances and sometimes death. Good quality hays, green in color and as free from dust as possible should be selected.

Salt should be supplied regularly and a block of salt may be placed in the manger, paddock or pasture where the horses may obtain what they need.

Horses should have an ample supply of fresh water. It is dangerous, however, to allow a very warm horse to drink a large quantity of cold water. Permit a moderate drink and then allow the horse to cool off before giving all he wants.

Pastures

The judicious use of good pastures will conserve labor, feed and bedding. Turning horses on pasture at night and on idle days is a common practice. When grazing is not feasible, as is often the case with city horses, freshly cut grass or other green feed can be given.

A necessary precaution is to avoid a sudden oversupply of green feed and it is desirable to gradually accustom horses to these succulent feeds.

Montanan Buys Morgan

J. C. Lame, of Three Forks, Mont., has recently purchased a five-year-old Morgan gelding and a registered sorrel Morgan colt from J. C. Jackson, of Harrison, Mont. The colt, named Starlite, is sired by Delbert, Mr. Jackson’s stallion.

Horses that roam in America about 50 million years ago were no bigger than foxes.

Pal-O-Mine Palominos to Pennsylvania!

Twelve Head Sold to William M. Hill, Jr.,
Hill’s Palomino Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

It’s a long way from Browns Valley, California, to Sellersville, Pennsylvania, but there is where ten Lucky Golds have gone. These are the result of Pal-O-Mine’s breeding program, selected by Mr. Hill to perpetuate the glory and appeal of the Horse of the Golden West in his adopted home in the East. Of course, they are all registered PHA.

This we believe to be a notable transaction in the livestock industry in the light of restricted conditions in the trade and in transportation — the most important, in fact, yet reported in Palominos between the West and the East.

Ten were in the original purchase, but before shipment left Pal-O-Mine Ranch, Pal-O-Mine Rose was added and Coquette delivered a filly foal. We feel this transaction brings new honors to Pal-O-Mine. Our best wishes go with these horses to their new home.

In a herd the size of Pal-O-Mine, horses are always for sale. Just now we are offering discriminating buyers some outstanding colts by Lucky Gold and his sons, as well as others by the champion Arab stallion, Salim.

Mr. & Mrs. Wallace C. Smith

Lucky Gold PHA 89, sire of ten of the PHA's sold to Mr. Hill. The fact that all have show records in breeding classes and that they have appealed to such noted buyers, further indicates that our senior sire is an unusual breeding horse.
Offering Registered Palominos
Arabians
Morgans
Reasonably Priced
L. C. Smith
Redding California

"Palomino Horses"
Is a monthly publication devoted exclusively to Palominos... For sample copy, and other literature about the Golden Horse, send 10c to

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All kinds of supplies for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.
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For the duration our government will not permit any fancy colored tops

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Since 1900
* Finest materials
* Comfortable fit
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General Advises Breeding Mares

From a truly official source came a recent opinion on the value of horse breeding to national security, both during the war and in the peacetime adjustment to follow.

The opinion was that of Lieut.-Gen. Breton Somervell, commander of the supply service for the U.S. Army, and was expressed in a letter to Don Henderson, editor of the Middleburg (Va.) Chronicle. The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Henderson: It would be unfortunate indeed if we were to overlook the importance of breeding mares this season to insure an adequate number of horses and mules in 1947-48. We cannot tell exactly what our needs will be in four years, but I am sure that we shall need horses and I feel that continuance of breeding now is not only good economics but good patriotism.

"Horses for military purposes may become an important part of the Army's transportation system in some parts of the world. Although it is hoped that we can fully solve the gasoline and rubber problem by other means, it could become necessary to expand the use of animal-drawn transportation for this purpose.

"Undoubtedly there will be a large post-war demand for horses from all parts of the world to replace animals which have been war casualties. In our country we can foresee now the need of horses for small farms as well as large ones where mechanical equipment cannot be obtained. Certainly we should not fail to estimate the potential value of horses in the uncertain and changing picture of war needs and in the restoration of our civilian economy."

Spotlight Turned on Pal-O-Mine Palominos

To the Smiths of Browns Valley, Calif., has come a new honor. Their Pal-O-Mine Ranch breeding program and the status of the Palomino horse in California, both have been given enviable recognition by William M. Hill, Jr., of Sellersville, Pa. His purchase, announced elsewhere in this issue by Wallace and Betty Smith, takes rank among the significant war-time developments within the livestock industry. The movement of breeding stock from the East and the Cornbelt to the West Coast has become commonplace, but when this movement is thrown into reverse it becomes news.

Ten head in this transaction are by Lucky Gold, the chief stud at Pal-O-Mine. The group includes Coquette, a foundation mare, winner of 21 ribbons, with a filly foal at side by the Arab stallion Salim; Rex and Carlo, both two-year-old stallions; Sena and Glow, full sisters to Spotlight Dillon, junior sire; Wendy and Marigold, a matched pair of young mares; Peanuts, a half-sister to Cream of Wheat; Neta, a yearling filly; Pal-O-Mine Rose, a highly prized brood mare, and lastly the three-year-old gelding, Pedro.

A palace car could not be obtained, so stalls were fitted into a large box car and Vernon Hume, the new hostler at Pal-O-Mine, accompanied the shipment.

Gay Mac
Morgan Stalling
No. 7988

A very dark bay, weight 1130 lbs., age 7 years, bred by the U.S. Morgan Horse Farm, he is by Mansfield and out of Dew Drop. Standing to approved mares. He has beauty, intelligence, action, strength and a wonderful disposition.

Dr. C. C. Reed
701 E. Compton Blvd. Compton, Calif.
Phone Newmark 14234

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How to Break and Train Horses

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Every farmer, every lover of horses should have a copy of it. This remarkable book tells all about my course of how to know horses—how to break them—how to make them do the work you want them to do. It makes horses do the work of three as a mule drawn transportation for this purpose. It is necessary to expand the use of animal-drawn transportation for this purpose.

Beeby School of Horsemanship
Dept. 274 - Pleasant Hill, Ohio

For Sale
Morgan Filly
Dixie Dream
No. 05924
Daughter of "Missouri King"—Western Livestock Journal's Horse of the Month in February.

** Foaled July 6, 1942, by "Missouri King" 8298, by "Linsley" 7233, by "General Gates" 666.

** Dam—"Midlee" 05638, by "McAllister" 7896, by "Jubilee King" 7376, by "Penrod" 6140.

** She is the same color as her sire Missouri King—a liver chestnut.

PRICE $400
A. E. Schwartz
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Western Livestock Journal
THIBAUT CHIEF
No. 11651

THIBAUT CHIEF
(Jet Black with White Star)

{ Mercer Rex
Rex Peavine
Edith Gatley
Washington Chief
Bold Eagle

{ Rex McDonald
Daisy Second
Kentucky Choice
Mary Emily

{ Montgomery Chief
Molly Bawn
Wood's Eagle Bird
(daughter of Chester Dare)

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New Home Chosen for Paul Herrington Stables

Ken Carmen, the Morgan stallion, Desert Son, the Palomino stallion, and the other horses of Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Herrington are soon to be moved to their new home—a 410-acre ranch in Ventura County, Calif., between Moorpark and Fillmore.

Purchase of the new ranch ends a three-year search for the right location. The Herringtons formerly lived at Arcadia, with a ranch at Hesperia. In their new location, they will be moving into a horsemen's neighborhood. They will be within 15 miles of Chester Upham's Running Springs Farm, about the same distance from Mr. and Mrs. Jim Fagen, well known horse trainers and owners of the Harvesters, outstanding Palomino stallions. A close neighbor will be Ted Lynn, Palomino breeder and secretary of the Palomino Horse Breeders Association of California.

The Herrington ranch is located on the Broadway Road, has 50 acres of olives, 10 acres of apricots, around 200 acres in pasture, 130 acres in farm land and 10 acres around the house, including a family orchard. The move there from the Hesperia ranch is to be made soon. Mr. Herrington states.

At the Hesperia ranch, he reported last month the arrival of two new Palomino foals. One is sired by Ken Carmen and out of the Palomino mare Chiquita. The other is the first foal of the three-year-old Palomino stallion Desert Son, out of the American Saddlebred mare Serenata. Desert Son is sired by the late American Saddlebred stallion Rey El Moreno and his dam is the Palomino mare Nettie. There are several other American Saddlebred mares bred to him, yet to be heard from this spring.

Quarter Horse Association Increases Stock Issue

An increase in the capitalization and amount of capital stock of the American Quarter Horse Association was reported following the recent annual meeting of the breeders. Stock has been increased 250 shares, bringing the total stock out up to 1250 shares and the total capital of the organization to $12,500.

At the meeting, which took place at Fort Worth, Texas, it was stated that 1940 animals have been registered since the association was organized in March of 1940.

All officers were re-elected. They are: J. F. Hutchins, Pierce, Texas, president; R. L. Underwood, Wichita Falls, Texas, and Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kansas, vice presidents; E. Goodwin Hall, Fort Worth, treasurer; Mrs. Helen Michaelis, Jr., Eagle Pass, Texas, secretary, and Mrs. Milard S. Williams, Fort Worth, assistant secretary.

Six new directors were named, bringing the total to 30. The new directors are R. A. Brown, Throckmorton, Texas; J. L. York, Fort Worth, Texas; Howell E. Smith, Wichita Falls, Texas; J. A. Beall, Stillwater, Okla.; Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, N. M., and Frank W. Austin, Abilene, Texas.

Ice cream is one of the best sellers in Calcutta, India. About 70% of the business comes from British troops.
Thompson Saddlebred Mares
Sent to Del Rey Stallions

Two of the American Saddlebred mares in the William T. Thompson stable of Los Angeles have been sent to the Del Rey Ranch of Mrs. Gladys C. Kibbee at El Cajon, Calif., for breeding, according to word from Eric von Gerloff, manager at the Thompson establishment.

One of the mares is Gypsy Dancer, by Dare Peavine by Rex McDonald and whose first dam was George Anna, an outstanding show mare. Gypsy Dancer is to be bred to the Del Rey stallion Rex Beach, also sired by Dare Peavine and out of Salome Jane, by Edna May's King.

The second of the Thompson mares sent to El Cajon is Du Barry, by Herion Chief, whose first dam was Louise Barrymore. She is to be bred to the well known Dare Peavine, now standing at the Kibbee ranch.

Wrong Number Given
For Palomino Stallion

Due to an error in the printing of the March advertisement in this magazine for King Midas, Palomino stallion owned by Mrs. Henry Dargert, of Pasadena, the wrong prefix was given for telephone calls.

The phone numbers were listed as under the Sycamore exchange, whereas they should have been SYlvan 0-2032 or SYlvan 0-1066.

Riviera Club to Hold
10th Annual Easter Parade

Stressing the "patriotic duty" of civilian horsemen to "ride and be rugged and ready for any emergency," the Riviera Country Club at Pacific Palisades, Calif., near Los Angeles, will hold its tenth annual Easter Parade event on Sunday afternoon, April 25, at the club grounds.

Easter Parade classes will include parade horses, featuring Palominos in a special group; three and five gaited saddle horses and hunters, under saddle; and mounted academy units, in any number; teams of polo ponies, ridden or led; stallions, in hand or ridden; hacks or trail horses, mounted; a most original costume class, and a State Guard or emergency unit class.

Competitive events will include a three-quarter mile hurdle over six jumps, a western horse race, a polo pony race and jumping events for both adults and juniors.

Entries are to be filed with Snowy Baker, club riding director, while Tim Durant and Tom Pilcher will head the list of judges.

Horsemen to Compete for War Bonds at Napa Show

Horsemen of California's Napa Valley will present War Bonds instead of cash prizes when they hold their third annual spring horse show at the Fair Grounds near Napa on Sunday, May 9, it has been announced.

The show will be held in cooperation with the Napa War Bond Committee and is sponsored by the Napa Valley Horseman's Association, headed by Ed Berry of Vallejo. Twelve classes for adults and two classes for children will be offered. A combination ride and drive class, a trail class and a pleasure class will be open to members of the association only, other classes are open to outside horsemen. The children's classes will be open only to children of association members.

Purses in all adult classes will consist of $20 added in War Stamps. Entries will close on April 26 and must be in the hands of Mrs. Mabel Hall, 1043 G St., Napa, Calif., secretary of the association, by that time.

Remember—good trainers know more than the horse they are training.

A New Home for Herion Chief 9994

Herion Chief has made an outstanding reputation in the West as a sire of show horses and is now coming to the front as the sire of worthy breeding stallions. Among the well known stallions he has sired are Nancy Highland's Chief standing at Magnolia Farms, Memphis, Tenn., and April Chief at Rancho Diamond Three Alamo, Van Nuys, Calif.

Breed to the direct line for Quality Colts!

Sire MARSHALL MCDONALD

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Fee $50 TO APPROVED MARES WITH RETURN PRIVILEGE

Will Stand At MILLARD SHEETS STABLE Claremont, Calif.

Jack Feeny, Owner

Ontario, Calif.
Texas Horse Show and Sale
At San Angelo Draws Well

A record crowd of several hundred spectators were on hand at San Angelo, Texas, Fat Stock Show Grounds the first Sunday of this month to see the annual horse breeders' exhibit and sale.

Among major winners was Duwayne E. Hughes, of San Angelo, one of the principal West Texas horse breeders, who took the grand championship awards in the Half-bred and Tennessee Walking Horse classes as well as a number of other ribbons.

B. E. Brooks, of San Angelo, placed a number of Quarter Horses, Palominos and Half-breds in the winnings and took the grand championship in Quarter Horses with his stallion, Pilgrim.

R. S. Waring, of San Angelo, was big winner with Thoroughbreds, with one of his entries from the famous Lipes Springs Ranch named grand champion of that breed.

Lune Hudson of Big Springs showed a 1942 Palomino filly to top honors among horses of the Golden Color.

J. E. Jones, of Eldorado, although failing to place any grand champions, was one of the most consistent winners of the show, with his Palomino and Tennessee Walking Horse entries.

Canada Kid, Rodeo Star, Dies
From Appendicitis Attack

Lee Farris, known in rodeo circles as the Canada Kid, went to the last round-up in January at Hayward, Calif., where he was buried on Jan. 25 near his old friend and partner, Pete Knight.

Slight of build and fearless, he was said to have been injured more than any other rodeo cowboy. Riders and fans often said he would meet his end in a rodeo arena. They guessed wrong. It was an attack of appendicitis while working at the Marin Ship Yards which resulted in the Canada Kid's death.

Lee Farris was born in Kensel, N. D., in the spring of 1908. He lived most of his life, however, in northern Alberta, Canada, and began his rodeo career there.

1942 Champion Cowboys

Gerald Roberts of Strong City, Kans., was made Grand Champion Cowboy for 1942 by the point method used by the Cowboys' Turtle Association. He placed first with 7260 points for the all-around cowboy championship and also placed second in the bull riding.

Other winners for the year were: Homer Pettigrew, Grady, N. M., Champion Steer Wrestler; Dick Griffith, Scottsdale, Ariz., World's Champion Bull Rider, winning the title for the fourth consecutive year. He is also International Champion Trick Rider. Louis Brooks, Pawhuska, Okla., is the new World's Champion Bareback Rider; Jimmy Wills, Cardston, Alberta, Canada, was Champion Steer Decorator; Vic Castro and Vern Castro won the Champion Team Roping Team; Joe Bassett, Payson, Ariz., became Champion Team Ties; Doff Aber, Newhall, Calif., the Champion Bronc Rider, a title which he held in 1941; King Merritt, Federal, Wyo., is the Champion Single Roper.

Eden Valley Changes

R. C. Williams, superintendent of the Eden Valley Ranch at Willits, Calif., reports the purchase of the Quarter Horse stallion Little Lucky No. 957 from L. L. Bassett of Willits. He will be used on some Quarter mares by a son of Concho Colonel from the Dan Casement Ranch in Kansas. Already there are some nice yearlings at the ranch sired by Little Lucky.

The Arabian stallion Raslet AHC 702 has been sold by the ranch to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parrish of Oakland.

### Sales

**By Private Treaty Every Day**

**AUCTION EVERY MONDAY**

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The largest horse sales yard in the Far West is now handling consignments of killer horses along with its other trade. We are obtaining highest market prices for our shippers.

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Page 120
Rancho San Luis Rey Sold; To Become Livestock Ranch

News of interest to the racing fraternity was reported last month with the announcement of the sale of the Rancho San Luis Rey at Bonsall, Calif., by Charles E. Cooper, former Los Angeles real estate operator and lifelong admirer of Thoroughbred Horses.

Established before the legalizing of racing in California, the 4800-acre nursery for the development of Thoroughbreds, had been one of the outstanding influences in developing racing in the state. At its peak, the big ranch with its two tracks and vast stables and pasture housed 600 head of Thoroughbreds and supplied horses to many of the leading lights in racing. Among the stakes winners foaled at San Luis Rey were Lloyd Pan, Iron Hills, Rolling Ball, Claudian, Bon Amour, Brown Jade, Plunge Home, Better Bet, Sharp Girl, El Portal, Sweeping Flame, Chietoney, Sir Ridgway, Blaze Home, Speed Home, Bahamas, Jerry Lee and others.

This ranch was sold to Fred S. Glick, Los Angeles steel manufacturer, who plans to convert it into a livestock ranch. All of Mr. Cooper's remaining Thoroughbreds were sold to L. E. Kunkler, president of the Metalizing Company of America, who has established a 2000-acre breeding farm near Hemet, California.

New Colt

On February 19, a new colt appeared at Rod Campbell's in Van Nuys, Calif. It is a chestnut stallion sired by Dorris Keane's Chief and out of Dixiana. The mare was recently purchased by Mr. Campbell from Jackie Paley.

Belgian Stallion Wins Gold Medal

For the third consecutive year the Belgian stallion Waterloo Farceur has been the highest scoring sire of Gold Medal colts in the Hoosier Gold Medal Colt Club, thus bringing the Comer Trophy for 1942 to C. O. House, Arcadia, Ind., his owner when the colts qualifying in that year were sired. Waterloo Farceur is now owned by Adrian Buck, Otterbein, Ind.

Mr. House has won seven of these sterling silver trophies in the last eight years, the first four being won on the record of Farceur's Successor.

Last year marked the 17th year of the Hoosier Gold Medal Colt Club and a registered Belgian stallion has been the highest scoring sire in every one of those 17 years. In 1942 there were 526 colts enrolled in the Club from 49 counties. They represented 346 owners. Belgian stallions sired 353 of these colts. These stallions are scored on the winnings of their colts in Golden Medal colt shows throughout the state.

Growing boys who are active in sports often consume more than 4000 calories of feed per day.

The bird on the Guatemalan flag is the quetzel, which cannot live in captivity, and therefore is a symbol of liberty.
Arabian News Items
By H. H. REESE

Juan, a half Arabian Palomino stallion, has just been purchased by W. O. Prouty of Los Angeles. He is a three-year-old sired by the famous Arabian, noted for his speed, and dam, Palominos. Juan was bred by the Lanteen Arabian Foundation of Hereford, Ariz., and is an outstanding stallion in many respects, with the Arabian blood showing prominently in his pretty head, general refinement and ex- quisite coloring. Another recent half Arabian sale of note was the purchase of a yearling filly by Leland Jordan of this time is because a recent advertisement for a purebred animal when it was only half relative value of the certificates they might be led into paying the price of a purebred animal when it was only half of pure breeding.

The Arabian Horse Club has recently issued a very attractive booklet on Arabian horse matters. There are many fine illustrations and articles in this publication which may be had by writing the club at Barrington, Ill. All those interested in Arabic horses should secure copies for distribution to prospective new breeders.~~~

Saddlebred Stallion Sold
In a recent transaction, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Kitelson, of La Habra Heights, Calif., have sold their three-year-old American Saddlebred stallion, Redwood Star, to Dr. Gerald F. Bartosh, of Los Angeles. It is understood that the colt is now in training at a Van Nuys stable. He is out of the mare Ann Harding, she being by 'Lisbeth Ann, by Sirocco, by Edna May's King.

Nourishment FOR FAST-GROWING FOALS

Compared with other periods, healthy foals gain TWICE AS MANY POINTS DAILY during the first six months of life. They should therefore start approx- imately 600 lbs. when six months old. That requires the addition of milk in TOTAL SOLIDS NOT FAT. Tests show that Copper's Scientifically Balanced Horse Feed can produce milk almost 100% richer in the vital elements required for strong, healthy foals. Give your stock the better feeding—With Copper's Horse Feed—available in 100-lb. sacks. A trial will convince you.

Ask your dealer—or Write for descriptive Folder and Prices.

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AMERICAN PART-BLOODING HORSE REGISTRY

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, interspersed 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 $1.50 each to...

ALFRED R. WITT, Secretary-Treasurer

THE ARABIAN HORSE CLUB

of America
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
A Veterinary Preparation For External Treatment of

YOUR HORSE  YOUR COW  YOUR PIG
YOUR DOG  YOUR CAT  YOUR SHEEP, Etc.

The Value of Any Method of Treatment Must Be Judged by the Results You Obtain From Actual Use

Much has been said regarding the getting of all implements repaired so as to avoid delays in getting into production of food and all farm products, and we suggest that it is also very important to have your work animals in proper shape so that they are ready to go through the season without any lay-offs that can be prevented now. We consider it necessary to see to it that your horses' feet are properly shaped and leveled now and your blacksmith should do this before the season starts. Your horse is entitled to this service and it will pay large dividends as many horses are out of commission just when you need them badly because their feet have been neglected.

Your harness should also receive attention and especially the collars so as to avoid sore shoulders and sore necks.

Many horses will be driven by inexperienced drivers and the old timers will need to be on hand to see that they receive proper instructions, and it also looks like many of the old timers will be back at work to keep up full production that is so badly needed.

Any man that can take his horses through a full season of hard work and bring them into winter sound must be rated as a skilled operator.

STARK'S REDUCINE is indicated in practically every condition where an external treatment should be used.

STARK'S REDUCINE, when it is properly applied, is doing its work 24 hours every day.

STARK'S REDUCINE Company

April 15, 1943

Page 123
**CRINKLAW POLAND CHINAS**

From a Future Farmer start 39 sows are farrowing this season, most of them to the service of California Gold by Pure Gold.

The original foundation has been recently made stronger by selections of bred gilts from the Eastern herds of Clark Huber and Oscar Anderson, bringing to the West the most popular of Cornell blood.

A few fall boars for sale; also a few fall gilts, bred or open.

**Bill Crinklaw**
King City, California

---

STOP HEALTH MENACE and FEED LOSSES from RATS

Ground Squirrels and other Rodents.

Stomp out rodent pests with CYANOCA! They may avoid poisons or traps, but they have to breathe! Blow CYANOCA into burrow or hideout. Destroy entire populations instantly! Save feed, doubly precious in wartime. End danger of rodent-borne diseases...

---

**SWINE OUTLOOK IN CALIFORNIA**

**PROMISES INCREASED PRODUCTION OF HIGHER QUALITY BREEDING HOGS AND FEEDER PIGS**

As one circulates among the purebred swine herds of California certain observations are noteworthy and deserving of mention because of their relation to a stronger swine future in the state. One is the depth of interest which breeders are taking in the production of better quality hogs. Doubtless one reason for this is that the incentive under current wartime conditions is the public demand for breeding animals which is overtaxing the supply at lucrative prices, as contrasted with the situation which has been too prevalent in years gone by when breeding was subordinated in all too many cases to the fitting and showing of hogs without regard to fecundity and breeding value.

Incentive to breed is receiving a very definite impulse, setting in motion a new effort, inviting new men of vision and purpose to participate, and after all is said and done, throughout the realm of purebred livestock, the character of the men behind breeding programs is the all-important factor.

The lessons of breeding and of nutrition are being studied. No boar is too good for the men who are getting places these days, and if that sire cannot be found in the home state drafts are being made on herds in the Cornbelt, most frequently with desired results, bringing better type and new blood to invigorate western herds. General improvement is definitely on the way.

Another observation has to do with the success which is attending breeding programs in their spring farrowings—large litters, a gratifying percentage raised, and the quality of the pigs reflecting the soundness of this breeding programs through the use of superior sires and better sows, adhering to more acceptable feeder types. All of which means a higher quality of animals to be offered the trade resulting in greater satisfaction to the growing arm of purebred breeders and commercial pork producers. In other words, values consistent with the demand.

August 21 next, the date of the third All-Breed Sale to be held in Los Angeles, may possibly be the far distant future, but not so to the farseeing sponsors of this important promotional event. Already buyers are assured the highest quality ever offered in the state for the very patent reason that so many breeders are taking this event seriously, setting aside entries from their very best, refusing to part with them at any figure, aiming definitely to top their respective divisions, if not the entire auction. Another thing, they are planning to breed their gilts to boars which will give their offerings added value and to present them in the proper stage of pregnancy to prove most attractive to the buyers.

It was demonstrated time and time again in the February sale that a piggy condition doubled or trebled the selling value, even of the better gilts.

Another fall swine auction is in the making, predominantly Hampshires with a lesser number of Chester Whites, these from the herds of George Lancaster and Ed. C. Schoenauer of Tulare. It will be held at a time which will in no manner conflict with the All-Breed sale, the date to be announced in the near future. For a time it looked as if the high water which visited that section of the state in mid-March would foil the sale, particularly the participation of George Lancaster, but most of his gilts were moved to higher ground and losses were confined to the later spring litters.

Like merchandise on the shelves of many stores, breeding gilts of selling age in the hands of breeders today are fewer than they have ever been in the memory of most of our breeders. In fact most of them could very appropriately display the "Sold Out" sign, for orders have already made heavy inroads in the supply of unweaned litters, with fall pigs reaching the vanishing point.

In fact, one warning is in order—don't let the temptation to sell for breeding purposes interfere with the rate of improvement that can be maintained only through the maintenance of a feedlot.

A most encouraging rate of sale is reported from the Adobe Ranch at Madison, where 44 head of bred gilts went for breeding purposes during the month of March. After all, this is not so surprising, for being one of the model hog plants in the state it rates among the largest from the standpoint of litters forked. Manager Peto is bent on making it a notable herd from the point of quality and with the veteran Arch Bassett on the job there is little reason to doubt that his aims will be achieved. Adobe is one of the institutions in the Hampshire fold bringing hogs from the Cornbelt with the dual objective of producing better barrows for ranch feeding as well as having a constantly higher class of purebred to supply the trade.

Another Californian of Belted faith who is drawing heavily on Eastern herds for a battery of sires is Robert H. Dart, owner of Dartland, located at Tudor. He has paid the price to get the quality, and yet, for the time being at least, his one aim is the production of superior pork.

Paris has reported that the livestock population of France has been reduced by one-half by invasion and occupation.

The labor shortage calls for more machinery, and fewer machines are available.

**HOG SALE DATES**

Aug. 20—Annual Southern California Berkshire bred sow sale, Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles, A. H. Simons, Secretary, Chino, Calif.

Aug. 21—Annual California Swine Breeders Assn. "All-Breed" bred sow sale, Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles, J. E. Thorp, Secretary, Lockeford, Cal.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

Page 124
Attention: Swinemen!

All consignors to California All-Breed Swine Sale, August 21: Gilts must be bred prior to June 10. No entries accepted after July 1. Must be accompanied by entry fee. Hogs penned by noon, Aug. 20. No extra accepted. For further information write: Rola Bishop, Sale Chairman PORTERVILLE, CALIF.

Please make sure that we have your correct address for mailing your copies of the JOURNAL.

Bonnie Acres Berkshire

Offering a few late gilt, bred to farrow in May. Good heads, low, thick, with a Conover ham. Sound; Net 300 to 400 lbs. Bred to El Dorado Bomber, a great son of The Bomber. Sows bred to him proved very popular in our bred sow sale. Priced $100 to $140. Have a number of October born of the right kind, sired by Bonnie Acres Rangeyow, a son of Typesetter 2nd. The boar that sold for $1,000 early in 1942. Many of these boars are grandsons of Omaha 3rd, one of Iowa's popular boars. Priced $50.00 to $65.00.

C. E. Conover

Holstein, Iowa

Proteins

Can We Get Along With Less?

By E. H. Hughes

University of California, Davis

Early last fall it became evident that the total amount of protein feeds available for livestock feeding would be below the requirement. An experiment was organized to determine if possible whether hogs weighing from 50 to 225 lbs. might be produced on less than the recognized amounts of protein feed thought necessary. Three lots of hogs were fed the following rations:

Lot 1: Per Cent
Rolled Barley ................... 83
Tankage .................. . 10
Chopped Alfalfa ........... 5
Salt ........................................ 1
Oyster Shell Flour ........ 1

Lot 2: Per Cent
Rolled Barley ................... 88
Tankage .................. . 10
Chopped Alfalfa ........... 5
Salt ........................................ 1
Oyster Shell Flour ........ 1

Lot 3: Per Cent
Rolled Barley ................... 83
Tankage .................. . 10
Alfalfa Meal .................. 5
Salt ........................................ 1
Oyster Shell Flour ........ 1
Fed while pigs weighed 50 to 100 lbs.

While the pigs (lot 3) weighed from 100 to 150 lbs. the tankage was reduced to 6.5 per cent and the barley increased 3.5 per cent.

After the hogs (lot 3) weighed 150 lbs. the tankage was reduced to 3 per cent with a corresponding increase in the percentage of barley.

While it is true that group 2 did not gain quite as fast as the others, they were not far behind. None of the groups at any time did any better than group 3. This particular lot was fed a relatively high protein ration while they were growing fast. As they advanced in age and weight the proteins were reduced without any apparent reduction in rate of gain or in efficiency of food utilization. It should be noted, however, that these pigs were all fed alfalfa, salt, and lime. In times like this when protein concentrates are not available in maximum quantities, this experiment seems significant. It appears to us that we should use what proteins there are available when the pigs need them most and that is when they are young and growing rapidly. A high protein ration should also be fed brood sows when they are at their height in milk production. Reduced amounts of protein concentrates should be fed to older fattening hogs and to dry sows. Such hogs should be able to get along on grain concentrates and good green pasture with possibly a small amount of additional animal or plant proteins or a combination of them.

The following table shows the results of this experiment.

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Livingston Poland-Chinas

Top Herd Boar — GOLDEN GIFT

Special offer in excellent foundation gilt, five of them to to­
row in May. Also, fall boars of same quality. All by our leading sires and out of top broad sows. Combine the best blood in the East and West.

Address all inquiries to: A. BUCKLAND, Mgr. Livestock Dept.

LIVINGSTON RANCH
SAN MIGUEL, CALIF.

When You Patronize Advertisers in WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL You Enable Us to Publish A BETTER MAGAZINE

The Porterville Herd of Poland Chinas

Grand champion boar, 1941 California State Fair, a product of this herd.

Make your selections of breeding hogs from 100 fall and 150 spring boars and gilts, most of them by B & G's Defender and Devil Diver.

A. D. GLAVES & SON
Porterville • Phone 36-W-1 • California
**Monache Poland Maternity Report**

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**Rolla Bishop, Porterville, California**

**Eiland’s Spotted Polands**

Now offering pigs from 15 spring litters, the best we have yet produced, all by Tally. Ranch located seven miles west of town on Washington Road.

H. L. Eiland, Chowchilla, California

**CGJ Ranch Polands**

**Clarence Gibson’s Better Purebred Polands & Durocs**

Route 2, Box 973, Porterville, Calif.

For Sale: A fall Poland boar, litter mate to one sold in All-Breed sale. Poland pigs out of an 800-lb. dam and sired by Prince Charming, son of the 1941 State Fair Junior champion... Also, Durocs pigs to be bred to my new Gold King boar for fall farrow... Will be in the August sale with both breeds.

In experiments at Clemson Agricultural College, purebred BERKSHIRES... have made 100 lbs. gain on 300 lbs. feed in dry lots consistently over a 3-year period.


**Kinsel Polands**

Spring Pigs for Sale — sired by Golden Glory 12th, Ben, Royal Purple and the Eastern boars, Arky and Rower’s Belgian... Mostly out of Monache sows.

**C. H. KINSEL & SON**

RFD 1, BOX 362, LINDSAY, CALIFORNIA

**Patronize WLJ Advertisers!**

**Berkshires**

Arthur Lee

Worthington Ranch, Bakersfield, Calif.

**Good Spring Pig Crop**

**At Home of Dudley Durocs**

Spring pigs in the Clarence Dudley herd of registered Durocs at Chino, Calif., will total better than 200. Mr. Dudley estimated early this month. At the time, 22 of the red sows were raising 174 pigs and four sows were yet to farrow.

Mr. Dudley had a marketing experience recently which he believes illustrates the advantages of breeding top quality hogs. Through the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, he sold a boar and three sows. The boar was Beverly Dan, grand champion at the state fair in 1939 and grand champion at the Los Angeles County Fair in Pomona the last three years before the fair closed. One of the sows had been a junior champion at the state fair as a gilt and all were former show animals.

Beverly Dan was five years old and had sired many a good litter while the sows had all been valuable breeding animals, their litters having sold for a total of several hundreds of dollars. These four animals, even though they had passed their season of value as top breeding stock, certainly brought home the sheeckels when they went to market. The three sows totaled 2110 lbs. at 15 cents per lb. for a total of $316.50, while the boar tipped the scales at 770 lbs. and brought 13½ cents per lb. for $103.95.

Among recent sales of Dudley Durocs are a boar to Loveland Rancho at Brawley, a boar to Mavro Warren, of Moorpark, two gilts and a boar to L. E. Ruck- enbecker, of Sangare, and two gilts to Dr. Dana B. Rockwell, of Los Angeles. Up to early this month, Mr. Dudley had sold more than 60 head of registered Durocs since the first of the year. The boar which recently went to Loveland Rancho was out of one of the best Dudley sows, Scarlet Teeney, sired by Sandy’s Duke, the sire of the top-selling boar at the recent California all-breed hog sale.

Mr. Dudley also announced his purchase of a new boar from the Juhl Bros. herd at Luverne, Minn., sired by Royal Love. He will also use another boar by Lady’s Red King, the 1941 grand champion at the state fair, to replace Sandy’s Duke, now retired from service. These two new boars, in addition to Scarlet Thicket and Pacific Cherry King, sires of the Dudley herd, will make up the breeding battery at the Chino establishment.

**Milo Crop Worth More When Hogs Harvest It**

An example of the economic value of hoggimg down crops, especially in these wartime days of shortage of harvest labor, is given by Vard Shepard, California extension animal husbandman.

On a ranch in Stanislaus County, hogs run on a 30-acre field of milo gained weight which totaled more than 400 lbs. of gain for every acre upon which they fed. Mr. Shepard states. It was estimated that if harvested the milo field would have produced over twice as much income as sold as pork as it would have yielded approximately 16 sacks of grain to the acre. At current market prices for hogs and milo grain, the crop produced over twice as much home when sold as pork as it would have brought as grain, in addition to saving the high priced labor it would have taken to harvest the grain crop.
Hog Cholera Can't Be Cured
But May Be Prevented

The great plagues of animals, as well as of human beings, appear to come in periodic waves. Over half a century ago, the first recorded outbreak of hog cholera swept the United States, reaching its climax in 1887. It subsided, and rose again nine years later, and again in 1913. During these outbreaks the hog population was wiped out entirely in many areas, and enormous losses were suffered.

There was another visitation in the fall of 1926, but by that time we knew what to do about it, although we did not have enough preventive serum to meet the emergency. Since then, veterinary science has progressed and the means of fighting, better still preventing, this swine curse are fairly sure.

Today, with thousands of amateurs entering the hog business, because they believe it is a way to quick profits, there is considerable danger of the outbreak of another of those swine epidemics that sweep the land, and this at a time when we need every hog. The losses would not be measured in dollars this time, but in human lives.

Nobody knows whether hog cholera originated in Europe or America. It was first reported here in Ohio in 1833. By 1843, 90 areas of infection were known. Today it may, and has, occurred in every state in the Union.

It is now established that the cause is a virus, so fine that it cannot be seen through the most powerful microscopes.

All breeds are subject to this very infectious and contagious disease, and recovery is rare. It works fast. Animals separate themselves from the herd, and the reds would not be measured in dollars this time, but in human lives.

It is a disease of summer and fall, as a rule. It is seldom serious in winter months, except in the South.

It is impossible to give a course in diagnosis here, but when hogs show the symptoms given above, delay not a moment in calling a competent veterinarian. But the real cure lies in prevention, and the most important step consists in sanitation, proper feeding and good care. Under such conditions, the animals build up disease resistance.

The real and only way to be assured of freedom from this plague is by vaccination. It was in 1907 that a successful serum was produced by the experiment station at Ames, Iowa. It seems strange that in the course of 36 years there should be found anyone who will risk his own losses and imperil all his neighbors by failing to use the means of protection.

It is not a cure for hog cholera but a preventive, and its efficacy is temporary, but when given together with a small amount of virus it usually persists throughout the hog's life and immunizes the animal.

It is best to immunize swine when quite young, and wise hog raisers make it routine practice at about weaning time.

Large operators always attend to this, and have for years. No cholera spreads from their herds, and yet the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry reports that 5800 outbreaks of the disease occurred in 1942.

Recognition of
Adobe Hampshires
is found in March
Sales of 44 Head

THANKS to W. P. Baker of San Francisco for his repeat purchase of 14 additional bred gilts for his ranch at San Gregorio. Mr. Baker is the owner of famous Palomino horses and was the largest buyer of registered Herefords in the Red Bluff and Painter-Sunland sales.

To Frank Cornell, farm implement dealer of Salinas, for his purchase of 15 head of bred gilts. Mr. Cornell was the leading buyer in the All-Breed Swine Sale held at Los Angeles in February.

And to Vernon Radoicich, pork producer of Madera, who added five more bred gilts to his original order of 15 head last month.

Other sales of the month, for which we are equally grateful, include a boar to Jesse W. Jones of Dixon; four boars to A. B. Comfort of Dos Palos; a bred gilt to J. Lasgoity of Madera; a boar to H. C. Nichols of Madera, and a boar and bred gilt to Paul M. Russell of Corona, who wired for an additional bred gilt.

And finally we are indebted to the staff of the Western Livestock Journal for encouragement, service and advice which has proven invaluable.

No order too small, none too large, for a big selection is always available through the farrowing of 500 litters a year.

There is a great demand for gilts bred to our new Eastern boar, Roger Perfection, bringing new blood to the West. Another new Cornbelt herd boar of equally popular bloodlines will soon arrive to strengthen our battery of herd sires.

Special Offer to Commercial Swinemen: Top quality bred gilts of outstanding type, without papers because of imperfections. Reasonable Prices. We are increasing our herd. Why don't you? The country needs more pork.

Chas. Floto
Manager
Adobe Ranch, Madera, Calif.

Arch Bassett
Swine Supt.

To Insure Victory...!
Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Join the Ten Percent Club...!
SUBSCRIBERS ATTENTION

The movement of tramps and great amount of war materials is naturally slowing the mails. Western Livestock Journal, like other publications, is trying hard to keep its mailing service up to par so please overlook on occasional delay. However, if the newspaper or magazine seems to be perpetually late, please drop us a line and tell us the details, for the delay may be from a cause which we can correct.

All Clovertop Fall Durocs Sold

James M. Williams has joined that long list of purebred swinemen in California now singing the theme song, "Sold Out." His holdings of Clovertop Durocs at Willows, Calif., have been reduced through private sales to the herd owners, brood owners and their spring litters. Three sires are in use, providing buyers with a variation in bloodlines.

The dams of his litters are daughters of the Albrecht sow, Golden Beauty, and of such boars as Sclirion's Model and Western Leader, the latter from the Waldo herd in Nebraska. Also, more recently he brought another gilt from Waldo, in pig to Heavy Set, another source of new blood for the West.

Mr. Williams reports the best success he has ever had in spring farrowing, giving much of the credit to his new breeders and the efficient work of Herdsman Roy Cook.

Berkshires Purchased

In one of the important purchases of purebred swine at private sale, Curtis Candy Co., of Chicago recently purchased 100 head of Berkshires from E. J. Barker of Thornton, Ind. The animals, which included 97 sows and gilts and three boars, were bought for the company's farms in Lake and Kane Counties, Ill., according to the following, president:

Included in the lot was the outstanding herd boar, Canadian Champion 41300, who was named Junior Champion, designated the head of the first prize young herd, and was classed first "Get of Sire" and first "Produce of Dam," at the International Live Stock Exposition in Toronto in 1940.

There were two two-year-old herd boars, one junior boar, 18 mature sows, 20 senior gilt and 39 junior gilt in the lot.

Soldiers and Hot Dogs

In a recent issue of Time Magazine, Pvt. Ferris Alde, of Azo, Ariz., wrote that the report that hot dogs were the soldiers' favorite meat is "absolutely bunk." In the same issue, Staff Sgt. John W. Doane, Denver, Colo., said that soldiers prefer, first of all, steaks of any kind; secondly, roast beef or pork. He also denied the report that cocoa was preferred to coffee.

Science Service says that the habits and personality of a farmer affect the nation's food supply as much as soil and climate.
The Market Place... "Where Buyer and Seller Meet"

YOUR ANNOUNCEMENT IN THIS SECTION WILL GO TO OVER 19,000 SUBSCRIBERS

FARMS AND RANCHES

CATTLE RANCH FULLY EQUIPPED. 640 acres deeded land. Approximately 200 acres alfalfa, 400 acres good pasture, cross under irrigation, plenty of water. Free rights go with land. Good modern house, barn, cattle sheds, good equipment, horse barn, spring and irrigation lines, and all necessary buildings. Price $20,000. Phone Sycamore 7-1111.

CATTLE RANCH FULLY EQUIPPED. 640 acres deeded land. Storm proof house, 300 head of cattle, 400 acres pasture, ranch equipment. Phone Sycamore 7-1111.

Dairy Cattle

SELECT BREEDING STOCK for sale at all times—Guernsey and Holstein cattle—Poland—China, Duroc and Berkshire swine, Hampshire, Rambouillet and Southdown sheep. Widely recognized as leader in production of better livestock, this department stands for accuracy and integrity which means satisfied customers. In 1939 our 30 Guernsey cows in the school herd averaged 463 lbs. fat CTA. Kern County High School Agricultural Department, Bakersfield, Calif.

CATTLE FOR SALE


RANCH WANTED

I WANT THE BEST California ranch that $50,000 to $75,000 cash will buy. No winter feeding desired. Box 561, Western Livestock Journal.

WANT TO LEASE Central California ranch which will carry 500 to 1000 head. Pay cash for lease. Box 561, Western Livestock Journal.

WE WILL PAY CASH for good California range cattle which will carry from 200 to 500 head of cattle. Box 573, Western Livestock Journal.

HEREFORDS

THREE REGISTERED Hereford bulls for sale. Rancho San Vicente, In care of Conrad Lents, Walnut, Calif.

ONE OF CALIFORNIA’S finest estates liquidating entire herd. White faced Hereford cows that are heavy springers close up to calving. One Hereford bull and one Holstein bull. Circumstances make it imperative to sell. Write or wire E. C. Schlutsmeyer, Quick sale. These pigs are sired by our best breeding stock. insensitive to any one. 5c to 25c per calf. HEATH’S CALF BUYER, Box 25, Hynes, Calif.

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