meantime, even greater wartime pork supplies are assured as U. S. hogmen farrow 127,000,000 pigs this year, according to the U. S. D. A. figures.

A salute to Western hogmen... announcing two August sales of purebred breeding stock in Southern California... also, a series of articles on—

Post War Planning
3 REASONS WHY

CANE FEED-MOLASSES IS PROFITABLE TO USE

1. PALATABLE Hawaiian Cane Molasses is the most appetizing feedstuff known; hence, can be mixed with low-cost, even off-grade roughage or by-products to give them "appetite appeal."

2. HEALTHFUL—It is one of the richest natural sources of essential vitamins; contains nearly 200 lbs. minerals per ton; and over 1,000 lbs. easily-digested sugars.* Its "tonic" properties are attested by hundreds of experienced feeders and dairymen.

3. HIGH FEEDING VALUE; LOW COST—Practically equals grain in feeding value, and can replace part of the grain in any ration, at lower cost per ton.

If your Feed Dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices, shipping information.

*Independent laboratory tests; full report in booklet.

HAWAIIAN CANE MOLASSES

SWEETENED POULTRY, DAIRY RATIONS
Branded, "sweetened" feeds all contain Molasses. Many Dealers also prepare Molasses-mixed feeds to order, according to their own or the buyer’s formula. Large users frequently buy the Molasses in bulk and do their own mixing.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
The Pacific Molasses Company, Ltd.
215 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
Please send your 38-page, illustrated booklet, "FEEDING FOR PROFIT."
OWNERS of livestock avoid most disease loss by vaccinating with the time-tested FRANKLIN brand. This protection of millions of animals each year means enormous savings to stockmen.

Not only does this give immensely increased income to producers of livestock—but it also gives immensely increased supplies of meat, leather and other animal products so essential to carrying on our nation's war effort.

Don't let disease deprive America of that full quota of meat supplies you could and should produce! Plan ahead! Immunize! Guard against sickness and parasites!

FRANKLIN Products are scientifically made to do this job with dependability, and at small cost. Use them freely in their prescribed manner and place. Then you will avoid most of the losses that might otherwise cut deeply into your profits and your marketable production.

Get the free Franklin Catalog today.

O.M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY
DENVER KANSAS CITY EL PASO MARFA AMARILLO FT. WORTH WICHITA ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES

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VACCINES & SUPPLIES

America's Leading Brand of Animal Biologics

LOS ANGELES OFFICE, UNION STOCK YARDS—Phone Lafayette 2043
SALT LAKE CITY OFFICE—42 West Broadway
Real Prince D. 215th
—he is proving his worth as a herd sire

Yes, this good son of Real Prince Domino 33d is proving his worth as a herd sire in a very convincing way for the calves he sires are well built and sturdy and have wonderful heads, straight legs, deep bodies — in fact, they are just like their sire, and that is what pleases us. Real Prince D. 215th serves an excellent cow herd that includes select individuals from leading herds of the West.

Real Onward 24th
—he sires promising calves

This good bull by Real Onward 29th is also bringing the kind of calves that are popular to the ranch. We purchased him from Fred Grimes at the 1941 Denver sale and we are very well pleased with him and his calves.
The degree of prosperity of the livestock business after the war depends to a great extent upon what stockmen and dairymen do while we are winning the war. We are building up tremendous inventories of livestock. There is talk that our 1943 cattle inventory will approach or exceed 80 million head, with beef cattle showing the greatest gains. We now have the largest hog population by many millions. If present trends continue, we'll go into the post-war period with far greater livestock inventories than at the close of World War No. 1.

No matter how much we differ with those in charge of government policies, it would be well for the livestock people themselves to seriously consider and act upon the sharp cutting down of livestock inventories. Prices now are not high in relation to peak values during the first world war, but they are high in relation to normal times. Moreover, the country needs meat. To safeguard the prosperity of the livestock business after the war, now is the time to take full advantage of present war demands to drastically cull out the older cows, non-breeders and shy-breeders and put the less profitable portions of breeding herds into immediate slaughter channels.

No one knows when the war will be won. It may be that some optimists who predict the collapse of Germany in the fall of 1943 are correct; it may be another year or even another two years before that glorious day when our boys come marching home to enjoy the peace for which they are fighting bravely. But whenever the day of victory, the fact is that America and her allies need meat now; it is not only patriotic to provide as much meat as possible to the war effort, but it is good business to sell when demand is great, and even if we permit livestock population to drop below the carrying capacity of range and farm land, it will be better to do that and rebuild flocks and herds after victory has been won.

The policy of the government is to build up huge emergency stock piles of food as a means of assuring victory and assuring the good will and cooperation of people in other countries. A huge amount of food may be dumped on the market when the war is over, and if American livestock owners have their own inventories reduced to or below pre-war levels, it will help withstand the shock and help to stabilize values.

American agriculture is in far better position at this period of World War No. 2 than in the closing days of the first world war. Most important, livestock agriculture is pretty much on a cash basis. So far, there has been little land speculation and those who are acquiring additional land these days are paying cash on the line. Prices of registered breeding stock have advanced, but every sale is for cash instead of on the basis of small down payments and notes for the balance. The man who has his land, his improvements and his livestock paid for can withstand severe shocks after the war. There is no one knows when the war will be won. It may be that some optimists who predict the collapse of Germany in the fall of 1943 are correct; it may be another year or even another two years before that glorious day when our boys come marching home to enjoy the peace for which they are fighting bravely. But whenever the day of victory, the fact is that America and her allies need meat now; it is not only patriotic to provide as much meat as possible to the war effort, but it is good business to sell when demand is great, and even if we permit livestock population to drop below the carrying capacity of range and farm land, it will be better to do that and rebuild flocks and herds after victory has been won.

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Rosemere

Angus

The Premier Herd

of The Pacific Coast

To be successful, any business undertaking must, at the beginning, adopt certain principles by which it is to be guided. If the principles are sound and carefully observed, the business gains in public approval as the years pass. The Rosemere Aberdeen-Angus has such a history. For forty-five years it has constantly gone forward despite a number of serious obstacles it has met on the way, and the fact that it has reached the extremely strong position which it occupies today, entirely upon its own resources, should be evidence enough that our basic principles were not only sound but that they have been closely followed. Here are some of them:

To never try any substitute for quality.

To devote all our efforts to the production and distribution of the best Aberdeen-Angus cattle we could breed.

To advertise our herd and the Aberdeen-Angus breed by every legitimate and ethical means of our command, including the extensive public exhibition of our animals.

To aim at the production of a uniformly good lot of cattle rather than an occasional spectacular individual, although Rosemere has produced such individuals.

To always keep in mind that our success was dependent upon the success of our contemporaries, therefore, that we must sell our animals at fair prices, prices which will make them profitable investments for our customers.

To rely upon the merit of our animals to bring us trade rather than high-pressure salesmanship, realizing that a satisfactorily satisfied customer is of much greater value to us than a few extra dollars in sale price.

To be ever mindful that the purpose of the Purebred Breeding Business is to raise the general standard of quality of the Commercial Live Stock of the Country and that this purpose is defeated unless the Purebred Industry is kept upon a sane and practical basis.

Rosemere Farms

O. V. Battles, Owner

Mauketa Washington

isn't the danger of wholesale forced sales of land and livestock which marked the post-war period in 1920 and 1921 when so many good stockmen were put out of business.

From the standpoint of sound business operations, the livestock industry is ready for whatever may follow the victorious ending of the war. It will be wise to keep the industry in that condition. Private and public financing agencies have adopted a conservative policy in regard to the financing of agriculture during World War No. 2. This means that not only will financing agencies be in a position to survive post-war commodity price declines, but owners of land and livestock should also be prepared for whatever storms may come in days of reconstruction.

The Pacific Coast should emerge from the war in especially strong position. Even before the war, California was producing only about 50% of the beef and lamb and possibly 30% of the pork consumed within the state. Under impetus of war necessity the Pacific Coast has made tremendous strides in industrial development. We now have an abundant supply of cheap electric power which can be used in post-war industrial development. The Pacific Coast has made great strides in metal and aluminum production, magnesium, etc., which can be turned to peace time activity. Huge plants now building ships, planes, tanks and other war material will be converted to the manufacture of peacetime machinery and products which will give employment to uncounted thousands of workers who will remain on the Pacific Coast.

War workers, soldiers and sailors now stationed on the Pacific Coast want to remain here after the war; and work will be found for them.

All of this means that investment in agricultural land in the area which serves the Pacific Coast will prove even of greater value after the war than at any previous time.

War in the Pacific may well open up great new industrial and trade possibilities for the Pacific Coast. Remember that 80% of the potential market lives on the borders of the Pacific Ocean and in that direction lies the greatest trade possibilities in the world. The Pacific Coast is the threshold for that trade. Let's remember that China with her hundreds of millions of population is now awakened and promises to become a huge market for American goods, shipped from Pacific Coast ports.

No consideration of post-war days can ignore the political situation. Voters in 1944 must choose the political party that espouses the economic doctrines that will be most beneficial to the Nation. Because politics and economics are inextricably linked, those who in the past have blandly ignored political discussion must seriously work for sound Federal administration. Frankly and seriously, we can't continue to "buy our way" out of every economic disturbance. While we may view the financial independence of agriculture with no little pride, we must not forget that we have permitted a national administration for a period of more than 10 years to go deeper and deeper into debt until the profits of workers, farmers and business men have been mortgaged for generations. No one begrudges a dollar that has been spent to help win the war but it is time for all Americans to call a halt to unnecessary spending by the Federal government, state or local government.

Billions of dollars invested in U. S. war bonds will be spent after the war for goods and services that are not now available to the public. War savings will enable many people to pay cash for luxuries and essentials and thus provide a buying power that will help prevent extreme depression. There's no better investment than U. S. War Bonds —a sound buy in assuring victory, and security after the war.

In this issue of Western Livestock Journal, many outstanding men in business and industry have contributed their thoughts on post-war conditions. It is reassuring to note optimism expressed in these articles so generously contributed by busy men. There is a general feeling that demand will be so great for all commodities, machinery and equipment that there will be plenty of work for all and almost unlimited markets. American ingenuity and enterprise have provided us with many new products that will be available after the war to make for better living.

Business men as well as those engaged in agriculture insist however that government restrictions must be lessened so that the many unnecessary burdens which have hampered enterprise will be removed. Only in this way, we hope to have real post-war prosperity.

Despite the constant discriminatory action of government officials against the livestock industry while we are financing food for the war, one fact that cannot be obscured is that the livestock industry is in strong position. Despite bureaucratic bungling and inefficiency, the livestock business is sound and common sense, practical solutions of the problems of agriculture must eventually take the place of the planning of economic quacks. Fundamentally, there is nothing wrong with the livestock industry that could not be corrected in a very short time because all of the troubles of food production have been caused by a small but willful group of government "planners" who have used the war as an excuse to bring about their New Order.

Strangely enough, our acute shortages of beef come when the country has more cattle than ever before. In spite of inability of feeders and poultrymen to buy corn, there never before was as much corn. There isn't any problem in food production, processing or distribution that couldn't quickly be solved by the simple process of again permitting the natural laws of supply and demand to function. There isn't any problem that rationing supplies to civilians after military demands are met. The present confusion has been caused mainly by economists with a complicated system of price ceilings, quotas and restrictions which prevent normal operations.
CBQ Registered Bulls for Sale Now

BETTER SELECT YOUR HERD BULL NOW . . . !

Grown out Registered Hereford bulls ready for service are already mighty scarce. However that might be—

CBQ now invites you to investigate the merit of their five long yearling herd sires and their five coming two-year-old herd bulls, which are being offered for sale now at prices from $750.00 to $1250.00 each according to age and individuality.

You won't have to bid against your neighbor this Fall for your own selection at the price you want to pay. Come and investigate CBQ's offering before you invest in a herd bull.

Please Note:

CBQ shipped 2 bulls to the Hawaiian Islands during June.

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

SUMMER RANGE ... AT WESTON MEADOWS AND RABBIT MEADOWS, SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST, AT ALTITUDES 7,000 TO 7,900 FEET.

CBQ RANCH • "Golden Gate" REGISTERED HEREFORDS

POST OFFICE BOX 1786 TELEPHONE 3-6261

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

JULY 15, 1943
New Materials
For Post-War Building

By HENRY W. COLLINS
Vice-President
Celotex Corporation of Chicago

The new materials which will contribute most to improving quality and reducing costs will be multiple-function products, each of which will perform the work of several traditional building materials. Products of this type are being used in the construction of thousands of homes for war plant workers and for industrial buildings.

How these products reduce building costs is well illustrated by one of our new materials—Cemesto. Cemesto performs all of the functions of the eight building materials. Products of this type replace wood or other sheathing material and siding or other surface finishes customarily applied over sheathing.

Rags and resin have been combined to form another new kind of building material. Called Celotex Corrugated Siding, this new product is designed for application on industrial, commercial and farm buildings. It is being used to replace corrugated steel sheets on the outside walls of temporary and permanent structures of all kinds, including factory buildings, warehouses, storage and machine sheds, dairy barns and drying sheds. Corrugated siding consists of two sheets of heavy felt saturated with a recently developed resino-bituminous compound. The sheets are bound together with a high melting-point asphalt adhesive and corrugated under high pressure.

A group of new gypsum products, which replace more critical materials such as steel and lumber, in both temporary and permanent structures, have also recently been placed on the market.

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The purchase of a herd of foundation females from the world famous Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyoming, all of them bred to such noted sires as:

WHR Constellation, WHR Princeps Mixer, WHR Elation 3rd, WHR True Domino 34th and WHR Warrier 60th

It is our sincere desire to contribute to the advancement of purebred Hereford Cattle in Southern California.

MR. and MRS. HAROLD SHUMATE
Owners

GLEN SONS
Superintendent
Since June 26, 1942...

That was the date of our auction. Since then sales have been unusually heavy. Exclusive of the cattle which passed through that sale ring we have in the past 12 months sold more cattle at better prices to more buyers than have patronized the Cooper Hereford Ranch in any like period — a total of 428 head!

We have been complimented by the demand. It far exceeded the production of our own herd, so we drew heavily on the Painter herd in Colorado, an institution with an unexcelled reputation and famous for cows with heavy milk flow.

This gave us excellent heifers to be sold in groups to our customers, headed by Cooper-bred bulls, all carrying the blood of BONNYBEL. Thus we have extended the influence of this grand Register of Merit cow far beyond our own herd.

Not only has BONNYBEL exerted a lasting impress on the Cooper herd, but in the Turner herd, through her son, Hazford Tone 76th, her grandson, HT Tone, sired six sons that averaged $5,580, including the two top bulls of the Turner auction at $16,600 and $7,600, as well as the top female at $10,000. Later in the season another great-grandson sold in the Harter sale at $5,500, the top selling bull in California to date.

Our pastures are full of this kind and we are ready to serve you in the future as in the past. Don't you want a bull derived from BONNYBEL, too?

— Frank A. Cooper

Announcing another new breeder...

James A. Hollenbeak, Pittville, California

There is particular satisfaction in supplying a man of such native cow judgement as Mr. Hollenbeak. After driving many hundred miles in search of cattle to supplement his purebred Hereford unit, from which he furnishes bulls to his Lassen County neighbors, he found what he wanted here.

The bull he selected to head his enlarged herd is College Joe Tone 25th, son of College Joe Tone 76th, he a son of BONNYBEL. Rupert 25th, third in the list of Register of Merit bulls.

With this son of "Joe Tone" went Fifteen Hand-Picked Painter Heifers, intensely Anxiety and Domino through Prince Anxiety, Dragon Domino 2d, Luke Domino and Aster Domino. Thus, Mr. Hollenbeak will furnish another demonstration of the wisdom of crossing the quick-developing, easy-fleshing, deep-bodied Hazlett breeding with the rugged, montain-raised, heavy-boned and heavy milking females from the Painter herd.

— Frank A. Cooper
Introducing

Wm. E. Washburn
Maricopa, California

As a factor in the breeding of purebred Herefords located in an ideal beef cattle situation on the Carissa Plains, 33 miles west of Maricopa, where nutritious grasses grow luxuriantly and spring water is abundant and 99.8% pure... hereafter to be known as

The Washburn Hereford Ranch

The Cooper Ranch has had the very great honor of furnishing Mr. Washburn with 104 head of Foundation Herefords, not including 14 calves at side.

THREE HERD BULLS

- **College Joe Tone 43d** (above), son of College Joe Tone, (he by College Tone 2d and out of a daughter of Hazford Tone 76th), dam a granddaughter of Halsey Domino, son of Prince Domino.
- **Bonnybel's High Tone** by High Tone 74th by Hazford Tone 74th and out of the famous BONNYBEL.

75 PAINTER HEIFERS

Daughters of Homebuilder 86th, Dragon Domino 2d, Painter's Domino A 4th, Painter's JEP, Miscief Domino, Sterling Domino, HS Anxiety 3d and Aster Domino.

12 COOPER HEIFERS

Daughters of Royal Domino Jr., son of WHR Royal Domino 45th, leading DeBerard sire; Zoanne's College Tone by College Tone 2d, making him a half-brother to College Joe Tone; WR Donald Domino 2d by Donald Domino 26th; Royal Belmont 45th of the famous Chandler Belmont tribe; Dandy Domino 262d of the house of Dandy Domino, and Royal Dundy, top selling bull in the Hester Dispersion.

14 HESTER COWS

All noted for their heavy bone, deep bodies and good heads, accounted for by their being grand-daughters of Dundy Domino, son of Prince Domino and a Beau Aster dam, and of Supreme Domino, son of Onward Domino by Prince Domino. Many of these are therefore half-sisters to Royal Dundy. A calf went with every cow.

We are grateful for the part we have been privileged to play in the founding of the Washburn herd. Our best wishes go with these cattle. I have never seen such a great cattle ranch.

— FRANK A. COOPER.

Frank A. Cooper aboard his favorite Thoroughbred Stallion Marsu, son of Mars Mouse, purchased by Mr. Washburn and presented to Mrs. Washburn.
In turning from the raising of commercial beef cattle to the breeding of registered Herefords, Mr. and Mrs. Burchard visited the Cooper Ranch, found what they wanted and purchased the following:

**Herd Bull** — a young son of Lorena's Prince 59th, he by Lorena's Domino 59th; dam, a Domino-Stanway cow that is a grand-daughter of Dandy D. 95th, the best breeding Dandy Domino of his generation.

**25 Painter Heifers** . . . daughters of Domino Randolph 31st, Painter's Domino A., Anxiety 3d, Homebuilder 86th, Domino Mischief, Sterling Domino and Dragon Domino 2d. Some of these carry the service of BONNYBEL'S son by College Joe Tone.

Mr. Burchard had anticipated this venture for some time and made preparations by acquiring a splendid ranch on the San Joaquin River where grasses grow abundantly. We welcome the Burchards into the Hereford breeding business where they will prove a force for good in better cattle.

— Frank A. Cooper

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More

**Cooper Herefords**

have been purchased by

**J. B. SHAMEL**

Sanger
California

Last December we announced the sale of a foundation group to Mr. Shamel. We are now happy to report his purchase of 21 cows with calves at side, daughters of such outstanding sires as College Tone 2d, Zonon, Rafael Domino, Reliable Prince Domino, WHR Royal Domino 45th and Bocaldo Tone, a son of Hazford Tone, Register of Merit sire. By his repeat purchase Mr. Shamel demonstrates his faith in the low-set, quick-developing, easy-fleshing Herefords from the Cooper Ranch. Many of the cows in this group are in calf to College Joe Tone.

At the same time, Mr. Shamel purchased NHR Bocaldo 3d, the Bocaldo-Donald Domino combination which won the championship at the 1942 Great Western in Los Angeles and was bought by us in the sale at $1700. The belief is that with the Hazlett influence which this Stead bull carries he should blend well with the cows of similar breeding that have gone into the Shamel foundation. Breeding privilege was reserved for the Cooper Ranch.—Frank A. Cooper.
My 1943 Sales on the Pacific Coast—

CALIFORNIA HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE,
January 3-4, at Madera, Calif.
WESTERN HEREFORD CATTLE COMPANY SALE, May 8, at Galt, Calif.
(Featuring the sale of Beau Zento 5th at $5500, highest price ever paid for a Hereford bull at public auction in California.)
HAROLD LANE’S CROSSWICKS RANCH SALE, May 29, at Gilroy, Calif.
JESS RODMAN HEREFORD SALE . . . . . . . . May 31, at Madera, Calif.
COLLINS-DAULTON HEREFORD SALE . . . . June 1, at Madera, Calif.
HOLLIS SHELTON & SON SALE . . . . . . . . June 21, at Lewiston, Idaho

More Sales This Fall—

WHITMORE-FIR GROVE SALE . . . . . . . Oct. 29, at Lewiston, Idaho
CALOREGON HEREFORD SALE . . . . . Nov. 1, at Klamath Falls, Oregon
WESTERN HEREFORD CATTLE COMPANY SALE, Dec. 11, at Galt, Calif.

REPEAT SALES prove auction salesmanship. I would appreciate an opportunity to figure on your coming sale. Write or wire for dates.

FREDDIE CHANDLER
CHARITON, IOWA

Farm Freezers

Deepfreeze Units on Ranches
Are Post-War Prospect

By WILLARD L. MORRISON
General Manager
Deepfreeze Division
Motor Products Corporation

Every competent authority agrees that post-war America will experience a boom in the frozen food industry, which will rival those in the automobile and aviation fields. Food rationing can be credited with doing a propaganda job for domestic food freez-
One of Oregon's Greatest Beef Cattle Ranches Is Now Offered for Sale

In order to dissolve a family partnership, it is necessary to sell all, or at least a part of the J. S. Guttridge Estate Ranch, including the nationally famous registered Aberdeen-Angus breeding herd, along with one of the largest herds of commercial Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the west. Here is an exceptional opportunity to buy a beef-producing unit that has made excellent financial returns over a long period of years.

See Next Pages for Additional Details

Completely Equipped, Operating on Profitable Basis
Situated in one of the best beef-producing sections of Oregon, the Guttridge holdings comprise one of the largest and most successful cattle ranches in Eastern Oregon, in the beautiful Blue Mountains. The property is now handled by a family partnership which is to be dissolved.

On the ranch holdings, comprising 1,150 acres of irrigated meadow and crop land, 150 acres in grain, 6376 acres of range pasture land, and National Forest grazing permits, the Guttridge family for many years has successfully produced the feed necessary for the breeding herds, development of feeder cattle, and the grain finishing of choice beef.

The land is at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, with a mild climate the year around.

For those who like hunting and fishing, the immediate section offers an abundance of deer and elk, wild fowl, mountain and rainbow trout.

The property is operated with a minimum of labor because it is so compact with high carrying capacity. Ranch headquarters are located in the center of operations, thus making for efficient operation. The entire property is fenced and cross-fenced and all fences are in good state of repair.

Taxes are very low.

Our carloads of fat steers, fed both on our own ranch and by buyers of our feeder steers, have won many reserve and grand championships at major stock shows, including Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Pictured is the load of steers, bred by Guttridge, fed and exhibited by Howard Vaughn, Dixon, Calif., and awarded grand champion honors at the 1940 Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles.

Our registered Aberdeen-Angus herd has been consistently advertised on a national basis, on air which naturally goes with the ranch and the cattle.

For a quarter century, we have been using registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls in our commercial herd. For ten straight years, our feeder steers went to the same buyer at a substantial premium, to give us middle western feeders. During recent years, we have enjoyed a home market for all of our feeder steers, with much of our profit going to junior feeders for cattle projects, and to open show circuits exhibits.

All of our young commercial breeding females are finding a ready market in the four western states for the establishment of new breeding herds or for additional animals in herds previously established on purchases from us.

The registered herd was established in 1926. Through careful selection of herd sires and high quality females, the herd has been constantly improved.

Beautiful ranch home is completely modern with electric ranges, central heating system, complete air conditioning system, water system, etc. 9 bedrooms, 5 baths and shower, big living-dining room, breakfast room, office, kitchen, maid's quarters, cellar for food storage. There are two other modern houses, one of 5 rooms and one of 5 rooms, each with electricity, baths, etc.

For information, write to:

J. S. Guttridge Estate
PRAIRIE CITY
OREGON
“Vets” at War

Livestock Medicos Play
Important Victory Part

The part the veterinary profession is playing in the winning of the war was graphically summed up recently during the 66th annual convention of the California State Veterinary Medical Association at Los Angeles.

The summing up was done by Dr. Charles R. Reid, representing the veterinarians in a radio interview with Nelson McIninch, well known agricultural commentator on Radio KFI.

Dr. Reid mentioned the present efficient system of meat inspection as the outstanding achievement of the veterinary profession over a period of years. With today's vigilance and regulations, it is practically impossible for diseased animals to be transferred from one location to another, he pointed out.

In these wartime years, Dr. Reid told his radio audience, lack of fats, animal proteins and their by-products is as disastrous as running out of gunpowder. The job of the veterinarian in preventing disease in young animals looms especially important, he declared, as does the job of straightening out nutritional problems and nutritional disturbances in herds and flocks caused by changes in feeding methods due to shortages in many types of livestock feed.

As an example of the way the veterinarian is working to produce more wartime food, Dr. Reid cited that shortly after Pearl Harbor a national program was started to teach poultrymen how to increase production and avoid serious flock losses. A veterinarian headed the program and its goal has been to increase poultry liveability by 5%, which will add 100,000,000 lbs. of meat and 200,000,000 dozen eggs to America's annual food supply. Similar programs are going forward to increase the production of other types of livestock, he said.

In the army, Dr. Reid stated, one veterinarian is allowed for every 1000 men and these “vets” may be found on every United Nations front today.

Even in aid to our allies, the veterinarians are playing an important role. Dr. Reid told of the serious Bangs disease condition in Great Britain, which has not carried on calfhood vaccination to any great extent.

“An American veterinarian was loaned to Great Britain,” he related, “flying from Canada during a blizzard and carrying the necessary culture next to his body under his sheepskin. Our veterinarian explained the method of producing and using this vaccine, and when he left in July, 1942, they were standing on their own feet rather well. The long-time results will be the increase of milk and beef output of British herds.”

“Every time the state subsidizes an individual, the state becomes more authoritative and the individual gives up some right. Continue the process and the state becomes total and absolute.”—From a speech by Eric Johnson, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.
Announcing . . .

Our New Registered Hereford Herd

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Pullman, Washington

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Battles Picture will be mated to this select group of "top" Taussig heifers

The Policy of
STALEY HEREFORDS
Not many—but all good ones
Visitors Always Welcome

STALEY HEREFORDS
Pullman Wash.

July 15, 1943
THE PROTEIN PROBLEM...

By HAROLD GOSS
Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry,
University of California

Everyone is feeling the effects of the protein shortage brought on by the present global war. No one, however, is more keenly aware of this shortage than the producer of livestock.

Faced with ever increasing demands for meat, milk, and eggs to feed our fighting forces, our armies of civilian war workers, and our allies, the livestock man must first find protein to balance his ration and second utilize this protein with the utmost economy.

What is the minimum amount needed for safety? The answer is not simple but depends upon several conditions. The minimum protein level may be defined as the least amount that will produce maximum growth in young and maintain a positive balance of nitrogen in mature or reproducing animals. Any protein fed in excess of this amount is wasted, in the sense that it is being used as fuel and for this purpose could be replaced by carbohydrate food.

Not all proteins have the same value for growth and for maintaining nitrogen balance; there will be a different minimum for each. Animal proteins in general, except gelatin, have the highest value; but the greatest shortage is already among them. Naturally, therefore, interest has turned to the vegetable proteins, which unlike most animal proteins can be produced in a single year.

Cereal grains are already furnishing most of the total protein of many rations. To conserve the diminishing animal supply we must consider those plant foods which contain considerable protein and which can be grown locally. The proteins of cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oil-cake meals are highly suited to replace the animal proteins.

In a recent report from the Protein and Nutrition Research Division of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Chemistry and Engineering, the proteins of soybean, cottonseed and peanut were found, even when compared with animal proteins, to have a high biological value for growth when used as the sole source of protein in the diet. Further, we must not forget the protein value of legume pasture and young grass pasture.

Recently, in connection with the shortage of protein concentrates, opinion has been expressed that stockmen should be restricted in their use of unmixed protein feeds, lest there be waste of these limited supplies in free-choice feeders and in supplementing range grasses. It has been suggested that our available supply of protein concentrates be reserved for commercial mixed feeds, supposedly balanced with other nutrients in a proper ration.

Although some poultry producers have followed this practice, since it met their particular needs, opinions differ as to the wisdom of tying up all the protein concentrates in mixed feed. In the writer's opinion the best results would be obtained by supplementing the home grown feeds and those already at hand with the minimum amount of protein concentrates that would meet the demands for rapid growth, full production, and reproduction. There is no doubt that when concentrates were cheap and plentiful, there was waste, as far as protein was concerned. Now, more attention must be paid to growing more protein feeds and judiciously supplementing the feeds available.

Minimum protein needs cannot be summarized in brief, since there are so many variable conditions, types of animals, and the like. Many noted authorities give standards, usually with an upper figure for use when concentrates are cheap, a lower figure for use when protein is high.

The present emergency, with acute shortage of these feeds, introduces another problem. Attention must be turned to increasing the production of vegetable protein of high biological value and to increasing the usefulness of good pasturage.

If the shortage is not relieved the government may find it necessary to ration the available supplies as is done in England, to producers who by their records have demonstrated reasonable efficiency. To avoid this, it will be necessary for every stockman to make a closer study of protein conservation.

We Want You to Meet MARK DOMINO 100th
Another famous sire in the HERBERT CHANDLER Herd

Mark Domino 100th is one of our battery of famous herd sires that is producing well in our herd and his sons and daughters are doing extremely well in many leading herds on the Pacific Coast.

He is a full brother to Miss Mark 54th, our famous show cow and mother of Mark Donald, and Miss Mark 61st, mother of Donald Dhu, widely recognized in Hereford ranks. Mark Domino 100th has a splendid show record. He stood 2d at Great Falls (1937), 1st at Billings, Sacramento and Los Angeles, 2d at Pacific International and Ogden, 4th at Denver. Where defeated, he was generally by his stallmate, Miller Domino. One of his sons brought $1675 in the Denver sale. He is one of the best sons of Mark Domino in our herd.

At the Ranch, we are offering several excellent herd sire prospects by Donald Domino 16th and Mark Donald. Inquiries solicited.

HERBERT CHANDLER
Baker • Oregon
Lack of Faith in OPA is Stressed at Convention

With a far better attendance than had been expected, due to strenuous times on ranches these days, the annual meeting of the Okanogan County Livestock Association, early last month at Okanogan, Wash., was almost like a big reunion in the good old way. Cattlemen and their ladies came early and visited and exchanged jovialities until the meeting was called to order by I. J. Dunn, Chewsaw, association president.

Resolutions approved by more than 100 stockmen present expressed lack of confidence in the present OPA policy in regard to livestock price structure and belief that the present system of price ceilings and quotas has proven unsatisfactory. The OPA was asked to provide assurance that a livestock price level would not fall below certain definite levels for at least 12 months, and enough flexibility in grading be used to accommodate the annual fall run of grass-fat cattle because the present basis for grading is expected to throw grass-fat cattle into a market grade and price level which would be so low as to prevent the operator from obtaining a profit on the year's operations. Stockmen favored a system of control by means of a rationing system with abatement of the present price ceiling and quotas, and requested a flexible system of government purchases of meat for armed forces and lend-lease to take care of lack of confidence in present OPA policy.

Robert M. French, state representative and purebred Hereford breeder, Okanogan, addressed the group on legislation affecting livestock as seen at the legislature. He outlined a particular work which had been done in preventing damage caused by big game and obtaining compensation for such damage for farmers and stockmen.

Activities of the Washington Cattlemen's Association were reported by Walter Tolman, extension animal husbandman, Washington State College, Pullman, as secretary of the state association. Tolman urged marketing of cattle so as to keep herds in line with the available feed supply which it is expected will be shorter than for several years, thus requiring that all available hay and forage be conserved and supplemented with grain.

R. N. Turner, assistant director, state extension service, Pullman, outlined the present system by which the extension service is now doing to obtain necessary labor for production and harvesting of food crops. He also discussed the relationship of stockmen to many of the rulings of the OPA with particular reference to prices.

N. J. Penick, supervisor, Chelan National Forest, presented a plea for the vesting of food crops. He also discussed necessary labor for production and harvesting of food crops. The promotion of interest in livestock in Lincoln County was reported by Ray H. Lamp, president of the county association and a newly elected director of the Washington Cattlemen's Association.

We always buy a few animals from Lincoln County at the Junior Stock Show in Spokane," Mr. Lamp reports, "and bid on a number of others, which helps out the sale price for our young folks. Last year the Lincoln County Association sponsored a sale of one of the Lincoln County boy's sheep, which netted the Red Cross between $40 and $50. We are mighty proud of all our fine young stockmen. Our boys and girls had the largest exhibit of beef of any county at the Junior Stock Show this year. They had five pens of five steers in the new classification for truck loads and placed five cattle in the prime division, which was more than any other county. Naturally, we are mighty proud of these young folks and the part we've had in helping to their interest."

One of the regular summer features of the Lincoln County Association is a pot-luck picnic dinner at the Davenport fairgrounds. At that time a hotly contested softball game is always played between the "Herefords" and the "Short-horns."

Cattlemen's Committee to Work on Big Game Problem

The big game problem on Washington rangeland is of such wartime importance that the Livestock and Game Committee of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, with Alan Rogers of Ellensburg as chairman, has been asked to function actively during 1943.

The committee will work with the Forest Service, Farm Bureau and Game Commission in attempting to work out a management program for elk and deer. The program will be based on proper carrying capacity of the ranges for big game, with due consideration given the needs for domestic livestock.
IS CATTLE POPULATION HIGH?

POINTING out that meat shortages despite record numbers of cattle are being widely publicized, Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Livestock Association, John T. Colu., offers interesting comments. In a statement to his executive committee, Secretary Mollin says:

"Many consumers are erroneously led to believe that the livestock producer has fallen down on the job when, as a matter of fact, total meat production has been steadily increasing. It is true that the production of beef during the past year was not as great as it might have been, without government regulation, when one considers the record cattle numbers and the large supply of feed available. Uncertainty over future conditions caused many feeders to send their stock to market from 30 to 90 days earlier than intended thereby losing much tonnage. Also, the relatively high price scale is encouraging many newcomers to enter the cattle business, thereby absorbing stock that otherwise would have gone to the market and swelled the receipts, both for immediate slaughter and deferred marketing via feedlots. Unfortunately, this trend has been accentuated by easy credit. In this connection, the revival of the Regional Agriculture Credit Corporation was not needed although probably most of the people availing themselves of such loans could have secured credit elsewhere and thus become a party to helping stock every nook and cranny of the country.

In order to present some facts and graphs for your consideration, as now is the time for the western cattlemen to plan what he is going to do in the next few years, I have had prepared a graph originally made up by John T. Calne III, of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. I have taken the liberty of adding to it the average beef steer price at Chicago, for each peak and valley shown thereon, beginning with 1890.

You will note that, in a general way, cattle have fairly well kept pace with the increase in human population. A few weeks ago, former President Hoover called attention to the fact that we had on hand very few more cattle than we had in 1918, whereas there has been a sharp increase in the human population since that time. While this is true, he did not, however, take into account the fact that under normal conditions existing prior to this war, we were producing a great deal more beef and veal per animal unit than we did 25 years ago. This is because of the fact that we now have gone almost entirely on a cow and calf basis and that consequently, our annual calf crop is much greater per million head of cattle than it was then.

By way of example, on Jan. 1, 1922, our cattle population was 68,795,000. Our production of beef and veal that year was 7,440,000,000 lbs, but in reaching this total we reduced our cattle numbers 1,249,000 head. On Jan. 1, 1940, our cattle population was 68,769,000. We produced that year 8,025,000,000 lbs. of beef and veal, but at the same time increased total numbers 2,865,000 head.

We are approaching a rather dangerous situation inasmuch as the number of grain consuming animal units has suddenly gotten completely out of balance with the amount of feed grain. The fact that we have continued to increase the amount of grain fed to livestock simply means that it has been done by exhausting current reserves and if we should happen to have only an ordinary crop of coarse grains this year the livestock numbers would be still further out of balance. It is expected that there will be an increase in cattle numbers this year of two to three million head, and a substantial increase also in hog numbers. If we should have a poor crop of feed grains, it would be almost a calamity. There is one bright spot in the situation, and that is that the Department of Agriculture estimates there will be an increase in the amount of protein available for the year 1943.

According to a bulletin put out on Feb. 23, 1943, it is estimated that there will be 6,624,000 tons of oil cake and meal available for 1943 compared with 5,100,000 tons in 1942. The increase is expected to come principally from soy bean cake and meal. The Department's estimate for the supply of feed grain units for the 1943-1944 season (fiscal year), shows a decline of 405,000,000 bushels from the year just drawing to a close, while the grain consuming animal units, according to their tabulations, will increase 16,000,000 and the feed grain supply per animal unit decrease from 29.3 to 24.7 bushels. This is on the basis of average yields for the coming crop season.

How are we to reduce our cattle numbers down to 73,000,000 head on Jan. 1, 1948? We estimate that there will be 81,000,000 cattle and calves on hand Jan. 1 next. This is in line with current prospects based on a slightly reduced production of beef and veal this year (government estimate). Congressman West of Texas put some figures into the record of the Ways and Means Committee hearing on the Reciprocal Trade Act which he said he had secured from Agriculture, indicating that there would be 81,500,000 cattle on Jan. 1 next. We have only shown it at 81,000,000. From there on we have assumed that the cattle population would be reduced 2,000,000 a year for the following four years. Whereas we slaughtered last year approximately 28,000,000 cattle and calves and estimate that approximately the same number will be slaughtered this year, the slaughter has to go up to 32,000,000 and stay there for about two years to bring the reduction in total numbers indicated above. This would have to be accomplished by heavier marketing of cows, thereby reducing the calf crop as indicated. Please understand that I am merely presenting this as food for thought. Such a program has not been officially approved by our association, but careful consideration should be given to the situation in the coming months. I would not even suggest it if I did not think it was completely in line with the war effort. Feed production is not keeping pace with livestock numbers. We might find a situation this fall where the demand from the Corn Belt was not equal to the supply of animals available for feeding. If such a situation develops, the ranchmen could meet it by marketing more heavily of cows and anything which carried suffi-
It seems to me that such a program would have the effect of killing two birds with one stone: First, augmenting immediately the supply of beef; and second, putting the house in order so that we will not be so tremendously overproduced when the war is over.

In 1940 our total production of beef, veal, lamb, mutton and pork, was 18,994,000,000 lbs.; in 1941 we set a new record with a production of 19,494,000,000 lbs.; in 1942, again a new record of 21,680,000,000. It is estimated that the production this year will be 23,214,000,000, but it is interesting to note that whereas beef and veal increased from 7,132,000,000 in 1940 to 8,095,000,000 in 1941, to 8,835,000,000 in 1942, the estimate for this year is reduced to 8,674,000,000, despite the fact that there was an increase of some 3,000,000 cattle shown on hand Jan. 1, 1943, as compared with the revised figure for a year earlier.

Beef and Pork Advances Lag Far Behind Payroll Increases

"Farmers have no objection to reasonable price ceilings, but they want them invoked in a reasonable and practical way, and they want to know that rules will not be changed in the middle of the game," Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told members of that group at their recent 28th annual session in Chicago.

Mr. Smith pointed to consumer groups who have declared that parity prices for farm products are too high.

"They fail to recognize," he declared, "that if parity prices of today for farm products seem too high it is because of the price it takes to have a fair exchange value for the products of agriculture with the products of industry, and they fail to recognize that these higher prices for industrial products are caused chiefly by the standard of wages and limited hours of organized industrial labor.

"It should be noted that while farmers had an increase of 8.1 billion dollars in their 1942 income over that of the depression year of 1933, the other three-fourths of the population enjoyed an increased income of 62.9 billion dollars."

"Statistics show," Mr. Smith went on, "that the hourly earnings of factory workers have gone up 305% since 1909-14, payrolls per worker have gone up 222% and the wage income of industrial workers has gone up 343%, as compared with 86% increase in the cost of beef steak over the retail counter and 119% increase in the cost of sliced ham.

"Even then it should also be noted that the retail price of steak has gone up 22% more than the price of cattle and the retail price of ham has gone up 35% more than the price of hogs."

Mr. Smith declared that stricter governmental economy should be enforced through the removal of many non-essential workers now on bureau payrolls, working in departments which have nothing to do with the war effort.

"Separate and apart from the Army and Navy and all civilian employees used in their administration," he stated, "the records show there was an increase of 40% in the number of civilian employees in other branches of the executive service since 1939."

Mr. Smith said that the civilian payroll in the executive branch of the government for July, 1942, was more than 382 million dollars and pointed out that on this basis the annual payroll would be more than 4½ billion dollars or equal to 85% of the total income of the government in 1940.

Comparison of Livestock population in the United States with human population, since 1867. Note that the cattle population of today is relatively about the same as in 1867.
EVERY day our Army buys nearly three million dollars’ worth of food.

Every day five million dollars’ worth of food sails away on lend-lease.

And every day 126 other million Americans at home must be fed.

So it’s easy to see the job that faces the farmers—and one of the jobs that face the railroads.

Food, war goods, ore, coal, oil, everything—it all adds up to a total of 1½ million tons being moved a mile every minute.

To do it the railroads are starting a loaded freight train on its run every four seconds.

They are also starting a special troop movement every six minutes of the day and night.

New equipment and needed materials are next to impossible to get. And there is a limit to the load which can be carried by the railroads with what they now have.

That’s why coaches are sometimes crowded, why trains are sometimes late, why you cannot always travel as comfortably as in the past.

Like the farmers on the food front, however, the railroads are devoting every bit of their experience and initiative to provide the transportation needed to keep our battle lines strong.

Why the Protein Shortage?

By JACK PLONSKY
Snow Brokerage Co., Los Angeles

With bumper crops of cotton, soybeans, and flax last season and another coming up this year, why can’t livestock men get cottonseed meal or concentrates for their stock? Where is the meal? Where did it go? Statistics for 1942 show that cotton acreage was above average; soybean production was the greatest in history, and flax acreage was increased far beyond that of previous years. Prospects are for a still larger crop this year, yet we are faced with an acute and severe shortage of concentrates for animal feeding.

A series of factors are responsible for this condition:

(1) Many more cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are being raised than ever before in our history, hence there is an unprecedented demand for protein and other feeds.

(2) Poultryman and dairymen are forcing their birds and cows to the utmost production. This requires more feed, especially concentrates, than in the past.

(3) Feeders who in the past fed little or no protein supplement to their stock, are now doing so, making an additional drain on the supply of meals.

(4) Importation of soybean, sesame, copra and linseed meals from the Orient and South America have ceased, shutting off a vast supply of these meals.

(5) Soybean meal and other meals are being used in increasing quantities for industrial purposes, such as in the manufacture of plastics, etc.

(6) Meat and fish meals are short due to lack of imports and curtailed fishing. These animal proteins are being replaced with vegetable oil meals.

These factors working together are the cause of the present shortage of concentrates. On the local front, much cotton was left unpicked in the field because of the lack of pickers. The grass season was late and short, forcing stockmen to feed more grain and concentrates for longer periods than usual. Bran and shorts are scarce, and feed mixers are turning to whatever they can get to fill up the feed bag and the feed trough.

The only hope we have is to stretch our potential supply of protein concentrates to the limit. The feed industry has adopted the voluntary program of conservation of proteins, which limits the protein content of feeds and rations to the lowest levels possible for safety. If this program fails, the only other alternative is government rationing of feeds and feedstuffs. In the meantime, the prudent feeder is endeavoring to cull his herds and flocks, keeping only the most profitable producers and limiting his operations in keeping with his potential feed supply.

Buys Jersey Bull

E. P. Kidder of Turlock has purchased the Jersey bull, Elmwood Nick Gorman, from V. J. Lancaster of the Elmwood Jersey Farm near Turlock, Calif. This bull is a son of California Nick and Rinda Gertie of Elmwood.
UNION DIESO-LIFE
KEEPS DIESEL ENGINES CLEAN!

1 Just think how swell it would be to use a lubricant that really keeps diesel engines clean. You wouldn't have any trouble with sludge; your engines would run better and last longer; things would be rosy.

2 Well, while you're enjoying the thought, just listen to this: There is a diesel lubricant that keeps sludge from forming! It's DIESO-LIFE. You see, Dieso-Life contains an exclusive compound that prevents sludge from accumulating on working parts. When you drain your oil, all foreign matter comes out instead of staying in your engine. Dieso-Life cleans as it lubricates!

3 And that isn't all. Tests have shown that Dieso-Life containing this exclusive compound greatly reduces wear over straight oils containing no compound! Dieso-Life will take a terrific beating; you can't find a job too tough for it. Call your Union Oil Resident Manager for a supply of Dieso-Life today. You'll soon see that all diesel lubricants aren't alike.

MEET A. M. WARD, Consignee for Union Oil Company at Casa Grande, Arizona. He serves farmers in the Pinal County area with Union Oil products for all types of farm equipment, including numerous large diesel-powered water pumping units. You can't stump him on a lubrication problem. He's an expert when it comes to saving wear on farm machinery. Get acquainted with the Union man in your district. He can be a big help in more ways than one.

DIESO-LIFE
UNIVERSAL DIESEL LUBRICANT

UNION OIL COMPANY
Dillon Futurity

47 Montana Hereford Breeders Nominate Bulls in Class

The greatest Montana Futurity bull class yet judged will take the ring at the annual Dillon Hereford Show and Sale, Dillon, Mont., on Oct. 17 and 18, according to the announcement of F. A. Ralston, secretary of the show.

With 47 Montana Hereford breeders nominating young bulls for the Futurity, nomination fees will provide premium money in this highly popular class of $211.50 for first place; $107.50 for second; $70.50 for third place; $47 for fourth place, and $23.50 for fifth place. Other special awards will be announced later.

Final date for entering individual Futurity bulls which have long ago been nominated is Aug. 15 and the final date for entering bulls in the open class at the show is Sept. 1.

Back to try a repeat performance will be Willbur Storey, of Bozeman, Mont., whose bull Royal S. Domino 16th last year topped the Futurity over a field of 32 entries and went on to top the sale at $1300, going to Herman Peterson, of Dillon.

Other Montana breeders who have nominated young bulls for the Futurity are Armstrong Bros., Livingston; Jesse Bradley, Bozeman; Bluewater Hereford Ranch, Bridger; Myron Beatty, Bozeman; A. C. Bayers, Twin Bridges; Everett Beach, Belgrade; Charles Boyer, Great Falls; Eton Becker, Wilsall; Bo- dine Herefords, Clyde Park; Chatterton Hereford Cattle Co., Bozeman; Clemow Bros., Jackson; Cline Bros., Manhattan; Curtice Herefords, Stevensville; The Chesneys, Belgrade; Roscoe Dillet, Twin Bridges; Dan Frazer, Marie Feronato, Stevensville; Sam Freeman, Dillon; P. and M. Hunnewell, Brooks; J. D. Harrison, Polaris.

Higgins Bros., Ringing; Arthur H. Jones, Highwood; Elmer Johnson, Livingston; Clarence Johnson, Speedwell; C. E. Kleckbusch, Townsend; Kohut Bros., Stockett; Mrs. Sam Lee, Belgrade; L. Mikkelsen & Sons, Eden; Monforton Herefords, Gallatin Gateway; Marshall Creek Ranch, Phillipsburg; Mrs. Charles L. Owen, Phillipsburg; Frank Pendleton, Jr., Wisdom; Nick Pepereon, Twin Bridges; Parker Livestock Co., Wilsall; Arthur Poor, Bozeman; Earl H. Skinner & Son, Bozeman; Henry M. Shank, Boze- man; Stevens Hereford Ranch, Harlow- ton; Spani Bros., Belgrade; Clyde Shockley, Bozeman; Oscar Sales, Bozeman; Wallace Herefords, Toston; Ellis Stole & Son, Big Timber; C. E. Smiley & Son, Eden; Thomas H. Watson, Hobson, and Vernon E. Watson, Big Timber.

Close Parallel in Two Recent Angus Sales

Comparison of the Angus auction sale at Galt, Calif., May 3, and the Angus sale at Valley City, N. D., June 1, seem to indicate a certain stabilization of values for the breed.

For example, top for both sales was $3000; averaged $167 100 at the Galt sale was $435, and for 111 head at the North Dakota sale, $450; at Galt, bulls averaged $484 and females $411, while at Valley City, bulls averaged $477 and females $429.
RECRUITING FOR YOU

Food Fights, too—so another in our series of billboards, illustrated here, is devoted to a wartime problem. Designed to help you get harvest hands, this poster is appearing in nearly 400 Western localities.

What's more, it appears when it can do you the most good... the time of posting varies by crop seasons in each community.

We are glad to put our billboards to work for you... and hope this recruiting on our part aids in relieving the acute labor shortage you face.
The livestock industry is in an unusually advantageous position to meet any eventuality that might arise after the war. Feed conditions and prices generally have been favorable for several years, during which time most livestock men have overcome the setbacks of previous years, have reduced their indebtedness, improved their range, developed their farming land, and added equipment.

For a number of years range men have been improving their range by water developments and fencing. They are using better bulls and are culling their herds, and with the sale of calves and cull cows on a favorable market they have improved their position very materially. At the present time they are producing at maximum capacity. Dairy men have been increasing production by selling low producing cows on the present high beef market, and replacing them with high producers.

The irrigated pasture feeder operators have been acquiring more and more land of their own on which to pasture cattle, instead of depending upon leased irrigated pasture. One operator I have in mind started in the pasture feeder game with 500 acres of his own land and some additional leased land. His profits enabled him to purchase an additional 400 acres, making a total of 900 acres, all of which is now in irrigated pasture and other crops. This land will be paid for this year and he will have a complete operating unit of his own. While this man's inventory and net worth might shrink during any adversity of the postwar period, he could continue to operate and should be able to weather any storm. Feed lot operators will have to use every available means to bring down operating costs on account of the narrowing margin between costs and marketing prices of cattle. Some operators, by preceding the feedlot operation with pasture feeding, have materially reduced costs.

The sheep operator is on a much better operating basis than even 10 years ago. Many range outfits have acquired Ladino clover pastures, or other supplemental feeding arrangements. This insures fattening of lambs through the summer and fall. In many cases sheep men have been buying feeder lambs from all over the West. All this has brought about a better outlet for the breeder, profit to the feeder, and increase in the meat supply spread over a longer season than was formerly possible.

Most livestock men today are placing themselves on a sound financial basis, setting up a program for each year or for each period of operation, and budgeting their expenses. If I were to give advice, it would be that operators keep their credit good and avoid financial involvement which results from heavy indebtedness for purchase of land or cattle. They should discuss their problems with their bank or financing agencies, and plan a well balanced program. Many of these men know from experiences of the first world war what can happen if
They have skill, courage and the Will to Win

Most secret weapons have been Axis myths... designed to scare the enemy. Out on the farm front they don't fight that way. Their weapons are the real thing... and they use them well. Stout hearts... clear heads... strong, capable hands... good old-fashioned American willingness to work... and above all, an iron determination to keep the Freedoms they love... all of them... and at whatever cost.

And don't forget that other weapon... the mass of things farm folks know... things learned mainly by long years of doing: How to care for the heifer that's just had her first calf. How to get a brood sow to accept a little orphan from another litter. How to teach turkey poults to eat. How to cull the poultry flock. How to combat disease and predatory vermin and weeds and bad weather and a hundred other enemies as cunning and ruthless as any Jap or Nazi.

General Mills is helping these farm front fighters all over America with every resource at its command. In eight great plants covering the country from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf it is making the greatest volume of Larro "Farm-tested" Feeds in all General Mills history... making them well, despite wartime ingredient shortages.

What's more, General Mills is helping farm folks add to their vast store of practical knowledge through the personal aid of its countrywide field service and dealer organization and by means of free authoritative literature dealing with the care and feeding of poultry and livestock.

Prepared by skilled specialists, this literature is based on careful experimental work at General Mills Larro Research Farm. We gladly offer it to any feeder for the help it may be in improving his feeding and management methods and thus increasing his contribution to America's supply of Food for Victory.

Larro "Farm-tested" Feeds are made in conformity with America's nationwide Protein Conservation Program.
FREE Bulletin on Cheap, Dependable WATER

Stockmen and farmers who own good water wells equipped with JENSEN Pumping Units wouldn't trade them for oil wells. Cheap, dependable water is a wonderful asset, and one anybody can have.

Write for Bulletin No. 26

JENSEN BROTHERS MFG. CO.
Coffeyville, Kansas, U. S. A.

Export Office: 50 Church Street, New York City.

hostilities suddenly cease, and they do not intend to be caught again.

In preparing for present and postwar years, we can all be sure that we shall continue to pay heavy taxes for a long time, and the wise operator will plan now to meet all of these additional expenditures.

Let us compare present livestock values with those which prevailed during World War I. The highest estimated average value per head of all cattle, including calves, in California, according to the California Crop and Livestock reporting service, was $49.40. The highest estimated value per head of milk cows was $72.50, stock sheep, including lambs, were $11.30 per head. In 1943, highest estimated values up to this time, according to the same reporting service, are $76.70 per head on all cattle, including calves; dairy cows are $105.00 per head, and stock sheep, including lambs, are $10.90 per head. Even in 1934 the estimated value per head in California of all cattle including calves, was $23.80, all dairy cows $35.00 per head, and stock sheep, including lambs, was $8.25 per head. These figures are the extremes, of course, and are average for the period stated for the entire state of California, but I believe they show the extent of variance in values that can exist under certain conditions, and they show the wisdom of an operator setting up his business on a basis that will enable him to pay off his indebtedness on a normal price basis, and not at extremely high levels as at present. He should keep in mind the possibility of a decline in prices regardless of planning, government supervised or otherwise.

The man whose house is in order need not fear depressed conditions. The operator who builds up his net worth only in equities based on assets valued at present top prices will undoubtedly have a difficult time during the postwar period.

Livestock men in the western states are most favorably situated for expansion and prosperity after the war. Many new industries are being established on the west coast and in adjoining states. Large pay rolls will continue, after a short adjustment period, and the industry should be ready for this great opportunity. Foreign countries will make a heavy demand on the United States for livestock replacements. England is reported to have an order with the United States for a large number of heifers; therefore, I believe the men in the livestock industry are in a position to create their own postwar existence to the extent that they are ready to meet a possible temporary drop in prices, and at the same time put their business on a basis that will enable them to operate through such a period, and be ready for opportunities that will surely follow.

During these trying times livestock men have performed like good soldiers. The sons of many of our operators are in the armed forces, and help is short throughout the entire industry, but livestock inventories are at their peak in spite of all obstacles. Individuals in the industry have realized their responsibility and I am sure that the postwar period will find them ready to meet the many problems that will have to be solved. Collectively, the livestock men must safeguard their industry by advocating constructive legislative measures to protect their ranges and cattle. They should study and be prepared to make recommendation on trade agreements with other countries.

In all our postwar planning consideration must be given to national and international affairs. During the world rehabilitation period we know that America will have an important role in this gigantic task, and we are sure that all livestock men wholeheartedly to see that plans for the future are constructive, so that our soldiers returning to civilian life will live under conditions created to reduce possibilities of another war.

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WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
STANGELY ENOUGH, less than half a century ago, people were regarding "gasoline system machines" with doubt and derision and many an intelligent man knew that the automobile was only a fad that would never be accepted by the public generally. Everyone knows that today the automobile is our essential means of transportation.

The Central Market for livestock, established more than three quarters of a century ago in the middle west, was an innovation on the Pacific Coast when the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards was established in 1922. Today, the Central Market is recognized as an essential part of the western livestock industry, and it continues to grow in importance.

Taken for granted today, the Central Market is the only means of establishing a yardstick by which to measure all livestock prices. The daily trading at the market, where experienced, highly paid livestock buyers match their knowledge and ability against equally experienced livestock commission men representing the producers and feeders, provides the competitive bidding which establishes all livestock values. It is recognized that the greater the volume of sales on the Central Market, the more nearly the laws of Supply and Demand establish fair values.

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They do well on the range; produce more pounds of beef per 100 lbs. of grain, they are early maturing, they best meet demands of packers and butchers because of the higher percentage of popular meat cuts . . . and they are naturally hornless and pass the hornless feature on to their calves, even when crossed with other breeds of cattle.

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OREGON

HANDSOME IS AS

HANDSOME DOES

By J. F. WILSON

University of California, Davis

The Merino sheep and its direct descendant, the Rambouillet, constitute the backbone of the sheep industry of the United States. On farms throughout the country where feed is plentiful and good, other breeds more attractive than the fine wools are popular, but throughout the range country and wherever the going is tough, the Merino, or the Rambouillet, or some breed carrying a strong infusion of their blood, will be found. Their popularity is well deserved. It has persisted for a long time and will probably continue.

Merino sheep are not noted for their beauty. By comparison with most other breeds popular in the United States, they are smaller, more cylindrical in body conformation, mature later, do not fatten so readily and are not nearly so pleasing in appearance. With such an interesting array of drawbacks why then, does anyone want them? The reasons are all sound ones.

They Can Take It

(1) Merinos can take it. No other breed of sheep can so withstand hardships and survive. They seem to be little affected by extreme heat or cold. Whether on the hot, arid plains of Australia or the cold, rainy hills of California's northern coastal area, the Merino adapts itself where some other breeds would die.

(2) The Merino is a heavy wool producer. Purebred Merinos of the Blacktop strain will produce 10 to 12 lbs. of greasy wool per head on land where most other breeds produce 6 to 8 lbs. Fine wool is always salable.

(3) The Merino is a gregarious sheep. It "herds." Most of our British breeds do not have this characteristic nearly so well developed. The instinct to stick together is a protection against predators, invaluable in the range country. It also makes the sheep herder's work much easier.

(4) Merinos are long lived. They will usually outlive competing breeds by about two years. Many sheepmen say a Merino is no older at eight years than other sheep are at six. Whether the producer breeds his own replacements or buys them, the tenacity with which the Merino clings to life is a tremendous economic asset.

A man sometimes chooses a woman solely for her beauty, and later wishes he had chosen one with simpler tastes and more solid virtues. Many sheepmen in the rough, high sections of Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte Counties have similarly flirted with breeds more beautiful than the Merino. But in the end, if they stay in business long enough, they usually come back to the homely, bandy-legged, cat-hammed Merino. They discover that just as a few wrinkles on a woman's neck are not necessarily related to her ability to whip up a good cake, so a few wrinkles on a Merino ewe's neck does not mean that another breed, better adapted to strip tease, should be enthroned in hard country.
LEADING breeders have entered a total of 130 Hereford bulls, mostly yearlings and twos suitable for turning out in the coming season. These will be offered as individuals and in pens of five head each. A number of herd sire prospects also will be offered.

Breeders who are consigning this year include: Painter 18, Whitmore 20, Cazier 12, Stead's Nevada Hereford Ranch 11, Dressler 13, Peterson Bros. 20, Sustacha 5.

A special attraction will be 35 open heifers from Painter of Roggen, Colo. Also G. Coffin, Twin Falls, Ida., will sell 5 Canadian Shorthorn bulls.

Buyers will find the judging of these Herefords interesting and instructive. We are happy to have again obtained the services of Harold Fulscher, Holyoke, Colo., as judge.

NEVADA’S GREAT RAM SALE

400 Yearling Rams at AUCTION Sept. 5th

Offered by the West’s leading breeders. Where the sale of better rams has increased the weight of Nevada’s rams 8 lbs. per head.

For catalogs and other information, address: JOSEPH W. WILSON, Livestock Supt., Elko, Nevada.

ELKO COUNTY . . . Second Largest Cattle County in U. S.
Sires of Royal Breeding in service at

**Sycamore Hereford Ranch**

*Such as:*

- Count Domino 6th by Count Domino by Dandy Domino 46th; CR Dandy Domino 7th by Dandy Domino 155th by Dandy Domino, and Monty’s Mischief Domino 9th by Monty’s Blind Nord by Beau Baldwin 32d. These and others of similar breeding have been mated with cows by sons of Beau Blanchard 155th.

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At ranch, 11 miles east of Farmington, Calif., on State Hi-way no. 4.

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Top 4-H light Hereford was fitted by Gary Blackmore, Castle Dale, Utah, at Intermountain Junior Stock Show, North Salt Lake.

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**Junior Stock Show**

Better Quality—Higher Prices
Mark Intermountain Classic

By W. D. PORTER

**FUTURE** Farmers and members of 4-H Clubs in the mountain states received approximately $86,000 in premiums and sales for the 970 cattle, hogs and lambs they exhibited and sold at the 7th annual Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show at North Salt Lake, June 7-8.

Those who keep the records say show history was made at the 1943 event. Animals were fatter and better fitted than in previous shows, and the prices paid surprised even the most optimistic.

Bidding was spirited on the 244 fat lambs that made the exhibit rings. The 57 sires found a ready market at a special sale before the main event. Emil Eggli of Tremonton, Utah, showed the top lamb of the show, a Hampshire, which sold for $204.25, or $2.15 per lb., plus his premiums. Harvey Fitzgerald of Kamas, Utah, took $1.75 per lb. for his choice Hampshire, rated best in that breed in the FHA division of the show.

Third was also a Hampshire led in by Boyd Olson of Moore, Utah, and this FHA junior stockman received 35c per lb. for his top lamb of the show, a Hampshire, rated best in that breed in the FHA division of the show. Third was also a Hampshire led in by Boyd Olson of Moore, Utah, and this FHA junior stockman received 35c per lb. for his top lamb of the show, a Hampshire, rated best in that breed in the FHA division of the show.

Top hog sold for 30c, a prime Chester White weighing 240 lbs., exhibited by Darrell Didrichson, Tremonton Future Farmer. Next in the higher bracket was a 256-lb. Doric-Jersey owned by Gelline Taylor of Loa, Utah. Miss Taylor heard her hog go for 25c per lb., or $66.50. Of the nine prime hogs she exhibited, eight were from one litter, a feat seldom recorded in show annals.

The 231 hogs brought to the yards, 74 graded prime and these were the only ones sold in the general auction, the good and choice being sold at a special sale the first day. In general, the hogs were not graded, and the prices paid were more uniform than in past shows and fewer were sifted. Results of some excellent breeding stock imported from Colorado a few years ago, were very much in evidence in the Utah exhibits.

S岁时 of cattle brought enthusiastic bidding and the most "ahs" and "oohs" from the large crowd of exhibitors, friends of the 4-H and FHA members and buyers.

To top the list, a choice Hereford, declared to be the best baby beef of the show, sold for $1.25 per lb., an entry of Norman Winterton of Kamas, Utah, bringing this youthful FHA, boy $734.80. Last year's top steer went for 50c.

Next high in the 1943 event was another Hereford shown by Miss Myril Jensen of Logan, Utah, and sold for 50c, for a total of $365.30 for its 917 lbs. Kemp Robinson of Emery, Utah, took third with his 891-lb. Hereford and heard his animal sell for 35c. From then on, the choice, good and commercial grades sold from 25c to 25c.

Buyers came from California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming to bid in the 372 cattle that were of show quality. At first bidders seemed to hesitate in running up with the top-
We Announce the Sale...

of Our Entire Herd of WHR Herefords to

MR. T.L. HARPER, SUNLAND RANCH, Clovis, Calif.

IT WAS with deep regret that we decided to sell our small but select herd of registered Herefords originally purchased from Wyoming Hereford Ranch, due to absence of Capt. Young in the service and the sale of our ranch. But we are pleased to have these cattle go into the hands of Mr. Harper at his SUNLAND RANCH where we are sure they will have full opportunity. It is our sincere desire to re-enter the registered Hereford business on a larger scale after the war has been won.

Mr. Harper purchased our seven young cows, six heifers, seven calves, and the herd bull. We are retaining an exceptional yearling herd bull prospect by WHR Dynamic Aster and out of WHR Crystal 8th which we plan to sell in the auction sale at the Great Western Livestock Show next December.

The sale to Mr. Harper includes:

Herd Bull: WHR RULING STAR 30th, calved July 21, 1940. Sire: WHR Constellation by the Register of Merit Star Domino 6th; dam: WHR Dream Domino 7th by Register of Merit Double Domino 5th. All of the 1943 calves are sired by this bull. He is a half brother to WHR Ruling Star 43d, 1st prize summer bull calf and reserve champion at Denver, 1942, and 1st prize summer yearling bull at Denver, 1943. Ruling Star 43rd sold in the annual WHR auction in 1942 at $7500 to Walton W. Thorp, Britton, So. Dak., and was top selling bull in the sale.

FEMALES...

WHR CAMILLE 3d, her yearling daughter by WHR Constellation and heifer calf by WHR Ruling Star 30th. She is a grand daughter of Prince Domino C. Her yearling daughter is a half sister to the $7500 Thorp bull.

WHR MOLLY PITCHER 22d, her yearling daughter and heifer calf. She is by WHR Star Domino 29th by Prince Domino 4th and her dam was WHR Duchess Domino 74th by Prince Domino 259th. Her yearling daughter was sired by WHR Brilliant Aster 1st, a son of WHR Tommy Aster, formerly known as WHR Tommy Domino 18th, a sire well and favorably known in California.

WHR CRYSTAL 8th and her heifer calf. She is a daughter of another Register of Merit sire, WHR Seth Domino 3d, and the dam of Crystal is a grand daughter of Prince Domino C.

WHR CRYSTAL 16th, her yearling daughter by WHR Brilliant Aster 2nd and her heifer calf. She is another daughter of a Register of Merit sire, WHR Seth Domino 3d, and is a full sister of the second high bull in the 1942 WHR sale selling at $6500 to Baca Grant, Crestone, Colo. The dam of WHR Crystal 16th is a daughter of WHR Royal Domino 51st, one of the most famous sires in the Hereford breed.

WHR EMILY 2d, her yearling daughter by WHR Brilliant Aster 2d, and her heifer calf. She is a daughter of WHR Worthy Domino 18th, a son of Double Domino 5th. The dam of Emily produced the reserve champion steer at the 1937 Chicago International.

WHR QUEEN ELEANOR 17th, her yearling daughter by WHR Dynamic Aster and her bull calf. She is a half sister to the famous young herd sire at WHR, WHR Princeps Mixer, the sire of the first prize Get at the National Western Stock Show, Denver, 1943, and sire of the grand champion bull at the 1943 Denver show. It is worthy of note that WHR refused $15,000 for the sire of the yearling daughter of WHR Queen Eleanor 17th. He is another son of WHR Tommy Aster, formerly known as WHR Tommy Domino 18th when in service at Dos Pueblos Ranch in California.

WHR RUBY GEM 23d, her yearling daughter by WHR Jupiter Domino 118th, and her bull calf. Ruby is a daughter of WHR Flashy Domino 3d by Onward Domino 20th, a herd sire that contributed a great deal to the success of the WHR breeding through his sons and daughters.

We wish all success to Mr. Harper with these grand young cows, their superb yearling daughters, and the attractive calves.

Capt. & Mrs. JOHN S. YOUNG, Hidden Springs Ranch, Valyermo, Calif.

July 15, 1943
flight boys, but soon they realized that there would be no cheap beef at this fast-moving show and they began to bid at a temperature in keeping with the weather. As a result, some of the commercials brought more than the choices and goods. Buyers wanted beef but they had to pay up to 25c to 26c for anything that came under the hammer.

Auctioneers were W. H. Adams, Sr., and W. H. Adams, Jr., of Salt Lake City, and Chas. Adams of Los Angeles.

In the cattle division, as in the sheep and hog divisions, there were fewer sifts, more uniform animals, and the tail-enders were of better quality than in the previous six shows. Such were the statements of the three judges: Prof. E. F. Rinehart of University of Idaho, who placed cattle, and Prof. H. H. Smith and A. C. Esplin of Utah State Agricultural College who judged hogs and sheep.

Herefords dominated the cattle breeds, with a few Shorthorns and Angus. For the sheep, Hampshires, Southdowns, Suffolk and Rambouillets shared honors. In the hog division honors were divided among Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys and Spotted Poland Chinas.

Prize-winning cattle shown were all from Emery County. They were, for Future Farmers: Beamen Albertson, first; Gardell Jensen, second, and Kemp Robinson, third. For 4-H Clubs: Carmen Luke, Castle Dale, first; Paul Crawford, Perron, second, and Hugh Peterson, Emery, third.

Barring unforeseen directives to the contrary, there will be an eighth junior show in North Salt Lake. Officials were more than pleased with the outcome of the immediate past performance.

“**The Junior Show definitely fills a need in the progress of the livestock industry in the Intermountain area,”** said Pres. Raymond C. Wilson of the show organization, in his address before the exhibitors. When Manager David Sharp was asked to express his ideas about a show in 1944, he replied: “After such a successful performance as we’ve just seen, the show can’t help but go on.”

**Dates Set for Two Oregon Ram Sales**

Dates have definitely been set for two annual purebred ram sales in Oregon this summer.

The third annual Willamette Valley ram sale will be held in Bryant Park at Albany on Saturday, Aug. 7. Present indications are that 130 rams of eight breeds will be sold, including Romneys, Lincoln, Cotswolds, Corriedales, Shropshires, Suffolks and Southdowns.

Members of the sale committee are E. F. Hubbard, of Corvallis, manager; O. E. Mikesell, Linn County agricultural agent and sale secretary; C. H. Davidson, of Shedd; C. P. Kiser, of Harrisburg, and S. A. Jackson, Benton County agricultural agent.

The annual southern Oregon ram sale at Lakeview will be held on Sept. 15 by the Fremont Sheepmen’s Association, according to Victor W. Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

The Lakeview sale is designed to serve the needs of sheepmen in northern California, northwestern Nevada and southwestern Oregon counties. It is estimated that around 250 rams will be sold.

**Emil Rezac to Judge Herefords at Los Angeles**

Hereford breeders will be pleased to know that Emil Rezac, Tabor, S. D., has accepted the invitation of the directors of the Great Western Livestock Show to judge Herefords at the big show to be held Nov. 27 to Dec. 3 at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards.

Mr. Rezac judged the 1941 Hereford show at Los Angeles and turned in a highly satisfactory job.

Raymond Husted of the O. M. Franklin Serum Co. has been chosen to judge pens of range bulls and heifers.

Fred Reppert, Decatur, Ind., has been named official auctioneer of registered Herefords and fat stock.

**Oregon Rancher Devises Practical Dehorning Iron**

Hailed as one of the most practical methods of dehorning young calves that they have seen, veterinarians of Oregon State Department of Agriculture describe a dehorning iron, developed by Jack Tibbet, Wallowa County rancher.

It looks, they report, like an old-fashioned soldering iron except that the part carrying the heat is cut off square and has a depression or hollow cup in the end which will cover the tiny horn point or center. This dehorner rides the horn follicle so that the burn is applied immediately over the forming horn and around the horn-producing tissue. The horn follicle will drop or slough out within a few days.

Hot iron dehorning is generally used before the calf is three weeks old. Two horns may be treated with one heating. Pasture is the natural feed for dairy cattle. Permanent pasture seconds nature in producing healthy dairy herds.
Rope Making Machine
Is Family Enterprise

Working as machinist in a defense plant and putting in spare time manufacturing rope-making machines keeps J. M. Cattoor & Sons, of Stockton, mighty busy, according to a letter from Mr. Cattoor.

The ex-cowboy who invented a simple, speedy and efficient machine for the home braiding of rope, reports that an advertisement for the machines which he ran in the June feature issue of Western Livestock Journal has brought him more orders for the machines that he can fill for some little time. He reports he has been advising all purchasers not to send any money and that the machines will be sent C.O.D. just as soon as the Cattoor family can get around to turning them out.

Mr. Cattoor solved the manpower problem by use of his seven sons and three daughters in producing the rope machines. But the war also caused the machine producing to be relegated to a part-time job. Mr. Cattoor and his three eldest sons are all machinists at a Stockton plant working on war orders.

The machine is the result of 30 years of experimenting which grew out of Mr. Cattoor's observation of Indian rope weaving methods when he was a cowboy in Wyoming.

Government requirements for dehydrated soups are estimated at 200,000,-000 lbs. for 1943; dehydrated vegetables, 355,000,000 lbs.; dehydrated fruits, 50,-000,000 lbs.

Drain Pan Made From Square Oil Can

Here's a sturdy, flat-bottomed drain pan that won't tip or spill easily. Make it yourself in a few minutes. You'll find it mighty handy for draining crankcases.

Stay on the safe side, drain and refill with fresh RPM Motor Oil every 1000 miles (more frequently if maker recommends it). "RPM" wraps engine with a protective coating that won't be cracked by temperatures or hard work. Sticks to both hot or cold metal surfaces, won't slip back into the crankcase when your motor is idle, won't shrink from hot spots when it's running. Switch to "RPM"!

Separator Oil Has Variety of Uses

Standard's Hand Separator Oil makes itself useful in many ways. Put it on tools to prevent rusting; pour it in hydraulic door checks, or use it as a rubbing oil to give wood surfaces a bright lustre.

In your separator, it makes spinning the crank far easier, protects the machine and it's absolutely safe. Won't gum or turn rancid, won't impart taste to cream. Order in 1/4, 2 or 5-gallon containers.

Cookie Tin and Special Wax Speeds Polishing

STANDARD SELF-POLISHING WAX gives your floors a clean bright lustre quickly and easily. Pour wax into a broad, shallow dish (a cookie tin will do). Dip applicator lightly in wax and spread evenly over floor. In half an hour your floor has a satiny coating that lasts for days. Standard Self-Polishing Wax shines itself, lasts longer, gleams brighter because it contains extra hard wax. Order now in 1 and 5-gallon cans.

Free Tractor Guide

Get one of Standard's new free tractor lubrication charts. Diagrams show every grease fitting on your tractor, specify lubricant to use. Ask your Standard Representative. It's yours FREE.

NEW GEAR OILS DEVELOPED FOR MODERN CARS, TRUCKS & TRACTORS

To take care of today's greatly increased gear pressures, Standard has developed far stronger, specialized gear lubricants. Keep the following table as a guide in selecting the right lubricant for your equipment.

FOR AUTOS (except those with hypoid gears) use RPM Gear Lubricant. Compounded for extra film strength. Prevents high temperatures, is non-corrosive, won't foam excessively. Also for trucks not requiring straight mineral oil or hypoid lubricant.

FOR AUTOS WITH HYPOID GEARS—use RPM Hypoid Lubricant—for Passenger Cars. Contains "active" extreme pressure ingredients for hypoid protection. Not recommended for transmissions or truck hypoids.

FOR TRUCKS—whose manufacturers recommend straight mineral gear oil, use tough RPM Gear Oil. Cuts wear, foaming, drag.

FOR TRUCKS WITH HYPOID GEARS—use RPM Hypoid Lubricant—for Trucks. Special compound lubricant to cushion extreme gear pressures encountered in tough hauls. Not recommended for transmissions or in worm drive differentials.

FOR TRACTORS—use RPM Gear Oil or Zerolene Gear Oil.

The latter is an economy oil with many uses where extreme pressure lubricants are not necessary. For further information see your Standard Representative.
What will be the position of the livestock producer in the post-war world?

By OTTO V. BATTLES

This recent important victories of the armed forces of the United Nations afford encouragement for an earlier ending of the war than many of us, including those who are supposed to know, had thought would be possible. Let us, at least, all hope and pray that this present optimistic outlook may be justified. But regardless of when the war ends, it is high time that we all should realize that the conclusion of the conflict is going to bring many changes from present conditions and that we should, therefore, begin at once to prepare ourselves for whatever adjustments are likely to occur in our own particular business, if we have not already done so.

We older livestock breeders are aware of what happened after World War I and none of us are hankering for a similar experience, nor do I think anything drastic is in prospect. Such important livestock countries as France, Holland and Denmark have been practically denuded of their livestock and even Great Britain, the fountain head of practically all of our improved breeds of farm animals, although still uninvaded, has suffered a distinct setback in the development of her world-famed purebred herds because of the war.

As evidence of this, the last volume of the British Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book shows a decline in entries compared to pre-war days of 36%. This is a highly significant fact when one considers that comparable losses have been shown recently in Shorthorn, Galloway and Hereford registrations in the Mother Country. It would seem, therefore, that our country will have about the only important reservoir of purebred breeding stock that can be drawn upon for rehabilitating depleted herds of our less fortunate friends. Canada and Argentina are, of course, other important livestock producing nations whose livestock resources are likely to be unimpaired at the end of the war, but neither of them can be counted upon to supply breeding stock for the reason that Canada will need all of her purebreds for extending her present limited development in that field, and Argentina, because of her almost constant trouble with foot and mouth disease, will be unable to export live animals even though she has them to spare, which is unlikely.

+ There has been a lot of talk recently by our economic planners in government circles, many of whom are totally inexperienced along practical lines, about the desirability of forgetting about...
quality in our animals on the theory that meat from mediocre animals is just as good as that from well-bred and well-finished ones, and that common and less highly developed animals can be more economically produced. This, of course, is diametrically opposed to all of the teachings of the past, as well as to the system of livestock production which has been developed at a tremendous cost in both effort and financial resources during the past two centuries or more.

To me, it seems inconceivable that any sane person with even an inkling of the progress that has been made in livestock improvement, would advocate such a turn-about-face in so important an industry and it is my opinion that such unsound theories will have but little weight in determining the future course of our purebred program.

There is a satisfaction in knowing that our administration at Washington is not alone in its policy of putting people lacking sufficient understanding of their tasks in high places because this same idea of ignoring the value of quality in meat animals was adopted by the British early in the war and was carried out greatly to the detriment of both the livestock interests and the general public until the cattle breeders were able to muster enough influence with the Ministry of Food to get it discontinued by the issuance of an order restoring the control of inflation and in doing so has created such a welter of confusion and distrust that a less sound and less important industry would have been completely demoralized ere this. As what would appear to be the last straw, some food experts are suggesting that, as an economic measure, we go on a grain and vegetable diet. It will be in the interests of economy, they say, for the people to eat direct the corn and other feeds used for growing meat animals. I am wondering what the advocates of such a plan propose to do with our millions of acres of pasture and hay lands. Surely they would not have us graze the fields as Nebuchadnezzar did.

The foregoing is probably far afield from my subject (What will be the position of the livestock producer in the Post-War World?), but I thought it well to briefly sketch some of the current difficulties facing our meat production program in order to illustrate the amount of grief the livestock industry can stand without visible impairment. The most progressive nations of the world, which of course includes our own, have depended on meat as their main article of diet too long to be suddenly weaned away from it by either food faddists or 'economic experts.' Therefore, my contention that the livestock farmer's position is going to be, to say the least, as secure as any in the Post-War Adjustment Era. In fact, I believe that, in view of the widespread depletion in livestock in the countries mentioned earlier in this article, the livestock producer of the United States, despite our present record production, is going to be in a reasonably secure position for, at least a number of years following the cessation of hostilities. In making this statement, I do not advocate any further expansion in cattle production except by individuals whose farms and ranges are now understocked. In my opinion, a wiser course to follow will be to improve the quality of their herds by replacing mediocre and poor producing animals with better ones because, for all that may be said to the contrary, well-bred animals of the right type and conformation will always, and under all circumstances, be the most profitable.

I realize that I am going pretty well out on a limb when I predict that United States breeders of registered stock will be called upon to supply breeding animals for the rebuilding of the depleted herds of Europe because this has never happened before. My reaction to this fact, however, is that many things have occurred during the past few years for which there is no precedent. At any rate, if time should prove me wrong, there is a practical certainty that our breeders will be shipping to other important livestock producing countries such as Argentina, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which in pre-war days secured practically all of their breeding stock from Great Britain, who will have her hands full for sometime in supplying her own needs. But if none of these possibilities materialize, I still think that our purebred breeders will have a good market for their products after the war for the reason that there is an ever-increasing realization among our own livestock producers of the extra profits derived from the use of well-bred animals of desirable conformation.

---

**DO YOU KNOW...?**

that vaccination against shipping fever at loading time can do more harm than good!

Regardless of the vaccine used, after injection as much as a week or more is required to build immunity against shipping fever.

If you're making it a practice to vaccinate your animals while they are being loaded—don't! Such vaccination may actually help to bring on the disease which it is intended to prevent—the reason being that for the first few days after injection the animal's resistance is lowered rather than raised.

Vaccinate at least a week ahead of shipping—with Cutter Pel-menal! Because this aluminum hydroxide adsorbed vaccine is held in the animal's tissues and released very slowly, one dose is the equivalent of small repeated doses of ordinary vaccines.

**PLEASE BEAR WITH US...** If there are occasional short delays in obtaining Cutter Products. The war comes first—and our production of vaccines, serums, antitoxins, intravenous solutions, blood plasma, etc, for the men of the armed forces, naturally is calling for the greater part of our facilities.

---

GET THE FACTS

**ON SHIPPING FEVER**

Free booklet gives complete and practical information. Use this handy coupon.

_Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., Dept. F_

Send me your free booklet:

**PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF**

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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

July 15, 1943
NEW ONE-MAN HAY BALER

As if to forecast the shape of things to come after the war, one farm equipment manufacturer has announced a one-man pick-up hay baler of entirely new design which is intended to take backaches out of haying and convert another large-crew job to a one-man, family-farm operation. The new baler has already proved itself and, according to an announcement by Allis-Chalmers Tractor Division, will be put into production “as soon as machine tools and materials are again available.”

Both the baler and its bales are highly unconventional. One man—the tractor driver—handles both tractor and baler, which is operated by power take-off. He sits up front on the tractor ... away from dust and dirt. The baling operation is automatic and ordinary binder twine is used instead of wire. Bales are cylindrical in shape, hay being rolled into a tight, compact bale, similar in appearance to a strip of carpet rolled and wrapped.

Rolled bales have been found more tightly compressed than conventional square bales. Since stems are curved around the bale and tightly held, they serve to shed water and to reduce absorption, making the bale more resistant to weather. Bales are approximately three feet long. Diameter and density can be regulated to suit the need. For easy handling, bales are normally made to weigh 65 to 70 lbs. each. Twine costs about a third less than baling wire, is easier to handle and is less dangerous to livestock. A twine box holds enough footage to wrap approximately 10 tons of hay.

In widespread field tests conducted in different sections of the country, the one-man pick-up baler has demonstrated a capacity equal to or greater than that of compression type balers with 3-man or 4-man crews, under like conditions. It weighs less than a ton and a half, is mounted on two rubber-tired wheels, has a hinged tongue that permits trailing the baler back of the tractor for travel over narrow roads and

---

The Famous Hood River Stock Ranch and Registered Hereford Herd is For Sale!

The Cattle

The registered Hereford herd consists of an exceptionally good herd sire, Jr. Lad 3d 3344414, and 41 females, the majority with calves now at side. The female herd is of Beau Aster, Prince Domino and Double Domino bloodlines. 23 females are 4-year-olds in prime condition, 10 3-year-olds and 8 2-year-olds, all bred to our herd sire. Our herd sire, Jr. Lad 3d, calved Mar. 26, 1941, is by Beau Aster Jr. 2501058, he by Beau Aster 55th 1968762 and out of Nellie Domino 4th 2220553; dam, Bertha Domino 2d by Alan Domino 4th 1767967 and out of Bertha Domino 2277675.

Because of continued poor health of owner, this beautiful ranch in the world famous Hood River Valley is being sold. The Hood River is its west boundary. 400 acres with plenty of green pasture and sufficient hay for its own use.

For the past six years, the owners have steadily built up this ranch for the purpose of breeding registered Herefords. Ranch under irrigation with water rights included. About 70 tons of hay in barn as well as some grain. Ranch will support 60 cows.

House is New England farmhouse with all conveniences of a city home including oil furnace, full light, heated basement with cool storage room. Five rooms on main floor including two bedrooms and bath, and one large room upstairs. Three room cottage for hired man, (occupied with good help), one small cottage for office or guest house. Beautifully landscaped grounds with lawns, borders and gardens. A beautiful place to live.

For further details, address:

Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Martin Flying M Ranch Hood River, Ore.

or write BOB TEALE of Western Livestock Journal
for easy access to farm gates. The price
has not been announced, but if the bal­
er's light weight is any criterion, it will
be within range of the small farmer's
pocketbook.

The baler's pick-up mechanism is sim­
ple and, in combination with the press
roll, is designed to save the maximum
number of leaves which contain some
80 per cent of the feeding value of hay.
Although intended primarily for pick­
up baling of hay, or of straw after the
combine, the unit is also adaptable to
stack baling.

Since hay is the heaviest of all U. S.
crops from a tonnage standpoint, engi­
neers have felt for some time that ma­
cinery should be designed to relieve
human muscle of the tremendous lifting
job which has always been associated
with haying and around three and one-half times
the number of leaves which contam some
roll, is designed to
produce
and

crops, haying has remained pretty
mistic view of the post-war period, print­
ing and radio executive, bought his first
registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the
Western States Aberdeen-Angus sale
last spring at Galt, Calif., and has now
added four more choice females. These
females were purchased at a cost of
$400 each at the Four State Regional
sale at Valley City. The heifers, con­
signed by Dr. H. G. Hocking of Devils
Lake, N. D., included three granddaugh­
ters of Revolution of Page 43d, another
is a granddaughter of Black Prince of
Sunbeam. The heifers are being bred at
Dr. Hocking's farm and will be moved
to California in September. Top bull in
the sale brought $9000.

Contrary to the trend to one or two­
man family operations in handling other
crops, haying has remained pretty
a large-crowd, neighborhood project. The
new one-man pick-up baler is intended to
enable the individual farmer to save
his own crop without the need for out­
side help and without undue physical
lab.

Definite Goal Is Set
For Post-War Period

"Sales Management" takes an opti­
mistic view of the post-war period, print­
ing a "projection" and not a "forecast,"

based on a comparison of production of
1940 and the goal for 1946, the latter
predicated on the assumption that the
immediate post-war period will find
96.5% of those seeking employment with
productive jobs.

Urging business interests to "raise
their sights to these post-war levels," it
gives the following projection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1940 (goal)</th>
<th>(billions) increase</th>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer goods and services $23.6</td>
<td>$35.5 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perishables 28.6</td>
<td>45.3 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producer goods and equipment 7.4</td>
<td>14.9 102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It states that full employment and full
production are objectives of both indus­
try and government.

North Dakota Angus
To California

Lisle Sheldon, Los Angeles advertising
and radio executive, bought his first
registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the
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Field Stories...

By Bob Teale
(Northwest Headquarters — Bollinger Hotel, Lewiston, Idaho)

Tom Moss, of the Rafter 33 Ranch, Big Horn, Wyo., has sold all his jacks and jennets and is concentrating on the Hereford herd of Comprest breeding. His stock wintered well and completed calving some time ago. He is now busy with the artificial breeding of 200 cows to Comprest Conqueror 1st, son of Comprest Conqueror.

Mr. Moss reports: "I now have about 60 grades calves by Comprest Conqueror and 20 purebreds, and one very good bull calf by Comprest Prince. If he grows out as he is starting I will breed him to his cousins, sired by Conqueror. "I am breeding 20 more purebreds this year to Comprest Conqueror himself. You remember I had the Reserve Champion which sold for $1250 in the Sheridan sale. I wintered seven yearling purebred bulls which will average better than he. They are all well bred bulls. I kept a weekly weight record on them for four months and the amount of feed consumed. I kept them in good condition but not show shape. Next winter I will have these 20 calves by Comprest Conqueror, 12 of which are bulls. I expect to feed them the same way and keep the same weekly weight records. I will be greatly surprised if these Comprest calves don't show much greater weight for age and more economy of gain. A year from now I will have these two tables all worked out and they will make interesting reading."  

Jesse Bradley, of Bozeman, Mont., writing about the recent sale of his entire herd to A. E. Peterson, of Lewiston, Mont., says: "I plan to take things easy for a while because of poor health."  

Herman Oliver, of John Day, Ore., has been Hereford shopping in Montana. He got 11 bulls and two heifers from Spain Bros., the same number from Lester Thompson and eight bulls from Enoch Sale.

The little 23-cow purebred Hereford herd of Montana State College, at Bozeman, under Ralph McCall, associate animal husbandman, wintered well and summer feed is good, despite late spring. Mr. McCall will have five yearling bulls for sale, three of which will go in the association sale at Billings in the fall.

The last winter caused considerable winter kill in winter wheat and alfalfa meadows around Livingston, Mont., according to Taylor McNiven, Hereford breeder of that section.

Demand for 1942 bulls around Livingston has been greater than usual, he reports and most herds are pretty well cleaned out.

There was a lot of joy around the Roberts Loan & Cattle Co. headquarters at Roundup, Mont., the first few days in June when they got their first rain. Bill Spidel reports he sold his top car of yearling heifers to Yakima, Wash. He says he has one good car left. There are also a few yearling bulls big enough for service left in the polled herd there, although 160 of them have been sold so far.

We Offer for Sale...

Royal Domino 7th, a proven sire

An unusual opportunity to buy an outstanding herd sire that has been of exceptional worth in our registered Hereford herd. Priced at............. $1500

ROYAL DOMINO 7th, 2499336
Calved November 15, 1935

ROYAL DOMINO 7th

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Prince Domino 4th</th>
<th>Prince Domino 6th</th>
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<tr>
<td>Queen Domino C.</td>
<td>Belle Domino 6th</td>
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<td>Lady Aster 41st</td>
<td>Beau Aster 6th</td>
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<td>Wilton Domino Jr.</td>
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<td>Brands Miss Era 2d</td>
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<td>Nina Mischief</td>
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<td>Junior Domino 2d</td>
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<td>Rudolph's Eyelash</td>
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<td>Sadie Aster 4th</td>
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<td>Dutchman's Sadie</td>
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ROYAL DOMINO 7th

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<td>Dominas 13th</td>
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<td>Miss Thelma 4th</td>
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<td>Wilton Domino 80th</td>
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<td>Brands Domineta</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHR Royal Domino 45th</td>
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Cowden Livestock Co.

Box 1550, Phoenix, Arizona
Ranch at Willcox, Norman Palmer in Charge
During the past 10 years, purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle on range at the Tarkio Ranch, Laramie, Wyo., have proven themselves beyond all expectations, according to A. H. Schmidt & Son, owners.

Under Superintendent Everett Rouse, the black cattle have come through the winter regardless of severity in marvelous condition. They have taken care of their calves well, which as a rule come out in the fall fat enough to butcher.

Mr. Schmidt reports: "We had an excessive amount of moisture in the early part of 1942 and during the winters of 1941 and 1942 we had an excessive amount of snow on the mountains, resulting in a marvelous year for grass and hay. Naturally, as a result we had a marvelous crop of calves, and good calves."

Last year, Mr. Schmidt reports, more than 600 purebreds of their own breeding were sold off the ranch and so far this year between 200 and 300 have been sold, besides the steers.

* * *

Carl Greif, veteran Shorthorn breeder of Uniontown, Wash., says that demand for breeding stock is so good that he is finding it hard to keep enough for himself. He recently sold the first calf out of his new sire, Imp. Marellbar Crown Command, the calf he paid $2000 for at nine months of age. The January calf sold for $1100 to W. J. Leonard, Pomeroy, Wash.

* * *

A good herd of registered Herefords is being built up by C. A. Mattson of Richfield, Utah. The herd now consists of 30 cows, daughters of Anxiety Mis-

A Complete Herd Foundation Unit of Registered Herefords
25 Cows, 20 Calves and a Herd Bull
Willow Creek, Mehlhorn, Wittman, Baldwin breeding

HIDDEN VALLEY RANCH
FRED BARLOW, Cattle Supt.
Cheney, Wash.

Northwestern cattlemen here are seen inspecting Battles Picture, $2750 herd sire recently purchased by L. C. Staley, of Pullman, Wash., from Henry Steffensen of Chadron, Neb. He is a son of Boniface 2d, out of a Real Prince Domino 20th cow. Left to right are Gay Chiesman, Lewiston, Idaho; A. H. Nelson, Pullman, Wash.; G. L. Goodreau, Blanchard, Idaho; George Weber, Uniontown, Wash.; Earl Hibbs, Pullman, Wash.; Bascom Sager, Bozeman, Mont.; Mr. Staley and Bill Florence, cattle superintendent at the Staley Herefords ranch.

Chief and Blanchard 43d, from the King Bros. herd at Richfield, two cows from F. E. Messersmith, of Alliance, Neb., two cows from the Holey-Smrrt Cattle Co. of Colorado, and 35 heifers and 20 coming yearling bulls, out of these cows and sired by Anxiety Brummel 12th, a Foster Farms bull.

Advance Domino 3d, the bull from the Utah State Agricultural College, will be used in July and August on 12 of the best heifers in the herd.
Livestock markets have been in something of a turmoil during the past month, mainly as a result of the government's efforts to "roll back" wholesale and retail meat prices through cash subsidy payments to packers. The subsidy deal was still uncertain as this is written, but prices have recovered a large part of the declines which hit cattle values the latter part of June. Hog prices have dropped to or near the lowest levels guaranteed by the government's promised "floor" at Chicago and are now about $1 a cwt. below a year ago. There has been little if any change in sheep and lamb prices from a month ago.

While it must be admitted that cattlemen have the "jitters" over the market situation, due largely to uncertainty of future government action, market outlook should be firm in view of current supply and demand statistics. It is estimated that there are not more than 75% as many cattle in Southern California feedlots as a year ago and a large portion of these are being fed by packers.

Shortages of vital high protein feeds are mainly responsible for reduced numbers of cattle in feedlots, and the same shortages are preventing cattle and sheep owners from providing herds and flocks with sorely needed supplemental feeds on ranges. While the huge increase in 1943 pig crop numbers are partly responsible for feed shortages, many in the industry feel that shortages have been created to an even greater extent by restrictions and incompatible price ceilings established by government agencies. It would not be surprising if pressure is brought to bear upon Governor Warren of California to take over the feed situation in California as a means of protecting the state's vitally important livestock industry. Barley prices have advanced to a basis of $2.50 to $2.70 at country points, making this California mainstay in livestock feeding dangerously high in price.

Labor shortages are still a serious menace to gathering of hay in the cattle country, but there doesn't appear to be any serious shortage of hay along the Pacific Coast as far as present needs are concerned.

All through the country, producers and feeders are concerned over the closing of numerous independent meat packing establishments, owners being forced to close up due to inability to operate under OPA price ceilings. OPA officials have increased point values of beef but there are still shortages even under strict rationing. Pork and lamb have been relatively more plentiful, and it is possible that declines in hog prices will encourage still heavier marketing of hogs this summer and fall.

All livestock and meat packing interests find the fighting attitude of Congress the one encouraging note from the nation's capital. Heeding the emphatic protest of the industry in regard to subsidies and bungling, Congressmen have begun to assume the responsibility they accepted when they asked voters to send them to Washington to make the laws of the land. It is generally believed that straightening out the "food mess" will be through Congressional curb on executive powers of the Administration.

Steers at $16

Scarcity of strictly good, well-finished steers has resulted in active though limited demand. Two loads of good and choice 1078-lb. California fed steers scored $16 a cwt., and most of the medium to good steers cleared at $13.50 to $15.60. Common Mexicans went at $11.50 to $12.

Good quality, flashy feeder steers are going into feedlots at $12.50 to $13 and slightly better, with common stockers as low as $10 a cwt.

Medium to good heifers are selling at

(Continued on Page 58)
Cooper Hereford Sales

Activity at the Frank A. Cooper Ranch, Tipton, Calif., reached new heights as measured by sales during the past 12 months. Between the close of the auction of June 26, 1943, and the same day this year, a total of 414 head of registered Herefords have been sold privately. To this number may properly be added 14 calves that went with their dams, to bring the grand total to 428. Without indulging in comparisons, this is indeed a lot of cattle in any man's language entailing an immense amount of management effort, breeding, developing and selling, particularly since this activity occurred during Mr. Cooper's convalescence. Heavy drafts were made on the Painter herd in Colorado for bulls and heifers in meeting the California demand for good and well-bred Herefords. The check given the Painters was the largest in the history of Painters' 43 years operations.

While the numbers involved are important and noteworthy there is another angle to all this activity which is deserving of mention. These cattle went to 40 different buyers, ranging all the way from established commercial cattlemen to new entrants starting new herds, elevating their plane of operations to purebreds. Thus the business has been expanded among the kind of people who will become increasingly valuable assets as breeders.

Elsewhere in this issue Mr. Cooper is devoting space to some of the larger transactions. On that basis the establishment of the Washburn Herd by Wm. E. Washburn of Maricopa tops the list with 104 head, not counting 14 calves. This new herd is located in the edge of the Carrissa Plains some 33 miles west of Maricopa, where Mr. Washburn began growing wheat back in 1916. His holdings exceed 10,000 acres with 3700 in wheat and the balance in grass. Alfalfa and bur clover grow abundantly. The altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet, plus ample supply of water and feed, makes this an ideal property for beef cattle. The Washburns are also interested in fine horses and in addition to the cattle they purchased Frank Cooper's personal mount, the Thoroughbred stallion, Marsu, for the personal use of Mrs. Washburn, and the stepson, Wm. Rolfe, got a young stud by Sunwood and out of a Mars Mouse dam.

Within the year J. B. Shamel has bought a total of 58 Cooper Herefords for his ranch near Sanger. To his purchases of last December Mr. Shamel recently bought 21 cows with calves at side, and the Stead bull that won the championship at Los Angeles in 1942—NRH Bocaldo 3d. The Coopers bought him there at $1700. Now he is in use in the Shamel herd because of his having much blood in common with the Shamel cows, the Coopers reserving a breeding interest.

James A. Hellenbeak came down from Pittville in Lassen County and bought 16 head with which to supplement his purebred unit. Herman E. Burchard of Kerman, starting in the purebred business, bought 26 head; E. Guy Warren of Hayward bought 20 head; Joaquin Cabral of Crows Landing took 16; Frank B. Hagata of Irvine took six head; D. C. McCann of Bakersfield took four, and Cyrille Fauve of Porterville took two. The foregoing are the transactions in females. In most cases these groups were headed by

Announcing...
The Annual Red Bluff Hereford Sale
January 28-29, 1944 • Red Bluff, California

The Tehama County Cattlemen's Association again invites breeders of good, rugged Hereford bulls to make application for consignments to our annual bull sale, held annually as a means of bringing to Northern California bulls which will improve the quality and weight of our beef production. All consignments will be passed upon by the Sale Committee. The 1944 sale will be limited to 200 RANGE BULLS, preferably long yearlings and twos, ready to turn out in the Spring.

A limited number of first class herd bulls.

It is necessary that entries be made well in advance.

For Information, Address:

Tehama County Cattlemen's Association
Sale Committee: Sam Ayers, Roy Owens and Sidney Watson
Red Bluff, Calif.
Rodman Herefords

Three Lots of Cattle Offered Privately

25 COWS

most of them with calves at side and all bred to our quartet of sires — White Mt. Super 11th, Model Domino 2d, Peerless Domino B. 20th and Penn Caldo (above).

10 BRED HEIFERS

in calf to the above battery of sires, services which add much to their value. In breeding they are much like the cows offered.

15 YEARLING BULLS

These are of much the same breeding as the above lots of females through their dams and are sired by such bulls as Domino Mixer Plus, Advance Mischief 20th and Forest Domino 66th.

Our farming operations and grass program have not kept pace with the growth of the herd, otherwise these females would not be offered at this time. These represent sound foundation values. They are priced well within the values established by current demand for cattle of their breeding and quality.

DIRECTIONS TO RANCH: Go ten miles east of Fresno on Ventura Avenue, then north four miles on McClain Road, then east one and one-half miles on Ashlan Avenue.

Jess Rodman Hereford Ranches

JESS RODMAN, Owner
1400 Van Ness Ave., Fresno

Beau Meek, Cattle Supt.
Rt. 1, Box 299, Sanger

Montana Type Polled Herefords

Means Quality and Weight for Age

Pleasing to the eye... the longer you look the better you like 'em. OUTPUT 400 per year means more and better. What an opportunity for selection—THINK!

Roberts Loan and Cattle Co. • Wm. Spidel, Pres. • Roundup, Mont.

Parker Registered Herefords


PARKER LIVESTOCK CO. • GEO. M. PARKER, Owner • WILSALL, MONT.
A. D. Robison has recently resigned as vice president of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., to become the company's distributor at Salt Lake City, Utah. He will take over the distributorship formerly held by H. D. Landes, who recently retired after 30 years representing Caterpillar in the Utah and Southern Idaho territory. Mr. Robison will be succeeded as vice president of Caterpillar by Gail E. Spain.

TRACTORS... after the war

By D. A. ROBISON
Caterpillar Tractor Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Post-war planning requires some plain and fancy crystal-gazing on almost every phase of national and international problems—but the fact remains that nothing will ever result unless a start is made, and a bad guess is better than no guess at all.

Since the Committee for Economic Development used Peoria, Ill., as a “test-tube” city, “Caterpillar” was one of the first companies to be stimulated to action by this group, and it has therefore been necessary for us to make the most intelligent guesses that we can on many fundamental questions. Right or wrong—we are basing our post-war plans on the assumption that there will be a record-breaking need for tractors, diesel engines and motor graders—our principal products.

As to the nature of these products of the future, there is much less need for guessing than on other phases of post-war matters. We anticipate that tremendous forward progress will be evident in diesel engine design, performance and cost. The war has greatly accelerated research work on all forms of power and particularly diesel power. Most of this war-time development will be applicable to peacetime work.

The war has also produced new materials and much greater quantities of old materials, such as aluminum and magnesium. Post-war design in this in-

ANXIETY DUNDY 3184539
Calved May 20, 1940

REAL ANXIETY 2589790
Sadie Anxiety 1492514

DUNDY DOMINO 1647148
Miss Beau Daisy 4, D. 2701350

WE naturally were “sold” on ANXIETY DUNDY when we saw and bought him at the Hester Ranch in Nebraska and we are pleased that so many of the outstanding cattlemen and breeders who have seen him are just as enthusiastic as we are about his possibilities as a sire. He is of the true “modern type” and carries a wealth of natural fleshing and easy keeping qualities which we are sure he will carry on to his calves. He is short-coupled, carries an excellent head, and like other Sunland Herefords, has an exceptionally smooth tail-head.

T. L. “Ted” Harper
Ernest Reynolds
Clair Pollard
OWNER
HERDSMAN
MANAGER

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing Advertisers
Open Season on Noxious Weeds

Are you prepared with the right tools and the proper material?

Have you ever used the new model

Mack Anti Weed Gun

Well, this tool and

Activated Carbon Bisulphide

plus a few hours of spare time, will pay big dividends in future years. A single treatment will kill the weeds and restore your land to productivity within 60 days.

Send for Folder 212J—it's FREE and we are glad to send it. Gives scientific and practical instructions that are easily understood. Delays are expensive—send for it today.

AIDS CONTROL OF SCREW WORM FLIES

When added to the water in bait pans containing fresh meat, Black Leaf 40 aids in the control of screw worm flies. This treatment is supplemental to the sanitary measures advised in the management of livestock in fly infested areas.

To the bait of fresh meat, such as sheep, goat or rabbit meat, add eight teaspoonsful of Black Leaf 40 to two and one-half gallons of water. This treatment is for the purpose of killing maggots. Also, many of the adult flies may drink some of the liquid in the bait pans and be killed by the Black Leaf 40.

Write for our circular describing the preparation of baits and containing an illustration of the “Government cone-type” of fly trap.

Black Leaf 40 is sold by seedsmen, druggists, hardware firms and other dealers.
Ask for factory-sealed containers.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Incorporated

Louisville, Kentucky

Pacific Coast Office - No. 1 South Park, San Francisco, Calif.
T HIS is a story of a great cattleman and trail driver, who built himself up from a ridin’ cowboy to one of the biggest and most successful cattle ranch operators in the country, and he is none other than my old friend Jack C. Kinney of Red Rock, Ariz., with his present headquarters ranch eight miles west, at Sasco.

Jack Kinney, while considered a later day trail driver, made three trips out of Texas with trail herds up the long trail to the great northwest, before Montana claimed him. When Jack was 14 years old he hired out to Henry S. Boice, father of Henry G. Boice, and his brothers Frank and Charley, who owned the Empire and Arivaca cattle ranches in Southern Arizona, with many thousands of cattle packing the “C.C.C.” iron.

The senior Boice drove many herds of cattle up the long trail, and Jack Kinney got his first experience with a Boice herd. After making three trips up the trail, he used to be sent from Montana down to the Platte River to gather stray cattle and throw them in with some trail herd going north. In that way he came to know the X.I.T., the Hashknife, the Turkey Track and the brands and personnel of a heap of other outfits bound for Montana, Wyoming and other northwest points.

After getting into the cattle business on his own, and later adding banking to his operations in Montana, and making a fortune many years ago, he took part in politics and was elected to the Montana legislature. The folks liked him so well that they elected him to the Montana state senate two terms after he had left the state, and located in Arizona on the Mexican border. He returned to serve his sentence, but asked them to stop electing him on account he was a citizen of Arizona. He decided NOT to mix in politics in Arizona, but the voters of Pima County commandeered him, and elected him supervisor of that county, when the county was so badly in the red that nobody would buy their warrants. Jack put the county on a business basis and in less than two years he had the county on a cash basis, with money in the bank to pay as you go. He cut out all non-essentials and let out all favorites, useless political appointees, then he refused to run any more.

When Mr. Kinney came to Arizona from Montana in 1913, he bought the La Osa Cattle & Loan Company from Coberly, and all the Coberly holdings, which included the ranches, La Osa, Buenos Aires, on the border and the Secondina, Pozo Nuevo, and Palo Alto, which ranches covered a heap of Pima County along the Mexican border. These were fine ranches and took care of over 20,000 head of cattle at that time. Later he bought the Las Moras ranch which had been run by Col. W. S. Sturges for many years. Sturges sold the ranch to Roy Glimer of Tipton, Calif. Roy shipped out several thousand head of cattle and sold the ranch to Mr. Kinney. I bought the brand and remnant of cattle and horses. I sold the cattle to Mr. Kinney as they were gathered and I disposed of the horses, about 500 head, in various ways.

Mr. Kinney later changed the name of his company from La Osa Cattle & Loan Co. to La Osa Livestock Co., of which Jack C. Kinney is president and his son, J. L. Kinney, is the general manager. They sold Buenos Aires, La Osa and Secondina to Fred Gill & Sons, along with about 5000 head of cattle that were on the ranges. Fred Gill is the twin brother of Will Gill. The Gills are about the largest cattle operators on the Pacific Coast. They have many ranch and feeding operations in California. Mr. Kinney sold Las Moras ranch to the late Joe Ronstadt and his son, Carlos, now operates the property in connection with the original Ronstadt holdings adjoining. Palo Alto and Pozo Nuevo ranches were sold to the late Gen. L. H. Manning and his son, Howell, operates the property along with the Manning ranches east of La Osa on the Santa Cruz River.

The Kinneys immediately after selling their cattle ranches along the Mexican border, leased the old Arivaca ranch, 40 miles west of Tucson, near Red Rock, for two years from the old Consolidated National Bank, which is now the Valley National Bank. The bank acquired this ranch from Ygnacio Aguirre, who had homesteaded it over 60 years ago. Ygnacio, Jr., and his brother, Epifanio (Pinto) Aguirre, ran the outfit after the old man died. He and his brother, Pedro, made their money freighting in early days from Missouri over the old Santa Fe trail into New Mexico and Arizona.

After running the ranch for two years under lease from the bank Mr. Kinney bought the property from the bank, later purchasing other holdings adjoining around Sasco, which is headquarters for his vast operations, until now he has over 150,000 acres of grazing and farming land. During the operation of the old Silver Bell Mine in the mountains nearby, the company owned a mill site at Sasco, where they operated their smelter and at that time Sasco had

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**JACK KINNEY**
One of Arizona’s Famous Cattle Ranch Operators

By FRANK M. KING

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**ANTHRAX BACTERIN**
(WASHED CULTURE)

For use in the vaccination of cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine against Anthrax. Safe to use, because it contains no living organisms. It is wise to vaccinate against Anthrax, because this dread disease is usually prevalent in your area, which most frequently occurs during the warm months. One dose gives protection, in most cases, against Anthrax, for the duration of the season. However, in many sections re-vaccination is recommended in from 80 to 90 days after original treatment. Globe Anthrax Bacterin is a sterile product, containing no living germs of the disease, and thus cannot cause vaccination outbreaks.

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**GLOBE LABORATORIES**
Los Angeles

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**LONGHORN**
Edited by Frank M. King

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**FORT WORTH, TEXAS**
LOUIS ANGELES · DENVER · KANSAS CITY · LITTLE ROCK · MEMPHIS
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Page 47
about 3000 population. Mr. Kinney bought this mill site, and the town, though the company had moved most of the frame buildings off, but left all the adobe buildings, many of which Mr. Kinney has rehabilitated some of them for use at this, his headquarters ranch, for use of his help. The heavy timbers at the mine and at the smelter, amounting to millions of feet of good lumber was bought with the smelter site, and houses and other improvements on the ranch were made from the lumber saved from the heavy timbers and used along with other valuable material taken from the old smelter.

This Sasco ranch headquarters has a main street and looks more like a small cow town than a ranch headquarters, but not many ranches have so many acres of fine farming land, making this a combination cattle and farming operation. There are plenty of houses for the cowboys and farm help with their families, and there is a splendid country school building on the place for the numerous children, mostly Mexicans.

Jack Kinney, the big boss, has a neat building with office in front, and the rest of the house rooms, kitchen, etc. for housekeeping. His wife and daughter live in the big house in Tucson, but spend week-ends and vacations with Jack at the ranch. His son, Lester, general manager, has a neat bungalow where he and his pretty little wife, Esther, live, with their two daughters, Alice Jane, 14, Gloria, 11, and John C., son, 8. These children are typical ranch kids and all ride like top-hand cowboys. The oldest is a girl, 14, and now stays in Tucson, attending high school, but is on the ranch week-ends and vacations. The other girl, Gloria, and the boys and the Sasco school at the ranch. They all help move cattle and help ship them. Jack, their granddad, банков a heap on them for help.

There are over 6000 acres of fine land subject to intensive cultivation, and everything that will grow in that climate does better than I ever saw it do anywhere else. Corns, such as cotton, grain, alfalfa, corn, barley, oats, fruits and all sorts of vegetables, can't be beat anywhere. At present there are about 2500 acres in cultivation and irrigated by these big pumping units with wells of a never-failing supply of fine, pure water. There are two big 300-hoss-power Diesel Engines that pump 3500 gallons each per minute and also a 100-hoss-power electric motor that pumps 1800 gallons per minute. This supply of water irrigates the 2500 acres of winter and summer crops, mostly vegetable, that are handled by vegetable growers. Some 2000 acres for that purpose. While most of this 2000 acres are planted to vegetables, a little is planted to cotton and grain but the big money crop is vegetables. Some of these 2000 acres are planted to tomatoes and the renters have a small canning plant at Red Rock where the tomatoes are canned and shipped to New York. Thousands of acres have been added to the ranch, which grow to maturity extra early. It is said that one carrot grower grossed over $3000 an acre from his carrot crop last year. He has about ready to harvest, that I saw the middle of May, 2000 acres of them. I also saw Irish potatoes, melons, barley and flax ready to harvest. The soil and climate is such that nearly every conceivable crop can be produced on this rich, deep alluvial soil practically the year round. It has the old-time cowhand bewildered to know what to do with all that the soil will, and does produce.

The cattle range portion of this great ranch has a capacity of 6000 to 7000 head of cattle, but on account of the last two years drouth, Mr. Kinney has had to move off most of his cattle to feed. He is buying cattle in Mexico. He goes into the interior of our sister republic and buys them cheap cattle that he places on several pastures down there where he keeps them till he is ready to import them. On account of the recent Mexican embargo he is not importing many at present and has accumulated about 10,000 head down there. He is not worried, however, on account it costs him very little to hold them. He has leased an island off the coast of Nyrtie that will easily take care of 10,000 head at small cost.

Now, back to his Arizona ranch operations. I haven't mentioned the Kinney cow hosses, which are the best bred and the best trained cow ponies in Arizona or anywhere else that I have been. Mr. Kinney started out with Quarter hoss stallions and had at one time an Arabian. When the Dick Selman band of registered Morgan hosses was dispersed after Mr. Kinney went to Texas and bought 100 head of the registered mares and seven of the registered stallions. He put them on his Sasco range, and has sold the colts as fast as they come at weaning time, all except what he reserved for his own ranch use. However, his favorite is the Quarter hoss and he has one beautiful sorrel sorrel that is hard to beat in any man's state. This little hoss, and he ain't so little when it comes to weight, has everything that I ever saw in a Quarter hoss.

The war has taken nearly all of Mr. Kinney's top cowhands, but he has his old standby Mexican foreman, who has been with Mr. Kinney for 14 years and he knows every foot of the range. He does a good job and keeps up with his work.

Treatment for Lamper's

George Upshaw, member of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, recently reported to the association office in Phoenix that all his horses had "Lampers" and wanted to know what to do about it. Following is the answer he got via the association news letter:

"Lampers is not really a disease; it is a condition of the mouth caused by some local trouble, such as a bad tooth. Pull the tongue out to see if there are any decayed teeth. Don't cut the mouth or 'bleed' as people used to say, for that will do no good. The mouth is already sore. Put horse on soft feed for a while; barley or bran or take nice alfalfa hay and wet it to make soft. Don't let the horse eat course straw or brush. Since you say all your horses have this trouble, it must be from what they have been eating."

'Lid Will Blow Off'

"The lid on inflation will blow off because of the inadequacy of the OPA. This country cannot exist half OPA and half black market." - G. Sherwin Haxton, Vice-president National Canners Association.
Miss Pansy E. Higgins, of Binnie Valley, California, is a ranch girl and is interested in ranch stories. Here is a letter she wrote me giving her views and some information about her father. Here it is.

Quote: "Just finished reading the Longhorn Section of Western Livestock Journal for June and it is sure interesting. Many times my father, John H. Higgins, followed the very same work mentioned by Mr. Evans Coleman in his diary of his cow work in the early Seventies. Among some of the first registered Herefords in Nevada, and everything in the line of cattle work. They delivered to Dumphy & Evans. Cowboys got $35.00 a month. In them days the rode horses that were drove off the open range into Fort Churchill. No blinds, no schutes, no pickup men. It was just you ride or you don't. Twenty dollars was what they got for riding one of those wild ones. No rawhide, or hair ropes, and no fancy cigarettes, not paper, but corn husks for the makin's. No fancy stopping places, your saddle for a place to sleep and tortillas and jerkey for dinner, and the same for supper unless you could find a squaw-man's place. Many times father said they killed a calf, and cooked it over the camp fire. Mr. Coleman's diary is identical to the stories I have heard often before. Keep the cow stories coming, Mr. King. They are good. Respectfully, Miss Pansy E. Higgins."

Old and Foxy

It is likely he was in the drive among the other stock, Till he got a chance to sneak away and hide behind a rock. He had his idea figured out. He'd planned it in advance, And he wasn't slow about it when he saw he had a chance.

He's been playin' tag with cow boys since the day that he was born. Every year that he could dodge 'em meant a wrinkle on his horn. When the round up is a workin' he will watch 'em fer a week. He comes down at night fer water, then goes back up on the peak.

I'll bet there's times that critter sooner squints his eyes and smiles He jest walks around some boulders while they're ridin' miles and miles. He's afraid of men and hosses, he has seen 'em come and go. He stays up in the pinacles and watches things below.

By the time some rider climbs the hill and gets where he was at, He's got plumb off from that mountain and he's half accross the flat. People say old steers git foxy. That is what I have been told. But I reckon that's the only kind that lives to git so old.

Well, he is livin' in the hills long after gentle stock Has been hung up in the packin' house and chopped up on the block. It may be learned or natural, he's a smart one jest the same, And you got to give him credit every time he beats the game.

—Bruce Kiskaddon.
asked about the course of the old contraband trail and I am taking the liberty of printing the answer on account it will interest a heap of them who are interested in early cattle trail history. I wrote of some trail out of Texas into Louisiana in my book, "Longhorn Trail Drivers," but I didn't dig up trail history that runs so far back as this one does. Here is the answer by J. W. Whitaker like he wrote it in Adventure Magazine. Quote: "At an early date before Texas won her independence, possibly in the 20's or early 30's, the settlements in Louisiana opened a market for Texas products and early maps show a 'Contraband Trail' skirting the coast and connecting the Texas and Louisiana areas, indicating trade despite legal restrictions that prevailed. Horses were driven over this trail, though possibly not cattle, for the Spanish and the Indians were lovers of horses and could get all the fresh meat they wanted from the deer, buffalo, antelope, bear, that roamed the country. More than likely the trail came near if not through Lake Charle, for it operated in that section of the country."

"The Old Spanish Trail began at St. Augustine, the oldest city in the U. S., which was the landing place of the Spanish explorers, Menendez, in 1565. H. Cartiln soldiers were accompanied by a following of the Franciscan Fathers, whose devotion and endurance were to be tested in the years before them. The distance covered by these Spaniards, as checked in our modern days was about 2,714 miles which can be traveled now in a week's time but took them years to cover. The Trail went to Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Pensacola, Mobile, Biloxi, New Orleans, Houma, Lafayette, Orange, Lake Charles, Beaumont, Houston, San Antonio, Ft. Stockton, El Paso, Mesilla Park, Douglas, Phoenix, Gila Bend, Yuma, El Centro, and San Diego. These are a few of the towns and cities that have been built on the route."

"The South Texas cattle surplus increased and by the time Texas won her independence in 1836 the Opelousas Trail had come into existence, paralleling the coast and leading from the Texas cattle region to settlements in Louisiana. Usually the drive was from Texas to Opelousas, Alexandria, or Natchitoches on the Red River, then down the river to New Orleans. The South Texas ranges were stocked with Spanish breeds of cattle while the northern and central parts of the state were being stocked with British breeds introduced by settlers from the U. S."

"The Contraband and the Opelousas cattle trails no doubt are the oldest ones from Texas. I have saved clippings from newspapers for many years about the trials and other such information that came to my attention, but I have not seen a book on the subject—there may be such a publication. During Lafitte's rule on Galveston Island the three Bowie brothers were said to have made $65,000 in the slave trade. James Bowie, a native of Georgia, spent his early life in Louisiana. Rezin Bowie invented the knife that bears his name, and presented the first one to James for use in the chase. They were great hunters." Unquote. The clipping was sent to me by S. G. Gardom, but he did not have the date on the clipping.

S. Coke Blake, old cow and hoss man, now 81 years old and he writes that he has not been well for several months. He writes me that he cannot take the Journal any longer, much as he loves it and enjoys the Journal. Here is a paragraph from Mr. Blake's letter. Quote: "You are a wonderful writer, Mr. King. I have a big scrap book partly filled with your writings that I prize very highly. My wife is Cherokee, raised at Locke, of Tucson. "Maybe it's old stuff to others. I have a water trough that has a good many small hairline cracks that leak a lot of water. I took wood ashes from the cook stove and sprinkled a little around the cracks. This was repeated for two or three days and all the small leaks have stopped. Apparently the ashes are sucked into the cracks and thus seal them."

Choice Montana Herefords To Idaho Buyer

Carl P. Lenz of Squirrel, Idaho, recently purchased from Mrs. Sam Lee of Belgrade, Mont., nine choice yearling heifers and nine two-year-olds, all registered Herefords. All are daughters of Domino Grove 43d and out of Anxiety 4th females bred by Lester Thompson and Jess Bradley, Bozeman, Mont. This grand young lot of females are being added to 35 females already owned by Mr. Lenz.
Breeders' Invitational Sale of
300 Polled Herefords
will be held at the ranch
Sept. 27, Santa Ynez, Cal.

We cordially invite all cattlemen and breeders interested in beef cattle improvement to attend our first annual sale at Rancho Pioche, Santa Ynez, Calif. We are holding this sale as a means of acquainting you with our breeding program and in doing our part to further the development of good Polled Hereford cattle in the West. Every animal offered is registered in both the American Hereford Association and the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association. Read the next three pages for details of this, the greatest offering of Improved Polled Herefords ever presented in the West.
243 Foundation Females!

High quality foundation females are being featured in this, our first offering at public auction, because we believe in this way we can be most helpful to those who desire to establish new herds of registered Polled Herefords, or add to their present herds. We have decided to offer part of our foundation herd as a breed promotion effort. They offer genuine values. Every one is registered in the American Hereford Association and the American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association.

These are a portion of the 164 good producing cows bred to our top herd sires that will be offered. These females will produce quick returns as all of them are due to calve during the winter and spring. A study of the sale catalog will show the popular blood lines represented.

49 Open Heifers...

well grown out and offering excellent foundation herd possibilities, will be in top condition for breeding this fall or winter.

30 Weaner Heifer Calves...

have been selected for the sale. You'll like these calves. Every one has a good head, good body and modern type.

46 Bulls from Our Herd!

Rancho Piocha offers 16 yearling bulls, in excellent condition for the coming breeding season, and 30 well-developed weaner bull calves. Included among these bulls are several excellent herd bull prospects, others will appeal particularly to range men because of their good heads, scale and smoothness.

Breeders and range men who want to "breed off the horns" will find an offering of bulls that will do the job and at the same time, improve the quality and weight of calves. As one famous Polled Hereford breeder put it: "They don't need HORNS to be good."

In addition to the 46 bulls of our own breeding, we have extended invitations to Polled Hereford breeders of national reputation to consign a few really top quality herd sire prospects. We do this because of the demand we know exists in the West for more good Polled Herefords. We are happy to extend our cooperation to other Polled Hereford breeders and to assist in making available to Pacific Coast buyers herd sire prospects that will mate well with females purchased in our sale; and as a token of our sincere desire to make this sale a genuine breed promotion event.

Watch for announcements in later issues of this publication for details on consignments from leading out-of-state Polled Hereford breeders.

Greatest Sire of Polled Herefords
In Establishing our herd of "FLYING M" Polled Herefords at Rancho Piocha, we have formulated a program based on a desire to meet requirements of beef cattle breeders in the West. We know the cattlemen want to breed off the horns, we also know that they cannot afford to use Polled bulls unless quality is equal to or better than horned animals available. We knew we had a big job ahead of us. You will agree that a sound start has been made in the right direction. With the purchase of the greatest Polled Hereford sire in America – ADVANCED DOMINO 30th, we have a bull that has never failed to sire a good polled animal and a bull whose get has won in the toughest competition against horned Herefords. We also have one of his best sons that will soon be in service, along with several other outstanding bulls.

We acknowledge with sincere thanks the cooperation received from fellow breeders of both Polled and Horned Herefords, who have permitted us to select from their herds so many outstanding foundation females. In our herd of some 600 head, including 450 females, many are daughters, granddaughters and great granddaughters of these bulls that have made Hereford history: Advance Domino, Choice Domino, Prince Domino, Prince Domino Mischief, Prince Domino N. 21st, Select Domino, WHR Royal Domino 45th, Onward Domino, Choice Domino 65th, and others.

Our Improved Modern Polled Herefords of the Advanced Type have the notable qualities of the Hereford breed—early maturity, good conformation and easy-keeping qualities that will appeal to the breeder and the commercial range cattleman.

We cordially invite you to be with us at our first annual auction sale, Sept. 27, 1943.

Please address correspondence and catalog requests to:

DR. CHAS. L. COLEMAN, Gen. Mgr.
Rancho Piocha, Santa Ynez, Calif.

L. B. & K. W. MANNING, Owners

EARL G. RYAN, Cattle Supt.

FRED REPPERT, Decatur, Ind., Auctioneer

BOB TEALE represents Western Livestock Journal

B. O. GAMMON, Secretary, American Polled Hereford Breeders Association, will represent the Association at the sale.

Improved Polled Herefords for Modern Beef Production
Bradley Quinn, the "B" in CBQ Ranch, Fresno, handled a shipment of two Hereford bulls purchased for shipment to Lloyd Dillingham for his herd in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Dillingham is getting two choice CBQ Ranch bulls which were selected by Paul Gantt of the Hawaiian Islands who represented Mr. Dillingham. CBQ Ranch has enjoyed a broad demand from breeders in the western states and this trip to the Hawaiian Islands indicates how the fame of the herd is spreading. The bulls were taken to San Francisco late in June by Bradley Quinn and were then moved by boat to the Hawaiian Islands.

Albert Mehlihorn, Halfway, Ore., reports the sale of Perfect Domino by the champion Double Domino, and out of Bonnie Fairfax 1st, to J. Fred McClain, Joseph, Ore., to head his small but select herd of registered Hereford cows.

W. L. Bergstrom, secretary of the California Hereford Association, may well be proud of the records that have been made by animals he bred and developed at the famous Baldwin Ranch at Pleasanton. Despite the fact that the herd was dispersed nearly seven years ago, the Baldwin name and fame endures. For example, the second highest price ever paid at the big Calgary sale in Canada was scored on a descendant of the Baldwin herd sire, Beau Blanchard 155th. At the 1943 Calgary sale, Baldwin Stanway LRD 58th brought $2550. He was sired by W. J. Edgar, Innisfall, Alberta, to H. Hunt and W. & R. Hunt, Endiang, Alberta. The Hunts used a son of Beau Baldwin 30th to excellent advantage. There are few registered Hereford herds in the West which have exerted greater influence in improved beef production than the famous Baldwin Ranch herd which had two grand champions at the Kansas City American Royal.

Albert Mendel and his two sons have printed, in their own shop on the Circle M Ranch, a unique and attractive booklet giving complete information about the registered Herefords and ranch at Victorville, Calif. The attractive cover is from a photograph taken at the ranch, showing the "Circle M" through a window design. A map of the area around Victorville, showing just how to reach Circle M Ranch, appears on one of the first pages. Then follows a description of the country in which Circle M Herefords are raised, a brief history of the ranch and herd, a discussion of the breeding program, then comes extended four-generation pedigrees of each animal in the breeding herd, including sale animals. A copy of the catalog is given each visitor at the ranch so that each animal on the place may be identified by horn brand and the extended pedigrees will be found in the booklet. The catalog will be a definite help to anyone interested in purchasing Herefords.

Patronize WLJ Advertisers!
Announcing

...a bull merger of prime importance to the development of better Polled Herefords here in the West.

Yakima Polled Hereford Ranch Acquires 2/3 Interest in Nordby’s Advance 13th

We are pleased that the outstanding young bull bred by us, Nordby’s Advance 13th, 340667-166103, will now share in the development of modern type Polled Herefords both at our Lewiston Polled Hereford Ranch and at the up-and-coming Yakima Polled Hereford Ranch, at Yakima, Wash. Roy F. Schroder and Ralph Miller, co-owners of the Yakima ranch, have purchased a two-thirds interest in this promising young sire for $2000. Future calves on both ranches will bear the stamp of his great Polled Hereford heritage.

Herman Nordby
Lewiston, Idaho

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

Sam Bass
by Wayne Gard
Price $2.50
Book Department
Western Livestock Journal

quality wins!

Combine show winnings with uniform high quality throughout your herd, and you have something! You don’t have to show cattle, in the show ring, to win with WHR blood. It “pays off” every day in herd improvement.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch
Cheyenne

be sent free of charge to anyone requesting it. It is a complete catalog of a breeding herd and will be valued by anyone receiving it.

T. L. “Ted” Harper made a notable addition to his registered Hereford herd at Sunland Ranch, Clovis, Calif., when he acquired the entire WHR-bred herd owned by Capt. John S. Young. The herd consisted of 22 head, all of straight WHR breeding, consisting of seven cows, six yearling heifers, seven bull and heifer calves and the herd sire, WHR Ruling Star 30th. Capt. Young found it impossible to carry on the herd during the war and sold his ranch near Palmdale and then had to dispose of his cattle. He expects to re-enter the cattle business as a registered breeder after the war has been won.

Mr. Harper was so impressed with the uniformly good quality of the seven cows and two calf crops that he quickly made a cash deal for the entire herd which he declared was the most outstanding herd of less than 50 cattle he has seen in the entire United States. Capt. Young retained one yearling bull by WHR Dynamic Aster, a herd sire Bob Lazeau of WHR has refused $15,000 for, and son of WHR Tommy Domino, formerly called WHR Tommy Domino 18th.

The herd purchased for Sunland Ranch includes the herd bull WHR Ruling Star 30th, a grandson on both sides of the Register of Merit sires Star Domino 6th and Double Domino 5th. He is a half brother to WHR Ruling Star 43d, sold in the WHR 1942 auction at the sale top of $7500 to Walton W. Thorp, Britton, South Dakota.

The cows, all three and four years old, were bought as bred heifers at Wyoming Hereford Ranch, and include: WHR Crystal 8th by WHR Seth Domino 3d and out of a granddaughter of Prince Domino C; WHR Crystal 16th by WHR Seth Domino 3d and out of a daughter of WHR Royal Domino 51st; WHR Camille 3d by WHR Royal Domino 65th and out of a daughter of Prince Domino 141st; WHR Queen Eleanor 17th by WHR Princeps Again and out of a daughter of Abel Domino; WHR Ruby Gem 23d by WHR Flashy Domino 3d and out of a daughter of Domino Lad 361st; WHR Molly Pitcher 22d by WHR Star Domino 29th and out of a daughter of Prince Domino 259th; WHR Emily 2d by WHR Worthy Domino 18th and out of a daughter of Prince Domino 230th.

The six yearling heifers are simply outstanding and carry Register of Merit breeding in their pedigrees. They were sired by WHR Brilliant Aster 2d, WHR Brilliant Aster 1st, WHR Jupiter Domino 118th, WHR Dynamic Aster, WHR Constellation.

Dale Carithers, manager of the Mission Hereford Ranch, Mission San Jose, Calif., has reason to feel elated over the reception accorded calves resulting from the mating of his two famous herd sires, Domino Prince and WHR Triumph Domino 8th. His most recent sale is to Will Ross, manager of Bar-Dee-Bar Ranch at Granby, Colo. Mr. Ross, widely known as a Hereford judge and former years manager of Shorthorn establishments in California, selected a bull calf which was only six weeks old last February, but has only recently taken delivery at the highest price ever paid at Mission Hereford Ranch, a price

Page 56
which runs well into the four-figure mark. The calf going to Colorado is Royal Triumph 33d, a son of WHR Triumph Domino 6th and out of a Domino Prince dam, a cross which is making history. He is a full brother to WHR Royal Triumph, the bull sold to Wyoming Hereford Ranch in 1939 and which has been shown with such success by WHR and at present is one of the leading WHR herd sires. The calf selected by Will Ross was declared by Bob Lazear, manager of WHR, as even better than his own, and Alex McDonald of the University of California at Davis declared the calf the best he ever saw out of the plenty of good ones at Mission Hereford Ranch.

T. L. "Ted" Harper also selected two bull calves at Mission Hereford Ranch, both by WHR Triumph Domino 6th and out of Domino Prince dams, for his famous Sunland Ranch herd at Clovis. These calves are named Royal Triumph 69th and Royal Triumph 34th.

Recent private sales of Kings River Herefords from the ranch at Sanger, Calif., total 46 head. Fifteen females with calves at side have gone to C. S. Merriman of Fresno, for his ranch at Auberry, where both summer and winter feed conditions are good. John W. Frunty, insurance broker of Fresno, selected 11 bulls for his commercial herd.

Three Mariposa County ranchmen have collectively taken 16 bulls. These went to Trabucco & Trabucco of Bear Valley, Horace Meyer of Merced Falls, and Reg. Cabezut of Bear Valley. O. Brower got two bulls for his Deerhorn ranch at Eugene, Ore. Individual bulls have been selected by Domino Bidegaray of Fresno and O. Giorgetti of Sanger.

Sergeant Edward P. Dittenbir, who was in the employ of the Kings River Hereford Ranch from the time it was established until he entered the Army, was reported killed in action at Attu. For meritorious conduct in battle he was posthumously awarded the Cross of the Purple Heart.

Lt. Wm. H. Collins of the U. S. Navy has risen rapidly to positions of responsibility. He is now attached to the staff of the 13th Naval District at Seattle and is in charge of activities at Mt. Vernon, Wash.

Gypsum Board Is Aid in Farm Construction

Another type of building material which is aiding farmers in the construction of needed buildings in these days when lumber and labor are difficult to obtain is the gypsum rock building board.

Coming in panel form, all ready to put up, the center of the gypsum board is made of processed rock. The covering material makes it immediately ready for use as walls, roof decks or shelters. The boards are fireproof and one side is finished in a neutral color for inside use.

Wartime use of this material may lead to advances in farm building, as the farmer is able to do his own construction with the saving in time and money.

July 15, 1943
**LIVESTOCK MARKETS**

(Continued from Page 42)

$13.50 to $15, common grades on down to $12 and under.

The comparatively few loads of good, well-covered cows are selling at $12.50 to $13.50, common and medium grades mainly at $10.50 to $12, and canners and cutters at $7.25 to $10 a cwt. Fleshy dairy cows are in better demand and prices are running mainly around $10 to $11.50, some fleshy Holsteins up to $12 a cwt.

The majority of bulls are selling at $11 to $12.50, occasional sales of meaty young bulls up to $12.65 and better with common, thin bulls on down to $10 and under.

**Veal Demand Changes**

Due to the combination of Federal grading and OPA grade ceiling prices, the complexion of the calf market has changed materially. For many years, light vealers have enjoyed top prices on the Los Angeles market but under Federal grading, many of these vealers weighing 150 lbs, or less are grading a calf and utility. Actually, these light calves do not carry much if any covering. Vealers weighing 200 to 400 lbs. will grade out and are now selling at the top of the market, whereas in the past, a 400-lb. calf would usually sell at a $2 discount from a choice light vealer.

Light calves are sharply lower than a month ago and heavy calves are about steady. Most of the good and choice 150 to 400-lb. vealers are now selling within a narrow range of $15 to $15.50, with $15.50 about the top. Light, unfinished vealers which formerly sold near the top of the market are now selling on down to $12 and under, with some culls down to $10 a cwt. Slaughter calves of all weights are making $13.50 to $15.

A glance at middle western markets shows that cattle receipts are running sharply less than a year ago and prices have made some recovery from June declines. Choice fed steers are selling at Chicago up to $16.50 and $17.10, bulk of fed steers $14.75 to $16.25 (prices far out of line with OPA ceiling prices on wholesale beef); good cows $13.50 to $14.50, with $14.50 a month ago and $15.60 a year ago.

Demand for hogs has continued active on the Los Angeles market and packers are reporting generally satisfactory returns on pork and pork products. Bulk of good and choice 190 to 265-lb. hogs the second week in July brought $14.50 to $14.75, with $14.50 to $14.75, good and choice sows $12.75 to $13.15.

Stocker and feeder cattle. Actually, these light vealers which formerly sold near the top of the market are now selling on down to $12 and under, with some culls down to $10 a cwt. Slaughter calves of all weights are making $13.50 to $15.

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**The Hog Market**

Hog receipts are running sharply larger than a year ago and reports from slaughter establishments show substantial gains over a year ago. Prices have worked lower again this month, with the top on July 8 at $14.85, comparing with $13.60 a month ago and $15.65 a year ago.

Demand for hogs has continued active on the Los Angeles market and packers are reporting generally satisfactory returns on pork and pork products. Bulk of good and choice 190 to 265-lb. hogs the second week in July brought $14.50 to $14.75, with $270 to 385-lb. hogs at $14 to $14.40, good and choice sows $12.75 to $13.15.

**Comparative Stock Prices**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Week Ending July 10, 1943</th>
<th>Week Ending June 8, 1943</th>
<th>Week Ending July 10, 1942</th>
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<tr>
<td>Top Steers</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
<td>$16.25</td>
<td>$13.30</td>
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<td>Bulk Native Steers</td>
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<td>$13.50-15.50</td>
<td>$11.50-13.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top Heifers</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Cows</td>
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<td>9.75-12.00</td>
<td>9.25-10.25</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12.75</td>
<td>11.00-12.00</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>14.50-16.00</td>
<td>12.50-15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulk Vealers</td>
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<td>15.65</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Top Lambs</td>
<td>15.50</td>
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Frost Bros. of Poway Valley

Eventually, the 534 acres of Pleasant Fields Farm, in San Diego County's Poway Valley will be almost entirely in pasture and hay crops.

This year, there's a lot of corn and some other vegetable crops being grown on the Pleasant Fields. There's a good reason for these row crops, explains Maynard Frost. The soil is light and sandy. It needs humus which plowed under cover crops and corn stalks will help give it.

When the Frost brothers, Marshall and Maynard, with their sister, Mrs. William Roden and her family, moved onto Pleasant Fields, in March of 1942, they had decided to go into the swine business, both as producers of commercial porkers and breeders of purebred Berkshires. When the question of humus for the soil arose, they branched into another livestock undertaking — dairy cattle.

"Our need for the manure was our main reason for getting the cows," says Maynard Frost.

When the Frosts bought their foundation stock for their Berkshire herd, they got good ones, taking their stock about equally from the Worthington Ranch herd of Arthur Lee, at Bakersfield, Calif., and the Hacienda Berkshire herd of A. H. Simons, of Chino, Calif. And when the need arose for some dairy stock, they didn't just buy cows. Going on the principle that it takes no more to feed a good one, they concentrated on purebred Jerseys. Some top heifers they secured from the Orange Blossom herd at Ontario, Calif., while the rest of their present 38-cow herd came from T. R. Knowles, of Modesto, Calif., including 10 outstanding heifers sired by the Canadian bull Brampton Checkmate, by Checkmate of Oaklands and out of a 672-lb. fat daughter of Valent of Oaklands. Their dams have a 579.2-lb. fat average.

You won't visit with the Frosts very long before discovering that they are mighty practical people. Their farm home, arranged with an eye toward comfortable living rather than expensive accommodations, demonstrates that. And out on the farm, that ability to find the practical solution to their livestock needs is further demonstrated in the pens and buildings.

An outstanding example is their farrowing house — long and roofed over in the center, with the pens on either side extending out beyond the eaves. There are 50 pens in the big building. It is entirely concrete floored, with an alleyway down the center into which all pens open. Into this alleyway the hogs from the adjoining feedlot can come to seek shade in the heat of the day.

Every pen in the big house has an electric brooder built into a corner. A Part of the Berkshire herd at Frost Bros' Pleasant Fields farm in Poway Valley, Calif. In the background is a portion of the 50- pen modern farrowing house which the Frost Bros. recently built.

This is mainly about hogs, but the Jerseys, incidentally, are doing all right too. The herd sire is a six-months calf from Orange Blossom, which the Frosts are bringing along to become the future head of their herd. He is sired by Pride's Noble Emperor, an "Excellent," Gold and Silver Medal sire whose 11 daughters average 707.35 lbs. fat (m.e.). The calf is out of one of the foundation cows at Orange Blossom — Eva's Design Rosebud, with "Very Good" classification and an m.e. record as a two-year-old of 889 lbs. fat. At present, they are using Pinnacle Dom, a son of the imported Domino of Oaklands, borrowed from Orange Blossom to breed a few heifers.

Right now, the Frosts are only milking five cows, so marketing their milk is no problem. Eventually, they want a sizable herd of Jerseys and they're planning a post-war dairy building program. They intend to fashion their milking barn after that of Orange Blossom Jerseys, only they'll make theirs a smaller edition, with just 20 stanchions. Meanwhile, they're investigating milking parlors and may change their plans if they decide the milking-parlor system is better adapted to their needs.

Irrigation is a big problem in San Diego County, and the Frosts are working on a solution. Water is always available in large concrete cups in the outer corners of each pen. A gutter down the center of the pens, running lengthwise of the building, drains away water when the pens are washed out.

The Frost brothers may have gotten into the hog business just yesterday, as time goes in the livestock business, but today they're showing real results for their first year. This year they are farrowing 70 sows and 104 gilts. Gilts of their own raising have saved an average of 7½ pigs per litter, which has certainly been encouraging. Every pig is being inoculated for cholera. All gilts with good Berkshire conformation are being registered, for they are all out of outstanding registered sires. Late in June the Frosts received their first batch of registration applications from the American Berkshire Association and planned to register between 130 to 140 gilts as their first step into the purebred business.

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$1000 Litter

Produced by a Spotted Poland China in Willis Hansen Herd

ROMANTIC MISS, a Spotted Poland China brood sow in the herd of Willis E. Hansen, of Davis, Calif., produced a litter in March of last year which has sold for close to $1000, Mr. Hansen reports. Her litter included the top selling bred gilt among Spots at the February All-Breed swine sale in Los Angeles, bringing $255, and an equally good gilt retained in the Hansen herd. Every pig in the litter went into use as breeding stock. Another gilt in the Hansen herd is Our Fashion Miss. She raised 10 out of 12 pigs farrowed. Four of the six gilts in the litter were outstanding and were retained in the herd. All four of the boar pigs went out to head breeding herds.

Such are typical records of the “Spots” at the Hansen farm. The herd sire battery is composed of old California Conquest and a trio of Hansen breeding. These home-bred boars are Royal Fashion, a son of Fashion Miss; Fashion High Style, a grandson; and a newly selected junior sire of Firefly breeding on the dam’s side and Conquest breeding on the sire’s side. Characteristics of all these families have been carefully watched on the Hansen farm for a long time and the selection of these boars is calculated to be the best guarantee of continued improvement in the herd.

That buyers appreciate the job Mr. Hansen is doing in breeding up ever better Spotted Poland Chinas is seen in the purchases which have been made. Gilt buyers during the past spring have included the FFA chapters at Galt and Esparto high schools; R. K. Malcom, of Liberty Farms, Rio Vista; William Moody, Covelos; Norman Robson, Galt; Roy Boone, Orland; G. Bianchi, Sacramento; Ira Anthony, Porterville; Cloverly Ranch, Newcastle, and Mrs. Leo White, Sacramento.

Others who have come to get boars included R. Carminatti, Paso Robles; Ethel Barnes, Covelos; F. R. Anderson, Merced; J. L. Hull, Orland; Howard Sommer, Lovelock, Nev.; L. V. Hallerman, Merced; Henry Pura, Gonzales; and Howard Pepe, Winters.

An Ohio farmers’ cooperative has purchased a Louisiana oil refinery for production of its own gasoline and related products.
Top Quality
From All Breeds
in the
California Swine Sale at Los Angeles
Union Stock Yards Pavilion, Friday, August 21st
Day Following Southern California Berkshire Sale at Chino

Hampshires!
Spotted Polands!
Durocs!

71 Bred Gilts and Young Boars

Pork production in California has undergone a tremendous growth of late in an effort on the part of many growers to produce badly needed meat supplies. This situation has been reflected in a strong demand for the highest quality breeding stock. The California Swine Breeders’ Association has exerted its leadership in sound promotion through the series of All-Breed sales at Los Angeles, functioning without favor to any breed and furthering the interest of buyers through the offering of unquestioned breeding values. The forthcoming event, third in the series, represents the major effort of our organization to date in behalf of the swine industry of the state. Watch for further announcements. Plan to attend. For further information and catalogs, write: Rolla L. Bishop, Sale Committee Chairman, Porterville, Calif.
quality alfalfa meal to the limit. Paste-
ture will save 15 to 20% of the grain
and half the protein concentrate. Al-
falfa meal for hogs which can't be on
pasture, in amounts up to 10% for fat-
tening hogs and 25% for brood sows,
 saves grain and increases thrift.

4. Use protein feeds to best advantage.
Very young pigs need protein, especial-
ly protein of animal origin, most. Feed
most and best protein feed to sows suck-
ing pigs, to baby pigs in the creep and
to pigs under 75 lbs. in weight rather
than to older, larger hogs. Stretch sup-
plies of skim milk, meat meal or fish
meal by feeding three to ten parts of
vegetable protein to each part of ani-
mal protein. Increased supplies of pro-
tein feed may be uncovered by a tough-
ter and feeding of unneeded horses,
and by feeding dead livestock and garbage
with proper cautions to avoid disease.

5. Avoid death loss and poor thrift.
Electric pig brooders save many pigs,
other approved equipment and manage-
ment practices will be helpful. Lice and
mange can be controlled. Bruising, cli-
ping and death in shipping will be re-
duced by better care. A pig which dies
at birth represents 140 lbs. of feed wast-
ed. A weaned pig has consumed 260
lbs. of feed. U. S. D. A. figures show
14.3% of the total feed goes to hogs
which never reach market.

Even the nation most wealthy in nat-
ural resources must be frugal in time of
war. Careless livestock production can
not be supported by the feed growing
capacity of our country. Outstanding
hog producers have learned, over a pe-
riod of years, the methods which
produce the most pork from the least feed
so that others may profit by this expe-
rience.

** Former Washington State Boy
Manages Comedian’s Farm

Chester A. Steen, graduate of Wash-
ington State College in the spring of
1939, is reported to have one of the most
interesting livestock jobs in the coun-
try. Mr. Steen is manager for the 600-
acre dairy and poultry farm of Harold
O. Johnson, of the comedy team of Olson
and Johnson. The place is located on
the Hudson River, near Carmel, N. Y.

Elkhorn Hampshire
in the All-Breed Sale,
Los Angeles, August 21

Two junior yearling gilt by Vic-
tory Roller and in pig to Elkhorn
Steam Roller; also, a boar pig by
the same sire and out of a Vic-
tory Roller dam. See them!

After visiting a number of prom-
inent herds in the Midwest, I’m
very proud of my own herd boars
Elkhorn Steam Roller and Pacific
Time.

Will hold a joint sale with Ed.
Schoenover of Los Angeles on
October 9.

GEO. D. LANCASTER
ROUTE 3, BOX 122, TULARE, CALIFORNIA

Newcomers in the registered Berkshire business are the George Lack of Valley Center,
Calif. Here Mrs. Lack poses alongside the new 16-pen farrowing house recently com-
pleted. It is a fully equipped unit, with electrical pig brooders, concrete floors and a
system of pen gates to facilitate handling sows and litter with a minimum of labor.
The Lacks acquired their 300-acre ranch last November and have made rapid progress
in developing it along their needs. They now have a herd of 100 registered Herbs.

Western Livestock Journal
California Swine Sale

Third All-Breed Event to be Held at Los Angeles on August 21

It was in August, 1942, that the California Swine Breeders' Association staged its first All-Breed sale at the Union Stock Yards in Los Angeles. Immediate results were not particularly startling, but this initial attempt to steer the breeds along a sound course of promotion did point the way to more effective direction. Appreciative prices were established for good types. Management practices were designed to do a better job in the return sale in February of this year. There the entries were much better received, because interest in swine was more pronounced and the breeders gave the audience more of the kind of breeding hogs they wanted—gilts of good brood type giving ample evidence of being in pig and young boars of herd calibre. Even so, many of the breeders conceded that they did not put their best foot forward because the decision to hold the sale caught them very low in top quality due to the strong demand.

However, before disbanding in February the breeders set their next sale date—the one approaching on August 21, in the same Stock Yards Pavilion in Los Angeles, and began immediately to select entries and to breed gilts with a view to giving the buyers the greatest possible measure of values. The result is that many breeders deliberately set about to provide hogs worthy of topping their divisions. Collectively it means the best lot of hogs offered in the entire series from any angle.

Elsewhere in this issue the Association makes its own announcement, together with a list of the consignors and the breeds they will present. A breakdown of this data covering 71 head (48 gilts and 23 young boars) stands as follows:

By Breeds

Poland-Chinas—12 gilts and eight boars from nine consignors.
Duroc-Jerseys—Seven gilts and five boars from seven consignors.
Hampshires—Nine gilts and four boars from six consignors.
Chester-Whites—Four gilts and three boars from three consignors.
Berkshires—Seven gilts and one boar from four consignors.
Spotted Poland-Chinas—Nine gilts and two boars from five consignors.

The count of 25 consignors registers an advance over previous sales and includes many new men, selling in this sale for the first time, some of them entering hogs resulting directly from purchases made in the previous sales or from men encouraged to enter the business because of the stimulus received from the preceding All-Breed auctions. Nothing could more fully justify the activity of the association than this one fine development. The two men who

Royal Purple Blood

Blended with Golden Glory and Ben Features Many Consignments to The All-Breed Sale, Los Angeles, Aug. 21

From Kinsel & Son—a Royal Purple boar pig and a Ben gilt bred to Golden Glory 12th.
From Frank Morgan—a boar pig by Ben and out of a dam that is a grand-daughter of Golden Glory.
From C. S. Mead—a Royal Purple boar pig out of an Eastern sow, Forest Queen by Chivalry.
From Clarence Gibson—two gilts, one in pig to a son of Golden Glory and the other to a son of Golden Glory Jr.

Our own consignment from Monache—a characteristic Royal Purple boar pig and two daughters of Ben in pig to Royal Purple. All three are out of Golden Glory dams. The accompanying illustration shows one of the sale gilts by Ben, picture taken late in June.

One of the Monache gilts listed

Rolla L. Bishop
Porterville • California
Breeder of Registered Poland-Chinas

CRINKLAW POLANDS
IN THE ALL-BREED SALE AT LOS ANGELES SATURDAY, AUGUST 21

TWO DAUGHTERS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD, he by Pure Gold, the sire of Goldenrod. (Left) Out of the second prize senior gilt at 1940 California State Fair. (Right) Out of a Livingston-bred sow. BOTH IN PIG TO LIVINGSTON'S GOLDEN FLASH, son of Golden Gift and an Eastern Goldenrod dam. This is regarded the best herd sire prospect of his age ever to leave the Livingston Ranch. ALSO SELLING A BOAR PIG by California Gold and out of one of the best brood sows in the herd.

Wm. D. (Bill) CRINKLAW • King City, California
have assumed the greatest responsibility in staging the sale are Clarence Dudley of Chino as president and Rolla Bishop of Porterville, chairman of the sale committee. They are acting impartially in the broad interest of all breeds, and are performing an invaluable service to every owner of purebreds and every grower of commercial hogs in the state.

Frank Morgan Enters

Perhaps the most colorful among the consignors is Frank Morgan of stage and radio fame. Mr. Morgan sat through the February sale, and there became inoculated with a desire to produce pork on his Southern California ranch. He purchased his boar from Bishop Farms, and is making his first appearance with a boar pig by Ben, the Longacre sire, resulting from a litter from a Golden Glory-bred sow.

Thurston Kinsel Is Back

4-H Clubber Thurston Kinsel bought some of the Monache plums in the first All-Breed sale. That he started well is indicated by the fact that he was one of the top sellers in the February sale. Now, as the junior member of the Kinsel & Son firm, he is coming back in August and his presence will be felt in a very pronounced way, for Thurston has his objective set, that of topping the sale, at least the Poland-China gilt division. If nothing happens to his Fremont Sue, the least which can be said of her is that she will be high among the contenders.

Mead in First Appearance

Another man who started with Pol­lards in the Porterville section is C. S. Meade of Pasadena. Mr. Mead needs his gilts, but is listing a boar pig that should find some interested contenders on the basis that he represents new blood, being by Royal Purple and out of a Chivalry sow.

Bill Crinklaw Coming

It was at the Treasure Island sale in 1939 that Bill Crinklaw commanded attention as the purchaser of the sale top—a Poland-China boar. Since then he has finished his FFA work, attended the Iowa State College, all the time buying better hogs whenever or wherever he found them. Making brief his participa­tion in this sale as his initial sale ring, he lists two splendid gilts and a boar pig. Both of them in pig to a grand young boar he purchased from Livingston Ranch, a son of Golden Gift out of a Goldenrod dam. This makes their litters line-bred Goldenrod, which is an identical program on which young Crink­law is working.

A. D. Gloves Carrying On

While Pete Gloves is fighting Japs in the Pacific, the senior member is doing a good job with the Pollands, topping the Los Angeles market every time he ships hogs. In fact, at the All-Breed sale with two selected gilts by Devil Diver and the top boar pig from the spring crop, a son of B & G’s Defender.

Bishop’s Royal Purples

This new eastern ear, Royal Purple, is the feature of the Monache consign­ment, as well as identified with other lots in the sale. The Monache trip is made up of a Royal Purple boar pig and two Ben gilts bred to Royal Purple. All three are from Golden Glory dams.

Hampshires from Adobe

When the February sale was over and the Adobe gilts had been well received, Mr. McAbee served notice that entries bred and fitted by Arch Bassett would prove even more troublesome in the Hampshire division next time. Arch will be on hand with a pair by Silver Craftsman, both in pig to Roger Perfection, fast gaining a reputation as one among the leading boars in California.

Lancaster and Schoenauner

George Lancaster and Ed. Schoenauner are planning a Hamp-Chester sale in October, meantime the All-Breed sale is being handled by Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Schoenauner, and Mr. Fleetwood. George Lancaster sold two very attractive Hamp gilts last February. His pair this year will average with them and that means GOOD. His breed­er is identifying himself with the progressive element, as he took time off to attend the Type Conference at Peoria. Schoenauner is sending both Chester and Hampshires, three of each breed. The Chester gilts are by Tulare’s King and a show boar he is. They are bred to Tulare Chief, while the Hamp­shires carry the service of True Beacon, his eastern son of Stepping On.

McAbee’s Barks and Duros

Remember when Leland McAbee topped the February sale, buying the Simons Berkshire gilt, Hacienda Marela 4th at $310? He was in pig to Lynnwood Eventuation Pride. A boar from that litter sells, as well as two bred gilts by Hacienda Pride.

In Duros, Mr. McAbee bought an eastern gilt in pig to Superba Cherry King, the All-American Junior Yearling in 1942, that sold for $1400. There will be a boar from that litter as well as two mighty attractive gilts in pig to his Iowa boar, Lowset 3d.

Spots from Eiland

There will be a new face in the Spotted Poland-China section—H. L. Eiland of Chowchilla—consigning a pair of gilts which represent his breeding program, in that they are sired by Tally, a Hansen boar; their dams are by Pacific Conquest, champion at the National Swine Show on Treasure Island, and bred to War Baby. Iowa boar by Packer’s Model and out of a dam by Diamond Goods, a combined show and breeding boar.

For Your Approval

Our Top Entry in the All-Breed Sale at Los Angeles

August 21st

Fremont Sue, sired by Ben and out of Monache Adelaide, as good sow as we own. Due Aug. 28 to Golden Glory 12th. A free-walker and easy-keeper. Also, selling a Livingston Gilt by Grand Knight, due Sept. 16 to “The 12th”, and a boar pig by Royal Purple and out of an Aristocrat dam from Monache.

C. H. KINSEL & SON

RFD 1, BOX 362
LINDSEY, CALIFORNIA
ARTHUR LEE
Owner of the Worthington Ranch, Bakersfield, Calif., and breeder of registered Berkshire hogs, who died June 7. A progressive and successful business man in Los Angeles for many years, he was held in high esteem by farmers and stockmen and especially the 4-H and FFA boys whom he befriended in Kern county.

Lee Berkshires to Continue
Death of Arthur Lee, recorded in this publication recently, occurred in New York City June 7. In company with Mrs. Lee, he was on a two-week trip to visit their son, Lt. Hampton Lee, USNR, at the Charleston Navy Yard. On the return trip he suffered another heart attack, from which he had been ailing for two or three years, and the end came suddenly. Burial was in Los Angeles June 15.

Mr. Lee was known to readers of this Journal as owner of Worthington Ranch, one of the most highly improved properties in Kern County, Calif., which had been under his operation for some 10 years. On it he established the Worthington herd of registered Berkshires, and through his interest in hogs he became one of the county's strongest supporters of the Future Farmer movement, seeing to it that good project animals got into the hands of deserving boys and always joined them in showing at Kern County Livestock Show in Bakersfield.

Within the past year some 600 acres of the Lee property were leased to the Emergency Rubber Project for Guayule production and the hogs moved to another section of the ranch where the sons, Worthington and Hampton, own some 400 acres, used in growing cotton and alfalfa, plus barley and milo sufficient to maintain the purebreds and operate a fattening lot.

The herd of Berkshires will be continued according to his plan, under management of the son Worthington, who lives on the property. Thus, the loss of Mr. Lee as a factor for good in the livestock industry, will be mitigated through the continuance of the breeding enterprise.

It is stated that soldiers and sailors eat 50% more potatoes since induction than they ever did before.

July 15, 1943

Roger Perfection

Chief Herd Sire

Four daughters of Silver Craftsman in Pig to Roger Perfection

Adobe Hampshire Uniformity

In the All-Breed Sale, Los Angeles, Aug. 21
We are listing the above gilts in first and third positions. The second and fourth can be purchased privately at the ranch.

All daughters of one sire—Silver Craftsman, a grandson of Emancipator—one of our most uniform sires. All are bred for September farrow to Roger Perfection, our great young boar from the East that combines Century Hi Roller and Echo Perfection. We wish every prospective buyer of these gilts could see the young “Roger Perfections” at the ranch. They are easily superior to anything we have yet produced. The type is right and they are well marked, growthy pigs.

Chas. Floto Manager
Adobe Ranch, Madera, Calif.

Private Sales Continue Good
In addition to 36 bred gilts shipped to Honolulu, other sales have been made from San Diego to Siskiyou Counties in California. A trio recently went to Dr. R. M. Van Wert of San Diego; a boar to Y. B. Ward of Horse Creek; a gilt to Glen Thomas of Orange; two bred gilts to A. Carsen Conner of Livermore, and a boar to Ernest Gill of Madera.

More Like Them For Sale
These include some “Little Roger Perfections” from our spring litters. We also offer some off-marked bred gilts for commercial hogmen at a very reasonable figure.

Chas. Floto
Manager
Adobe Ranch, Madera, Calif.

Tudor Hampshires Feature Production
NINE YEARS of selection for large litters, rapid growth and top quality pork! That's been our program and one of our fine old registered sows, affectionately called “Granny” illustrates the kind of stock we have developed. Since 1936 she has raised an average of 20 pigs a year and recently weaned a fine litter of 11. That's proven, long time production. She's not as young as she used to be, but you will look a long time to find her equal in top HAMPSHIRE type. One of her boar pigs will make you a splendid herd sire. Several are still available. Orders accepted for bred gilts for July-September delivery as long as they last.

TUDOR ORCHARDS, INC., Box 868, Sacramento (4), Calif.
Record Pig Crop in 1943

Back in 1935, official reports on the pig crop stated that the total for both spring and fall litters amounted to 58,144,000 pigs. Department of Agriculture experts, seeing a growing need for more pork even then, were wondering if there weren't some way to stimulate production. In the meantime, the farmers of an assured market price steadily raised pork production, until in 1942, the total of both spring and fall litters broke all records, with a total pig crop of 104,687,000.

Would 1943 equal this total? The U. S. Division of Agricultural Statistics has issued a report on the spring pig crop which indicates that thus far in 1943 it exceeded the spring crop of 1942 by over a million head, while estimates for this year's fall pig crop, made on the time-tried basis of farmers' reports, indicate a pig yield of 53 million head, almost a million more than the 1942 fall crop. If these estimates are approximately verified, we shall have a 1943 pig crop of 127 million!

There are always slips 'twixt sow and pig, but we can make a liberal mark-off for error, disease and accidents, and still have more pigs than ever before in history.

All Sections Show Gains

A study of the figures on the spring crop of 1942 and of the present year shows that the increase is not a sectional affair. In every one of the United States, with one exception, Rhode Island, the spring crop for 1943 beat the spring crop of 1942.

Greatest of all is Iowa, with over 15 million spring pigs, followed by Illinois 6½ million, and Minnesota, about 6-1/3 million. The big western state is Texas, with two million spring pigs; Colorado is second with 1,600,000; California comes third, with 1,500,000. In Idaho this year, a gain of 106% over 1942. Idaho is fourth, with 1,400,000; then Montana, with 1,200,000, followed by Washington, Kansas, and other western states with smaller numbers but every one showing gains over the year before. In the government table, Texas is classed in the South-central instead of Western division, but the 11 states remaining have a credit of 3,160,000 spring pigs this season. Colorado shows the greatest gain. California and Oregon show the smallest western gains, with 106% each.

Apparently, one of the means that enable federal statisticians to check up on pig crops is the report on sows farrowed. In the spring season of 1943, (which we may call the control or base period from Dec. 1, 1942, to June 1, 1943) the number of sows farrowed is estimated at 12,140,000 head for the United States, an increase of 26% over the same period the year before. The average number of pigs saved per litter this spring is 6.10, as compared with 6.31 in 1942 and a 10-year average of 6.05. The largest drop in pigs saved occurred in the eastern Corn Belt states, where early farrowing weather was unfavorable.

Full intentions indicate for the nation 8,515,000 sows to farrow, or a total for the 1943 season of 20,655,000. Again all western states show increases in every instance, with 519,000 for spring and an estimated 452,000 in the fall, a total of 971,000 sows farrowing for the year in the four western states.

Records of marketing through regular channels by states, and of inspected slaughter do not reflect as large a spring pig crop as given by farmers' reports. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that there is lack of information as to actual increase in number of hogs disposed of "through other than usual channels" and of heavier weights of hogs marketed, as accounting for the discrepancy.

There is a reserve of hogs over six months of age as of June 1 which may have a bearing on the difference between pig crops and markets. This reserve is estimated at 36-257,000, head, which is larger by 7,416,000 than the largest total of such hogs ever held on farms on any June 1.

Livingston Poland-China Record Activity

Registrations and sales of Poland-Chinas, J. B. Livingston, San Miguel, Calif., are exceedingly enlightening. For example, in the months of January and March, registrations from this herd led the entire country, according to report issued from the American Poland-China Record in Chicago. Furthermore, shipments of gilt have been made to such distant points as Catalina Island, Oregon, and other states. The buyers were Jim Chandler of Avalon on the Island, and W. M. Treadwell of the Chevrolet Motor Co., Chelan, Wash.

Second Lieutenant Seymour G. Vann of Williams, Calif., got a bred gilt by Golden Gift, also a boar by the same sire that is a full brother to the phenomenal fall pig, Livingston's Golden Flash, which Wm. D. (Bill) Crinklaw is now using as his junior sire at King City, L. Vann is now assigned to the 202nd Q. M. Gas Supply Bureau.

Sons of Golden Gift have also been bought by V. M. Cook of Templeton and Arnold & Blake of Pozo. A boar pig also went to Rex Wilkinson of Santa Margarita. But the most significant sale, from a breeder point of view, is that of a spring pig by Grand Knight to Bill Crinklaw, making the third boar he has purchased from the Livingston Ranch this year.

"Production Will Decrease"

"I do think that methods of rationing and control of price ceilings could be very much simplified if we would find critical of the fact that we are very much lacking in official and public understanding of the seriousness of the situation and in our measures to make corrective measures so necessary to maintain the essential food supplies... As we advance further into the year of 1943, and we have to depend upon the scarcity of labor and higher costs to produce the crops and milk the cows, dairy production will decrease by many million pounds below our estimates before the year closes."—James Brann, President Land O'Lakes Creameries.
Electricity and Ranching

By A. H. Hemker

Rural Electrification Section
General Electric Company

Electricity has been called the greatest tool which so far has been placed in the hands of man. It has also been called the symbol of our industrial might and as such it is wielding an enormous force in our favor in our present struggle for freedom.

Ranchers have already found this tool has meant a great saving in labor. They have already put this tool to work to bring light, running water, and many helps around the farm home, such as cooking, water heating, refrigeration, and radio.

What are some of the new electrical developments which in our immediate post-war period can be expected to further help out in the ranching business?

One of the possibilities is greater use of electricity for the storage and preservation of foods. The science of frozen foods has been advanced by leaps and bounds in the last few years, and it is not unreasonable to consider a large walk-in cooler in conjunction with a large freezing and zero storage compartment as a necessity on any large ranch. The list of foods which can be successfully frozen and stored grows every day. The average ranch requires a considerable supply of food to feed the personnel. Commercially frozen foods can be purchased and stored indefinitely in the zero compartment of the walk-in cooler. A steer can be slaughtered and properly aged in the cooler and later frozen in the freezing compartment and stored for future use. It has been proven that frozen foods contain on an average a greater quantity of nutrients and vitamins than any other type of food, which means better and more healthful food.

The radio also holds possibilities for the future. Developments in the last few years on two-way radio conversations for police, and more recently in the Army, now will make it possible for the rancher of the future to keep in touch at all times with the various units on the ranch, regardless of where they happen to be at the moment. It is not hard to visualize the directing of a roundup from the ranch office.

There is a first cousin of radio—namely, television—which bids fair to bring the ranch home even closer to our centers of entertainment and art. The television menu of the evening might very well be a first class production of "H.M.S. Pinafore." Then, too, it might be the current "Follies of 1950."

The foregoing suggests three distinct possibilities that are no longer in the nebulous stage but are actual developments waiting for a post-war market. Of the many secret war developments, who knows what may come of these when the world settle down to put them to work in a world at peace?

July 15, 1943
Hawaiian Ark

Boatload of Purebred Breeding Stock Goes to Island Ranches

A veritable Noah's Ark, its hold filled with purebred breeding stock from top livestock ranches of California, sailed for the Hawaiian Islands late in June, taking there a wartime shipment of foundation animals to bolster and improve the herds and flocks in the land of the leis.

Aboard were 367 head of purebred hogs—159 boars and 228 gilts representing six breeds—along with two Hereford bulls from the CBQ Ranch at Fresno, a two-year-old Quarter Horse stallion, son of Topper from the W. H. Thompson farm at Clearwater, 112 rabbits and 22 goats.

The animals were purchased by Paul A. Gantt, of the Office of Food Production at Honolulu, accompanied by Mr. Chung, Chinese agent, and artist from the islands. The purchases are to fill orders for breeding stock placed by livestock ranchers throughout the Islands.

Hog shipments by breeds were as follows:

- Poland Chinas—one boar and two gilts from Paul Long, of Lathrop; E. Beckman, of Lodi; V. O. Wedegaertner, of Valley Home; and I. Mueller, of Stockton.
- Spotted Poland Chinas—one boar and two gilts from R. Hardwick, of Turlock, and J. L. Dunlap, of Chino.
- Durocs—65 boars and 108 gilts from C. Dudley, Chino; J. E. Martin, Visalia; J. A. Morris, Exeter; James Rowley, Jr., Visalia; Al Strohmeier, Dinuba; Herbert McClure, Woodlake; Robert Ellett, Fresno; L. G. McAbee, San Juan Bautista; Kenneth Clark, Madera; Donald Beecher, Modesto; D. W. Holveck, Turlock; Tony Homan, Turlock; O. K. Flaugh, Turlock; R. Hardwick, Turlock; Otto Wackerman, Turlock; Bob Carlson, Turlock; L. M. Clausen, Turlock; Manteca FFA, Turlock; El Solyo Ranch, Vernalis; R. E. Burlow, Stockton; James Thorpe, Lockeford; Paul Long, Lathrop; and V. O. Wedegaertner, Valley Home.
- Berkshires—21 boars and 33 gilts from Virgil Groves, Farmington; V. O. Wedegaertner, Oakland; Angelo Spandiro, Manteca; Anna Israel, Linden; T. Witt, Stockton; J. B. Ryburn, Stockton; D. J. Hanlon, Lodi; El Solyo Ranch, Vernalis; L. M. Clausen, Turlock; P. H. Oberwetter, Stockton; Bob Carlson, Turlock; Preston Bradly, Modesto; J. F. Fenton, Modesto; L. G. McAbee, San Juan Bautista; and G. E. Livingston, Chino.
- Hampshires—36 boars and 65 gilts from W. W. Woodbury, Stockton; L. M. Clausen, Turlock; R. J. Dymond, Turlock; Eldon Allinson, Turlock; Weldon Johnson, Turlock; Everett Johnson, Turlock; Adole Ranch, Madera; N. S. Newhall, Merced; H. L. Bigger, Cressy; William Simpson, Woodlake; Eugene Whitney, Lemon Cove; George Lancaster, Pulaski; Ed Sartore, Tulare; Wilson and Geer, Salinas; J. L. Dunlap, Chino; and C. Dudley, Chino.
- Tamworths—12 boars and 11 gilts from J. L. Dunlap, of Chino. Tamworths were the only breed for which Mr. Gantt had more orders from island stockmen than he could fill with purchases.
- All hogs sent to the islands were pure-
breeds, although not all were registered.

The two CBQ bulls were purchased for Lowell Dillingham of Honolulu as young sires for his commercial beef herd. One is a two-year-old son of CBQ Lorena's R Domino 7th and the other is a yearling son of CH Tone Domino 23d, both out of top cows of the CBQ herd.

Blue Boy, the Quarter Horse stallion, will become leading sire at the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's Lanai Ranch, on an island near Honolulu. He is to be used on native mares, many of Thorougbred type, in an attempt to breed more substance into the ranch horses.

"V" for Vigilance

Stockmen Must Keep Wartime Watch Against Diseases

The "V" for Victory must also be a "V" for Vigilance, so far as livestock producers of America are concerned, it is warned by Dr. Arthur G. Boyd, assistant administrator of the California State division of animal industry, in the first quarterly bulletin of the state department of agriculture, released recently.

Livestock disease—costly to the nation at any time—is doubly costly in time of war when food supplies are so vitally needed, Dr. Boyd points out. Conservative estimates show that food products worth $500,000,000 a year are lost in this country because of animal diseases, he declared. An example of how disease prevention measures can cut this loss, Dr. Boyd cited the tuberculosis problem of a few years ago, when in 1935 more than 4,500,000 lbs. of beef were condemned because of this disease. By 1941, with the T.B. control program in action, this loss had been reduced to less than 175,000 lbs. This saving in meat alone represents a year's supply for 30,000 persons.

The old saw that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is particularly applicable in regard to livestock disease, Dr. Boyd declares.

"Many diseases can be prevented in a practical manner through the practice of artificial immunization, which includes the use of vaccines, serums and similar biologics," he states.

Many other diseases, he reminds, are not of a type which can be avoided by vaccination and in these cases strict sanitary practices must be resorted to. Insanitary surroundings make favorable breeding places for infectious diseases and parasites and every effort must be made to keep livestock in clean surroundings. Bodily of animals which die because of some disease should be destroyed by either burning or deep burial. When diseases break out, it is a good practice to disinfect the premises before again using them for housing animals.

Much of the loss of meat and other livestock food products is the result of both internal and external parasites, Dr. Boyd points out. With regard to the external pests, he says:

"The elimination of lice, ticks, and mites takes time and money but control practices such as dipping and spraying usually pay large dividends."

Touching on the internal parasites, he says:

"Many animals become parasitized soon after birth and if no treatment is
CONCRETE
aids essential
farm construction

4 timely considerations

You'll find concrete helpful in developing designs for structures that aid wartime farm production—for these reasons:

• Concrete imposes least burden on wartime transportation, since aggregates are locally available nearly everywhere.
• Critical metal is conserved—many concrete farm jobs need none.
• Fire and storm losses are minimized with concrete—doubly desirable in wartime, when every destroyed building represents a loss of urgently needed productive capacity.
• Concrete buildings meet all requirements for highest farm efficiency. Moderate in first cost they offer sanitation, comfort to animals, lifetime service with low maintenance.

In recognition of war needs, the Portland Cement Association is preparing modified designs for many essential concrete farm structures, to eliminate or minimize the use of reinforcing steel. We will be glad to consult with you on farm building design and construction problems.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. I 7-14, 816 W. Fifth St., Los Angeles, Calif.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND BONDS
The No. 1 Food in Allied Victory Plans Will Be Of Even More Importance After Guns Are Silenced

By CHARLES SPEAKS
Milk Industry Foundation

BECAUSE of basic changes brought about by the war to the dairy industry, we have found it necessary to consider the past in its relationship to the present—and readjust practices to meet today's conditions. At the same time we must prepare for an undiscovered world. Between the present and readjust problem is how to increase production and processors of milk and dairy products is something of which the nation can be proud.

Before the war the dairy industry stressed the need for greater consumption of milk and dairy products, but with a vocabulary as the No. 1 wartime food at home and overseas, today's dairy problem is how to increase production rather than consumption.

Total milk produced on farms in 1942 reached an all-time high record exceeding 55 billion quarts, according to the Milk Industry Foundation's figures, and the country's goal for 1943 is set at 57 billion quarts. The record made by American dairy farmers, distributors and processors of milk and dairy products is something of which the nation can be proud.

A few facts about the historical background of the milk industry should be kept in mind when considering dairy problems. Cows were first brought over to the Jamestown colony in 1611, but the arrival of cows for the Plymouth colony in 1624 really marked the beginning of the American dairy industry. Pasteurization in the U.S. began around 1863 and the first milk bottle was not invented until 1884.

**Largest Farm Income**

The consistent growth and evolution of the dairy industry have made it the foundation of American agriculture. Milk has long been the largest single source of farm cash income and in one form or another is undoubtedly our most widely used food.

Farm income from milk, which has been increasing since 1939, was nearly 23% larger in 1942 than in 1941. For more than 20 years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, milk production has been the largest single source of farm cash income.

In 1942 milk made up 15% of the cash farm income from the sale of all crops and livestock combined. The $2,332,000,000 income from milk in 1942 compares with the $2,505,000,000 from cattle and calves, which is the second largest group total. (Part of the income from cattle and calves was from the sale of dairy stock.)

With the impetus given to the consumption of milk and its various products by recent nutritional knowledge, the value of milk as a food is more generally appreciated throughout the world.

**HOW THE U.S. MILK SUPPLY IS USED**

(figures below show pounds* of milk going into products listed—000,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1935-39 Average</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942 estimated</th>
<th>% of '42 Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Milk and cream (farm and city)</td>
<td>44,147</td>
<td>46,972</td>
<td>50,228</td>
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<td>Creamery butter</td>
<td>34,286</td>
<td>38,077</td>
<td>36,249</td>
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<td>Cheese</td>
<td>6,702</td>
<td>9,552</td>
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<td>9.4</td>
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<td>Evaporated and condensed</td>
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<td>(case, bulk)</td>
<td>4,799</td>
<td>7,741</td>
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<td>Ice cream</td>
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<td>5,630</td>
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<td>Other manufactured whole milk products (chiefly dried)</td>
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<td>Other uses</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>Production (cows on farms)</td>
<td>103,624</td>
<td>115,498</td>
<td>119,240</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*to convert to quarts divide by 2.15.

And because the U.S. is the greatest dairy nation, its vast annual milk supply and the widespread and efficient systems of distribution and processing that have made this milk available, are a mainstay of all the allied nations.

Faced with the greatest demand for their products in history, fluid milk distributors are devoting their energies to aiding the war by serving the armed forces, war workers and civilians. Increasing military and lend-lease needs, rising use by war workers and expanded civilian buying are creating a situation in which the U.S. system of milk distribution is doing an "ace" job of war service.

**Post-War Demand**

The need for increased production of fluid milk to fulfill the demands of the armed forces, civilians and lend-lease commitments also projects into the foreground. A serious thought about the post-war dairy industry.

With so many millions of men in the armed forces of the U.S. and other countries consuming American milk and dairy products, and civilians abroad being dependent for basic food supplies on many of our American milk products, there is no question that the demand for milk after the war will be greater than anything we can now foresee.

The dairy industries in many of the allied nations and occupied countries have been seriously disrupted and cow numbers greatly reduced. After the war, these nations will almost certainly call upon the U.S. to help them meet the vast new demand for milk products. Thus it is obvious that the post-war future of the American dairy industry is sure to require more cows to produce more milk products.

The demand for fluid milk in America seems sure to continue at very high levels. When our armed forces and auxiliaries come back from the war, a whole generation of milk drinking men and women will become civilians. This should mean much wider consumption of fluid milk than existed before the war.

**Wartime Problems**

Our milk distributing system, which has been built up to a point where it far surpasses in efficiency any system in any other country, proved itself after Pearl
Four in a Row, 500 Lb.-Herd Average!

1939-40 ............ 50.7-1 fat 16 cows
1940-41 ............ 529.3 fat 23 cows
1941-42 ............ 506.3 fat 28 cows
1942-43 ............ 510.2 fat 40 cows
4-yr-av: .......... 513.2 fat 26 cows

Our combination of type, breeding and production makes this a good place to buy your next bull.

Calves now arriving by Los Robles Ormsby De Kol, KPLO son now in use in Frank Hopkins herd.

Trindade Brothers
Melrose Villa • Merced • California

Sleepy Hollow Holsteins
Six year average on official herd test—524.9 lbs. fat. Foundation females for sale.

Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Co.
Petaluma, California

Starksford Holsteins
Young bulls by Taylor Ormsby Gertie De Kol Lad for sale from heavy milking cows.
Ray Starks, Box 1803, Fresno, Calif.

NO-SCOUR POWDER

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

Stockton Veterinary Supply Co.
SUPPLIES FOR ALL LIVESTOCK NEEDS
Phone 4-4521 336 E. Lafayette St.
STOCKTON, CALIF.

Harbor. Despite heavy curtailments in operations due to tire and equipment conservation and manpower problems, the milk distributing system was able to deliver millions of quarts to the new U. S. Army and keep up its service to the civilian population.

On the top of this, the demand for products to be delivered under lend-lease to our allies, further complicated the fluid milk industry.

The extent to which our dairy industry has grown is aptly illustrated by the figures showing how the 1924 U. S. milk supply was used:

Fluid milk and cream 22,992,000,000 qts.
Creamery butter 1,779,465,000 lbs.
Ice cream 1,740,000,000 qts.
Cheese 1,177,608,000 lbs.
Conned milk 4,570,602,000 lbs.
All dried milk 746,330,000 lbs.

When the 1943 totals are available these figures are bound to show many changes as ice cream production has been reduced and fluid milk and cream and dried milk will undoubtedly show big increases.

A few outstanding facts about the U. S. dairy industry as it is today can almost be accepted as a forecast of what the post-war years will bring:

Today the U. S. is the great dairy nation.
Milk, butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products annually create an output valued at $5½ billion dollars—a vital backlog of production for war.
One out of every 15 families in the U. S. is dependent on milk for a livelihood.
Milk is the largest single source of farm cash income—brining in $2,332,000,000 to farmers in 1942.
There are more than 26 million cows on three-quarters of the nation’s six million farms.
Milk and its products comprise over 25% of the 1700 lbs. of principal foods consumed each year by the average American.
Fifty million quarts of milk are delivered daily to homes and stores.
Americans buy the best milk in the world and economical distribution, meticulous sanitation, pasteurization and other safeguards have made our milk supply a world standard.

New Metapex Guernsey Buyers

Eugene Bilkevich, formerly in the feed business at Petaluma, Calif., is now devoting his entire time to dairy interests at Fallon, also in Marin County, where he is constantly striving to increase the production of his herd. For a future sire he purchased a seven-months Guernsey calf from the Matapa Herd of John F. Equi at Santa Rosa. This youngster is a son of Matapa Golly’s El Toro, out of a 912-lb. fat dam. The mother of the calf is Zeke’s Thelma, daughter of “Zeke” and therefore a half sister to the Matapa Zeke’s Delia, winners of the Goldie Trophy at the 1942 California Guernsey sale. This trophy is on display at the Bank of San Rafael.

Roughage (bulky food) is essential to the well-being of a dairy cow.

Production of oleomargarine in 1942 totaled 428 million lbs., which was 16% above that of 1941.
Sequoia Sire to Bianchi

F. S. Borror & Sons of Sequoia Holstein herd, Springville, Calif., have placed a young bull in a strategic situation. Buyer is Mario Bianchi whose ranch is a Kearney Park lease, located on Chateau Fresno just eight miles west of Fresno and to the north of shaded Kearney Boulevard. Mario's father, Jim Bianchi, is the oldest park tenant, having been in this one location 20 years. There is a family enterprise in which Mrs. Bianchi and the daughter, Josephine, do their part as contribution to the war effort. They farm 300 acres and grow luxuriant permanent pasture.

Mario, an ex-milkman and now a milk dealer as a dairyman, now milking 90 head. The majority are Guernseys, some excellent selections having been made in State Club sales from Suglan, Enore, Weaver, Vonson and Adohr. Three Happyholme bulls head this unit. But as an entirely separate group, this young man is building a purebred Holstein unit on 15 heifers from Mrs. Annie Donders, these sired by Sleepy Hollow Consort Laddie and Andon Ambassador. On them the new Sequoia bull will be used. He is a son of the Canadian Heilo bull and out of a dam that has produced 3800 lbs. fat in six lactations. From performance of the Donders heifers, this young sire will be afforded a real opportunity to demonstrate what he can do.

Another highly important Sequoia sale has been made to Age Abma of Wasco, that of a son of the Canadian sire and one of the Matapa Rose Eche, featured in Sequoia announcement in the Western Livestock Journal for May. This youngster will see use in a herd founded on 50 Canadian cows and heifers and is in a separate group for that purpose.

Another of the best bulls to leave Sequoia in some time has gone to the herd of Frank Borba of Porterville, where a success of Borror sire sires has been used in a milking herd of 125 head. This youngster is out of Sequoia Silver Beauty, quality featured by Southern California magazine of this publication. Mr. Borba's nephew, Joe Coelho, selects a grandson of "Romeo" and "King Segis.

Other Sequoia sales include a son of "Romeo" that is a grandson of the 700-lb. Lola Queen of Alvin of Kingsburg, Joe Lerda of Tipton has just bought his seventh Sequoia bull, for use in a herd of 140 cows.

Many Matapa Guernseys Sold to Dick S. Raven

In reorganizing his farming and dairy operations, John F. Equi of Santa Rosa, Calif., has sold his entire milking herd of registered Guernseys to Dick S. Raven of Sonoma County, a commercial operator, now increasing his herd through the purchase of purebreds.

The Raven purchases totaled 29 females and two bulls. They included Troutmere Goldie, 912 lbs. fat, her son, Matapa Goldie's El Toro, being retained by Mr. Equi, for they are 27 head of immature females and the senior sire, Troutmere Zeke, remaining at Matapa, on which the future herd will be built.

Fortunately, this does not mean that the Equis are quitting the business. As soon as conditions permit, a consolidation of their holdings and operations will doubtless find them in a new location on a property near Penngrove. There a new set of buildings will be erected.

Western Glow Does It Again

The Amazing Friedichs Bros.-Bob Up With Another Record

The eyes of the Guernsey fraternity are once again turned on the lush grass country of the northern Puget Sound country in Washington, where the Friedichs-Bros.—Ben and Jake—have bred and developed their fourth world record Guernsey cow.

On their Western Glow Farm, tucked into a northern corner of the Skagit River flats, up against the rocky foothills through which runs scenic Chuckanut Drive, high production records are nothing new. A five-year average of well over 500 lbs. butterfat for a herd of 50 cows attests to this.

The new record holder set a real mark for young cows at a shoot. She is Western Glow Jean's Gloria, and she is all two-and-a-half-year-old, by producing 13,115 lbs. of fat. She was purchased from Ben Friedichs, Penngrove, Calif., May 26, 1943, for $6800. She is the 76th different cow to reach the 1000-lb. mark at Western Glow Farms, Inc., and is the 24th to break the 12,500-lb. barrier. In addition, 18 cows have produced over 10,000 lbs. of butterfat.

Jean's Gloria was born May 15, 1943, at Bow, Washington, to "Romeo" and "Regis." She is the offspring of Sequoia Noble May, thirteen-year-old Guernsey in the Friedichs Bros. herd, last year hung up a 10-month record of 15,645.1 lbs. milk and 744.1 lbs. fat.

Jean's Gloria, the Friedichs' Bros. new world record cow, produced 15,115.9 lbs. milk and 700.8 lbs. butterfat as a two-and-a-half-year-old in ten months on twice daily milking. She leads all Guernseys ever tested at this age.

The new record holder is the daughter of Josephine. She was carefully selected by the Friedichs for her own and herd sire and started immediately, because they wished to attain it. The high production record list before their needs, the continuation of the planned herd, saved. At the depths of the 1932, they made a start farm.

Western Glow Noble May, three-year-old Guernsey in the Friedichs Bros. herd, last year hung up a 10-month record of 15,645.1 lbs. milk and 744.1 lbs. fat. She was purchased from Age Abma of St. Helena, Calif., for $1500.00. She is the 102nd different cow to reach the 1000-lb. mark at Western Glow Farms, Inc., and is the 17th to break the 12,500-lb. barrier. In addition, 18 cows have produced over 10,000 lbs. of butterfat.

Jean's Gloria is the offspring of Sequoia Noble May, thirteen-year-old Guernsey in the Friedichs Bros. herd, last year hung up a 10-month record of 15,645.1 lbs. milk and 744.1 lbs. fat.
FEEDING LESSONS
taught by the war

By CARL H. SCHROEDER
General Mills Larro Research Farm

By comparison with many other fields, it is doubtful if there will be any revolutionary or, perhaps we should say, dramatic changes in the field of feeds and feeding after the war. Certainly there is not apt to be anything to compare with the probable developments in substitution of plastics for metals, air travel for rail or water borne traffic and television for radio. At the same time, however, there will be changes in feeds and feeding and like many of the more dramatic ones that all of us expect in other fields, they will be born of the war effort and the war economy.

The tremendous demand for increased food production in the poultry and livestock fields has already resulted in greater feed and feeding "consciousness." When the huge production goals were first announced, special emphasis was placed on heavier feeding and better feeding to assure maximum or capacity production from every bird and animal on every farm.

There has been a big swing to higher quality mixed feeds and it is a safe guess that the plane of feeds and feeding will continue on a higher basis in the post war period. Feeders everywhere are seeing the difference that foods can make in production and returns and it is doubtful if they will go back to hit or miss methods.

Hand in hand with better feeds go better feeding management. The right feed at the right time and in the right amount. The need for conserving feed materials for the duration is focusing much attention on feeding methods.

Here again the lessons we are learning through necessity are not apt to be forgotten when the emergency is passed because fundamentally they are sound.

At the General Mills Larro Research Farm feeding methods and systems are constantly studied just as carefully as feeds themselves. For instance, in the Larro dairy feeding program developed at the farm, each cow's weight, her roughage intake, her milk and butterfat production, and her stage of lactation are taken into consideration. This information, coupled with a knowledge of what the balanced grain ration will do, makes possible the individual feeding of dairy cows for capacity production without waste of feed.

Research has been responsible for great forward strides in feeds and feeding. That research has not been blacked out for the duration but, if anything, the pace has been accelerated. Its importance has been intensified through the part it has played in helping solve war time problems. Because of that fact, it is logical to assume that the post war effect will be a wider public respect for, and a greater public dependence upon research farm findings in the development of mixed feeds and the feeding thereof.

Sales of KPLO Bulls

Frank Hopkins reports the sale of two exceptional Holstein bull calves, both of them sons of Los Robles Ormsby DeKel by KPLO. One of these calves was loaned to the Trindade Brothers and now is at Planada to relieve Lyons Ormsby Prince who has been returned to Los Robles for very special service.

One of these calves has been sold to H. Michel of the Edgemar Dairy at Santa Monica for use on the purebreds at Waterford. This calf has for dam a daughter of Lyons Ormsby Prince. The other has gone to the Herzog Milk Company of Cortland. He is out of a daughter of Los Robles Lyons.

A string of cows in the streamlined milking barn at the General Mills Larro Research Farm, where careful studies are made of both the feed intake and milk and butterfat production of cows at all stages of lactation, with an eye to developing ever more efficient dairy rations. Note the black boards behind each stanchion with complete records on consumption of feed and production record, also the hay guards down in front of cows to prevent the wasting of feed.
Remodeling for a Bigger Milk Check
with Jamesway Stanchions and Service

Based on the Experience of
John O. Folkert & Son
Huntington Beach, California

Take a look at the above interior; then read this story.
The Folkerts labored against disadvantages because their milk barn, built 25 years ago, lacked modern improvements.

Late in 1942 along came the Jamesway man with a plan that would solve their problem. Out went the wooden stanchions and floors. In went a new interior from wall to wall without disturbing the exterior. Concrete floors, feed troughs and drains were laid. Steel supporting columns were substituted for wood. Two rows of 30 stanchions each were installed for the facing-in floor plan. These were the Jamesway California Type, Lever-Control, economical to buy, easy to operate and keep clean, labor-saving and non-interfering with light and ventilation.

Result: Having previously installed modern milk cooling and handling equipment this barn improvement was the one essential step toward a better milk return. Today the Folkerts are turning out 108 cans daily doing their full part in the emergency and now enjoy the benefits of a Grade A market for their superior product. All this was accomplished with minimum outlay in money and use of strategic materials.

Maybe you, too, can remodel to your distinct advantage and thus do the most with the least. If so, there is a Jamesway Service available through direct factory representatives, backed by plans and a varied experience. As was the case with the Folkerts, you may have this Service in designing your remodeling job, assisting in procuring building permit, etc. A Jamesway man will help you plan and save you money so you can invest in more war bonds while doing your full part as a dairyman in the production of Food for Victory.

Now making deliveries of the labor-saving Kelly Feed Mixer
Rancho Nicasio GUERNSEYS
To Two Santa Barbara Buyers in Big Deal

The biggest Guernsey transaction in recent western states history was consummated on June 29, when the one of California's oldest and best known herds shifted from Marin County to Santa Barbara County. The 200 head of registered Guernsey cattle in the Rancho Nicasio herd at Marshall, Calif., owned by R. F. Weber of Petaluma, was bought and split equally between another old herd and a new outfit. Doty Bros., owners of the Elwood Dairy at Goleta, took one half of the herd. The other half was bought by the partnership of George A. McKenna and J. B. Woodford, owners of Rancho Santa Ynez. This was formerly known as the Barrett Dairy at Santa Ynez, and the 700-acre farm has recently been acquired by Messrs. McKenna and Woodford. This partnership already operates about 500 acres of citrus in the Southland. Superintendent of Rancho Santa Ynez is B. H. "Bob" Hill, formerly of Elwood Dairy and later manager of the Barrett Dairy. Mr. McKenna and his family will live on the ranch.

Mr. McKenna was for many years president of the Pomona Pump Co., a company that caters especially to the agriculture field. He remained as general manager of the company after it was purchased by the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, Sunnyvale, Calif., but retired about a month ago and will devote his entire time to the livestock and dairy business.

Rancho Nicasio herd was established about 16 years ago by R. F. Weber, at that time manager of J. C. Penney Co. at Petaluma. Naturally enough, he turned to the foremost Guernsey herd in New York, owned by J. C. Penney, for his herd sires and a small female foundation. To these were added a few local purebreds, as well as more extensive purchases in Michigan and the Pacific Northwest. Four consecutive Foremost herd sires have been used, together with a few of their sons out of good foundation cows, so the entire herd as it stands today represents a line-bred Foremost herd. It represented an opportunity for the purchase of several generations of constructive breeding, and it is most fortunate that these years of effort will be carried on without the necessity of dispersal of the blood. The buyers realized their advantage and will continue the blood lines as established.

Rancho Nicasio Guernseys have always been at the top of the heap in California show ring history, making their first showing at the Pacific Slope Dairy Show in 1927, when their first herd sire, Valor's Roamer, was a yearling bull. Since that time his get have consistently won their laurels at the leading California Fairs, including an impressive showing at the 1939 National Dairy Show on Treasure Island, when they had the honor of showing an entire herd of their own breeding, and included winning of first place in the class for "three best cows bred by exhibitor." Incidentally, all of these cows have made records of 700 to 800 lbs. of butterfat. For the last several years the herd manager has been Anton Schoone, and he has been equally successful in turning out many records above 600 lbs. and in grooming and showing winners at the fairs.

The first herd sire, Valor's Roamer, was by Langwater Valor and out of Imp. Popular Bella. Besides being grand champion bull at the State Fair several times, he sired winning get of sire at least four years. His daughters have records up to 817 lbs. of fat. He was followed by Superb's Foremost, by Foremost's Superb and out of Mixter Farm Fairmaid. Superb's Foremost was a paternal half brother to Superb's Faithful, the only cow of the breed to have two records above 1000 lbs. of fat. He carried on well, as he has daughters in the herd up to 840 lbs. of fat.

The third herd sire was Foremost Commendation, by Foremost Improver (a grandson of Langwater Valor), out of Superb's Faithful herself. Fourth in line, and the only survivor at this time of the four purchased herd sires, was Foremost May Valor, a double grandson of May Royal's Valor, and a grandson of the cow, Valor's Faithful, former world record cow in class AA with 976 lbs. of fat.

It is obvious that Mr. Weber has consistently gone back to the source of the Foremost, Valor and Mixter Faithful blood in his purchase of herd sires. They have been augmented by the use of their sons out of cows that proved themselves to be foundation matrons.

Both Elwood Dairy and Rancho Santa Ynez are to be congratulated on their decision to maintain the herd, even though it is in two units. After the purchase was made, the owners agreed to have their herdsmen, Dave Bowser and Bob Hill, take choice and choice in the division. They had a picnic, sitting on the fence and watching their field, and the use of plain or gauze faced cotton material or filter cloth.

The Pacific Special
Stainless Steel Milk Filter

These cooler trough filters have no welds, no seams, no solder and no sharp corners. They filter right where the dirt is easiest and most completely removed. Quickly placed in any top cooler trough from 4½ inches to 5 inches wide.

It was developed especially for the Oriole and Bestov Farmers Cooler, but will fit many others. Filters warm—before cooling which permits fast flow.

A filter pad 6 inches wide and of proper length is placed between the top and bottom perforated strainers and set in position as shown, with the baffle under the reservoir outlet. The milk is uniformly distributed over the large filter area and flows through at the same rate of flow as the cooler. Staggered ribs hold filter material in place to prevent separation or washing and allow the use of plain or gauze faced cotton material or filter cloth.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION
"EVERYTHING FOR THE DAIRYMAN"

SAN FRANCISCO
777 Folsom Street

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432 Eleventh Avenue

LOS ANGELES
4621 Pacific Boulevard

Associate Distributors: Dairy Machinery Co., Seattle & Spokane; Monroe & Crisell, Portland & Salt Lake City

Page 76
A Story About

TWO DAIRY CO-OPS IN WASHINGTON

Up in the northwestern corner of Washington, two dairymen's associations operate side by side in adjoining counties.

One of these associations, the Whatcom County Dairymen's Association, has around 500 members, mostly along the black soil country of the Nooksack River Valley and up through the Blaine and Sumas areas to the Canadian border. In peace times this cooperative organization specializes in the production of some of the best quality cheese made anywhere in the country. It operates two plants, in Bellingham and Lynden, and also produces a quantity of 92-score butter, milk powder, cottage cheese, fluid milk for the Bellingham market area and other dairy products.

The other association is the Skagit County Dairymen's Association, with a similar number of members shipping milk from their farms in the fertile Skagit River flats and from nearby Whidby Island, sometimes called the Guernsey Isle of America because of the predominance of the breed there. In peace times, this association is noted for its output of high quality evaporated milk. Here, too, butter and powder take care of the overrun from the condensary in Mount Vernon. Home office and main plant is located in Burlington.

Both associations are members of the big cooperative organization, the United Dairymen's Association, which coordinates and unites the operation of similar cooperatives through Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Both market their output under the "Darigold" trade mark. Both have wisely built their plants to accommodate the production of a number of different dairy items, so all the eggs would not be in one basket and milk could be diverted from one product to another in years when the returns from one product would net bigger milk checks for members than the returns from the product which had been stressed a few months before.

War Effort First

Both the associations, too, have used this ability to divert from one product to another to answer the wartime appeal of their country for the output of products which will contribute the most toward winning our victory. This has meant changes in their production schedule, shifts in plans which have been anything but easy to accomplish with the present shortage of experienced labor in the dairy industry. Government price regulations and production edicts have further complicated things, but the two associations have been doing a bang-up job of producing for victory.

"The price set up by OPA has caused us to eliminate all small packages of cheese and offer to the wholesale trade triplets only," reports M. M. Boney, general manager of the Whatcom County association, in a letter to Western Livestock Journal. "The price freeze caught the price of cheese at wholesale at a relatively low level, with the result that a subsidy is being paid the farmer through the cheese plants in order to make up the price of cheese sold to the retailer at wholesale.

Information can be obtained at any branch of this bank.

TO SERVE THE SOUTHWEST TERRITORY
BANK OF AMERICA IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF A

LIVESTOCK LOAN DEPARTMENT
6TH FLOOR BANK OF AMERICA BUILDING
650 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete and immediate loan service available to livestock men.

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member Federal Reserve System

Sell at AUCTION!

More money for your livestock, registered or grade. Contact . . .

CHAS. ADAMS

Remember it's the Auctioneer behind the auction that counts.

1018 SOUTH NINTH STREET, ALHAMBRA, CALIF.
Phones: ATlantic 17543—TOrey 522735

Two New Highs
made by second-calf heifers
in the Clark Holstein Herd

Ada Belle Ormsby Johanna
22,453 lbs. milk; 916.9 lbs. fat; 4.00% test

Queen Arlie Joyce
18,815 lbs. milk; 796.0 lbs. fat; 4.23% test
(Both records 365 days, 2-X.)

"Ada Belle", daughter of Ormsby Johanna King Pilly, highest second calf heifer in the entire history of the herd. Last year she made 684.3 lbs. fat. "Queen Arlie", daughter of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 86th, made 695.5 lbs. fat, first calf, 4.3% test.

Think of what it means to use a bull from a herd in its 24th year of consecutive DHIA testing!

Mrs. G. U. Clark & Sons
Hanford, California
We wanted the Best... so we have in Service:

(1) DUKE HISKE INKA BELLE, show son of our Diana cow. Some veteran observers have pleased us by saying she is as good as any cow of the breed developed in California.

(2) MENDOCINO SIR JULIO, son of the California State Champion, Mendocino Juliette, 1121 lbs. fat, 45% test, Class B.

(3) COLONY IANTHE HELO SIR ROMEO, son of Canada's leading Century Sire. His dam is a famous lifetime producer with 3740 lbs. fat to her credit before she was eight years old.

ALL THREE are siring calves which definitely stamp them as unusually impressive. Several for sale, some approaching service age. We believe our bulls are good enough for any herd, yet priced where no good dairyman need go without their service.

Kidd Brothers • Modesto, California
**Bush Buys Taylaker Bull**

In the June Monthly of this publication, J. W. Taylor of the Taylaker Holstein Ranch, Visalia, Calif., made a special offer of a son of Taylaker Astrea Ormsby Blossom Jim and the famous Chimacum Lutscke Gettie cow that has produced a total of 5011 lbs. fat. This young bull has been purchased by J. R. Bush of Los Angeles, who is establishing a dairy immediately east of Sanger and east of Kings River.

Incidentally, Mr. Bush is associated with J. R. Shamel in the electrical engineering field, whose herd of registered Herefords, frequently mentioned in this publication, is located on a neighboring ranch. Both these men have high ideals and aspire to making their homes on the ranch and doing something worthwhile.

Mr. Bush brings to the business valuable previous experience. His goal is high production. Crop plans include permanent pastures and alfalfa. In time he will add purebred females. At present the herd is made up of grades from Wm. Blodgett of El Monte. The dairy is being equipped to produce Grade A milk for the Danish Creamery. In time the herd will join the county testing association. The dairy industry is fortunate in engaging the energies and talents of J. R. Bush.

**Guernsey Journal**

**Editor Visits Coast**

Lincoln R. Lounsbury, managing editor of the Guernsey Breeders' Journal, Peterborough, New Hampshire, visited the Western Livestock Journal office in company with Jack Robinson, California representative of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, while on a trip during which he visited Guernsey breeders on the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Lounsbury accompanied her husband.

Expressing pleasure in seeing the good quality of Pacific Coast Guernseys, Editor Lounsbury commented that prices have not advanced as much on the Pacific Coast as in other sections of the country, thus making purchases of breeding stock more attractive to buyers in this section of the country.

After completing his tour of Washington, Oregon and California Guernsey herds, Editor Lounsbury made a visit to Phoenix and then left by rail for the East.

**Simpson Buys Kanowa Cow**

H. J. Simpson, Holstein breeder at Hickman, Calif., once owned Countess Heilo Hengerveld, a 1934 cow with a Carnation background. In time this cow passed to the ownership of Decker Brothers at Turlock. Meantime, her daughters and granddaughters in the Simpson herd proved so exceptional that “Countess” has been returned to her former home to take her place as the head of a family in the Simpson herd.

Tom Fitzgerald of Yreka has purchased a Decker heifer by Kanowa Royal Combination and bred very much like the one sold in the Stanislaus County sale at $280 to Ray Hull of Modesto.

Elwood Nicewonger, who was in the employ of George Emde of Happyholme Farm, Lodi, Calif., for five years, has joined the Hester Dairy organization of Martin Haas at San Jose, where he will have charge of the purebred Holsteins.

**This**

BORROR BETTER BUTTER BULL

has been sold to

Mario Bianchi, Fresno, Calif.

O. Sequoia

Hello

son of Colony Vale Sir Hello 2d and

Clarita Acme Quality that produced 3800 lbs. fat in six lactations. 2-X, she a daughter of King Segis Quality De Kol.

SEQUOIA is proud of the patronage of such studious and progressive dairy folks as the Bianchis. This young bull will head the select registered unit in engraving the energies and talents of J. R. Bush.

F. S. BORROR & SONS

Sequoia Farms • Springville • California

---

**Want to Improve Udders While Increasing Production?**

For that purpose we offer three young bulls out of near world record dams and by a son of a near world record cow.

Their sire is KANOWA SIR SEGIS, son of the California Dairy Queen, 758.8 lbs. fat, 305 days fourth in the world in Class C, known as the “model-udder” cow. “SIR SEGIS” is passing this near-perfect udder conformation and attachment on to his daughters, as well as giving them a 4% test. Here are their dams:

1. Kanowa Lenore Duchess, 773 lbs. fat, 305 days, third in the world in Class C; 21,158 lbs. milk, a world record.
2. Kanowa Betsy Man-O-War, 645 lbs. fat, 305 days, third in the world when made.
3. Kanowa Queen Segis Man-O-War, dam of the world record three-year-old, Queen Segis Doress, 765 lbs. fat, 4.3% test.

We'll be happy to show you these calves.

Decker Brothers • Kanowa Holsteins

Turlock, California
Los Robles Holstein

Announcement

Lyons Ormsby Prince

through the courtesy and cooperation of B. H. Dibblee of Planada, has been returned to Los Robles for a definite period. Here he will be mated with fully half the herd and thus perform the services necessary in filling the demand for bred-to-order bull calves.

“Prince” is the highest living proven son of King Pietertje Lyons Ormsby. See him now at Los Robles.

We cooperate with the State Association promotion program.

Frank Hopkins

Modesto, California

Freeman Holsteins

Stood third in number of 1,000-lb. fat records made in 1942.

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Modesto, Calif.

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

WRITE

A. M. BLUMER

453 California St., San Francisco

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A Natural Mineral for LIVESTOCK

Heilrunch Holsteins

Bulls for sale. Calves to yearlings.

Wm. Heil & Son

El Nido Merced Co. California

Did you know that Western Livestock Journal subscribers average 13,344 acres per ranch, with an average investment of $159,942, compared to the farmers’ average of only $26,327 per farm.

Editorial “Udderences” By Bush

If I were the seventh son of a seventh son, or born with a caul, I could predict what is going to happen to the dairy industry after the war. Other people seem to feel the same way. Men high in industry have suddenly become uncarnivorous. They have their ideas but they won’t stick their necks out with any prophecies.

But we can see wonderful possibilities. If they are utilized, great steps forward may be taken in the years of peace. War stresses have forced some changes already. Transportation now is a pain, but when critical materials are released we may have air-borne milk, tanks made of plastic sweeping the milk to metropolitan centers, old equipment made of new things, and a lot of new machines which will work faster and better.

One good thing in a bad war is the stimulation of our inventiveness, and the opening of our minds to new methods. The limiting factor is human nature. Everything will be ready if men are ready.

There is a story in the Bible about a father telling his elder son to do a certain task. The elder promised faithfully to do it—but he didn’t. The father told his second son to do a certain job. The second son said that he couldn’t and wouldn’t—but he did it. This second son reminds me of the dairyman.

The public has looked with censure on dairymen, saying that they are always complaining. Well, the record indicates that they have plenty to complain about. Armed forces have taken their sons; war industries have taken their help. Feed prices have outstripped butterfat prices. Is it surprising that they have raised their voices high and said they couldn’t and wouldn’t?

And somehow, dairymen, with all their ingenuity, have kept up milk production. There are as many dairy cows on the Pacific Coast as there has ever been—up to the maximum of 1942. They are better cows, for the herds have been “purged” and culled as never before. Somehow they have turned out milk in huge volume.

Grumbling and protesting, the amazing job has been done, and they get no credit for it. They have a right to strut and brag a bit, but they don’t. They only shake their heads gloomily and say they can’t and won’t.

One dairymen said: “I find as much fault as anybody, but down inside, I think if I were a milk czar I’d probably do what the milk czar does. He sees the whole picture and I see only a little part of the picture.” Another announced that he was disgusted and was ready to sell all his cows. Asked why he didn’t ship them to the stock yards, he replied: “No, I want somebody to carry on with what I’ve made.”

What are we fighting for, anyhow? Maybe it is for the right to kick, find

DOWN TO ESSENTIALS

By BUSH

There’s a shortage of food, and it’s apt to be worse; It isn’t a matter of cash in your purse; And what are we going to do for relief, To satisfy cravings for mutton and beef?

But the wise men of Washington come to our aid, And give us the answer: “Oh, be not afraid! If a steer can make beef out of cottonseed cake, So can you! And just think of the beef you can make! “If a pig that’s a runt can grow husky and fat On a feeding of tankage right out of the vat, You’re as smart as a pig, and it ought to be play; Eat tankage! Make pork in this simplified way! “And if you require more milk in your diet, Just make it yourself, on the lawn! Will you try it? With a helping of hay and a helping of bran, You can make all the milk that is needed by man.”

Ah, soon we’ll be grunting down there in the sty, And gulping our swill, with a satisfied sigh; They will dip us for ticks and acquaintance, As we bellow and paw on our home on the range.

Why eat? It is foolish and wasteful, I’m sure; Use water, and sunshine, and wholesome manure; So spray us for aphis to help win the war.”

Hurrah! Now we won’t have to eat any more!”
fault and bellyache as much as we please, without anybody telling us to sh...  

One thing the Axis is always wrong about is American psychology. They think we really mean it when we yell, "Kill the umpire!" Their error is in thinking we mean all we say.

One thing is certain: After the war there will be a lot of dairy cows, and those cows will still give milk, and there will be a lot of people, and they will still be drinking milk and consuming butter and cheese and ice cream in greater amounts than ever.

Trindade Holstein Averages

At Maltese Villa near Merced, Calif., Trindade Brothers are setting a pace in herd averages which is both complimentary and distinguishing. Natural-born dairymen, they have that quality of consistency so essential in developing a production background. Four straight years above 500 lbs. fat on two-time milking. Mendocino Katinka made 703 lbs. in 265 days. Mary Adelaide Sunshine, a Clark cow, finished her year with 766 lbs. Carnation Perfection Lass made 739 lbs. in 352 days. Mary Adelaide Sunshine, a Clark cow, finished her year with 766 lbs. Carnation Perfection Lass made 739 lbs. in 352 days. Mary Adelaide Sunshine, a Clark cow, finished her year with 766 lbs. Carnation Perfection Lass made 739 lbs. in 352 days.

In June two cows exceeded 100 lbs. fat for the month. Maltese King Bessie Louise, that came in dam from the Clark herd, made 107 lbs., 4.3% test, milking up to 55 lbs. in one day. Maltese Nancy Boon, daughter of Nancy Homestead, made 102 lbs. fat. During the test year only two cows were sold out of the herd. Starting the herd test with 16 cows, the herd now numbers 45, which made an average of 55.4 lbs. fat in June.

Buitenzorg Gets Canadian Bull

R. B. LeCocq and G. A. Groenen, of Buitenzorg Ayrshire Farm, Custer, Wash., acquired the outstanding bull of the Scotch breed. Springburn Golden Cross, at the dispersal sale of Hugh Davidson's Glen Eden Farm held In British Columbia recently.

Bred in Quebec and shipped to Mr. Davidson as a calf, Springburn Golden Cross was sired by Bois de la Roche Golden Glow, many times a champion, and is out of Springburn Melody, of whom Sam Shannon, Cloverdale, B. C., breeder and nationally known Ayrshire Judge said he had never seen a finer cow. Bois de la Roche Golden Glow was sired by Greenan's Golden Glory, imported from Scotland and four-time winner of grand champion honors at the Royal Show in Canada. He, in turn, was sired by Lessnessock Sunny Jim, considered the best bull in Scotland during his day.

At the Buitenzorg farm, Springburn Golden Cross will be used on the junior herd sire, the former herd bull there, Frinten Footprint, having been leased to Mr. Wiseman, of Mount Vernon, Wash. At the Glen Eden sale, Mr. LeCocq also purchased the top cow, Laura the 4th, and three heifers, all daughters of Springburn Golden Cross.
SENIOR HERD SIRE (IMPORTED)

Another Great Orange Blossom Foundation Cow

Brompton Basil Kava 1405928, classified Excellent. Official record as a junior two-year-old, 506 lbs. fat from 8945 lbs. milk in 305 days. She is a daughter of Brompton Basileus, the Silver Medal son of the world's champion cow, Brompton Basilua, 1313 lbs. fat from 19,012 lbs. milk in 365 days.

"Kava" is in every way qualified to be the dam of a great herd bull. Her son is now offered for your consideration. He is sired by Pinnacle, classified Excellent, Tested Sire with an average of 648 lbs. fat on 14 daughters whose classification score average is 86%.

Orange Blossom has been honored by the sale of one of the best young herd bull prospects yet born into the herd at the top price yet commanded by a Jersey bull calf in California. He has gone to head the Frost Brothers herd, Pleasant Fields at Poway.

Her Three-Months Son by Pinnacle Is Now For Sale

DOMINO OF OAKLANDS

MAJOR C. C. MOSELEY
OWNER
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

PAUL SPARROW...MANAGER
BENNIE DRISCOIL, HERDSMAN
Cheapest Feed for Dairy Cows

By H. P. Ewalt
Department of Dairy Husbandry
Oregon State College

This number of acres used as improved permanent pastures for dairy cattle in Oregon has increased many times over in the past few years. This is true for both irrigated and dryland pastures. There is still a great deal of room for progress in this natural and cheapest method of feeding dairy cows.

The value of irrigated pastures, consisting of either clover or mixtures of clover and grasses or of grasses alone, cannot be overemphasized in discussing the dairymen's feed problem. The proper management of these pastures, once they are established, is also very important.

The present demand for dairy production and the existing feed and labor conditions serve to emphasize more than ever the need for proper pasture development and pasture management. Irrigated pastures provide the cheapest, most palatable and nutritious forage that can be supplied for dairy cows when irrigation, fertilization and the method of grazing are properly carried on.

When pasture grasses are cut or grazed so frequently that the growth is always kept short the total yield of dry matter is much less than when the grass is allowed to obtain a greater growth. This smaller growth is due to the fact that less leaf surface is exposed to the sunlight on the close-grazed grass. Because of this reduced exposure the production of carbohydrates through the action of sunlight on the chlorophyll of the leaves is decreased. Close grazing of pasture forage will have the same effect as close cutting.

Rotational Grazing

Rotational grazing is the practical way to get the full benefit of all possible growth. If cows are grazed continuously on one pasture that is not large enough to supply a little more forage than they can eat, the cows will overgraze and short forage with less yield will result. When continuous grazing is carried on on ample pasture forage the cows tend to leave some areas and overgraze other areas of the field. The ungrazed areas become mature and less palatable, and the yield is less because the forage is not harvested and a new palatable growth started. The overgrazed areas tend to yield like the short-cut grass previously mentioned.

Rotational grazing requires that the pasture be divided into areas the size of which will depend upon the number of cows being pastured upon the area. Generally speaking, each area should be of a size that the cows will clean up the spring and early summer forage in 10 days. Under this system the cows will waste only a minimum amount of forage by walking over it. Also clumping or ungrazed areas will be less apt to occur.

The interval between the grazing of each area or field will depend upon the number of such fields and the rapidity with which the forage grows. During the spring and early summer growth may be rapid enough to allow grazing every two to three weeks during a warm, good growing period. However, some pastures at certain periods may require three to four weeks to obtain maximum growth.

Some experimental work carried on in Oregon for a period of two years gives us some figures that are interesting and valuable from the standpoint of good pasture management.

By clipping certain areas at set intervals throughout the pasture season, the yield at various stages of growth was determined. The average yield in tons of green forage per acre for each plot for the two-year period indicates what might happen on closely grazed pasture. The area that was clipped each week throughout the pasture season had a yield of 10 tons of green forage per acre; the area clipped every two weeks, 15 tons; the area clipped every three weeks, 19 tons; and the area clipped every four weeks, 23 tons. The area clipped every five weeks produced 22 tons, as did the areas clipped at intervals of six and seven weeks. The two-week growth gave 49% greater yield.

More Than Ever
It's a Jersey World

What makes it so?
First and foremost, the Jersey Cow's own dairy ability.

Secondly, the high calibre of the established farmers who breed Jerseys.

Thirdly, the fine people who today are stocking new farms with Jerseys for the first time.

It is our privilege to work with many new breeders who are establishing herds. The Jersey can make you more new friends than probably even Dale Carnegie knows how! And, where she goes, she makes good. Then she brings more friends into the fold.

To sum it up, the Jersey Cow herself does the work for Faith Farm (with some help from Elmer Esterbrooks) and the owner just makes sure that good ones are here to select from.

If you're undecided what kind of livestock to put on your farm we'll warn you ahead of time that it's risky business to come looking over the Ontario and Chino Valley Jerseys. I'll just be like when your wife was your sweetheart in her new Easter bonnet. You'll find them irresistible. You'll fall in love with them. So help me, you'll marry them.

Yes, you too will become a Jersey breeder and be all the happier and richer for it.

We help others not only to acquire their herds but also to manage them properly and we will be pleased to lay aside this typewriter until the Editor telephones for next month's copy--and help you just as conscientiously.

Faith Farm
NEIL MCPHERSON, Owner
Route 2, Box 271
Chino, Calif.
Telephone: Chino 6455
(Farm located approximately 5 miles South of Ontario on Euclid Avenue)
STANISLAUS JERSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

The members listed below have breeding stock for sale.

JOHN R. DAVIS
R. J. DYMOND
JOE HART & SON
MRS. LIZZIE HAYWORTH
V. J. LANCASTER
LOW RANCH
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VERNON THORNBURG
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Turlock
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Modesto
Turlock
Hughson
Hickman
Modesto
Turlock
Modesto

LOCUST ACRES JERSEYS
Harry McComas
Modesto • Calif.

Where Volunteer Signal Knight mated with
San Alois Noble Hero daughters, is in­
creasing production. Bulls by both sires for
sale.

SHIELDS JERSEY FARM
Founded over 20 years ago on careful
selections from leading families with type
and high production. Sires past and present
close up to great animals from leading
herds. On the farm, L. W. Renze, East
Nicolaus —
Peter J. Shields
Sacramento, Calif.

Clinese Jersey Farm
The demand for our cattle is such that
we are sold out of all we can
spare now. Bull calves, however, are
constantly putting in appearance.

J. C. STEELE
Acamo, Calif.

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

Blackburn Jersey Farm
Oldest herd in
Los Angeles County
RALEIGH-VOLUNTEER
breeding.

Henry V. Blackburn
15520 Roscoe Boulevard
SAN FERNANDO • CALIFORNIA

than the one-week growth, the three­
week 87%, and the four-week 115%
greater yield than the one-week growth.
The four-week growth gave 46%
greater yield than the two-week growth.
At the four-week stage of growth palat­
ability becomes an important considera­
tion. The cattle will not graze the grass
as readily as the grass with three weeks’
growth.

Protein Considered

The amount of protein was the same
on the one-, two- and three-week growth.
It decreased slightly on the four- and
five-week growth. There was a decrease
of about 30% in protein during the sec­
ond and the seventh weeks. In consider­
ing the decrease in protein it must be
kept in mind that the total yield was
greater in the proportion that a greater
total yield of protein was obtained at
the more mature growth. Many dair­
ymen prefer very early grazing because of
the mistaken idea that the cows get
more protein.

In this regard we must strive for a
medium between yield, palatability and
total protein for the pasture season. If
the palatability and the amount of for­
age are such that the cow can eat to
the limit of her capacity, she will have
plenty of protein even on the more ma­
ture growth. With the present shortage
of high-protein feeds this production of
protein feed through improved irrigated
pastes is important.

These plots were fertilized each year
with 300 lbs. of 18% superphosphate per
acre. While the yields obtained by clip­
ping may not indicate exactly the
amount that might be obtained by the
grazing cow, they do tend to show the
value of rotational grazing.

It is apparent that hay will continue
to be scarce next winter. The cost of
concentrates will continue high through­
out the coming months; therefore, any
practice which will produce more cheap
forage to help replace hay and concen­
trates is well worth trying.

Ashburn Jerseys Named
“Star Herd” for Production

The 33-cow herd of registered Jerseys
owned by J. M. Dickson & Sons, Shedd,
Ore., has been designed a “Star Herd”
in honor of its outstanding production
record by the American Jersey Cattle
Club.

During the past year, the Dickson J er­
seys have produced 243,169 lbs. milk
with 13,654 lbs. fat. The year on test just
completed gives them an average of 9551
lbs. milk and 536.28 lbs. fat on two and
three times a day milking for the aver­
age of over 22 cows milking through­
out the year. This also means a yearly
average over the past five years of 479.87
lbs. fat per cow per year. This is the
ninth year the herd has been on Herd
Improvement Registry test.

High cow for the year was Spozza
Bounty of Ashburn, with a record of
12,048 lbs. milk, 723.45 lbs. fat in 334 days
at the age of five years, four months.
Her sire, Gamboge Ashburn Baronet
was represented in the herd last year by
13 daughters on test.

Cheese is a milk product which con­
tains nearly all of the constituents of milk.
Here's One of Sunshine Farm's Best Prospective Jersey Sires

MINNIE DIPLOMAT o' SF, dropped March 8, 1943. Sire: Diplomat o' SF, Silver Medal, Tested Sire with a mature equivalent rating of 652.14 lbs. fat on 15 daughters. Dam: Minnie o' SF, a double Silver Medal cow with 660 lbs. fat as a junior three-year-old, she by Comet o' SF, Silver Medal, Tested Sire with a mature equivalent rating of 620.37 lbs. fat on 25 daughters. Truly one of the best young prospects we can offer, with a historic pedigree. The first check for $250 takes him.

E. E. GREENOUGH
Merced, Calif.

The August Magazine Will FEATURE
JERSEY CATTLE

Articles by leading breeders and dairy cattle authorities will stress the importance of the fawn colored breed. Send your advertising copy, pictures and news items in early.

FORMS CLOSE AUGUST 5
Address:
Dairy Department, Western Livestock Journal
Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles, Calif.

Bramaran Jerseys in their New Location

Here at Bramaran Farm it's Quality rather than Numbers that count most, for our objective is richness of inheritance and high production ability embodied in true Jersey type. Our selection of foundation cattle was made with this one purpose in mind and all our effort is being bent in that direction.

Bradford H. Miller, 9360 Farralone, Chatsworth, California
... PHONE SUPERIOR 82845 ...
New Jersey Chief

Breeders Hold 75th Annual Meeting of Association

Judge J. G. Adams, Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C., was named president of the American Jersey Cattle Club at its 75th annual meeting in New York City, June 2. More than 125 enthusiastic breeders from coast to coast attended the meeting.

President Adams took over direction of the Biltmore herd in 1932. At that time there were 221 registered animals on the farm; today registered Jerseys under his charge number close to 1000 head.

Judge Adams is 59 years of age. He was a member of State and National Bar Associations. He was Major Judge Advocate U. S. Army in 1918, and named Commissioner to liquidate the third army in Germany in 1919.

One of the first official acts of the new president was to appoint a research committee charged with getting into 75 years of records in files of the club and attempt to determine important facts in the light of present day knowledge.

Directors named at the annual meeting to serve on the board for three years include Chester J. McCord, Newton, Ill.; Herman F. Heep, Buda, Texas; J. C. Beene, Huntsville, Ala.; and William R. Kenan, Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Kenan was named vice president at the first meeting of the new board. Dr. H. D. Allen of Milledgeville, Ga., was chosen to fill the unexpired term of President Adams as director.

In Executive Secretary L. W. Morley’s report, the club’s activity over the 75 years of its existence as a registry organization was portrayed. To date there have been 1,850,483 registrations put on record. During the past fiscal year, 45,976 females and 10,555 males were entered in the herd book. A total of 35,719 registered Jerseys were transferred during this period.

Register of Merit testing included 2960 cows, which is an increase of 9% over the previous year. Herd Improvement Registry testing gained 17% over a year ago, with 9772 cows on test. There were 420 herds testing under this system, this being an increase of 24% over a year ago. The average production per cow increased from 368 to 444 lbs. butterfat.

During the past year 2390 bulls were Starred (an increase of 75% over a year ago); 23 bulls qualified as Superior Sires; 42 herds were awarded Gold Stars for a four-year average exceeding 450 lbs. butterfat per cow. There were 74 cows given Ton of Gold Certificates for having produced 250 lbs. butterfat in four consecutive years.

Some 467 breeders participated in Herd Classification, with a total of 7310 animals rated for type. This is an increase of 60% in the number of animals classified over a year ago. Since the program was inaugurated in June, 1932, more than 22,000 Jerseys have been officially rated for type on the herd plan.

Treasurer Clifford Ross reported the past fiscal year as the first in 13 years that Club income has been over $300,000, with $25,000 invested in U. S. war bonds.

Washington Jersey Sale

Thirty-six registered Jersey cows and heifers brought an average of $182 when they went under the hammer of Auctioneer Sandy Keith on June 11 at Enumclaw, Wash., the final day of the annual Washington State Jersey-Fleck Cattle Club’s sale.

Cows in milk averaged $226 and both the top cow and top heifer in the sale were consigned by M. A. Arnold, of Seattle. The top cow from the Arnold herd went to Cliff and Edna Fairfax of Tacoma, and Annie Thomson, of Seattle, for $365. The top heifer brought $330 from N. W. Ulery of Auburn.

Besides these buyers, those who paid $100 or more per head for Jerseys at the sale included Harry Allen, Tom Fishback, Cecil Webb, Mr. Arnold, W. T. Teeple, Walter Schorno, D. M. Stewart, Ben Hatfield, R. M. Allen, Maddocks & Sroufe, Paul Ridge, T. J. Law, Jr., Rick Sylvester, Vern Ewan, Christ Geizer, M. M. May, A. L. Van Sickey and Forrest Wetzel.

Cows whose actions brought prices of $100 or better were M. A. Arnold, Margaret Gould, Ben Hatfield, Walkiki Farms, David Inman, Cliff Henning, Jesse Inman, Adolph Tamm, Fairfax Farm, L. E. Efland, C. M. Morgan, Ben Hennig, Ray Boettcher, Wesley Hoffman, and Thomas Thurston.

The show on the day preceding the sale saw some highly contested classes judged by John Dunham, cattle superintendent of Walkiki Farms in Spokane. Final placements were as follows:

Junior bull calves, Maddocks & Sroufe, 1st; Enumclaw.

Senior bull calves, Maddocks & Sroufe, 1st, Enumclaw; Pete Mikkelson, 2d, Enumclaw; H. Wayne Osborne, 3d, Enumclaw.

Junior yearling bulls, Paul Ridge, 1st, Monroe; N. W. Ulery, 2d, Auburn.

Senior yearling bulls, Chris Breneman, 1st, Roy; Ed Smith, 2d, Enumclaw.

Junior yearling heifers, Stein, 1st, Enumclaw.

Senior yearling cows, N. W. Ulery, 1st; Cliff & Edna Fairfax, 2d, Tacoma; Maddocks & Sroufe, 3d.

Junior yearlings, Betty Maddocks Child, 1st, Enumclaw.

Senior yearlings, W. N. Ulery, 1st; Cliff & Edna Fairfax, 2d, Enumclaw.

Two year cows, Bob Deusen, 1st, Enumclaw; Betty Maddocks Child, 2d.

Three year cows, Betty Maddocks Child, 1st, Maddocks & Sroufe, 2d; Ruth Mueller, 3d, Enumclaw.

Four year cows, Bob Deusen, 1st, Maddocks & Sroufe, 2d; Ernest Mueller, 3d.

Five year and over cows, Maddocks & Sroufe, 1st; Betty Maddocks Child, 2d; Maddocks & Sroufe, 3d.
They Beat Bangs

How a Scientist and a Jersey Cow Developed Strain 19

Few scientific developments of the last half century have been as important to cattle breeders as the discovery of Strain 19 in the control of Bang's disease. For from the work growing out of the recovery of this strain of Brucella abortus has developed the modern method of fighting Bang's disease—calves'hood vaccination.

The discovery of Strain 19 is one of the little known annals in the history of animal hygiene. The scientist who made the important discovery is now dead. Gone also is Matilda, the Jersey reactor from whose infected milk Strain 19 was developed. But it was the discovery of Dr. John M. Buck, investigator of the Bureau of Animal Industry, that eventually halted the bankrupting campaign to slaughter all Bang's reactors and through Strain 19 give cattle breeders a weapon against contagious abortion.

It was 20 years ago that Dr. Buck made his discovery. One of the reactors in the government experimental herd was Matilda, a registered Jersey cow. Her milk was carrying the germs of Brucella abortus and it was from a sample of the milk that Dr. Buck made a culture. The culture remained on his desk, at room temperature, for a year or more. With it were several other cultures. After several tests it was found that the organism taken from Matilda had lost much of its virulence. The virulence became established at a low point and in the hundreds of culture transfers since made from it there has been little change in the degree of virulence.

From this original culture, and the many that have been made from it since, has come Strain 19, familiar to thousands of cattle breeders. Why "Strain 19"? It has no particular significance in itself except that it was the 19th stock culture of a particular series isolated by Dr. Buck. In the following research on vaccination a large number of strains were tried, but it remained for Strain 19 to open the door to successful immunization through vaccination.

Dr. Buck was a careful research man and not given to jumping at conclusions. In the early period of his work, from 1922 to 1925, he did not believe that successful immunization against Bang's could be accomplished. Records of cows and heifers vaccinated with strains other than Strain 19 showed that they continued to react, with many of the animals harboring the disease in their udders.

But in working slowly and carefully over the cultures that had been prepared Dr. Buck finally came to Strain 19. The rest is history. The vaccine prepared from the low virulence organism of this strain, after thousands of tests, proved itself in developing immunization. After a few months most heifers no longer reacted to the test. The high percentage of clean tests following vaccination with Strain 19 finally led to official approval of vaccination.

Mr. Smith was in search of good cattle. He wanted as good as we could furnish, something of which the family could feel proud and the kind that would arouse a deep interest on the part of his sons. Furthermore, he was willing to pay the price which cattle of such qualifications demand. He got three of our very best heifers in milk, remarkably uniform in every respect, for his foundation.

The Smiths do not aspire to being large producers. Rather, they are starting with the object of producing their own milk for the family. However, they have very wisely started with the kind of cattle that would arouse a deep interest in the part of his sons. Furthermore, he was willing to pay the price which cattle of such qualifications demand. He got three of our very best heifers in milk, remarkably uniform in every respect, for his foundation.

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Meadowsweet Farms

Introduce New Jersey Buyers:

H. C. Smith & Sons, Whittier, Calif.

In the above picture: Herman C. Smith and his sons

Harold (left) and Hobart (right).

Brompton Stan's Sultan (left) by Brompton Sedate Standard; dam, Abbotholms Grace by Edgeley Bright Sultan.

Royal Valiant Marie (center) by Thomas Royal Valiant and out of Thomas Royal Josephine, classified Very Good.

Royal Valiant Royola (right) by same sire and out of Thomas Fern Dorothy, classified Very Good. This heifer will be the outstanding animal in the Allen Spencer Estate Dispersal in Iowa.

Mr. Smith was in search of good cattle. He wanted as good as we could furnish, something of which the family could feel proud and the kind that would arouse a deep interest on the part of his sons. Furthermore, he was willing to pay the price which cattle of such qualifications demand. He got three of our very best heifers in milk, remarkably uniform in every respect, for his foundation.

The Smiths do not aspire to being large producers. Rather, they are starting with the object of producing their own milk for the family. However, they have very wisely started with the kind of cattle that will serve well as a purebred foundation, from which they can produce the type and breeding that will make them a wholesome factor in the promotion of registered Jerseys. Their ranch is located in La Habra Heights. Mr. Smith will find this an interesting diversion from his Oil Drilling Tool business. He is already interested in orange and avocado acreage around Whittier. We wish the Smiths a full measure of satisfaction with their Meadowsweet purchases.

Now for Sale: A selection of heifers, either open, bred or springing.

Jack O. Polzin  C. T. & W. P. STOVER, Owners  Clair Smith
Manager  Route 2, Chino, California  Herd Manager
Phone Ontario 616-090  Phone Ontario 613-790
In the early 1890's there was a Palomino mare known as Silver Tail. At that time horses of this color were called Claybuckies. She made the harness racing circuits of the mid-west for several years and as she could trot around 2.18 was eligible for registration in the Standardbred book. She was mighty popular with the spectators, and when she came around the turn into the home stretch, with her white mane blowing in the breeze and her tail flowing back over the driver's shoulder, whether she was in the front or eating the dust from the rest of the field, some of the crowd were sure to get to their feet with a yell of "Come on Silver Tail."

It is to be regretted that Palominos are not shown more in harness, either single or as matched pairs. They would be a great attraction and a royal sight on any harness track in the country.

The crop of Palomino colts found on the various breeding ranches today is certainly a great improvement over the Palominos of a few years ago. Every year sees more Arabian, Thoroughbred, American Saddlebred and Morgan blood injected into the Golden horse as each breeder strives to produce the type he personally prefers.

The results are evident and gratifying and many breeders are producing the type in conformation, action and color they have been so diligently working toward.

L. W. Craig has colts by his Palomino stallion Cimarron from Arabian Morgan, Thoroughbred and Saddlebred mares, and he will have some of them schooled in harness by Mr. Liggett at Santa Monica, Calif.

Jim Fagan, of Agoura, Calif., has been driving his stallion, The Harvester, and expects soon to break a son of The Harvester. He plans to drive double with him so he will have a matched pair of stallions to show under harness.

Chester Upham, of Pacific Palisades, Calif., who has been using the Arabian cross to produce Palominos, has colts at the ranch from a few days to two-year-olds.

Due to changes in publication plans, Western Livestock Journal's annual Arabian issue will be in November this year rather than in August as in former years. There will be no other change in the regular breed issues, with the September magazine featuring Morgan horses and Quarter Horses being stressed in the October number.

With gasoline rationed to a much greater degree than here on the Pacific Coast, horses usually having their day again in the eastern seaboard cities, according to a recent letter from Ensign Bill Smaile, editor of this department, now on leave in the U. S. N. R. and taking his training at the naval division at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

"Horses are becoming ever more present on the streets," writes Ensign Smaile.

"hauling coal, milk, old clothes and paper, fresh fruit and vegetables, and in Boston furnish a large part of the short-haul transportation. More and more civilians are starting to ride and it makes me want to come home for a while to ride, talk horse and visit with horsemen of the West. From what I've seen here, California horses are up with the best and don't take a back seat for anyone."

Circle S. Ranch, at El Cajon, has reserved the right to use names of the wives of presidents as names for their mares and fillies. Thus the brood mares of their herd may be termed the "First Ladies of Palomino Land." Manager Glen Perkins has Martha Washington, Rachel Jackson, Dolly Madison and other spouses represented. There is even an Eleanor Roosevelt on the place.

Death of three great stallions of the American Saddlebred breed in the past six weeks is a blow to the show horse circles. Two of them, Herion Chief and Edna May's King were well known on the Pacific Coast, having been at home in California for a number of years. The other, King's genius was represented by the show horse people and has offerings here in the West. All leave some outstanding colts to carry on their names.

Horse of the Month

W e present Beau Brummel, P.H.A. 468, as our Horse of the Month. In this Palomino issue, owned and bred by Jack Davis, of Arcadia, Calif., Beau Brummel is sired by El Rey Moreno, P.H.A. 101, and has won the Palomino colt at the Davis stables.

Both in the show ring and as a parade horse, Beau Brummel has been highly successful. He has been sought after for parade work, having appeared both in the Pasadena Tournament of Roses and the Santa Barbara Fiesta parades.

He is a dark gold, with a metallic sheen and flowing white mane and tail. He stands 15.2 hands, weighs 1050 lbs. In the study, he has been quite successful and has produced a good percentage of Palomino colts from all colors of mares.

For Sale

 REGISTERED SADDLEBRED COLT

Crescent Chief 20322

Sired by Herion Chief, 9994, and out of Winsome Miss, 29655. Foaled March 3, 1942.

The show records of both his dam and sire prove he is a colt of great promise. But Crescent Chief is a bay stallion and we are raising Palominos. We are pricing him reasonably.

OR WILL TRADE

... for a registered Saddlebred mare or filly. Age is no consideration as long as she is still producing.

Paul B. Herrington
Hesperia, Calif.

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HORSE BREEDER

according to figures just released by the Remount Branch of the Quartermaster Corps, the 660 Remount stallions standing in 41 states of the Union, and in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, under the Army Horse Breeding Plan authorized by the Congress in 1921, were bred in 1941 to 18,807 mares. In 1942 this resulted in the production of 12,074 foals—a material increase over the foal production in 1941, with approximately the same number of mares bred and stallions at stud.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that since the inauguration of the Breeding Plan, 314,224 mares have been bred to Remount stallions and 185,511 foals produced. This number, when added to the number of foals produced in the course of years by the considerable number of privately owned Thoroughbred, Arabian and Morgan stallions, and by stallions of other light breeds, has served to create a sufficiently large reservoir to meet immediate Army and normal civilian requirements for riding horses—and the Army is limited by Congressional mandate to encouraging the breeding of riding horses only. For the first time in the history of light horse breeding, so far as this nation is concerned, we now have a reasonable reserve of suitable horses suitable and readily to be tapped for war purposes.

While it is a fact that not a very large number of riding horses has so far been used by the Army in this war no one can foresee what demands may arise in the future for both Cavalry and transport animals. When needed, however, the Army Horse Breeding Plan has made available. Nor can it be foreseen now just how many horses will be needed during the post-war period to replace the horses killed in action or slaughtered at the depots. It may be considerable. Certainly we should not, at this time, 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.

Looking to the future, it would, therefore, seem the part of wisdom for mare owners to continue to breed their producing mares of good type and conformation to the many excellent Remount stallions now available at a merely nominal service fee.

Careful selection of mares is, of course, of paramount importance in order that as few misfits as possible may be produced. It has always been unwise to produce from sires or dams having poor conformation or transmissible un soundness. Under existing conditions it is an economic waste as well as a folly because there is no outlet for culled even at a sacrifice. Mares or stallions having crooked legs, sickle hocks, stubby, short necks, which are devoid of middle, or straight should not be permitted to produce themselves. Those having unsoundnesses which are patently the result of weakness at any given point should not be used in the stud. It is of little significance to argue that a given unsoundness is not transmissible if the structure which is transmitted is so faulty or deficient as inevitably to produce such unsoundness when subjected to stress.
Long Awaited Palomino Colt Arrives at Herrington Ranch

A long awaited foal was dropped at the Paul Herrington ranch at Hesperia, Calif., early in June.

The newcomer is a Palomino horse colt, sired by the Palomino stallion, Desert Son, and out of the Saddlebred mare, Mathilde M. Desert Son is sired by the late Saddlebred stallion Rey El Moreno, a half brother to Mathilde M., both having been sired by the Saddlebred stallion Salono. It was this cross of the Palomino-Saddlebred bloodlines which Mr. and Mrs. Herrington were so anxious to test and they report that by all appearance the breeding experiment has produced a colt with every possibility of becoming an outstanding Palomino individual.

This is Desert Son’s second foal, with two more mares bred to him due to be heard from this year. Mr. Herrington also reports another Palomino horse colt arrived recently, sired by the Morgan stallion Ken Carmen and out of the registered Palomino mare, Goldie Queen. This is her second foal, both Palomino horse colts and both sired by Ken Carmen.

Seven mares from the Herrington herd recently were purchased by the Circle M Ranch at Victorville, Calif. Three of these were Palominos. The Palomino mare Susan was recently sold to Mr. Hinkle, of Arcadia, Calif.

Meantime, Mr. Herrington reports good progress being made in getting his newly purchased Moor Park Ranch ready for occupancy. The house is being remodeled and stallion stables are being built. A small breeding herd of Herefords are on pasture there. The move to the new place will not be completed, he stated, until permanent pasture for the horses is in a more advanced stage.

924 Saddle Horses Sold At Billings, Mont., Auction

A total of 924 head of horses were sold through the Billings Livestock Commission Co., auction, at Billings, Mont., recently. This sale was the largest horse sale ever held on the Montana market, with the top saddle horse bringing $282.50, nearing the mark of $320 paid for a Palomino stallion at the saddle horse sale held there May 15. A capacity crowd attended the auction which started at 8 a.m. and lasted throughout the day.

Many yearling Palominos were bid up to approximately $70 to $100 each, with a few going for $125 to $140 each.

Several fancy colored and well broke saddlers were bought for $150 and $175 each.

A large majority of saddlers went for $75 to $125 each, and dude horses ranged between $35 and $75 each.

Dean Brown of Iowa filled several orders for eastern and southern points with a total purchase of 250 head for the day.

Shipment bought by Ted Pendleton went to St. Louis and considerable saddle stock to Herkimer, Amsterdam and Courtland, N. Y.; Norristown, Pa., Suffolk, Va., and Hickory and Charlotte, W. Va.

Two loads purchased for serum and vaccine purposes went to Philadelphia, seven loads for general purposes went to California, and others to Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Georgia.

Off to the Tropics

W. A. Thompson of Clearwater has sold a two-year-old colt by Topper, to be known as Blue Boy. This colt goes to the Island of Lanai, near Honolulu, to head a ranch remuda of native mares. He was purchased by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.

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"Dear Mr. Jones:

I am in the market for a young Palomino horse, something like the age of the horse that I bought from you. This colt made an exceptionally nice horse and a good breeder. I have some of his fillies that I will want to breed, this being the reason why I need another horse. Please advise what you have to offer, and the price."

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Need for Horses Cited

Farmers located where winter temperatures are moderate, who have ample pastures, which can be grazed almost the year round, and who have plenty of good hay, are favorably located for raising horse or mule foals from mares kept for farm work, declares Wayne Dinsmore, of the Horse and Mule Association of America.

Young work stock can be raised cheaply but efficiently from foaling to three years of age, on good pastures and choice hays, without any grain. This is why the 12 North Central states, the 11 Western states, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas have been our principal producers of horses and mules. When they fall short, a very serious shortage impends in the other 21 states, which use many, but produce few, horses and mules.

The 40,000 chemists available in the United States have been asked by Federal agencies to find ways to salvage more waste fats.
Why I Use Arabians To Breed Palominos

By CHESTER UPHAM
President, Palomino Horse Breeders of America

This man who breed Thoroughbreds breed them with just one object in view, that is, the performance of speed on the race track. Those who breed American Saddlebreds produce them generally for one purpose, that is, exhibition in the show ring, either under saddle, or in harness.

Both of these proving grounds are the places where the good ones remain, and the inferior get the gate. About one in a hundred remains as a purse winner.

Think of this—one hundred colts of good pedigree are produced for each one that qualifies as a worthwhile representative of the breed.

Now think of this: “How long have these breeds existed and breeders been at this work?” The answer is 400 years for the Thoroughbred, and about 60 for the Saddlebred. Now these two breeds that have become fixed, and withstood the test of time have a common ancestor.

The background of each was the Arabian. This breed of horse has shown that it is as valuable in the field of producing other breeds as in perpetuating its own pure breed. That was my reason for infusing their blood in Palomino Horses to improve the type.

Palomino breeders are fortunate because of the fact that we can cross Palomino and chestnut of any other breed and get a Palomino foal two-thirds of the time. And in California we are fortunate that so many chestnut horses of all good breeds are available.

In my production of Palomino foals I have almost always crossbred Palomino and chestnut and the results have been a little better than 70% Palominos. When these fillies mature I may use any of the six pure strain breeds for crossing again to improve any conformation I can see desirable.

>>

Replacements—horse and mule foals under one year living Jan. 1, 1943—approximated one per 12 farms, but should have been one per seven farms. We needed 851,422: we had but 516,000 available.

The Palomino Type I Prefer

By JACK DAVIES
Arcadia, Calif.

I have been an admirer of the Golden Horse for years, but I did not feel that I wanted to produce a heavy, almost draft type horse, as a Palomino for saddle use.

To avoid this, I have used the American Saddlebred Horse and the Morgan Horse as crosses to keep fine bone, style and beauty. The result has been the preserving of the conformation of the well bred saddle animal, along with the beautiful coloring of the Palomino.

>>

It does not pay to keep idle mares to raise work stock. It does pay farmers who are good horsemen, favorably located, to keep good mares for farm work and to raise enough foals annually to supply replacements, so that the older work animals can be sold at five, six or seven years of age.
King Midas
PHBA 2346
Seven-Year-Old
COIN GOLD
PALOMINO STALLION
16 Hands—1150 Lbs.

Ten Shows—Ten Ribbons

King Midas has a wonderful disposition and conformation. He is half Thoroughbred, a son of Gold Standard, PHBA 2045, and is a proven Palomino sire.

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Unless in a single hermetically sealed unit, motor and compressor should be oiled several times a year. Be sure all door and cover gaskets are tight; leaking air wastes electricity. Dust and grease should be cleaned off the condenser fins with a stiff brush at least twice a year; if allowed to accumulate it reduces the amount of heat given off and increases the consumption of electric current. If unusual noises in the mechanism occur, or it does not cool properly, do not attempt to repair it yourself. Call a service man. The best insurance is to have the units inspected at least once a year, and minor defects will be detected before they become serious.—Courtesy General Electric Co.

REY ALTO
P. H. A. 1245

Sire: Donoreal, P.H.A. 458, half Arabian.
Dame: Juliania, Thoroughbred mare by High Step. 15.3 hands, weight 1050 lbs.

Standing by Appointment. FEE: $25

Donald H. Weaver
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The Mayor of Mexico City will ride Golden John, Palomino stallion from Palomino Ranch, Eldorado, Texas, shown here just after his recent purchase by His Honor Lic. Javier Rojo Gomez.

High Mexican Officials
Buy J. E. Jones Palominos

Two highly complimentary sales have just seen Palominos from J. E. Jones’ Palomino Ranch at Eldorado, Texas, go to the stables of high officials of the Mexican government.

One of the horses, Golden John, named in honor of Mr. Jones, was sold to Lic. Javier Rojo Gomez, mayor of Mexico City. The other, Whisky Pete Jr., a 23-months-old golden son of the well-known stallion Whisky Pete, sold to Lic. Javier Gaxiols, Minister of National Economy for the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Jones reports $1600 as the price for Whisky Pete Jr., which he terms a nominal price for one of the Whisky Pete colts, especially among Mexican people, who are traditional lovers of Palomino horses.

During the reign of Queen Isabella of Spain, horses of the golden color are reported to have become the favorites of royalty and were known as Ysabellas. This same favorite spot was accorded the horse in Mexico when the Spaniards introduced Palominos there, and Mr. Jones reports interest in the golden horses is keen south of the border.

Along this line, he recently received a letter from Col. Vicente Peralta, commenting on the Palomino Rancho horse Texas Boy, which was sold by Mr. Jones to Col. Peralta for presentation to the President of Mexico. Texas Boy, the letter declared, has developed into one of the finest horses in the presidential stables and is one of the favorites of President Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho. Well known to horsemen the country over, Mr. Jones and space at major southern horse shows took a new direction to Kansas City July 31.

Western Livestock Journal
Mr. Jones and his specially made spacious trailer truck are to be seen at major horse shows throughout the southwest and midwest. His entries took a number of ribbons at the recent Kansas Victory Horse Show at Wichita.

In addition to Palominos, Mr. Jones also breeds both Quarter Horses and Tennessee Walking Horses.

Esparto Man Buys Pal-O-Mine Gelding

Another sale has been made to A. H. Williams of Esparto, who purchased the Palominio gelding “Kismet,” out of the dam of Cream of Wheat, and a full brother to Pal-O-Mine Peanuts, in the shipment recently made to Pennsylvania.

Meantime, two important brood mare additions have been made to the Pal-O-Mine herd through purchases in the Green Gulch sale near Sausalito on May 30. The Smiths got Anacacho Jewel by Edna May’s King, soon to foal to Pea­vine’s Highland Noble, son of The Nobleman; also Nancy Button, a daughter of Odin McDonald in foal to the same Pea­vine stallion. Both these mares and the service stallion are chestnuts in color.

Calabasas Gift in New Home

Walter E. Smith has purchased Calaba­sas Gift from O. C. Foster, and he is now at his new home at Encino, Calif. Mr. Smith has spent the past week in Arizona looking over Morgan mares. He has a beautiful site for his new ranch, and will have a show place when work now being done is completed.

Texas Quarter Horse Sales

Texas demand for Quarter Horses is brisk, according to W. E. Richardson, of Gonzales, Texas.

Mr. Richardson reports recent sale of three mares and three baby horse colts to Tom Neal, of Cancun, Texas, along with a yearling filly and a two-year-old stallion. All are by Little Joe Jr.

Word is also received that John Baumer has recently purchased the two­year-old stallion Jimmie Joe from Mr. Neal.

That there will be a greater interest in horses after the war is over may be assumed from the relatively large number of four-figure sales that have taken place during June in a limited section of Southern California. This assumption will apply especially to high class breeding stock.

Setana, a five-year-old bay mare by Farana and out of Bazihk has been purchased by August J. Poier, of Burbank, Calif. Setana has a very pretty chestnut filly foal by the well-known and much­traveled Antez. Mr. Poier is associated with the Los Angeles Downtown Shopping News. He intends to raise a few registered Arabians as a sideline. Setana is of the larger type of Arabians but she nevertheless possesses a very extreme head which she inherits from her dam, the latter being sired by Abu­Zeyd, the stallion rated for his extreme head, and the head sire at W. R. Brown’s farm in New Hampshire.

The four-months-old chestnut colt sired by Alla Amarward, 1140, has been purchased by L. W. Clark of Long Beach, Calif. The dam of the foal is sired by

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El Sabok, #276
Narkeesa, #7

Hamrah, #28 D.B.
Morfda, #203
Dahura, #90

A Hamdani Simri

DAM

Makino, #450
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Muson, #27
Letan, #86
Jedah, #44

Hamrah, #28
Reshan, #38

A Seglawi-Jedran
A Seglawi-Jedran
A Kehilan-Ajuz

A Kehilan-Ajuz, D.B.
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ALLA AMARWARD

#1140 ARABIAN HORSE CLUB — CHESTNUT STALLION

Owned by

H. H. REESE

1120 GLENDOARA AVENUE, WEST COVINA, CALIF.

* D.B. denotes horse is bred in Desert of Arabia.

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**HORSEMEN ATTENTION!**

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Hundreds of others, using smaller copy are also advertising, even though they too have nothing to sell at the present.

**WHY!**

Because they know that to hold their market they must keep their name before the public and not let competition kill their future sales. Horse breeders should also keep constantly before the buying public—especially in view of the fact that they are facing one of the best markets in years.

**Now is the Time To Advertise**

**WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL**

UNION STOCK YARDS

LOS ANGELES • CALIFORNIA
Announcing

Our purchase of

**CALABASAS GIFT**

We have acquired this outstanding young Morgan stallion from Mr. O. C. Foster to head the Morgan stud at the Morgan and Tennessee Walking Horse breeding establishment we are founding. He will also stand at public service to a limited number of mares.

**FEE PRIVATE**

Calabasas Gift is a dark bay three-year-old. He is sired by the proven Morgan stallion Montebell Gift by Mountcrest Sellman, by Joe Bailey, by Headlight Morgan. He is out of Serenata, by Mountcrest Sellman, showing valuable line breeding. His second dam is a daughter of Querido, by Bennington. He combines this breeding with splendid Morgan conformation. The above picture was taken as a two-year-old. During the past year he has filled out considerably and must be seen now to be appreciated.

On a recent trip to Arizona, we purchased from Tom Hogg, of Phoenix, two Tennessee Walking Horse geldings for pleasure riding at the ranch. They are Bojo, a two-year-old black, and Merry Xmas, a four-year-old dapple gray which has already made outstanding speeds in walking time trials.
sell them to eastern buyers who want such well broken animals.

In my opinion, we are going to face a very serious shortage of work stock within the next three or four years, in fact we will begin to feel it next year, for there are not enough yearling or two-year-old horses to supply replacement needs, to say nothing of a surplus for sale to eastern states that do not raise their own.

Farmers can make no better move than to breed their good mares to the best stallion available, but should not breed to a stallion unless he is of good type, sound, and with the right set of feet and legs, for our great difficulty today is the fact that we do not have enough good horses to fill the demand. Far too many of the horses now on farms are not of good type, quality or finish, or do not have the right kind of underpinning.

It will pay any farmer to raise good ones, but it will not pay to raise anything but good ones.

I have contacts with good farmers all over my territory who have been my "spotters" for many years. It is their business to keep posted as to horses for sale in their respective neighborhoods, that will fill my requirements, and they drive with me to see the horses which they know are for sale. I pay them a definite amount per horse bought for this service, and they generally know just what horses are available within 15 or 20 miles of their homes. This saves my time and driving expense.

Farmers are short of help and will not breed their mares this year unless stallions are trucked to them, but I think the gas and rubber ration boards in country communities are going to be very fair about the matter, and will allow a farmer who travels a stallion in a trailer to have enough gas and tires when needed to make it possible for him to continue to truck the stallion out in the trailer for eight or 10 miles before breakfast to breed a mare, and for probably the same distance in the evening to breed another mare. If this policy is followed out consistently by most of the ration boards, a reasonable number of mares should be bred this year by the really good stallions that are in good hands.

Certain it is that every farmer who has good young mares, will be wise to breed them, for a severe shortage of work stock is impending, and horses are certain to rise substantially in price.

Looking Back

Shortly after the Civil War harness racing became popular. Early in this period a few half-mile trucks were opened along the Atlantic coast for harness racing, and the sport spread to all sections of the country.

The harness horsemen were a democratic group, and the mayor of the town as well as the banker, the preacher, the blacksmith, the butcher and the baker, all had their roadsters, and participated in the Saturday afternoon events, most of which were matched races. For several years the trotter was the popular harness horse, and it was later that the famous old reinsman, Pop Greer, brought the first pacers from the south to the northern tracks. There was a great deal of joking about the sidewinders until they began winning races. After that it was not long before the programs were featuring both trotting and pacing races.

Many of our fastest harness horses are double gaited and can trot or pace a mile within a fraction of a second in time. It is claimed that the first pacers in the United States came from Canada but history speaks of a strain in Holland known as the Black Holland Pacer, and it may be that it was through importations from there that they first reached this country.

The pacer had a strong influence in the development of the gaited horse and was used under saddle by many due to the smoothness of its gait, but was soon replaced by the Saddlebred and the Walking Horse on the plantations.

Most farms that have been mechanized find it desirable to keep at least one pair of work horses or mules. They supply safety against tractor breakdowns and gasoline shortages.

Wife: "George! This isn't our baby! You've taken the wrong carriage!"

George: "Sh-h-h. This one has rubber tires."

Very dark Bay—Stands 15.2. Weight 1130 lbs. Age 7 years. Heads our herd of Morgans.

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FOR SALE
WORTHY JANE
By David, by David Guy, by Guy Axworthy. 
Sire: High Hat No. 12150 
Dam: Norma Lee, an Easter Cloud mare. 
STAR ALLEN B
Tennessee Walking Horse No. 410499 
Sire: Billy Allen Name No. 400507 
Dam: Maud Minor 
JEFF
A Palomino Stallion, 5 years old. 
Solid Golden color, 15.2 hands, weighs 1180 lbs. 
PRINCE EGOI
Percheron Stallion, Gray, No. 234123 
Sire: Grove Pride 
from Oklahoma Ag. College 
Dam: Luella, No. 141104 
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At Stud . . .
The Last Word
A. S. H. B. A. No. 12935 
Sire: High Hat No. 12150 
Dam: Norma Lee, an Easter Cloud mare.

Edna May's King and King's Genius Both Die
Edna May's King, the great show horse formerly owned by Revel L. English of Chino, Calif., died last month at the Anacacho Ranch of R. W. Morrison in Texas.

The first stallion to win twice in the grand championship division of the $10,000 stake at Louisville, Ky., Edna May's King was purchased by Mr. English for $12,000 in 1923 and was sold in 1930 to Mr. Morrison for the world-record price of $40,000. He was 25 years of age at the time of his death.

Word has also been received of the death of King's Genius, also on a Texas ranch. He was another of the most prominent American Saddlebreds of current times, with many winnings to his credit.

Both stallions had long careers both in the show ring and in the stud and both had left numbers of notable sons and daughters to carry on their names.

Veteran buyers of horses and mules who purchase direct from farms, agree in declaring they never have known so great a scarcity of young work stock from one to four years of age.

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Jacks for Sale

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WANT HIGHLY IMPROVED Central Calif. cattle range. Must have modern buildings and good roads. Will pay $500,000 to $525,000 cash. Box 613, Western Livestock Journal.

WANT GOOD 160 to 640 acre Central California irrigated ranch which is suitable for hogs, sheep or cattle. Will pay up to $100,000. Must have cheap water. Box 362, Western Livestock Journal.

WANTED RANCH FOREMANSHIP. Interested in cattle ranch. Have wide knowledge of hay and grain raising, irrigation, construction, range upkeep, etc. Ten years ranch experience, college graduate. Married, one child. Available immediately. Modern housing and equipment required. Excellent pay and benefits. Box 599, Western Livestock Journal.

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FOR SALE — One registered imported red Shorthorn bull — 5 years. Sire Carlsson Command. Dam Carlsson 173 J. F. in Fairbanks. P. O. Box 246, Willits, Calif.

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FOR SALE — Fall delivery. 1500 good quality long yearling steers and heifers in Colorado-Wyoming pastures; also 70 registered Hereford females. E. J. McDermott, Box 222, Phoenix 3, 2707 Phoenix, Arizona.

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