Quarter Horses

Bred true to type since Colonial Days — heralded for many years for speed in races up to a quarter-mile — the Quarter Horse has become a favorite on western ranches because his build and muscling make him a natural for working cattle. He possesses what cattlemen term "cow sense."
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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."

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NEW BLOOD TO ENRICH OUR HERD

From Baca Grant
we purchased two senior yearling bulls, Baca R. Domino 1st and Baca R. Domino 2d, both sons of OJR Royal Domino 10th. Both have good show records and are the type to make great breeders.

From Comprest Hereford Ranch
we brought home Mischief Domino 20th—also a senior yearling. Though never shown, he has been admired by visitors at the Roy E. Armstrong ranch for his depth, smoothness and breed character.

We have added three new bulls to our herd to aid and speed the already rapid progress being made here. They join our other sires, among them, Real Prince D. 215th, pictured below.
The Powerful Potency of

FRANKLIN
CONCENTRATED CULTURE BACTERIN
Provides EXTRA Protection

BLACKLEG

can be barred from harming your herd by immunizing with the small ONE dose Franklin Blackleg Bacterin. More than 10 cc of whole culture bacterin is used in making each 1 cc condensed dose, thereby insuring the extra potency needed wherever the disease occurs in extra virulent form.

Largest selling brand on the market with a 20-year record for one dose lasting immunity.

10 Cents a Dose with Quantity Discounts

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Some localities are also infected with Malignant Edema, a fatal disease very similar to Blackleg. To meet this condition we offer a combination product consisting of a full dose of Blackleg Bacterin plus a full dose for immunizing against Clostridium Septicus, the causative organism of Malignant Edema. You get double protection for the price of one.

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Heavy losses are often suffered from so-called Shipping Fever, especially in the fall and winter. Vaccination has proven of great value in minimizing infection. Since this disease is usually complicated by the presence of more than one organism, we recommend the use of

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This gives you the benefit of a full dose for protection against the hemorrhagic septicemia organism and also a full dose for increasing resistance against pulmonary edema.

This is produced by the same washed culture method that is employed for producing bacterins for human use, and which minimizes the presence of protein elements.

This product offers stockmen the most effective type of protection so far known, and an increasing number of owners find it highly profitable to vaccinate with it.

Price 10c a dose with quantity discounts

Convenient stocks at Local Dealers.
SUBSIDY PAYMENTS undoubtedly provide the key to 1944 food production. Therefore, the present battle in Washington between proponents of cash subsidies to producers and those who are opposed to a “sales tax in reverse” method is of vital interest to all livestock producers, feeders and dairymen. It is apparent that the government will attempt to solve the perplexing milk problem through cash subsidy payments on a basis of not less than 25c a cwt. nor more than 50c a cwt. on whole milk, and minimum and maximum rates of 3 to 6c a pound where butterfat is delivered. There was some talk and even promises of cash subsidies to growers on the basis of a maximum of $7.50 a ton on alfalfa hay, but latest advices indicate that the government planners found it next to impossible to develop a fair and workable subsidy on feed.

The milk subsidy program had not been definitely determined early in October, but it does seem certain that the final program on cash subsidies on milk or butterfat will be made effective very quickly.

The Administration can put a subsidy program into effect at once because the money is available—but the fate of a general cash subsidy program depends upon favorable action by Congress.

The subsidy program is by no means settled. No longer do the bright boys in Washington dish up a program and get rubber stamp approval from Congressmen. They will have to sell Congress on the whole program — and Congressmen have learned that it is wise to know just how the folks back home will take to it.

There are arguments for and against subsidies. Some fear that the planners, if given free rein, may use subsidies not only as a means of “holding” prices but to force food prices to lower levels. Trouble is that the economists and planners in the Administration are frankly more interested in 1944 as an election year than anything else. And the Administration pretty much understands that the so-called “farm vote” has already been lost—so it appears that most planning on the food front is based on a program that will give consumers and organized labor apparent advantages in lower food prices—even though it must be apparent to any intelligent voter that the subsidy program actually means that, instead of paying fair prices for food NOW while every worker has more buying power than at any previous time in history, the “low prices” for food will have to be paid in taxes in the years to come. Some commentators point out that much of the advantage of low food prices during the war will have to be paid for in taxes by the boys who are doing the fighting, after they come home.

If you’d like to get both sides of the subsidy program, you can write to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., for a booklet recently printed—“Shall We Pay to Buy for Less?” The booklet is free.

Deadlock in the feeder cattle and lamb market is due mainly to uncertainty and lack of confidence in the attitude of the government. Most serious difficulty in the western country is the shortage of feeds, but this is hardly true in the middle west where bumper grain and hay crops are being harvested. There is still too much talk from

**Scarlet Miss California,** the one representative of Golden State herds at the National Duroc Congress, Memphis, Tenn. Consigned by Clarence Dudley, Chino, Calif., and sold to G. H.Whistler, Blytheville, Ark., at $195.
First prize Pen of Yearlings at Ogden, 1942. Top selling bull at Ogden 1942. These all went into registered herds.

Now We've Hit the Jack Pot!

and when it broke, we found
QUALITY, THICKNESS and STYLE
Galore!

For years we have hunted for herd bulls that would mate to advantage the 300 sisters to the above pictured bulls (daughters of WHR Real Domino 30th). Now we have found PRINCE DOMINO 83d. This great proven old bull is a double grandson of PRINCE DOMINO 499611. PRINCE DOMINO 83d and five of his choice sons have taken their place in our herd.

Five sons of this bull will be shown and sold at Ogden, Nov. 7-10. We offer at our ranches:

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500 RANGE BULLS

PETE RSON BROS.
"BETTER HEREFORDS"

Ogden, Utah
Starr Valley, Nev.

We are also showing at Twin Falls, Los Angeles, Denver, and Red Bluff.

Government beef buyers are finding it more and more difficult to fill their needs for good grade, fed beef. Civilians likewise are complaining about the quality of beef available. Greatly increased receipts of cattle at major markets in September caused some 'backing up' of beef because of high point values, and this has served to weaken cattle prices despite the craving of consumers for more beef.

The Ogden Livestock Show is celebrating its "silver anniversary" Nov. 7 to 10, inclusive. This intermountain livestock show is being carried along with greatly reduced facilities as a service to the livestock industry during the war. Sales of good breeding stock are featured. The management of the Ogden show is to be congratulated on the worthwhile job that has been carried along through the years. No one can compute the added financial income to intermountain stockmen as a result of this important livestock exposition.

There is widespread interest in the Western States Holstein sale, to be held Nov. 13 at Tulare, Calif. Never has there been a time when it is so important to increase the efficiency of dairy cows because of mounting feed costs and rigid price ceilings on milk and butter. It is a fine thing to see the cooperative manner in which Holstein breeders are working with each other in this splendid breed improvement program. There may well be pride in the quality and production background of these western-bred Holstein cattle. Seldom if ever has there been a better group of Holsteins gathered, anywhere in the United States, than the animals being consigned to this Western States sale.
For several years past feed supplies have been abundant and relatively cheap in comparison to livestock and livestock by-products. Many producers have increased inventories of livestock to maximum of feed production during periods of increasing prices and favorable feed years. Range feeds have been supplemented with protein oil meals and grains to secure greater utilization of the range forage and carry livestock at normal rate of growth and nutrition throughout the year. These better practices have resulted in larger percentage of calf crops, smaller winter death losses, heavier feeder steers at younger age requiring shorter time in feed lot, a larger number of pounds of beef produced per cow unit and more pounds of beef per acre of range or pasture.

As a result of increasing livestock numbers feed becomes a limiting factor. The greater numbers of livestock do not necessarily mean a greater number of pounds of meat and may mean fewer total pounds produced if feed is limited. With good management and proper balance of feed to livestock numbers producers will reduce financial risk, reduce labor requirements, shorten period necessary to get beef animals to market, and increase total pounds of beef produced.

Smaller numbers of feeder cattle are being purchased by cattle feeders for finishing in feed lots because of high feed cost and relatively narrow margin of fat cattle over feeders. This has a tendency to back up feeder cattle numbers on the ranges, resulting in even greater increase in cattle numbers to be carried on limited feed supply.

Wartime demands by all classes of livestock for protein supplements, grain and hay, together with price ceilings have caused a shifting of various feeds to different classes of livestock. The beef cattle, sheep and swine producers in general use a large amount of home grown feeds and need only protein supplements to make an efficient use of ranges or home grown grains.

The range men in general need a supplement for range feed such as protein oil meals, rather than a substitute such as roughage during the late summer and fall seasons, except where there may be a lack of Vitamin A, in which case a small amount of green alfalfa hay will correct the difficulty.

Oil seed meals will be produced in at least normal amounts this year. At present crop estimates show there will be an increase in linseed meal and a decrease in cottonseed meal produced. Linseed in cake or pellet form can be substituted for cotton seed cake for range feeding with good results. However, with increased demands for mixed feeds smaller amounts of protein supplements will be available as such to livestock producers.

Livestock producers should take inventory of their livestock and feed and make arrangements early to see that the amount of feed and livestock numbers balance. It is advisable to start supplemental feeding early before stock start to lose weight. This will pay big dividends. After cattle have been reduced to a low plane of nutrition or starvation ration, it will require greater amounts of feed to get them back in condition than if a small amount of supplemental feed is fed throughout the critical feed period.

Larger amounts of meat are needed to meet our war demands. If you are going to be short of feed, now is the time to cull your herd and reduce to a safe feed level. Cull your herd of all animals you are not proud to own. In culling take into consideration (1) performance, (2) age, (3) type or conformation, (4) condition. Sell the animals you want to get rid of; not just what someone else wants to buy. Improve your herd by selective culling and when the pinch comes later on it is always easier to sell the better kind. Reduce your livestock numbers to your feed supply and don't wait. Market more pounds of meat and keep the better kind.

By VARD SHEPARD
Animal Husbandry Specialist,
University of California Extension Service

October 15, 1943
About

QUARTER HOOSES

By FRANK M. KING

SOMEONE has suggested that the Quarter Horse Association, in registering the quarter horse, consider type and conformation instead of adhering to bloodlines, which seems like to me to be a foolish idea. I don't see how a registration without considering bloodlines would amount to anything. I believe the association does consider conformation and performance, but blood comes first.

The Quarter horse was known and raced in America a long time before the English Thoroughbred came over. He has been bred to type till he is a distinct breed and while there are many families, with various names, they have held to the Quarter horse type through the years.

At present Texas has more Quarter horses than any other state and almost as many as all of the other states combined. The main reason for that is, Texas has more range cattle than any other state, and as the cattlemen gradually got away from the old Spanish pony, they have improved their remudas. They have used almost exclusively, the Quarter horse, on account that rapid moving equine has proven that he can get the job done more efficiently.

Times and conditions have changed over the years and the old time hard ridin' of the open range days is gone, when the old Spanish ponies did the tophand job and rustled their own living while doing it, and to this blessed day they ain't been beat for rough range cow work.

Some time ago, Robert M. Denhart, then secretary of the American Quarter Horse Association, had this to say about the Quarter horse, in part. Quote: "There were really two factors which developed the Quarter-horse. Need for utility with speed. Time and place determined which was paramount. The Quarter Horse has always been the ordinary man's using-horse. Owner bred, owner trained, and more often than not, owner raced. These things are important to understand his characteristics of utility and speed, just as it was necessary to understand what was wanted when the Thoroughbred developed. To be useful on the frontier and the ranch the horse has to have certain characteristics, namely: weight, a certain rugged power, and ability to live off of the country.

"There was no Derby and no Santa Anita when and where the Quarter Horse developed. The Quarter Horse was matched and raced where his owners met, for a hundred yards or as far as they could see. Sometimes over a quarter mile, his name. For short distance racing a tremendous burst of speed is more valuable than sustained action. The Quarter Horse evolved muscle for this, which the owner used during the week. A heavier bone also appeared to support his weight. He developed short forelegs (noticeable particularly in cannon and pastern) which lowered his angle of thrust and increased his speed. He developed tremendous rear quarters, muscles to the hocks and a shoulder and forearm bulging with muscle. With these he could break from the line running his fastest at the drop of the hat."

"The Quarter Horse added weight to his neck and head. The center of weight was consequently placed more to the front of the horse and this lowered the line of thrust and so increased his speed. In short, it helps in much the same way that the jockey's position aids the running horse. However, his weight, particularly in the forequarters, is a drawback in regard to sustained speed. He cannot touch the Thoroughbred in this line, but his short stocky legs give him greater stability and what is important on a cattle ranch, ability to maneuver. The Quarter Horse can stop and turn at speeds which the Thoroughbred with his longer and lighter bones and weaker joints finds impossible."

"So we have the two types, Thoroughbred and the Quarter Horse. The years have molded them into two forms which the horseman can recognize by their conformation. Turn a real horseman into a cattle rancher, take the Thoroughbred, an American Saddle Horse, and a Morgan, and he will point them all out to you. In this matter of conformation there are, of course, many exceptions, but generally speaking, the Quarter Horse is a more rugged, stronger built animal, and one having a better head and neck and a more muscular forequarters."

Although Quarter Horses are the oldest running bred equines in the United States, there was never a registration of the court till the first of August, 1940, when the American Quarter Horse Association was organized at Fort Worth, Texas; since then there have been registered nearly two thousand of them little to no names. There have been a few Quarter Horses registered in the Thoroughbred association but there is no reason to believe they belonged there, all accounts. The Quarter horse is a different type and it is not the practice to register any but the real Thoroughbred.

There are a heap of Quarter Horse families, few regularly registered, but Thoroughbreds keep the family and the numerous names of the Quarter Horse crosses and now the American Quarter Horse Association is preserving their names for history through faithful registration, and adding up all available history of this wonderfully rapid movin' equine.

Helen Michaelis is the charming and efficient secretary, who, with her husband M. Michaelis of some of the best Quarter Horses in the range country, for use as cowhorses on their Mexico and Texas ranches, though they do race some of them. Helen is a highly educated girl, raised on a cattle ranch in Hay County, Texas, where she was born and also in which country her husband first hollered for eats. She is gathering authentic material on quarter Quarter Horses, and many of her stories appear from time to time in Western Livestock Journal magazine. She is careful to run down the facts and figures of each horse, with the interest of the benefit of hoss breeders and others who are interested in the real history of the Quarter horse.

One of her most interesting stories was published in the May 15, 1942, issue of Western Livestock Journal, giving a true history, from the published record of that great Quarter horse sire "Dan Tucker," the sire of the greatest Quarter horse of all time. The horse was foaled in 1895, and whose dam was Nora M. by Voltiguer, as given by Goodwin's official Turf Guide and registered in the American Stud Book, which is a case of a quarter horse getting registered.

There has been some controversy about this, as well as to whether Milo Burlingame ever rode Peter McCue. One of our subscribers writes in and says he saw Peter McCue run on roads and in lanes and he never heard of Milo ever being mounted on Peter McCue, and he has never seen his name as a rider in any of Peter McCue's races. This friend of ours says: "I will state that Peter McCue is NOT a get of Dan Tucker. I also know why he was registered as Dan Tucker, and who did the registering. No one interested in how do I know. Well, I WAS THERE." I am not giving this subscriber's name, on account he never told me his letter was for publication.

Now how as to Milo Burlingame. He told me that he rode Peter McCue in that Kansas City race, which was not recorded as nearly all Quarter races were not recorded at all. Now take my own experience. Back in 1875, I rode some Quarter races for Bill Chisholm, whose sister Martha was my maternal grandmother. Bill had one Quarter hoss that he said was a (Continued on Page 162)
MANY farmers now want to know how they are affected by the new pay-as-you-go tax system and what they must do to comply with the new regulations. Explaining how the new provisions in the income-tax law apply to farmers can most easily be done by first explaining the general provisions of the new law and thereafter pointing out how these apply to farmers.

The law provides that income taxes must be paid currently; that is, as the income is earned. Employers are required to withhold a certain proportion of the wages of their employees and to deposit these withholdings in a bank for payment to the United States Treasury. The amount which the employer withholds depends upon the family status of the employee, on the amount of his wages or salary, and on the amount of the personal exemption claimed for withholding purposes. The employee furnishes his employer with a statement showing his marital status, the number of dependents, as well as the proportion of the personal exemption claimed. (In cases where both husband and wife are employed, either may claim the whole personal exemption or they may divide it equally between them.)

Tables are provided which may be used in lieu of making exact computations in each case. These tables show the amount to be withheld at various wage levels after considering marital status and number of dependents. For an employee who receives $200 monthly, who is married and has one dependent, and who claims the entire personal exemption, the withholding is $18. If he were single and had no dependents, the deduction would be $33.60. The amount withheld is roughly 20% of the salary after subtracting the personal exemption and the credit allowed for dependents.

Declarations

Under certain conditions, taxpayers had to submit to the Collector of Internal Revenue by September 15 a declaration of their estimated income tax for 1943. Single persons who expect to receive more than $2700 gross income and married persons who expect to receive more than $3500 income during the year must have submitted such declaration in spite of the fact that their employers are currently deducting taxes from their pay checks. The withholdings in these cases usually are not sufficient and the taxpayer must pay the balance due when he submits his declaration. Persons who receive as much as $100 income from sources on which there is no withholding must have submitted such declarations, even though their gross income is less than the above amounts, provided that their total income from all sources exceeds certain minimums. The minimum is $500 for single persons and $824 for married persons. Finally, other individuals who are not subject to withholdings, such as business people and others who are self-employed, had to submit such declarations.

Before March 15, 1944, the employee must file the customary income-tax return (Form 1040 or 1040A). By the end of January he will have received from his employer a statement of the amount of taxes withheld from his wages since July 1 as well as of the amount of Victory taxes withheld during the first half of the year. He is now in a position to make an accurate calculation of his 1943 income-tax liability.

If the withholding plus other amounts which he may have paid are not sufficient to cover the tax liability, he must pay the difference at this time. If the withholdings plus any amounts paid exceed the tax liability, he is entitled to a refund. When he files his final income-tax return, he must also submit a declaration of his expected income-tax liability for 1944. He is, however, privileged to submit one amended declaration in each of the remaining three quarters of the year.

Farm Requirements

Now let us see how the new provisions in the law apply to farmers.

The first important thing to note is that the law specifically states that farmers are not required to submit a declaration of estimated income-tax liability for the year until December 15, provided they are able to prove that no penalty is involved for farmers unless the tax is underestimated by more than 33-1/3%.

At this point it may be asked, "What is the purpose of the declaration and the penalty if the declaration is not sufficiently accurate?" The obvious purpose of both is to make income-tax payments as current as possible. Many wage earners and salaried people have other income upon which taxes would not otherwise be paid currently. Business people and other self-employed persons make estimates of their incomes and pay taxes currently on these estimates. Without the penalty for grossly inaccurate estimates, the pay-as-you-go requirements of the law could be defeated. It should be remembered, however, that the penalty is based on a comparison between the final tax computed and the last declaration made.

How to Estimate Income

Is there any easy way by which a farmer can estimate his 1943 tax liability?

(Continued on Page 102)
A couple of cattlemen relax. They are Barney Crette and Bill Casey, both of Long Valley, San Lucas, Calif. They represent the hundreds of old-timers in the cattle business of the West who have seen the ups and downs, the ins and outs of the game for over half a century and, taking the tough times with the good, would rather handle cattle than any other work. And they both have been eminently successful.
One rancher in Northern California, short of feed a few years ago, carried his cattle over the winter on Russian thistles which he sprayed with molasses now being made available to stockmen as they are being sprayed on stubble and otherwise unpalatable range grass to make the cattle clean it up.

It's another case of too many hands in the feed barrel—a situation which is becoming all too critical in these days when greater food production is required than ever before, and when feed supplies for the livestock which will provide this food arsenal are woefully short in some instances.

Stockmen can get by with feed supplies for the coming year, but it's going to take a lot of ingenuity to do the job. That was the consensus of opinion the last week in September when livestock producers, dairymen and members of the animal husbandry staff at University of California got together at Los Angeles Union Stock Yards for an all-day council on the feed situation.

To keep things going, declared Dr. Elmer Hughes, swinology expert and member of the California state war scrap board feed committee, the state will have to import a total of 1,200,000 tons of wheat, barley and corn during the next 12 months. It is also hoped that at least 100,000 tons of soybean oil meal can be secured. With these supplies added to a good season for pasture and hay, no stock should starve. This is about the brightest spotlight which can be played on the feed picture.

Here's the way Dr. Hughes summed up the situation in regard to the various types of feeds:

**Protein**—Last year 60,000 tons of fishmeal were available, largely for swine feeding. This year the first month of fishing season started off as usual, then the catch began increasing. It is expected that more fish meal will be available than a year ago. If the total output is 100,000 tons it will help a lot and 130,000 tons will put things in good shape. Of this total, 20,000 tons must be shipped to the middle-west and it is hoped that a trade can be arranged for 100,000 tons of soybean oil meal as a reciprocal gesture from that part of the country.

Normally, California dairymen use 100,000 tons of copra per year. Since Pearl Harbor, the supplies are around 20,000 tons per year. This causes dairymen to dip into the linseed and cottonseed oil meal sacks for their protein supply, shorting supplies of these feeds needed by cattlemen for feedlot operations and other feeding. There is more linseed meal available because of the greater flax crop, but much less cottonseed meal.

Wartime operations have meant shorter tankage and meal scrap supplies, with much of the output of these proteins going into mixed feeds for poultry instead of back to the hog producer. Some meat scraps have come from South America, but have been landed on the eastern seaboard and arrived on the west coast with a freight bill tacked to them which made the price almost prohibitive.

There is a big soybean crop, but there is a labor shortage which just about prevents processing. The Commodity Credit Corporation is taking 10% of the soybean meal output for distribution to the eastern and western seaboards. Some of the beans may be moved to California for processing out here.

**Carbohydrates**—Large supplies of wheat are being moved into Oregon and Washington by rail. Not more than 30 cars a week are coming into California, due to congested transportation facilities. There is a move being started, however, which will see four barges and four tugs put to sea to transport wheat from Vancouver, B. C., to California ports. It is estimated the state needs 800,000 tons of wheat for the coming year.

There is a good corn crop in the middle-west and much corn should be moving to the Pacific slope. However, if the war in Europe breaks favorably by next spring, as has been hinted, shipping from the east will be so tied up with war supplies due to the center of action shift to the Pacific that it is doubtful just how much grain imports from that quarter can be managed.

**Price Squeeze**

The feed price situation is possibly more serious than the feed supply shortage, it was pointed out by Ward Shepard, extension animal husbandman. Corn ceilings make that crop worth 93 cents per bushel on Iowa farms. This means a 1 to 15 corn-hog balance, or the most favorable ratio between feed cost and pork returns under which the mid-western hogman has worked for years. On the other hand, there is no ceiling on barley, the pork-making feed of the West. To give the California hogman an even break, 100 lbs. of pork should buy 1050 lbs. of barley, but with prices as they are, 100 lbs. of pork buys only 600 lbs. of barley.

With feed out of proportion, hogmen are finding it a good idea to sell off their heavy sows and replace them with gifts of around $35 value, cutting down on their inventory and saving feed.

One thing which has complicated things for the cattleman is the 50% lower acreage of sugar beets in California this year. Increased yield on the fields planted may mean that the beet pulp output will be around 60% of last year, but it will still be short for feedlot operations and other feeding on the ranches. In recent months, beet pulp supplies reaching feed dealers have gone into mixed feeds to a large extent. Another difficulty in connection with this same crop will be seen in the fewer fields of beet tops to be fed out this fall.

(Continued on Page 204)
Sugar Beet Crop Vital to Stockmen

By J. E. COKE

General Agriculturist, Spreckels Sugar Company

The beet tops, pulp, and molasses produced from an average acre of sugar beets provides enough feed to equal 64.9 bushels of No. 2 yellow corn. This statement was issued by Colorado State College of Agriculture as a result of steer feeding experiments conducted in that state. Since the United States average production of corn is slightly under 30 bushels per acre, this means that the by-products from an acre of sugar beets will produce more livestock feed than the grain from two acres of corn.

Colorado State College further found that the beet tops, pulp, and molasses from an average acre of sugar beets would provide enough feed to equal 2.91 tons of alfalfa hay.

Because of the importance of sugar beet by-products in the feeding of beef cattle, sheep, and dairy cattle, livestock producers throughout the 19 beet producing states have expressed great concern in the drastic reduction of beet acreage in 1943. Less than 600,000 acres of beets will be harvested in the United States during 1943, as compared with 950,000 acres in 1942. The reduction of acreage in California is even more severe, as in 1942 there were 169,000 acres harvested, while there will be harvested this year only about 75,000 acres.

In addition to the large production of cattle feed, an average acre of sugar beets in California produces 50 100-lb. bags of pure refined sugar.

The unfortunate loss of acreage in the United States was due primarily to the government's tardiness in announcing the 1943 program and its failure to maintain the normal price relationship between sugar beets and competing crops.

Recognizing the importance of maintaining a normal sugar beet crop in the United States, not only from the standpoint of sugar production but because of the value of the by-products, organizations of cattlemen, wool growers, dairymen, general farm organizations, and civic and commercial organizations throughout the country have been active and insistent in their appeal to government authorities that an early announcement of a satisfactory 1944 sugar beet program must be made.

Among those who are supporting the industry's plea for timely support by the government are the following: Loren C. Bamert, president, California Cattlemen's Association; Hugo Callenberg, president, San Francisco Restaurant Association; R. C. Carpenter, president, Western Confectioners Association; E. Stanton Daley, president, Associated Farmers of California; Fred A. Ellenwood, honorary president, National Wool Growers Association; Adrian Falk, chairman, Agricultural Committee, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Lester Holmes, president, California Field Crops, Inc.; Arthur Kirwan, president, California Retail Grocers and Merchants Association, Inc.; A. J. McFadden, chairman, Agricultural Committee, California State Chamber of Commerce; Otto Rohwer, president, Sacramento Chamber of Commerce; J. L. Sawyer, president, California Wool Growers; George H. Sehlmeyer, master, California State Grange; E. W. Stephens, president, South San Francisco Union Stock Yards; Ralph H. Taylor, secretary, California Agricultural Council; Clifford Totman, president, California Beet Growers Association, Ltd.; Ray Wiser, president, California Farm Bureau Federation, and many others.

These lambs, which were fed sugar beet pulp in the Woodland district of California, made very economical gains.

Steers feeding on silage made from sugar beet tops. The silage contains quite a number of whole beets, too, but they become soft in the silo and the cattle manage them easily. Note the second steer in the picture, taking a good sized beet easily.
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- They are tops in quality...
- They are "bred to measure" by your neighbors to meet California requirements...
- You conserve time and transportation by buying at home...
- Most important of all, they're acclimated and ready to go to work for you...

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MOUNTCREST RANCH, Hilt, Calif.

CORNELIUS NOBLE, Madera

G. W. O’CONNOR,
P. O. Box 707, Sacramento

POLLOCK HEREFORD RANCH,
Rt. 1, Box 4150, Sacramento

RANCHO ALAMO, Los Alamos

RANCHO LOS CERRITOS, Pozo

RANCHO MATILJA,
Ojai, Ventura County

RANCHO SAN FERNANDO REY,
Star Route, Santa Barbara

RANCHO SANTA RITA, Templeton,
San Luis Obispo County

J. A. ROBINSON, Jr., Yosemite Her­ford Ranch,
P. O. Box 49, Merced

JESS RODMAN,
1400 Van Ness Ave., Fresno

SUNLAND HEREFORD RANCH,
Ted Harper, Rt. 1, Box 103A, Clavis

TECOLOTE RANCH,
Goleta, Santa Barbara County

SHERMAN THOMAS,
Rt. 3, Box 39, Madera

TEJON RANCH,
3670 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles

NION R. TUCKER,
111 Sutter St., San Francisco

FRED VANDERHOOF, Woodlake

WAYSIDE FARMS,
Alvin D. Dunn, Merced

GEORGE A. WISWALL,
Rt. 2, Chowchilla

HENRY WREDEN & SONS, Pozo
Predators...

By PAUL T. QUICK

The term "predator," as used in this article, refers chiefly to the coyote which is widely distributed over the grazing areas of the western states. In spite of the intensive control work being done in limited areas, the coyote still causes too much economic loss to the livestock interests because control operations are not sufficiently extensive.

The Division of Predator and Rodent Control of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, is engaged in the control of predatory animals for the protection of domestic livestock, poultry and beneficial wildlife. Federal funds expended for this purpose are included in the Department of the Interior's appropriation for predatory animal and rodent control. Roughly, about two-thirds of this appropriation is expended for the control of predatory animals and the balance for rodent control.

Total federal appropriations for the two activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, amounted to almost $950,000; those for the period ending June 30, 1943, slightly less than $750,000, and for the current fiscal year $750,000.

The control of predatory animals to prevent destruction of livestock is of particular importance to conserve meat and wool for domestic use. Losses of 10 to 15% of the lamb crop from predator depredations are common in range areas where coyotes are abundant and adequate control measures are not exercised. Obviously no industry can long sustain such losses. This is not only a financial loss to the livestock operators, but means a reduction in critical supplies of wool and meat. Raising of turkeys or other poultry crop is a hazardous undertaking in areas where coyotes are prevalent.

Different plans of cooperation prevail in the several states but, in general about $2 of state, county or other monies are expended for each $1 of federal funds. In other words, the federal government provides about one-third of the money expended under the supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service for predatory animal control.

Some states make direct appropriations for control of predatory animals. Others levy a tax on sheep and other livestock, or a combination of both plans is followed. Still others make appropriations which stipulate that counties must match funds provided by the state. In other cases, counties levy a licensing fee or provide monies from their general funds for this work. Frequently Grazing District Boards allocate a portion of the 50% funds which accrue from grazing fees for this purpose. In most cases the cooperative funds are expended under the direction of the Fish and Wildlife Service to supplement the federal funds.

The administrative setup provides for a district agent in each of the several western states who is charged with the responsibility of directing the Service's cooperative predatory animal and rodent control work. The district agent is assisted by one from four field supervisory assistants in each state whose duties are to direct the activities of the predatory animal hunters actually engaged in the taking of coyotes, bobcats and other predators.

The Division of Predator and Rodent Control, like most industries, is affected by the prevailing manpower shortage. Many of the men formerly engaged as predatory animal hunters are now in the armed forces or have obtained more remunerative employment in war production activities, and it is difficult to replace these men with competent personnel, for the taking of predatory animals is a highly specialized occupation which requires detailed training and experience to develop proficiency.

More Predators

Generally speaking, there has been an increase in the predator population in western states during the past few years. This condition can be attributed to the shortage of experienced manpower, to a drastic decrease in the activities of private hunters who normally take coyotes and other predators for furs during the late fall and winter months, and to lack of an offsetting increase in organized control operations.

An increase in the coyote population invariably results in increased depredations. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, 122,941 predators were taken by hunters working under the supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Of this number, 110,495 were coyotes, 10,347 bobcats and the remainder of 2099 consisted of stock-killing bears, wolves and mountain lions. The catch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, totaled 123,667 animals, which was made up of...
We have a grand lot of young bulls and females in our barns, now being readied for exhibition at Los Angeles, Denver and Tucson. When you study the good heads and the conformation of the herd sires which we have used on our select herd of Prince Domino females, you will expect to see top quality progeny. We assure you that you will not be disappointed.

In later announcements, detailed descriptions will be given of the herd sire prospects we are entering in the Great Western Hereford sale at Los Angeles, all yearlings, well grown out and ready for service.

We'll also sell a choice group of bulls and females at the Arizona Hereford Association sale at Tucson, early in February.

In the meantime, a cordial invitation is extended to visit the ranch. We're proud to show our herd bulls, our females and especially the younger brood matriarchs which have resulted from our breeding program. Our present calf crop is the best in quality and type we've ever had on the ranch — proof that our breeding program is right.

ANXIETY MIXER
By Junior Mixer. He topped the 1942 Denver sale when we paid $7,000 for him. His calves prove the wisdom of our investment.

BRAE MIXER
The "mighty Brae" is dead but he has left outstanding sons and daughters in our herd. Several outstanding sons sell at Los Angeles and Tucson.

ROYAL DOMINO 5th
Described by a noted authority as "exemplifying to a marked degree Hereford character at its best," he is unquestionably the greatest son of WHR Royal Domino 45th.

RS CHIEF DOMINO 9th
"The smoothest, deepest, shortest-legged sire in America". We are extremely proud of calves by this sire of our own breeding.
Coming Events


Nov. 1—Fall Sale Cal-Oregon Hereford Association, Klamath Falls, Ore. Clifford Jenkins, sales manager, Klamath Falls, Ore.

Nov. 6—Stanislaus County Holstein breeders Association Heifer Sale, L. D. Thompson, secretary, Rica, Modesto, Calif.

Nov. 9—Intermountain Hereford Breeders Association annual sale, Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah. J. O. Rode, secretary, P. O. Box 468, Ogden, Utah.

Nov. 7-10—Annual Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah. E. J. Fieldsted, manager, Ogden, Utah.

Nov. 13—Western Holstein Sale, Tulare, Calif., auspices of California Holstein Breeders Association, A. J. Quilt, Secretary, Fresno, Calif.


Nov. 27-Dec. 2—18th annual Great Western Livestock Show, Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles.

Nov. 30—California Jersey Sale, Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles; Nell McPherson, Mgr., Chino, Calif.

Dec. 1—Great Western Hereford Auction, Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles.


Feb. 4-5—Arizona Hereford Association show and sale, Tucson, E. B. Stanley, Sec., Tucson.

Feb. 6-7—Southern Arizona Horsemen's Association show, Tucson.

111,056 coyotes, 10,957 bobcats and the balance composed of bears, wolves and mountain lions. Total number of predators taken from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, is 115,287, of which 103,981 were coyotes, and the remainder were bobcats, bears, wolves and mountain lions. Grand total number of predators recorded as taken from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1943, or over a period of 28 years, is 1,652,784. Of this number, 1,465,575 were coyotes.

From the above it will be noted that coyotes are by far the most prevalent predatory animals. The coyote is an unusually adaptable individual and its range is constantly expanding. The animal seems to be able to adapt itself to most any type of environment. By far the greater number are found on range lands, but they have also been taken almost within the city limits of Hollywood, Calif., and while the essential reason for their control is to prevent damage to livestock, nevertheless coyotes have done extensive damage to melon patches and also in avocado and date groves where they damage or eat the fruit on the low branches of the trees.

The following instances serve to illustrate the severity of predator depredations and also the benefits that accrue from organized predator control.

In 1939, it was impossible to raise turkeys profitably in the vicinity of Groveland, Tuolumne County, Calif., because of heavy coyote depredations. Intensive control work resulted in the area permitted the production of 5000 turkeys in 1942. It is anticipated that 35,000 turkeys will be produced in the area for the 1943 market.

A Service hunter took two dens of coyotes on a ranch in Wheeler County, Ore., and stopped further livestock losses to the owner that previously had amounted to 100 sheep in a two-week period.

In Lincoln County, Ore., the goat and sheep industry increased over 300% since the inauguration of predatory control in 1939.

Service hunter took two female coyotes and a den of pups on a ranch near McGill, Nev. Previous to their capture the two old coyotes had killed 14 sheep on the ranch in a period of seven days.

Organized predator control in many livestock areas in Nevada has reduced predation losses of livestock from 15% and 20% to 2 and 5%.

Principal methods used in the taking of predatory animals by hunters working under the supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service are by steel traps, and hunting of dens during the spring months. Poison is also used at times under strict supervision in certain areas where its exposure will not endanger beneficial forms of life. Many coyotes are shot by hunters. Difficulties in obtaining ammunition have somewhat curtailed this method of control. Research studies are continually being conducted by the Service's Research Laboratory with new methods of coyote control and with improvements in the practical application of the different control methods.

Eater: "This is a pretty small piece of steak you gave me."

Waiter: "Yes, but you'll find it will take a long time to eat it."

Will Ross Joins Colorado Angus Ranch

J. E. Barbey, owner of the Angusterra Ranch at Steamboat Springs, Colo., announces appointment of W. J. "Bill" Ross as manager of the famous Aberdeen-Angus herd, which is being developed as the largest unit of registered blacks in America.

Will Ross is widely known throughout the West. He was associated with three of the leading registered Shorthorn herds in California, being manager of Annadel Farms of Santa Rosa until he became manager of Bar-D Bar Ranch at Grantsy, Colo. However, in becoming associated with Angusterra herd, he returns to the breed with which he was connected when he first came to America from his native Scotland, for his first job in the United States was with the Harley Angus herd at Page, N. D.

Mr. Ross will assume management of the Barbey herd about December 1.

Harold DePue with FDA

Harold F. DePue, widely known throughout the western country as manager for many years of the North Montana State Fair at Great Falls and later as manager of the highly successful inaugural of the Grand National Livestock Exposition at the "Cow Palace," San Francisco, is now located in Chicago. Mr. DePue is assistant chief of the Nutrition and Food Conservation Division of the U. S. Food Distribution Administration, Great Lakes division.
November 15, 1943

History is Written at

**RANCHO PIOCHA SALE**

A new chapter in Polled Hereford development in the entire western country was written at the first annual auction sale held Sept. 27 at Rancho Piocha, Santa Ynez, Calif. In every respect, the sale was a record breaker in Pacific Coast annals—in the number of cattle sold, in top prices and average prices paid, in the number of new breeders brought into the limelight, and in widespread interest of breeders as well as range men. It was an achievement of which the entire staff at Rancho Piocha may well be proud. More particularly, it vindicated the judgment of Col. Chas. L. Coleman, in the purchase of the highest-priced Hereford bull brought to the west coast in recent years.

Certainly the feature of all advance advertising of the sale was based upon the prestige of the remarkable “King of Polled Hereford sires,” Advanced Domino 30th, the bull which came to California from the Kuhlmanns of Nebraska at a cost of $12,000. Thirty females, ranging from two-year-old heifers to cows with calves at side, averaged $606. When it is considered that 234 head sold by Rancho Piocha averaged $349.10, it is evident that buyers paid a premium of something like $250 per head for females bred to “the 30th”—which simple arithmetic indicates that Colonel Manning received a total of about $7500 “dividend” on the breeding of his famous bull. This is remarkable when it is remembered that the bull has not yet been in California long enough to have sired a single calf yet dropped on the ranch! And Rancho Piocha still has the great sire and a large number of females in service to him on the ranch. That brings up the old question—what is the worth of a great sire? Certainly, by bringing back a premium of $7500 before he has been in possession of Rancho Piocha more than seven or eight months, he has started paying big dividends. What will the dividends be when calved sired by him are available for sale?

Earl Ryan, veteran breeder, fitter and showman whose history in breed affairs includes the production of many a champion, deserves great credit for the conditioning of the sale cattle and much of the sale arrangements which were worked out in cooperation with Dr. Coleman and other members of the Rancho Piocha staff.

There was real showmanship and efficiency in every detail. Despite difficulties encountered in obtaining feed, building material, labor and necessary equipment, there has never been a sale held in the West where advance arrangements were more complete. The cattle were exhibited in newly built corrals where every sale animal could be seen to advantage. Each sale animal was numbered with white figures before visitors started thronging the sale grounds at the ranch on Saturday prior to the auction. Catalogs gave complete information. A large tent housed the sale ring and comfortable bleacher seats. California hospitality included plenty of hot food for (Continued on Page 93)

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**Rolling Ridge Ranch...**

**ANNOUNCES** important additions to our herd of double registered Polled Hereford cattle. As our new herd sire, we acquired at cost of $3500, top price at the Rancho Piocha Sale, the March yearling KING D. 29th by King Domino 29th by the great breeding sire, KING DOMINO, from Dingwall Bros., Drummond, Mont. He is a growthy bull, with splendid head, strong hindquarters, deep-bodied, and stands squarely on his four legs.

We also purchased fifty-five females, including a number bred to the $12,000 ADVANCED DOMINO 30th. These cattle are added to our foundation herd selected from one of California's leading breeders just a year ago. We believe these additions will greatly strengthen our herd and enable us to produce still better POLLED HEREFORDS.

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**KING D. 29th**

Calved March 27, 1942
Bred by WILLIAM DINGWALL Co., Drummond, Montana

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DOUBLE TROUBLE

This is the third of a series of drawings for Western Livestock Journal by Cabot Colt, famous illustrator. Reproductions on high quality paper, suitable for framing, will be mailed upon request, accompanied by your subscription remittance, new or renewal.
The Ammunition is being passed

There's no monkey-business about the way the ammunition is being passed in this war, either. For example, the Navy's 5-inch 38 caliber gun throws shells at planes or surface craft at a terrific rate. Its powder and shells must come to the gun in a steady stream. How is it done? With an ingenious hoist whose tolerances are so close that the mechanism is comparable to the movement of a fine watch.

Ammunition hoists for the Navy are being produced so fast and efficiently by the Busch-Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Company that the organization has been awarded a second star in its Navy E pennant. Busch-Sulzer, which made engines for submarines in the last war, was founded by Adolphus Busch, the founder of Anheuser-Busch. He was the first to build Diesels in America—and the first American-made Diesel went into the Home of Budweiser. Now as then, the quest for better methods and facilities to produce the world's most popular beer never ceases.

Budweiser

In addition to supplying the armed forces with glider parts, gun turret parts and foodstuffs, Anheuser-Busch provides materials which go into the manufacture of: Rubber • Aluminum • Munitions • Medicines • B Complex Vitamins • Hospital Diets • Baby Foods • Bread and other Bakery products • Vitamin-fortified cattle feeds • Batteries • Paper • Soap and textiles—to name a few.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH • • • SAINT LOUIS

October 15, 1943
Farmers of the state of Washington are getting away from slow, horse-drawn equipment involving an excessive amount of man labor; changing to types of power and speed equipment that have proved economical.

Of special interest is the change from the old slow, horse-drawn buckrake used in putting up hay, to fast power-driven and power lift buckrakes. The primary reason for the use of this equipment is rapid, economical and efficient hay harvest. Not only is less labor involved, but the resulting hay is a much higher class product. So Washington farmers, after using power buckrakes for two years, have pronounced them first rate equipment and in 1943 built more of them. For 1944 it is to be expected that the use of power buckrakes will be doubled again and again.

Power buckrakes are attached to the back of stripped automobiles or trucks, and sometimes on the front of tractors, rarely ever back of tractors. The loads hauled by this implement are so heavy that if you mount the rake on the back of wheeled tractors, it is difficult to keep the front of the tractor on the ground. When mounted on the front of tractors, the axle and front wheels of used automobiles are used, with axle widened sufficiently so the wheels of the buckrake will turn inside the wheels of the buckrake and with the steering arm of the buckrake synchronized with the steering arm of the tractor.

Model A Ford trucks or cars seem to be best adapted for power buckrakes. On some trucks a place for a power take off is provided on the transmission. This makes it easy to secure power to lift the rake. Without a power lift, the power buckrake is almost useless, because few men can lift a thousand pounds of hay with the 12 to 14 foot teeth of the buckrake.

The teeth used on the up-to-date power buckrake should not be less than 12 feet long and the best teeth we have found in Washington are made from small fir trees, about 3 inches at the small end and around 5 inches at the larger end. Iron ends that cost about 20c each may be used as desired. A favorite way of fastening the rake to the automobile is to put a 4x6 or 6x8 under the middle of the automobile and then rake tines numbering 3 on each side...
are extended forward and hinged to the timber under the frame. This crosspiece is anchored low enough so when the rake is being used, the distance from the ground to the rake back of the rear wheels of the car will be six to eight inches. If the difference is greater than this, then the angle is too steep for the hay, especially when the hay is damp, to slide from the point of the teeth to the back.

The hoist may be driven from a power takeoff on the transmission or may be driven from a pulley welded on the crankshaft in front of, or to, the pulley driving the fan-belt and generator. In some cases here, sprockets and the silent chain, from discarded automobile engines are used. This takes the place of the V-belt and is better.

An old rear end assembly is used for the hoist. Where V-drive belts are used, a pulley, not less than 12 inches in diameter, is used on the end of the driveshaft. A lever is attached to the rear end with cables to each of the brakes, so that when the lever is pulled to one side, one part of the old rear end will revolve and the other will remain stationary. When the load is to be lifted, the brake is put on the old assembly opposite the drum; this causes the drum to rotate, winding up a 3/8-inch cable, thus raising the load. When the load is raised six to eight feet above the ground, the lever is pushed in the opposite direction and applying the brake to the side with the drum, then the opposite side revolves.

The drum is made by welding a piece of 3-inch pipe, about 8 inches long and flanged, to the axle of the rear end assembly and generally there are two blocks used on the buckrake and one mounted in the center of the old rear end assembly or some place in the center of the truck or car body. This provides sufficient leverage so the teeth of the rake and the load can be easily raised.

Since the rakes are generally 10, 11 and 12 feet wide and since the teeth are at least 12 feet long, the rakes are pretty heavy. Rakes must be well built and well braced. Channel from Model T frames makes excellent cross members. 3/4 x 4-inch angle irons are used for uprights. Heavy steel is necessary because in driving to and from the field, we expect a lot of speed. A thousand pounds of hay is a good load where the road is fairly smooth. The rake is moved at 6 to 12 miles an hour and with runs up to a quarter of a mile, we expect a full load of hay to the barn every ten minutes.

When putting up hay with a power buckrake, the hay is mowed and raked, preferably with a side-delivery rake, but not shocked. When the hay is sufficiently cured, the power buckrake is backed down the windrow and a load picked up. If the haul is a considerable distance, say a quarter to half a mile, we double load. That is, we pick up all the hay we can get on the buckrake, dump it and then pick up another big load, dump this on top of the first load and pick them both up and dash to the barn.

A good load is a thousand pounds of hay. Some operators use a pitchfork to dress down the sides or to put on more hay. But farmers soon learn how to use the rakes and it generally isn’t considered necessary to use a pitchfork at all. When a man first starts, he finds it rather difficult to get the “feel” of the rake and he often does a lot of things that he won’t do after two or three days of practice.

The advantages of putting up hay with a power buckrake are easily seen. Hay is not to be touched with a pitchfork until it is in the mow. When a buckrake, hauling about a quarter of a mile or farther, will make a round trip and double load in from ten to twelve minutes, hay is put up at the rate of two to three tons an hour. At the barn or stack the load is dumped on a rope sling and pulled into the barn or delivered on the stack.

The buckrake, truck or tractor may be used as power to pull up the slings. In this case one man trips the hay and spreads the slings. It is generally not economical to use the buckrake for hoisting or to have the operator place the slings. That’s an easy job for women help or “Grandpa” or a 12-14-year-old youngster. One man in the mow is kept pretty busy, but farmers say that hay from a buckrake, which is picked from a windrow, is easier moved back than hay hauled by a wagon.

The Extension Service has built demonstration power buckrakes in ten counties in Washington, using plans secured from Ohio State University. These plans were changed to fit local needs and available materials. From these demonstrations at least 500 rakes have been constructed. They have been universally successful. Some farmers have tried to use a handlift instead of power, advising they wanted to see how the rakes worked before they spent $35.00 to $50.00 on a power lift. Without exception these farmers soon changed to power, because it’s hard to lift a thousand pounds of hay on a fork with tines 12 feet long on the back of a truck and do it fast enough to be satisfied with the outcome.

Buckrakes are also being used in this state to haul green feed for immediate use, ensilage, grain shocks to the threshing, and other jobs around the farm. They have certainly filled a long felt need and to say they have proven popular is putting it mildly. The farmers advise that one buckrake replaces three or four men and in some cases where hay is being baled in the field with a stationary baler, one farmer advises that the buckrake has saved him at least six men.

One man was found who put up nearly sixty tons of hay by himself, using a hay hoist built from an old Ford chassis and engine. He brings in a big load, starts the engine hoist, pulls in the friction clutch with a long rope and after the hay is pulled into the mow, he trips the slings and drops the rope that operates the friction clutch. A spring releases the clutch and then the hay carrier is free to be returned to the front of the barn. He lays the rope slings on the ground and then drives out and gets another load. After putting in several loads he mows the hay back. He says that he runs
BUSY from sun-up to sun-down? Short of help? Got to make every minute count? That’s good reason to take a few minutes every now and then to check up on the conditions of your barn, house, machinery shed and other buildings. Because a small repair job that takes only a few minutes today, may later develop into a big one that would take hours.

It takes little time to nail down sheets that may have pulled loose. A quick paint job may save a whole roof, once corrosion has started to appear. Tightening of flashings may prevent the costly and time-consuming job of replacing rotted timbers. Re-fitting the loosened downsputs may prevent serious damage to the siding.

America is depending on you to produce more and more food. You’re depending on your buildings and equipment to help you do it. So keep them in good shape. It’s the patriotic thing to do. And it’s good business.

THE WAR BONDS YOU BUY TODAY CAN SAVE YOU TIME TOMORROW

Even the most conservative forecasts point to better, time-saving buildings and equipment for the farm of the future. Designers are giving deep consideration to the value of your time. In the post-war period, this will mean shorter working hours and greater profit for you.

You can lay the groundwork for these advantages right now. Set aside some money—in War Bonds—to get these better buildings and equipment for your farm. You’ll make your money do double duty. You’ll help your country—and yourself.

FREE BLUEPRINTS to help you plan a better future for your farm

Here are plans for buildings matched to modern farming practices of storing, feeding, and livestock housing. Perhaps you can’t get the materials to build them now—but you can get ready for the future. Plans are available for a cattle shelter, poultry brooder houses and range shelter and machinery sheds. They contain all the facts you need to start construction the day materials are available. Get yours now. See your U-S-S Roofing and Siding dealer—or write to—Columbia Steel Company, Russ Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Any other important addition was made to the herd when Mr. Clapp, assisted by Manager Logan, selected 55 females and a herd bull at the Rancha Piocha sale, Sept. 27. The herd bull, bought at a price of $3500 which was the sale top, is King D 29th by King Domino 29th by King Domino and out of Ruberta Gem 2d by Advance 3d by Advance Polled Domino. The bull was consigned to Rancha Piocha sale by the William Dingwall Co., Drummond, Mont., and shows unusual promise. He is a big, deep, rugged bull with excellent head and is out of a cow that has produced three herd sires for the Dingwalls. He is a well balanced individual, heavily and evenly covered over the loins and carrying a splendid hindquarter. Only about 18 months old, he weighs well over 1500 lbs.

Mr. Clapp also selected several females bred to the $12,000 Advanced Domino 30th.

With the enthusiasm, sound judgment and practical experience that is going into the development of the Rolling Ridge Ranch Polled Herefords, this herd promises to become another source of high quality, good type naturally hornless Herefords. Visitors will find the corral and pasture arrangement ideally suited for a quick and thorough inspection of sale animals, as well as the breeding herd.

Mr. Clapp reports the sale of two promising registered heifers to Cyril Ritter, Kirkland, Ariz.

Oregen Man Gets Herefords

Twenty years ago, Joe G. Crick, of Cottage Grove, Ore., was a Hereford breeder. He now has just recently resumed breeding whiteface cattle. He joins the ranks of a steadily growing fraternity of Hereford breeders in Western Oregon, traditionally a dairy country but now coming to the front as a beef raising section also.
FRANK KING in his Longhorn Trail Drivers mentions a great many cowmen but of course didn’t have space to mention those early day cow hosses. Regardless of what the present day writers think, we did have some mighty good hosses, cuttin’ hosses and race hosses. Even I can remember in the late 70’s and the early 80’s we had some hosses that were just as good as any we have today.

My father bought two mares four and five years old; they weren’t racers nor cuttin’ hosses; just plumb good saddle stock—about 16 hands high. The best mare he bred to a registered Morgan—at least ’twas said he was registered.

The get was a blood bay hoss colt and if there was any defect about him we never could find it. He at four years old was about 16 hands and had a running walk. Horses at that time were worth just so much a dozen. Every hoss lover wanted that hoss and my brother who owned him eventually allowed a doctor to talk him into selling him. $125 was the price set and the deal was made in less time than it takes me to tell it.

That same mare was bred to a registered Kentucky jack and the mule colt was the best I ever saw and I've seen several. That was in the old longhorn days, but a few ranchers had already brought in registered bulls as well as registered hosses.

No one will deny that we have A-1 cuttin’ hosses today. Thoroughbreds and other breeds. But are they as good as our old time cuttin’ hosses? I would like to believe so, but it is impossible. I will mention two to start with and I don’t think anyone would be ignorant enough to start an argument. No one knew what their breeding was and cared less. A black and a dun, weighed about 850 lbs.—short coupled—close made—small heads and wide between the eyes.

Those ponies did not know what it was to go on the drive—just used to cut cattle. About nine months of the year they had their morsels of grain twice a day—the hoss rode one day and the other the next, and they carried on for about 20 years. If the old saying is true that “practice makes perfect,” well, the present day cuttin’ hosses haven’t a chance. And these were just two cuttin’ hosses out of hundreds and hundreds in the big Southwest.

Then there were our “drive horses.” You don’t hear much about them. Many of the drives were long ones, maybe a 30 or 35-mile run—the drive leader would start out at a fast trot, drop off a man or two here and another one or two yonder and the further he went the faster they’d go—some of the cattle from yesterday’s round-up would be mixed up in today’s drive and they would be hell bent to get to yesterday’s round-up ground and that called for a hoss race. By the time the round-up was threw together some of those hosses had covered 30 or 40 miles at anywhere
Offset Feed Shortages—Make Your Own Feed

Now, with the big capacity John Deere Roughage Mill and Feed Grinder, you can put through more feed in less time and with less power than with any other comparable size mill. You cut grinding costs and save man hours, and these today are mighty important considerations.

John Deere Roughage Mill
Does 4 Labor-Saving Jobs
1. CHOPS ROUGHAGE AND HAY.
2. GRINDS GRAIN.
3. MIXES FEEDS.
4. FILLS SILOS.
It will handle every feed-making job.

FEATURES THAT DO THE JOB BETTER—FASTER
... Big capacity feed table ... Governor controlled feeder ...
Small sized rotor with heat-treated hammers scientifically spaced ...
Double life reversible shear bar ...
Simplicity of construction assures long life, minimum of repairs.

For Straight Grain Grinding use the John Deere Hammer Mill—outstanding among all feed grinders.

from a swift lope to a tight run. Can any of our hosses today stand such runs? “Practice makes perfect.” These same rock bottomed drive hosses when they were youngsters growing up would have to keep up with their band when they started in to water 20 or 25 miles away or when the cowboys started a hoss work. For a colt that couldn’t keep up, ‘twas just too bad. Sometimes that old stud hoss band leader would whirl back and kill the weaklings.

Then there was the rope hoss—quiet, unexcitable. He would enter a bunch of cows and calves, just creep along—the cattle didn’t fear him—and with a sudden flip of the wrist the rider would have his loop around a calf’s neck and off in a trot to the branding fire. I’ve heard some folks remark in late years, “Why does the calf roper go into a trot or a gallop with the poor little calf on the end of the rope?” They don’t realize that if the roper started with his calf to the fire in a walk that before he had gone 20 steps the calf would be dragging and choking. By going in a trot or a lope the calf will start jumping and before he knows it the flankers have got him.

Then there are the hosses used for heavy work. You know we used to cut big bulls out of the herd that we wanted to ship to tip their horns. Now that was before we had corrals and chutes. Usually those men on good hosses did this work. One would pile his loop on the bull’s head, then one would heel him, and when they got him down the third man would get his loop on the brute’s forefeet; when the man with the hack saw would tip the horns on the upside the feller who had his rope on the forefeet would jump his hoss over the bull’s middle and turn him over. Then the man on the ground would slip the rope off the bull’s head, then snatch it off the forefoot and make a run for his hoss. Mr. bull was always mad and on the fight when he got up.

Then there was the night hoss and a book could be written about those hosses and not do them justice. He was gentle, surefooted and could see in the dark. Believe it or not, some of those hosses could see or feel what was going on a 100 yards away when his rider couldn’t see his hand before him. Maybe a bunch of cattle would be stringing out of the herd. You wouldn’t know it, couldn’t see them nor hear them; you’d feel your pony gather himself and away you go and he wouldn’t stop nor check up till he had the last brute turned and on their way back into the herd.

Verily, verily “practice makes perfect” if you’ve got a foundation to build to and a lot of good old common hoss sense. —FOOTHILL FILOSOPHER.

Late Rains Improve Feed In Willcox Section

“We have had some very good rains on the ranch at Willcox and feed conditions are so greatly improved that we will be able to place about 300 yearling steers on the ranch in addition to our registered cattle,” writes E. Ray Cowden, owner of the Cowden Ranch at Willcox. These late rains assure stockmen in the Willcox section a fine supply of winter feed.
We Congratulate Jeanne T. deRhame, Jackson, Wyoming on her purchase of...

ADVANCE E. Domino AT $5,000.00

In Our Sale Oct. 29th, we are selling

30 Cows bred to him, many with his calves at side
SELLING at
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th at
150 HEAD of select
COMBINATION
FIR GROVE FARMS
COLFAX, WASHINGTON

FEMALES . . .
16 cows bred to
The Real Prince 9th and
Real Prince Domino 49th.
26 cows bred to
Junior Domino 2nd

He Sells!
The calf we purchased
from Willow Creek Ranch
at $1500.00.
Sire — Junior Mischief by
Jr. Mixer
Dam — Blanche Domino 48 by
Prince Domino 9th
10 HEIFERS (open)

BULLS . . .
15 yearling bulls
bred by Fir Grove Farms
21 yearling bulls
bred by Sim & Schock

THE REAL PRINCE 9th

FEMALES . . .
40 cows and calves. Most of
cows are daughters of
MADISON DOMINO 59th
30 cows to calve this
fall, bred to outstanding
bulls.
Most of the calves
selling are sired by
ADVANCE E. DOMINO
and the cows rebred to him.

BULLS . . .
will sell 2 Proven bulls,
calves of which will be
shown at sale.

REAL PRINCE DOMINO 49th

BREEDING HEREFORDS as a
OFFERING
WHITMORE HEREFORD RANCH
POMEROY, WASHINGTON

FEMALES . . .
40 cows and calves. Most of
cows are daughters of
MADISON DOMINO 59th
30 cows to calve this
fall, bred to outstanding
bulls.
Most of the calves
selling are sired by
ADVANCE E. DOMINO
and the cows rebred to him.

BULLS . . .
will sell 2 Proven bulls,
calves of which will be
shown at sale.

Auctioneer
CHARITON, IOWA

FREDDIE CHANDLER, Auctioneer
CHARITON, IOWA

This is the bull we just sold to Jeanne T.
derham, Jackson, Wyo., for $5000.00.
See page 25 in this issue for announce-
ment.

BOB TEALE, Sale Manager
BOLLINGER HOTEL, LEWISTON, IDAHO

October 15, 1943
at Los Angeles, Dec. 1

we will sell two pens of 5 bulls each,
a pen of choice heifers, one individual bull and one heifer.

at Madera, Dec. 20

we will sell six bulls and three young cows with calves at side.

Despite many requests that we price our bulls at
the ranch, we have refused to price these animals reserved for the Los Angeles and Madera sales.

Buellton, Santa Barbara County, Calif.

E. B. RUBEY, Manager

Member Santa Barbara Hereford Breeders Association

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing to Advertisers.


Many Aberdeen-Angus Transfers in West

The increasing popularity of black cattle in the West is borne out in reports of a more than 20% increase in Aberdeen-Angus transfers in the past few months, as compared with the same months a year ago.

Breeder's starting new herds and adding new stock to established herds throughout the western states have been making almost daily news in the livestock world. Following is a partial list of recent purchases in this section of the country:

James Ralph III, Redwood City, Calif., recently purchased nine cows and three bulls from F. E. Bush of Cedarville, Calif., and four cows from R. P. Bush, also of Cedarville.

R. A. Sperry, Los Angeles, has purchased eight cows from W. G. Lane of Santa Susana, Calif.

W. B. Lutes, Merino, Colo., reports the sale of five females to R. T. and Melrose Davis of Wheatridge, Colo.

Recent bull sales by the J. S. Guttridge Estate, Prairie City, Ore., include three to Kent Magruder, Clatskanie, Ore., and a bull each to Roy Forman, Antelope, Ore., and George Hall, Prairie City, Ore.

C. A. Bond, Belt, Mont., has sold three bulls to A. Blake, Conrad, Mont., and a bull to H. C. Brown, Stockett, Mont.

Fred Wetsel, The Dalles, Ore., reports the sale of three bulls to Roy Leigh of Brothers, Ore., and one bull to Earl J. Hopperstead, Husum, Wash.

The Estate of Myra S. Luce, Merced, Calif., has sold two bulls to Tom Phipps, Tulare, Calif., and one bull to Byron Allen, Visalia, Calif.


H. W. Ray, Hillsboro, Ore., reports the recent sale of six cows to E. M. Bush, Marshfield, Ore., and one cow to Alfred D. Duhlin, Hillsboro, Ore.

Recent sales by R. T. Davis, Jr., Wheatridge, Colo., include three cows to Joe D. Connor, Littleton, Colo., and a bull to A. W. Lambert, Yuma, Colo.

Albert Kniese, Anton, Colo., has sold 32 cows and nine bulls to N. H. Smith, Larkspur, Colo.

Millard Walton, Sugarite, N. M., has sold two bulls to J. O. Wood, Bellevue, N. M., and a bull each to D. W. Rankin, Des Moines, N. M., and T. O. Scott, Roy, N. M.

Emil Guertzen of Chinook, Mont., recently purchased 12 cows and a bull from Roy Ballhorn of Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

New western members of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association in the past two months include V. O. Wood, Richardson, of Orofino, Idaho; Carl E. Stump, of Amboy, Wash.; Emil Guertzen, of Chinook, Mont., and Boyd F. Crawford, of Meeker, Colo.

Indian Reservation Gets Bulls from Mehlhorn Herd

The Owyhee Indian reservation has recently purchased 25 yearling Hereford bulls from the herd of Albert Mehlhorn, of Halfway, Ore.

This was a repeat order, being the second year that the Mehlhorn herd has supplied young bulls for the reservation herd. It was reported that the Indians paid $300 each for the 25 head.
We have purchased the top bulls and females in many of the western sales for foundation stock, solely for the purpose of producing better cattle to offer you thru our sales. Our offering this year will exceed by far, any cattle that we have ever been able to produce on this ranch. We assure you that you will be well pleased with our offering.

Combination of...
Registered & Commercial Herefords

at Public Auction
NOVEMBER 18th

Ed. Ruchert Hereford Ranch
POMEROY, WASHINGTON

Registered HEREFORD
Cows and Calves
Heifers, bred and open
Herd Bull Prospects

Commercial Herefords
WEANER CALVES
BRED COWS

FRED REPPERT, Auctioneer  BOB TEALE, Western Livestock Journal

THE CATTLE ARE READY TO SHOW NOW
Angus Sale Scheduled
At Pendleton, Oregon

Members of the recently organized Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association will put on the first big consignment sale of registered Angus bulls and females, Oct. 24 and 25 at Pendleton, Ore. The animals will be exhibited and judged Sunday, Oct. 24, and the auction sale will be held on Monday, Oct. 25.

The offering will include a number of herd bull prospects, range bulls and foundation females. In all, Manager Jim Guttridge reports a total of 20 bulls and 80 females consigned.


Requests for catalogs should be mailed to J. R. Guttridge, Sale Manager, Prairie City, Ore. Freddie Chandler, Chariton, Iowa, will be the auctioneer, assisted by newspaper representatives.

Ed. Biaggini Makes
Additions to Angus Herd

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Biaggini of Cayucos, Calif., returned a few days ago after an extended trip through the middle west, where Mr. Biaggini was looking for breeding stock to add to his San Jeronimo Aberdeen-Angus herd.

"We ended our trip by bringing out three carloads of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle," says Mr. Biaggini. "Since most of the bloodlines at San Jeronimo Ranch are Blackcap Revolution and Earl Marshall, we looked long and hard to find these precious bloodlines. In purchasing a herd sire from the Krotz Angus Farms in Nebraska, we felt that we really could not write a better pedigree. The new bull is Evidence Again, out of Blackcap Strathmore 6th 519407."

A carload of females was bought in Iowa and two carloads in Nebraska. Accompanying the cattle to California was Harold, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Biaggini, and Billy Hartzell, nephew of Mr. Biaggini. It will be recalled that Harold and his older brother, Edward, who is now in the U. S. Army, brought to California from Iowa two carloads of registered Angus cattle in 1940 and 1941. Harold and Edward were both students at Iowa State College at Ames until war intervened. Edward went into the service while Harold has been carrying on at the ranch.

Mr. Biaggini has acquired additional land and will use these choice females for expansion of the registered herd.

San Jeronimo Ranch will be represented by a consignment at the Great Western Livestock Show, Nov. 27 to Dec. 3.

You've heard about the little chick who was naughty. After one of his pranks, his mother said to him, "If your father could see you now, he'd turn over in his grave."
We Announce...

The 1st NORTHWEST ABERDEEN-ANGUS SHOW and SALE at PENDLETON, OREGON Oct. 24th and 25th 1943

Here is your opportunity to buy some of the famous Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle. You will see herds from many States.

20 BULLS... The bulls are a splendid group and present an unusual opportunity to select a herd sire of popular breeding and type.

80 FEMALES... The females are an excellent group of bred and open heifers and to those who are considering the improvement of an established herd and to those who are planning the establishment of a new herd, we invite close inspection of this offering which will certainly please the most discriminating.

MRS. KERNICK SMITH
Secretary-Treasurer
SELMA, CALIFORNIA

J. R. GUTTRIDGE
Sales Manager
PRAIRIE CITY, OREGON

FREDDIE CHANDLER, Auctioneer
For what interest it may have for readers of the Western Livestock Journal, I submit here a brief summary of my observations at the world famous Palermo show held during August of this year at Palermo, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Later on I hope to give a more complete account of my recent experiences in South America, which covered to some extent every country of that continent except Bolivia.

Palermo Park, which is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen, is unique in that it includes not only the Palermo showgrounds, one of the most famous race courses in the world, one of the finest polo fields in all South America and with all these things is located almost in the center of the great city of Buenos Aires which has a population at the present time of over four million and which is known as the Queen City of the Western hemisphere because of its architectural beauty and its numerous parks and wide ornamented avenues.

But this report is to deal with the show itself and I will begin by stating that there were nearly twice as many Angus exhibited as were shown when I judged there in 1940. I also found the average quality higher and the tops of each of the 26 classes were particularly outstanding. By way of background, it might be well to state that largely because of their much earlier introduction to Argentina from Great Britain, the Shorthorn breed leads in numbers and prominence both the Angus and Hereford breeds in Argentina but as has been the case in our country, the Angus is rapidly overtaking the Shorthorn and I do not feel that I was displaying too much optimism when I made the prediction to Argentine breeders that within a few years there will be as many Angus as Shorthorns shown at Palermo and at some time in the future there will be more.

This is a pretty strong statement to make because the Shorthorn show at Palermo this year, which was so capably judged by my friend and traveling companion, Clint Tomson, was certainly marvelous in both magnitude and quality. The Angus show, however, was noticeably superior in every way to that of the Hereford.

And I am happy to state that the Angus were not badly outnumbered by the Shorthorns and lacked nothing in quality in comparison with them. From the time the first of the 26 classes of bulls entered the sanded arena until the final line-up of the six champions for their battle for the supreme championship, during two long days there was a continual parade before my eyes of the most outstanding display of Aberdeen-Angus excellence that I have ever witnessed. And when I say continual parade, I mean it literally because at Palermo there is no intermission between classes, as one leaves the arena another enters.

Because of the commendable Argentine custom of keeping all information concerning exhibitors from the judge until he has finished his work, I was not aware until after the last ribbon had been tied that the phenomenal 15-months-old calf which won the supreme championship was shown by a comparatively new breeder who was exhibiting at Palermo for the first time. I learned, also, that this same young exhibitor had won the reserve junior championship on a still younger calf by the same sire, Prince Roger of Curamalan, a bull which I had made the reserve grand champion at this show in 1940.

The exhibitor of these two marvelous calves, Don Hijos de Jose Firpo, is also the owner of last year’s grand champion bull which he purchased at the record price of 72,000 pesos. I saw this great bull and my reserve champion of 1940 at the Firpo Estancia “La Danesa” after the show, but that is a story which I will not go into now further than to state that in my opinion there are very few, if any, herds anywhere in the world that can present two such great bulls as herd sires.

The Palermo show differs from our important American shows, such as our Chicago International, in that it fea-
Get on the Band Wagon With...

ABERDEEN-ANGUS!

You'll have unusually good opportunities to acquire top quality Aberdeen-Angus bulls and females at two major sales, sponsored jointly by the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association and the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

OCT. 24-25 at PENDLETON, ORE.
DEC. 2 at LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

(Great Western Livestock Show)

In addition to a number of outstanding herd bulls and range bulls, both of these sales will feature foundation females suitable for establishment of breeding herds.

Whether you now intend to breed Aberdeen-Angus cattle, you owe it to yourself to inspect these famous black, naturally hornless cattle, and to visit with breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

When you join the Aberdeen-Angus fraternity by becoming the owner of registered breeding stock, you become a breeder of the fastest growing beef breed in America. You will also receive the full cooperation of the association and your fellow breeders.

We take pride, as an association, in the sort of service we render to our members. We make a sincere effort to be helpful in getting you started with the right sort of a foundation, we assist you in solving your local problems of feeding, fitching, showing and selling through intelligent and efficient field service, and through bulletins and personal correspondence with the home office.

The demand for Aberdeen-Angus breeding stock is far greater than the supply, and this demand continues to grow, year after year. You will be getting into a business that offers dividends from the very start. You will have the cooperation of an ever growing group of conscientious, intelligent and enthusiastic breeders.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle are winning their way wherever they go through merit. They have proven to be the most efficient producers of quality beef as indicated by show records; they are naturally hornless and pass that valued feature along to their offspring even when crossed with other breeds.

You are invited to correspond with the association. Especially do we recommend that you discuss Angus cattle with men who are now Angus breeders. You'll be pleased and surprised to learn more about this great breed of beef cattle.

For Facts About Aberdeen-Angus, address the Secretary,

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n.
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
ALL HOLLONS FARM
will exhibit and sell...

Aberdeen Angus

at the 1943 Great Western Livestock Show, Nov. 27 to Dec. 3 at Los Angeles.

In the sale, we will offer three herd bull prospects and a number of females. These cattle may now be seen at the ranch along with other sale cattle and our show herd.

Watch for our more detailed announcement on our consignment to the Great Western Angus Sale, to be held Dec. 2, in the November issue of this magazine.

We urge cattlemen to make the extra effort to attend the Los Angeles show and sale and learn more about Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The better acquainted you are with the Angus breed, the more you, too, will want to raise these blocky, beefy, naturally hornless cattle.

All Hollows Farm

JACK CONWAY, Owner
ARTHUR WYMORE, Herdsman
15600 SUNSET BLVD.
Pacific Palisades
Los Angeles

features bulls almost exclusively and practically all of these bulls are sold at auction the week following the judging. This is true of all the breeds. The classes range from bulls any age over three years down to about eight-month-old calves. The age classes of the younger classes are based on months instead of periods and this accounts for the larger number of classes than are included in our American classifications. There are also more championships. They include the senior and reserve senior champion, the champion and reserve champion two-year-old and the junior and reserve junior champion. The final lineup for the supreme championship and the reserve supreme championship includes all of these championships.

This year I had the difficult task of choosing between about the best calf I have ever seen and a magnificent two-year-old. I could not get away from this phenomenal calf although I knew it would be a revolution anything to do to award him the highest honor of the show, it never having been done before and I knew also that there is a reluctance on the part of Argentine breeders to take chances on the outcome of calves to the extent, at least, of investing a large sum in their purchase.

I knew, in other words, that a two-year-old supreme champion would meet with a better reception in the auction, other things being equal and, of course, I was extremely anxious, as all judges are under similar circumstances, to have my judgment confirmed by the buyers. Furthermore, for the sake of the breed and everyone else concerned, it was of vital importance that the Angus champion establish a record price over all breeds.

All of these things were running through my mind as I concentrated as I seldom had before on the difficult task of selecting, before that vast and tense Fiesta Day audience, the bull which was entitled to the honor and confidence and gave me a feeling of intense satisfaction. The roar of that great throng fully restored my confidence and gave me a feeling of intense satisfaction.

XX The Argentines are a more demonstrative people than North Americans and the British. When they approve anything they go all out in letting it be known and by the same token they do not hesitate to voice their disapproval of anything they do not like, and the same thing is true to some extent in their personal relations, and either like you or they do not and there is no limit to what they will do for one they like.

But getting back to the show and the auction, the grand champion calf brought the record price of the entire series of sales, 55,000 pesos, 5000 pesos above the Shorthorn champion, which was a superb two-year-old bull, and all of the Angus people, including myself, were happy. And this was not all, the six Angus champions, including the reserves, brought a total of 192,000 pesos as against 169,000 pesos for the six Shorthorn champions. The entire Angus auction which included 241 bulls realized an average of 619 pesos which was 200 pesos above last year's average.

Some of the individual consignments averaged as follows: La Celina—14 bulls, 8250 pesos; Curamalan—14 bulls, 9870 pesos; Estancia Charles—10 bulls, 10,900 pesos; Dunedin—(the supreme champion calf) nine bulls, 14,700 pesos and Julio Perkins—15 bulls, 8100 pesos. In considering these values, it should be remembered while at the present rate of exchange, four pesos are required to equal one United States dollar, in Argentina the peso has the same relative value as our dollar in the United States.

A word about the quality of the cattle I saw at Palermo and I am through. The Argentines with their complete disregard of any obstacle which may stand in the way of attaining the highest degree of quality in their herds have, with their unlimited resources, reached a state of perfection in their cattle which few of other countries can match. Some of the points in which they excel, in my opinion, are in head, in size and in depth of hindquarters. They have also perfected a very close-smooth, smoothness and thickness of natural fleshing is also very apparent and with these qualities, which also include lowsetness, they have not lost sight of scale and substance, something I regret to say I fear some of our American breeders are doing. Nothing can be more harmful to our breed, in my opinion, than for our breeders to overlook the utility value of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, for after all our ultimate aim is to produce the most profitable market animal, and one lacking neither size and substance, the elimination of certain classes of cattle that may not fully meet this requirement.

The statement made earlier in this article that both the Angus and Shorthorn breeds excelled the Hereford breed at Palermo is not meant as a reflection on this great breed of cattle. To date, however, the Argentine Hereford does not compare favorably with the American type Hereford; it is more like the English Hereford, which is not the compactly built animal which our American breeders have developed. Good progress, however, to this end, is now being made in the Argentine.

Frank Vessels Buys Texas Polled Hereford Sire

Frank Vessels, of Long Beach, Calif., combined business with pleasure recently on a trip to Texas to visit his son stationed at an air base in the Lone Star State.

Stopping by the Johnson Bros. Ranch near Jacksboro, Texas, Mr. Vessels selected a pair of heifer calves and a Polled Hereford bull for his ranch in Southern California. The new Vessels herd sire is Advanced Domino 81st, a yearling son of the now famous Johnson 81st, and Advanced Domino, and thereby a half-brother to Advanced Domino 30th, the great $12,000 sire owned by Rancho Piocha of Santa Ynez, California.

Mr. Vessels has shipped the heifer calves to his ranch where they are now on nurse cows until weaning time.
Queen of Rosemere 331

QUEENMERE 370 born 9-11-42 is of show conformation throughout, being straight in his lines, lowset, deep and thick with style and quality to spare. When one studies his pedigree, his outstanding characteristics are readily accounted for. Seldom is so great an array of famous sires found in one pedigree, Prizemere 307, Eileenmere 61, Eileenmere 32 and the never equalled Prizemere 32nd, all sires of Champions as well as having been show animals of International reputation.

BLACKCAP OF ROSEMERE 180 born 9-20-42 is one of the two daughters in our consignment by the great young sire Eileenmere 246, a son of the International grand champion Barbarian of Rosemere 64th. The dam of this heifer is one of our most highly prized daughters of Ericmere 45, who for ten years was one of Rosemere's most illustrious sires and whose daughters in our herd are now priceless. The conformation of Blackcap of Rosemere 180 is in keeping with her extremely desirable pedigree.

IRENE OF ROSEMERE 59 born 6-28-42 is in our opinion a decided attraction. She is a high class show prospect. Of first importance, she has a beautiful head, is lowset and thick which is characteristic of the Rosemere cattle and it is seldom that one finds a pedigree showing such a concentration of the blood of some of the breeds greatest sires, namely: Prizemere 307, Eileenmere 61, Eileenmere 32 and Prizemere 32nd, all sires of International fame. If breeding and individuality means anything, this beautiful heifer is the kind the most critical breeder should be looking for.

BLACKCAP OF ROSEMERE 175 born 2-4-42 has the distinction of having stood at the head of a very strong class of junior calves at the Denver show of last January which should be recommendation enough for her individuality. She is a daughter of the great show bull Queenmere 321, now chief herd sire at Bon Air Farm, Mattoon, Illinois, he being the son of our now deceased beloved sire Prizemere 307. On the dam's side, this heifer pedigree shows equally illustrious ancestors. Her Mother being the great show cow Blackcap of Rosemere 142 who was a daughter of Blackcap of Rosemere 65, who has produced many Rosemere celebrities.

PRIDE OF ROSEMERE 595 born 6-15-42 would, in our opinion, be an outstanding attraction in any sale. We know that we are very reluctant to part with her and are only doing so because we are determined that our consignment to the Los Angeles sale shall measure up to the usual Rosemere high standard. She has two of the greatest Angus bulls of recent years as grandsires, the International Grand champion, Barbarian of Rosemere 64 and Blackcapmere 113, American Royal grand champion and International first prize winner.

The sale catalog will show the pedigrees of the above described animals. Please write for it if interested.

Rosemere Farms
OTTO V. BATTLES, Owner
Maquoketa, Iowa
Yakima, Washington

OTTO V. BATTLES, General Supervisor
Farm and Herd Managers
Arnaldo J. Meisgeier, Maquoketa
Roland Ehlers, Maquoketa
George Green, Yakima

October 15, 1943
If there is one thing Southern California can do, and do in shape and in a hurry, it's put on a parade. That's her long suit. So when the El Monte Herald announced that our local Chamber of Commerce was to put on a parade, my family and I got ready to take it in—not as participants but as spectators.

Now there are different kinds of parades. One of the most popular features of them today is the float. Parades like that of the Pasadena Rose Tournament consist entirely of floats, most of which are intended to represent symbolically, through the medium of flower-decorated motorcars, quite complicated ideas. Such affairs, though often costly, leave this writer cold. You cannot express complex ideas in a parade. Its purpose must be simple and direct. The human being is the essential element in it, and a horse adds interest and movement. Having now witnessed an El Monte parade, I would not give one of them for the whole series of Rose Tournaments.

When our Chamber of Commerce sent out notice of a parade to be held, and as soon as J. M. Warner of the great hay and horse market on Valley Road, assisted by Fred Galipeau, member of Number 7, Sheriff's Auxiliary Mounted Posse, got busy on the telephone, what happened seemed to be bringing to life again old days we read of when the tocsin was sounded or the bonfires lit on all the hills to assemble the populace for war or some other purpose. From every neighboring town of our small-town infested Southern California, from every ranch and hamlet, from plain and lonely mountain valley, on the appointed day Californians and their horses came trooping in. The roads were fairly alive with them. Men, women and children, in blue jeans and elaborate Spanish costumes, on horses of every color, palomino and pinto, bay and black, brown, buckskin and white, of every size and breed. All brushed up and shining for the occasion and all putting on their holiday show of gait and style; and when the line of march was formed 1400 horsemen were present at the starting point.

The parade was to start from the west end of town and proceed along the main street, Valley Road, one of the principal thoroughfares in and out of Los Angeles. The provision made for the clear passage of the procession was as perfect as I have ever seen. No cars were allowed to park on the street. The chief crossing at Tyler Avenue up to the moment the parade started was in the hands of a local police officer who kept the stream of traffic flowing with the

---

**See Our Consignment of**

**ABERDEEN- ANGUS HEIFERS**

at the

Great Western Livestock Show

Los Angeles

Earl Marshall breeding predominating . . . We have breeding stock (bulls and females) for sale at all times.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our herd.

San Jeronimo Ranch

Ed. R. Biaggini, Prop.

CAYUCOS, CALIFORNIA
Every one a junior champion the same year, every one bred by us. This is the quality we offer for sale.

Guttridge

Aberdeen-Angus

will be consigned to

The Pendleton Angus Sale

Oct. 25-26 at Pendleton, Oregon

(Auspices Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association)

We are selling 15 females and five bulls at the Pendleton Sale. Write for the sale catalog for the breeding of these TOP QUALITY animals. You will like them.

AT THE GREAT WESTERN, we will have a choice consignment of Angus cattle, including herd bull prospects and top quality foundation females. Watch for later announcements on the Los Angeles sale, Dec. 2, 1943.

J. S. GUTTRIDGE ESTATE

Prairie City, Oregon

WHERE TYPE IS PARAMOUNT

October 15, 1943
THESE BULLS AND OTHERS WERE SHOWN AND SOLD AT ELKO LAST MONTH. THEIR AVERAGE SHOW PLACING EQUALLED THAT OF ANY OTHER CONSIGNMENT:

12 of our 19 bulls sold there went at $400 each. Uniform individuals uniformly appreciated by range men. C. A. Sewell and Pete Orbe, Elko, both repeat buyers of Painters, bought all 19.

In keeping with the war effort and in accordance with our standard practice of rendering service and cooperating closely with customers old and new we are taking carloads of bulls to these western shows and auctions. PAINTER BULLS to SELL NEARER YOUR RANCH.

A company of Rangers in the parade.

speed and rhythm one might expect from a New York Metropolitan traffic director. As to the spectators that lined the entire route, it was a treat to see an American crowd cheerfully cooperating with the officials, going where directed and staying there. It inspired a hope in this writer's breast that when World War III comes around it may find our people wholly united in support of their Commander-in-Chief and his war measures. Though, if meantime the people of America and all the other countries of the world grow to be as peaceable and cooperative as the inhabitants of this quiet settlement, in which my home now lies, where folk live contentedly without telephones and little children run out of gardens to give flowers to a passerby, there'll be no wars.

This is not in any sense a report. It is nothing more than a purely personal impression by an average spectator of this and that of an El Monte parade which, it was thought, might interest readers far removed from Southern Cali-
The navigator of our giant bombers has the responsibility of checking the course and hitting the target "right on the nose." Success of the mission and safety of the ship and crew depend upon his accurate calculations.

So it is with today's rations.

Knowledge and careful mixing of home-grown grains with just the right amount of Cottonseed Meal insures a balanced mixture, with no waste of the limited supply.

For Free Feeding Information, See Your Nearest Oil Mill or Write:

Educational Service
National Cottonseed Products Ass'n., Inc.
714 Praetorian Building
Dallas 1, Texas
Dept. W.L.J. 243

Please send me Free Bulletin on livestock feeding.

Name
Address
City          State
Song River Herefords
Wm. H. Collins
Sanger · California

Our present weaner calf crop is the best ever dropped here, reflecting progress made through our breeding program. These young bulls will be offered privately later and through the Great Western and California Hereford auctions. Watch for further announcements. See them when you pass this way.

ROY RICHARDS, Supt.

Question: Can I buy a new EVERSMAN this year?

Answer: Yes, parts for all models are available. Ask your dealer, or write for free booklet showing diagrams of all models with each part clearly labeled, making it easy to order.

Question: Is it practical to borrow a leveler?

Answer: To help the war effort farmers have been sharing equipment generously. The extra advantages of an EVERSMAN-equipped field—the firm, even seedbed, the time, labor and water saved, and increased crops—will make it worth while, if an EVERS MAN can be obtained close by.

Remember this about the EVERS MAN. It cuts dirt from high places, spreads it in low ones automatically. Mulches the soil, breaks clods, smooths the surface and makes a good seed bed as it moves along. Also excellent dirt mover, automatically controlled from tractor seat. Gathers a load on unplowed ground. Moves fast on rubber-tired wheels. Relays load automatically and levels surface, or you can dump a load from tractor seat.

For further details and complete description of all EVERS MAN models mail coupon today.

EVERSMAN MFG. CO., Dept. L12, 1145 5th St., Denver, Colo.

Gentleman: Please send complete FREE catalog on all EVERS MAN AUTOMATIC LAND LEVELERS. FREE PARTS BOOKLET.

Name ______________________________
Address -------------------------------

Important Questions and Answers

Question: Can I get parts for my present EVERSMAN LEVELE R?

Answer: The production of EVERS MAN LEVELERS will be greater than last year, but far short of the current demand. Your EVERS MAN dealer has been sharing equipment generously. If you cannot find what you need, the extra advantages of an EVERS MAN-equipped field—the firm, even seedbed, the time, labor and water saved, and increased crops—will make it worth while, if an EVERS MAN can be obtained close by.

Question: Can I get parts for my present EVERS MAN LEVE LER?

Answer: Yes, parts for all models are available. Ask your dealer, or write for free booklet showing diagrams of all models with each part clearly labeled, making it easy to order.

Question: Is it practical to borrow a leveler?

Answer: To help the war effort farmers have been sharing equipment generously. The extra advantages of an EVERS MAN-equipped field—the firm, even seedbed, the time, labor and water saved, and increased crops—will make it worth while, if an EVERS MAN can be obtained close by.

Remember this about the EVERS MAN. It cuts dirt from high places, spreads it in low ones automatically. Mulches the soil, breaks clods, smooths the surface and makes a good seed bed as it moves along. Also excellent dirt mover, automatically controlled from tractor seat. Gathers a load on unplowed ground. Moves fast on rubber-tired wheels. Relays load automatically and levels surface, or you can dump a load from tractor seat.

For further details and complete description of all EVERS MAN models, mail coupon today.
HOW TO BEAT DIESEL ENGINE SLUDGE!

1 Sludge—the mucky stuff that raises Cain in diesel engines—is through. All through! That is, it’s all through for the growing list of diesel tractor owners who have switched to Dieso-Life. Here’s why...

2 This outstanding diesel engine lubricant doesn’t give sludge a chance to accumulate. It contains an exclusive ingredient that holds sludge-forming impurities suspended in the oil. They can’t precipitate out. When you drain your oil, all foreign matter flushes out instead of staying in your engine.

3 In other words, Dieso-Life cleans as it lubricates...a remarkable and mighty valuable quality for an engine oil to have these days. And that isn’t all. Tests have proved that Dieso-Life containing this exclusive compound reduces wear over straight oils containing no compound!

4 Dieso-Life is a tough, stable, full-bodied oil—built to give your diesels real protection on the big jobs they’re doing today. So next time you need lubricating oil, call your Union Oil Resident Manager for a supply of Dieso-Life, the lubricant that gives you clean performance and full performance.

UNION OIL COMPANY

MEET A. LUNDERGREEN, Consignee for Union Oil Company at Minden, Nevada. Minden is located in Douglas County, third smallest county but sixth in production. And, according to growers there, a lot of the credit should go to Mr. Lundergreen for the way he has helped keep farm equipment on the job. Like other Union Oil representatives, he knows what machinery needs to make it last longer and run better, and he’s always glad to share his knowledge. Get acquainted with the Union Oil man in your area. You’ll like the way he does things.

DIESO-LIFE
UNIVERSAL DIESEL LUBRICANT

PROTECT YOUR FUTURE WITH A "CCD" WAR BOND PLAN
Buy War Bonds
Despite nearly everyone in the parade having a chance to win a prize for something, I was prevented from attending the show, missing thereby many interesting events; among them, people told me, a notable exhibition by my good friend, George Leitner, on his great WINDON KIRBY (owned and ridden by George Leitner, San Gabriel, Calif. This horse has an unusually long stride and gives a spectacular performance at all five gaits. He was sired by Cameo Kirby. (Photo taken at the private stables of "Pat Dayis in El Monte.)

Saddle Horse gelding, Winston Kirby, a son of that grand show mare with the pleasing name, Girl of My Dreams. George learned to ride on his grandfather’s plantation near Louisville, Kentucky, where colored grooms led out his saddle horses for him, and high-bred horses were so plentiful you’d see 2:15 trotters working in the plow. I know little or nothing about these saddlers in the show ring or on the tan­bark but I’d go a long way to see George Leitner ride one. Just to observe his seat and hands on a horse is a liberal educa­tion in fine horsemanship.

This brought to a great close a genu­ine gala day for the people of this live­stock-minded community in the San Gab­riel Valley of Southern California, who live happily caring for their chickens and rabbits and milch cows. But they will talk to a visitor most enthusiastically of all about their saddle horses, of manifold colors, breeds and gaits, pointing with pride to the wide, soft riding paths pro­vided at the sides of every avenue, to preserve their legs and feet.

Grass Valley, Oregon, Rancher Gets Proven Hereford Sire

Herbert Johnson, owner of the John­son Hereford Ranch at Condon, Ore., recently sold Real Prince Domino D 184th, the proven son of Real Prince Domino 33rd, to Ted Ball, of Grass Valley, Ore.

Mr. Johnson has used the 184th for several years and is retaining in his herd a number of females sired by the bull.

“T had to change my seat several times at the movies.”

“Gracious, did a man get fresh?”

“Well, finally.”

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
In 1923 came FARMALL, the first true all-purpose tractor ... the farm power unit designed from the soil up ... the tractor that started from the implement end. Harvester built it, based on EXPERIENCE—and that made SENSE! After 1923, the call for farm power really swept the nation. It was Farmall that made the old dream of horseless farming come true. Here was the tractor that did almost everything. From every state came comments like these: "Not a horse or hired man on my place" ... "At least 1/2 cheaper to farm this new way" ... "My Farmall works in crooked rows where a snake would get lost" ... "My two boys, 13 and 11, do anything that I can do with it."

Pretty soon there were a hundred thousand, and then a half-million Farmalls. Today there are more Farmalls producing food on American farms than all other makes of general-purpose tractors combined.

When war struck our nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The greatest food crisis in our history was at every farm gate—and the Farmall System was ready!

So we mark the 20th Birthday of this most popular of all tractors. There's a proud record of progress between the old "Original" of 1923 and the streamlined red Farmalls of today—endless improvements in power and machines. Today millions know that Farmall is the ideal power for any farm, whatever the size. Farmall showed the way, and will show the way when the boys get home from war.

Farmall and Harvester are pledged to the faithful service of that great American institution—the family farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

TOO YOUNG FOR A UNIFORM—but on the home fields he did a man-size job this year. As big brothers and hired men joined the Armed Forces the boys and girls took over the home Farmalls. Flexible power and the long line of easily controlled machines—The Farmall System—made all the difference on hundreds of thousands of farms.

FARMALL Leads the Way TODAY
Boys—I'm Selling Out the "Whole Works"

a Complete Dispersion

800 Head of

Registered Hereford Cattle

At My Ranch 5 Miles Northeast of

JOSEPH, OREGON on

October 26th-27th, 1943

Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer — Bob Teale, assisting

W. E. CHAPMAN COMPANY HEREFORDS

COWS and CALVES

BRED COWS

BRED HEIFERS

YEARLING HEIFERS

WEANER BULL and HEIFER CALVES

150 YEARLING BULLS (as pictured) SELL
THIS has been one of the finest feed years we have ever experienced in the Enterprise section. Our registered Herefords have ranged all summer on the bunch grass range (under fence) that adjoins my meadow pastures. They have taken on the hard flesh from this dry feed and are now in perfect carrying condition for breeding animals. During the time between now and sale dates we will move all of the herd down into the meadow pastures where they can be conveniently inspected at any time up to the morning of the sale at which time they will all be lotted near the sales pavilion.

We plan to sell a few head as individuals and the bulk of the herd will be sold in convenient lots for truck and rail shipment.

Due to the large number of cattle we must handle the first day of the sale it will be impossible for us to make any sale deliveries that day.

800 Head Selling
at PUBLIC AUCTION
October 26th-27th, 1943

Our Cattle are all under Federal Health Supervision

W. E. Chapman Co., Joseph, Oregon
**Rancho Alamo Herefords**

will make their first showing and will be offered at public sale at

**Great Western Livestock Show**

Los Angeles, Nov. 27-Dec. 3

**California Hereford Assn. Sale**

Madera, Dec. 19-20

Our breeding program has been developed to a point where we are proud to offer a number of the outstanding animals calved and developed on the ranch.

We'll have as a special feature attraction at Los Angeles the junior yearling daughter of Lady Belmont 55th, top selling female in the 1941 Los Angeles sale. This attractive heifer was sired by the many times champion bull Mark Donald.

We'll have a number of outstanding bulls and females in these two California sales. More complete details on our consignments will be presented in the November issue of this paper.

**Rancho Alamo**

J. A. & A. P. PARMA, Owners

J. VAN BIBBER, Supt.

Los Alamos, California

Member Santa Barbara County Hereford Breeders Assn.

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**Banning-Lewis**

OFFERING

100 BULLS 100

Choice Yearling Bulls of Our Popular Breed — Improver "Colorado Type"
Also 100 Choice Yearling Heifers.

PRICES REASONABLE

Raymond W. Lewis COLORADO SPRINGS 831 N. Nevada Ave.
No longer are district school lines determined by the distance a pair of youthful legs can travel. The one-room country schoolhouse with its pot-bellied stove, wood box and water bucket has been largely replaced by the modern, completely equipped Consolidated School. For this, we can thank the motor bus.

More than 43,500 schools depend upon bus transportation. The nation's 85,000 school buses roll up more than half a billion miles per year. The number of school children traveling by bus each day is greater than the total combined population of Los Angeles, St. Louis, Boston, Washington and New Orleans.

The transportation of school children is one of Highway Transport's biggest and most important jobs... for the right to educate our children is one of the principles of democracy for which America is fighting.
ATTACK GRUB
WHEN and WHERE
They Are Easiest
KILLED

The most successful time to control Grub is during the stage when it emerges from the back of the animal. Grub should be killed then. Each grub permitted to mature and drop to the ground may become a heel fly and each female is capable of laying hundreds of eggs to continue the devastating cycle. The illustration above shows how cattle treat themselves, scratching the backs and working in medicated dip oil with the Automatic Currying and Dipping Machine. Here's a labor-saving way to rid livestock of grubs, lice, flies, scab, skin disease and other pests that rob livestock men of their income. Grub should be killed then. Each grub per-100

tinates to be fed with grain is 94%, containing the proportion of 5% animal protein.

While the report is made especially with Texas conditions in mind, most of the recommendations and suggestions are applicable anywhere in the West.

"Tool Money" Reserves May Continue Farm Prosperity

Looking to the post-war period in the hope of maintaining what is termed "war prosperity," Clinton Davidson, a founder of Fiduciary Counsel, a New Jersey organization, points out that war has twice succeeded in bringing farm prosperity to America where legislation has failed. Present war prosperity has not come to the farmer through lend-lease nor feeding our armed forces, for both combined have absorbed but a small percentage of the farm products. In spite of rationing, 78% of farm products is being consumed by civilians. Full employment, he says, is far and away the biggest factor in today's farm market. Packers always follow consumer income.

Mr. Davidson states that 18 billion dollars has been invested in what he terms "tool money," war plants and equipment which has provided employment for a great army of workers. He believes that fully that much money will have to go into peacetime reconversion, if jobs are to be found for the millions now at work in war plants. He believes Congress should make it possible for business to set aside sufficient reserves from war earnings for such purposes.

His summary for prompt congressional action is as follows: That corporations be permitted to set aside reserves for "tool money" ahead of contract renegotiations and before taxes, that these be permitted only for conversion from war to peace production, rehabilitation and other purposes to create post-war employment, and if not so employed, that they should revert to the U. S. Treasury within five years after the war ends. He thinks Congress should require that these reserves be invested in war bonds.

The part of the farmer in such legislation would be to support the plan in order that his products may have a continuing market after, as well as during, the war.

Bear Claw Champions Produce Bull Calf

As result of an unusual advertising campaign carried on by Smokey Leone, manager of Bear Claw Ranch, Dayton, Wash., interested Hereford breeders was aroused in the mating of two champion animals—Battle Spartan 16th and BCR Miss Advance. A. Manager Leone advises that a "son" was born Sept. 14.
A Cross Section of Our Sale Offering

On November 19, 1943

We are offering at Public Auction at

Lewiston, Idaho

25 Cows and Calves
25 Yearling Heifers
25 Yearling Bulls

Bred to and out of
Real Aster 5th
Prince Domino 65 by Prince Domino 9th
Donald Stanway by Stanway Domino

Our cattle raised in the hills near Culdesac are exceptionally well adapted to rough country. They have developed the bone, feet and constitution that will carry them through satisfactory service in your herds. For years we have selected herd bulls of "top" quality and breeding to cross with our outstanding female herd to produce FOR YOU the best available foundation stock. We are offering you this opportunity at our sale.

WITTMAN BROS. Culdesac, Idaho
More than 300 cattle consigned to
RED BLUFF HEREFORD SALE

Reflecting interest of cattlemen and breeders in the huge potential market for good registered Hereford cattle in Northern California, Donald Smith, county agent of Tehama County, reports that a total of 324 registered Herefords have already been consigned for the 1944 sale, to be held at Red Bluff, Calif., Jan. 28-29.

Leading breeders of the entire western country have so far consigned a total of 247 bulls and 80 females to the annual Red Bluff event, which has centered interest in improved beef breeding stock in the little city which was for so many years widely famed as the home of the Red Bluff Rodeo.

Present indications are that the Red Bluff sale in its third year will become the largest sale of registered Herefords in the entire western country. It is natural that such a development take place, for Red Bluff is in the center of one of the greatest beef cattle production sections of America.

In the first year of the Red Bluff sale, buyers from nine counties in California and two in Oregon made purchases of 87 head. In 1943, buyers from 18 California counties and two Oregon counties bought a total of 176 head. At each sale, buyers paid complimentary prices which gave great encouragement to breeders of improved beef breeding stock.

The sale is under management of a committee of three prominent cattlemen: Sam Ayers, Roy Owens and Sidney Watson. The Tehama County Cattlemen's Association, composed entirely of range operators, determined upon the annual sale as a means of bringing into the area the top registered Hereford bulls of the western states, as a means of improving the quality of cattle produced by members of the association. The event has been more successful than had been anticipated by the association or its sale committee.

Thus the Red Bluff sale is unique in the annals of beef cattle improvement in that the men who buy range bulls are the ones who are promoting the sale and also are the principal buyers. It is seldom that buyers of range bulls give that sort of encouragement to breeders of registered cattle.

A list of consignors reported by the sale committee, three months in advance of the date of the show and sale follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bulls</th>
<th>Heifers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis J. Whitmore, Pomeroy, Wash.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Jacob &amp; Sons, Malin, Ore.</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. B. Hoy, Weed, Calif.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. B. Coffin, Susanville, Calif.</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floyd Bidwell, Cassel, Calif.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. C. &amp; Floyd Neer, Taylorsville, Calif.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. E. Wheelock, Durham, Calif.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Hereford Cattle Co., Sacramento, Calif.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterson Bros., Ogden, Utah</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. J. Horton Klamath Falls, Ore.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearns Cattle Co., Primeville, Ore.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Mehlhorn, Halfway, Ore.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. McArthur, McArthur, Calif.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter C. Dale, Paynes Creek, Calif.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollock Hereford Ranch, Sacramento, Calif.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wixson &amp; Crowe, Millville, Calif.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir Grove Farm, Colfax, Wash.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homer &amp; Sanborn, Meridian, Calif.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Buckingham, Paradise Valley, Nev.</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curtice Herefords, Stevensville, Mont.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaeger Hereford Ranch, Condon, Ore.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals | 244 | 80

A Preview of Hidden Valley Herefords Going to the —
Great Western Livestock Show
Los Angeles Union Stock Yards—Nov. 27 to Dec. 3

We'll be on hand for the Great Western this year with six bulls and three heifers. You will see them in the show and have a chance to bid on them in the registered Hereford sale on Wednesday, December 1. All these bulls are rugged, good boned, low and thick — the kind we produce here with our ideal combination of mountain meadow and good hay land and pasture in the valley. The heifers are of real foundation calibre. There will be a junior and a summer yearling and a junior calf. The junior yearling will be bred at sale time. We think you'll like them.

Command Domino 20th

One of the bulls we are sending to the Great Western is Command Domino 20th 3676325, pictured above. Calved Sept. 5, 1942, he is the low, thick son of Prince Domino C. 150th, who in turn is a son of that great old Hereford sire Prince Domino Return. The dam of this young bull is Blanche 66th, intensely bred in the bloodlines of Prince Domino 7th, who sold for $10,000. Included in our bull consignment will be three long yearlings, half brothers to H. V. Colorado Domino, our reserve champion at the California Hereford Breeders sale in Madera last January. They are sired by Lorena's Domino 19th, the bull we bought from Fay Delerof of Colorado. One of the other bulls is by NHR Pueblos Domino 50th and the other one by California Golden, our young herd sire, whose first calves are looking exceptionally good this year.

The Best of the... DOMINO BLOODLINES
More than 300 head of fat stock, brought there by better than 100 4-H and FFA youngsters made the annual junior livestock show of the Inland Empire, held at Spokane, Wash., in September, a highly successful event. Good weather favored the show and crowds thronged to the Old Union Stockyards to see the judging and auction of the steers, hogs and lambs.

In the judging contest, individual high honors went to Eldridge Sprattstassen of Riverside High School, who scored 356.6 points. Second was Willard Reinbolt, of Davenport, with 310, and third was Bernard Jeffer, of Pullman, with 309.

Grand champion steer in the FFA division was a Shorthorn entered by George Ross, of Colfax, while in the 4-H division the top steer was another Shorthorn from Douglas Bennett, of Winona. The Hereford fed by Don Ferris, of Lacrosse, won reserve championship in the 4-H division while there was no reserve championship for the FFA boys.

In the class for pens of five steers, Glen Kloster, of Harrington, won grand championship in the 4-H division with a pen of Hereford graded choice and weighing a total of 5900 lbs. Grand championship in the FFA division went to Blaine Hinderer, of Pullman.

Both grand and reserve championship in hogs went to Dean Denny of Medical Lake, for his two Spotted Polands. James Koch of Davenport won the FFA grand championship for a pen of five hogs while Alvin T. Smith, of Cheney, had reserve champion pen.

Grand champion in the 4-H division for both hogs and lambs was won by Dick Lloyd, Lewiston, Idaho. His hog was a Duroc and his lamb was a 100-lb. Hampshire which had formerly won grand championship honors at the Lewiston fair. Douglas Weinmann, of Nezperce County, Idaho, took reserve championship in the 4-H individual hog division, while Donald Baugmartner, Genesee, Idaho, had grand championship with his pen of five hogs.

Joe Schultz, of Moscow, Idaho, had grand champion lamb and champion pen of five lambs in the FFA division. Jack Greene, of Govan, had best pen of five lambs among 4-H club entries.

There are over 6 million farm homes in our country... 6 million breakfasts to cook... 6 million dinners over 6 million breakfasts to cook... and suppers to serve. Long hours and hard work call for good meat — and enough of it.

This year — avoid waste. Preserve every pound. Don’t take chances on bone-taint, over-cured or under-cured spots. Cure the Morton Way. Pump with Tender-Quick spots. Cure with Morton’s Sugar-Cure on the outside.

It’s the safe, sure method of getting delicious hams and bacon. No loss — no waste — and the finest flavored, best-keeping meat you have ever had.
High Price Level Set at Bakersfield Fat Auction

New price levels for fat stock produced by the 4-H and FFA boys and girls of California’s San Joaquin Valley were established Sept. 11 at the auction held in connection with the Kern County Victory Food Fair at Bakersfield.

A champion steer from Johnny Dennis, 4-H boy from Ducor, sold for $5.50 per lb. A champion lamb from Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield FFA, brought $5 per lb. A champion barrow from James Morgan, also Bakersfield FFA, brought $1.50 per lb.

Most indicative of the character of the sale was the fact that no steer sold below 27 cents per lb., no lamb below 40 cents, and no barrow below 30 cents. Over all, averages of sales pounded out by Auctioneer Charles Adams and his assistants saw 15 steers average $353, 13 lambs average $93, and 20 barrows average $90.

The grand champion steer of the show, shown by Johnny Dennis, was a Hereford from the Wilbur Dennis herd of Ducor and tipped the beam at 830 lbs. Glenn Maddux’ grand champion lamb was a 70-lb. Southdown. The grand champion barrow of James Morgan was a 185-lb. Chester White.

Reserve champion steer was a 1050-lb. Hereford from the Peter Frilis herd of Hollister, shown by Ronald Hutchings, Bakersfield FFA. Reserve champion lamb was a 75-lb. Southdown shown by Robert Strong of Bakersfield. Reserve champion barrow was a 200-lb. Poland-China shown by William D. Crinklaw of King City.

Breeding classes were judged as follows:

Herefords — champion bull, Canyon Victory 8th, from Bakersfield school farm herd. Champion cow, Lady Donald 12th shown by Mickey Hair of Butteville.

Angus — champion bull Bell’s Glencarnock Revolution; champion cow, California Margaret, both owned by R. R. Gibson of Oldale.

Guernseys — champion bull Rival King Pluto, shown by Bud O’Hare of Bakersfield; champion cow, Adohr Admiration Stella, shown by Ronald Hutchings of Bakersfield.

Holsteins — champion bull and champion cow went to Harmon Evans of Bakersfield on the Vernway heifer purchased from H. J. Simpson in 1941 and her son.

Poland-China — champion boar, Golden Flash, shown by William Crinklaw of King City; champion sow, Wasco Hope, shown by Joe Streiff of Wasco.

Durocs — champion boar, Wasco Major, Wasco FFA; champion sow, Wasco Nancy, Shafter FFA.

Berkshires — champion boar, Jo Mat Wasco Chieftain, shown by Roy Gaffner of Wasco; champion sow, Kern Lily shown by Robert Bowman, Bakersfield FFA.

Chester Whites — champion boar Star Lad of Moosdale, shown by Leroy Henderson of Shafter; champion sow, Wasco Regina from Sebastian Streiff of Wasco.

Sheep classes — all Rambouillet sheep shown by Glenn Maddux of Bakersfield; all Hampshire sheep shown by Auburn Powers of Bakersfield; all Corrioles shown by Shafter Future Farmers.

Safeway Showmanship honors were won by Dennis Daly of Bakersfield as FFA champion and Mickey Hair of Butteville as 4-H champion.

Nevada Hereford Ranch Herdsman Takes Bride

Jerry Green, herdsman for Nevada Hereford Ranch for the past eight years, was wed at Reno in August to Miss Marjorie Caufield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Caufield, Sparks, Nev. Well known among Hereford breeders, Mr. Green was in the employ of the late Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kansas, before coming to the Jim Stead outfit near Reno.
Hopkins' Rancho Del Paso

Dr. M. A. Hopkins, a navy surgeon of Sacramento, Calif., is spending all available time and energy while on leave from service in the Pacific, in improving his ranch and converting it to carry the greatest possible number of registered Herefords. He acquired a portion of fabulous old Rancho Del Paso, once owned by Ben Ali Haggin and operated as a Thoroughbred nursery, carrying up to 400 brood mares.

For a time Dr. Hopkins carried on with Hunters and Jumpers, but is now concentrating on Herefords, making his foundation purchases from the Crosswicks Ranch Dispersion and from the Richard Magee "Grass Valley" ranch at Austin, Nev. His ranch is located north of the Auburn Highway on Watt Ave., and adjoins Sacramento Air Depot at McClelland Field.

In turning to the life of a rancher, Dr. Hopkins is running true to form, for he was born on a ranch not far from the Gov. Carey Estate. He is developing permanent pasture with overhead irrigation and for supplemental pasture he has leased 200 acres from Del Paso Park, across the road to the south.

New Pacific Coast Dimout Regulations in Effect

Western Defense Command has liberalized Pacific Coast dimout regulations, in effect Sunday, Oct. 10, as follows:
1. All restrictions are removed from traffic signals.
2. Full headlights are permitted in all areas excepting those visible from the sea.
3. In areas visible from the sea, headlights can be operated on the depressed beam with full candlepower instead of on the parking beam, as heretofore.
4. Back areas are permitted unshielded lights up to 100 watts.
5. Shielded recreational light is permitted up to 30-foot candle except in areas three miles or less from the sea.
6. Provisions are made for greater recreational lighting by application to the Ninth Civilian Defense Board. Such requests will be granted whenever and wherever consistent with security.
7. Outdoor advertising and display lighting continue to be prohibited, except in Zone C, if not over 100 watts.
8. No light source is permitted to be visible from the sea.

The object is to reasonably increase lighting without adding in any way to general sky glare. Regulations are applicable from one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise up to April 30, 1944.

Daughter of CBQ Family Going to Iowa State College

Miss Avelline Quinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Quinn of the well known CBQ registered Hereford ranch near Fresno, Calif., plans to enroll at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, in the animal husbandry department.

Miss Quinn's special interest will be a course in genetics under Dean H. H. Kildee. She has been a student at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., at the same time taking an active part in the Hereford operations at CBQ.
Fertilizing Pastures

By HORACE DUNBAR

Anyone who investigates this extremely important subject of pasture fertilization will find a most numerous and complete American literature in regard to it, a growth rather encouraging in view of the relatively short time and attention given to the matter in America.

Throughout all the reports and articles on pasture maintenance, the need of fertilization naturally stands out, and even in our own California, we have a great deal to learn about the plant food needs of our soils.

It isn’t generally appreciated that the bulk of our food comes from the pasture in the form of meats and dairy products. One frequently runs across that classic tribute to grass by J. J. Ingalls in the following paragraph:

“Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great facts which render existence possible, may be considered the universal beneficence of grass. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air and yet, should the harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.”

In the great crisis that afflicts the entire world today, an increase in pasture acreage is not only essential but fortunately possible. Grasses, as all other vegetation useful to humanity, will fortunately grow in comparatively poor soils, but when given a real chance, the increase in quantity and quality will reward the owner many-fold.

The writer is intensely interested in the wide movement in America today of the new science of chemurgy, and he has been a member of the National Council for several years. Chemurgy involves the production of by-products from farm crops. Many hundreds of useful commodities are being made today from a wide variety of farm crops, utilizing much of the once waste materials in the process. Every farmer should be interested in this revolutionary industrial development, and a subsequent chapter may be devoted to this subject.

Production for Chemurgic purposes will be dependent in a large degree upon quality in the raw material, and greatly increased thought must be given to this vital phase of farming. Quality is something that can and must be planned and the fundamental basis of quality is favorable soil conditions and intelligent farming.

Some day the farmer will not sell his farm products to the Chemurgic manufacturer merely by weight or measure, but on analyses by chemists giving the exact contents and amounts present of the vital materials needed by the factory taking the raw material. It will take a high-grade farm product to make the finished manufactured commodity a high-grade article.

Now you may be wondering how all this is involved in improved pasture, but there is a direct connection in

We Are Pleased...

to have the honor of supplying the famous Tejon Ranch with a number of range bulls, particularly because of the fact that our recent sale represented a repeat order from such an outstanding, large scale producer of high quality stocker and feeder cattle.

Sales at the ranch have absorbed all of our yearlings, making it impossible to be represented at fall shows and sales. We have a grand lot of young calves coming along. We invite inspection of these calves, our herd of WHR Triumph Domino 33d, Dandy Domino 107 and Beau Blanchard 155th breeding.

TECOLOTE RANCH  Goleta, Calif.

WILL SMITH, Mgr.  •  JOHN COOPER, Herdsman

Member Santa Barbara Hereford Breeders Association
Helpful facts for feeders are the chief crop

GENERAL MILLS believes in research. Working research. The practical kind that's never quite satisfied... that's everlastingly on the lookout for a better way.

That's why at this farm... General Mills Larro Research Farm... skilled men are working today, in wartime, as they have been doing for nearly a quarter of a century. Working to advance the cause of better animal and poultry nutrition. Thinking about today and the problems involved in making good feed under war conditions. And about tomorrow, when America will have peace... and a hungry world to feed.

This General Mills farm is the research home of Larro "Farm-tested" Feeds used all over America. Their high quality, despite wartime ingredient shortages and necessary restrictions, is due to two fundamental reasons: Patient, thorough, working research done here by trained feeding specialists... and faithful Products Control in eight great plants, located to serve the entire United States.

General Mills Larro Research Farm is also the proving ground for Larro feeding and management methods—the place where General Mills specialists determine how you can best use these good feeds in order to avoid waste and get the utmost out of them in milk and eggs and meat.

This information is made available in free authoritative literature dealing with the feeding and care of dairy cows, hogs, poultry, turkeys, rabbits and other livestock. We urge you to read it carefully, especially if you are a Larro user, as it will help you feed more efficiently. But regardless of what you feed, Larro literature is gladly offered for the help it may be to you in improving your methods and increasing your contribution to America's supply of Food for Victory. Tell your Larro dealer, your Larro field representative or write to your nearest office stating what kind of literature will be most helpful.

Larro "Farm-tested" Feeds are made in conformity with America's nationwide Protein Conservation Program.
that the same mineral and organic substances that make for high-grade manufactured commodities in a factory, make equally for high-grade meat and dairy animals on the farm. In other words, every thing that is useful to man which comes from the soil reflects in its quality the degree of that usefulness. Volume is one necessary objective in farm production, and quality is as essential.

We do not want to be unkind, but here is California one of our first jobs in agriculture is to rip off the rose-bushed spectacles that have conveniently served to convince the California farmer that our soils are superior to all soils elsewhere, and that the California soils are immune to the dangers of plant food depletion, of over-irrigation and inadequate drainage. We sometimes smile at the countless soil tests and experiments in other states, as if implying that fundamental principles stop at state borders. California has gone blithely along over the lucky years, confidently taking for granted that all we needed was abundant sunshine and water, from which a program of soil care developed quite naturally into a gold mine whose precious deposits for the making of food stuffs have been high-graded unmercifully.

So it is significant and timely that the program of improved pastures has become a part of the California picture. Each phase of our farm procedure from fruit trees to grass must be modernized and adapted to the particular needs of each field involved.

The entire future program is wrapped up in wise fertilization as the starting point. Without the required elements making for volume and quality of output any plan must of necessity be faulty, and often fatally so.

Nature is far from being a patronizing mother, carefully arranging a world especially for human profit and enjoyment. Men find many fertile fields, and many marshes or desert and alkali areas in all parts of this world of ours, in all of which are found a happy or an impossible balance from man's point of view. But Nature apparently did not consider the rights or needs of man any more than she considered the rights and needs of snakes, frogs, mosquitoes and cacti. She is evidently satisfied that she maintains an equilibrium whatever the situation—land fertility or land sterility is all the same to her. But when she reaches into her handbag of tricks and pulls out a fertile soil, man should study her processes and try to put one over on the old lady. One happy characteristic of Nature is that she will cooperate with anyone who cooperates with her.

The successful farmer or business man must be a student of the factors that influence his enterprise.

As a very general proposition California soils should be studied to determine whether or not they contain adequate nitrogen, phosphate and potash. In wartime, nitrate fertilizers are switched to war needs, but the scarcity of nitrates has brought the great family of legumes into greater prominence. The legumes by nitrogen-fixing bacteria on the roots take nitrogen from the air, and store it in the leaves and other parts of the plant. When the work of these bacteria is over, the bacteria which occur in root nodules fall back to the soil to await the next season of activity.

Several years ago there was a farmer...
The West's Greatest Hereford Sale!

48th District Agricultural Association's 18th Annual

Great Western Livestock Show

Nov. 27 - Dec. 3, 1943
Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles

Herd Bulls...Range Bulls...Females

Carried on during peace and war as a business event in the interest of aiding in the improvement in the quality and earning power of the great western livestock empire, the 1943 show will be a genuine contribution to the war effort.

The big sale of registered Hereford bulls is offered to range men and breeders as a means of gathering at one centrally located, convenient place a large number of registered seed stock to the end that buyers may save precious time and travel in buying breeding stock.

In every respect, the Great Western Livestock Show is an educational event. In addition to sales of breeding stock, there will be judging of Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes, fat cattle, hogs and lambs in the open and junior divisions, a full-fledged dairy show with classes for Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys, a junior and grade dairy show.

Practically all meat animals exhibited will be offered for sale. Make your plans now to spend at least part of this big week at the Los Angeles show.

Important! We advise your making hotel reservations at once, in order to be certain of accommodations during the show.

Exhibitors: Facilities are limited! Entries Close Oct. 27

FRED REPPERT, Auctioneer
Write for Sale Catalog . . .

GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW
Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles (11), Calif.

Great Western Rodeo, Sat. and Sun., Nov. 27-28.

PRODUCE MORE FOOD
BUY WAR BONDS!
who grew a marvelous cover crop of melilotus in his orchard. He had heard a

great deal of talk about purple vetch and had also tried a few. Operation over

the orchard in which it was sown seemed almost bare. This farmer, nevertheless,

insisted that the vetch was worth more, just as other cultivations show this.

Some nodules on the roots, while the melilotus roots were virtually devoid

of nodules.

His error would have been pardonable, perhaps, had he not underestimated

the enormous melilotus crop. What had happened was that the bacteria on the meli-

lotus had done a remarkable job of fixing nitrogen in the plants, and then

returned to the soil. The vetch roots still retained some nodules, but their work

was virtually done too. So, don’t measure the work of bacteria by the limita-

tions of nodules upon crops, but by the crop produced while these useful microorganisms were busy on the job.

Legumes, therefore, enter very definitely into any plan of pasture improvement,

but phosphate and potash if deficient must be applied in the form of fertili-

zers. Throughout the country phosphate has been added in the form of

superphosphate, often successfully alone where there was a sufficiency of potash

in the soil. Steamed bonemeal is another valuable source of phosphorus.

Nitrogen, phosphate and potash are a vital combination. No one or combina-

tion of any two can perform their functions properly should any of the three

need to be absent. This fact has been illustrated throughout the years by pic-

turing three horses pulling a load to the hilltop, when one or two horses

would have failed to make the grade. As a rule grasses and legumes can feed on ferti-

lizers applied at the surface. The beneficial effects of fertilizers on pastures,

therefore, ordinarily are seen by definite results.

In basic soils so characteristic of much of California there is a fixation of potash

and phosphates which is a blessing too often overlooked. We don’t need it for this

fixation or replacement process in the soil much of these fertilizing essentials

would be leached and lost by drainage. It is far better, of course, to have them

in the root zones for use as required, and made available through ordinary

soil processes.

These soil processes as far as known—and much remains unknown—involve a

great variety of activities—mechanical, physical, chemical and biological action

and reaction, whereby nature maintains a balance through constant change.

Someone has wisely said that mineral hunger is a constant factor in Nature is change. The

soil processes work over and over the elements, altering these elements from

available to unavailable forms and back again elements necessary to plant

growth, elements necessary to the nutrition of all animal life.

So it would seem more logical to supply

needed elements, regardless of their

fixation and changes, than to withhold

them on the basis that they will or may

become fixed. We had better leave that

to Nature and her ways of doing busi-

ness.

* Let us emphasize again careful irri-

tigation and drainage, for the soil

requires air as well as water, and there

cannot be room for both at the same

time.
On December 18th
we make our first offering at public auction
30 BULLS—30 FEMALES

This offering represents the extreme tops from our long-time breeding program. We have drawn upon America's most outstanding herds—WHR, Silver Creek, Hazlett, Willow Creek, Ken-Caryl, Chandler and Webster—for the best breeding females and the strongest herd sires the breed affords.

Decision to hold an annual auction sale has not been hastily made, for such an event has been contemplated for years as a definite part of our plan of operation.

We are now ready to invite your approval of the products of our best efforts, right on our own ranch where the breeding herd may be inspected. We are sure that you will be pleased, perhaps surprised, at the quality and type of this offering.

Every bull is a genuine herd sire prospect; every female was especially selected on a herd improvement basis—cows with calves at foot, bred heifers and open heifers.

Watch for further announcements. Write now for your copy of the sales catalog.

POLOOCK HEREFORD RANCH, Rt. 1, Box 4150, Sacramento, Calif.
CONSIGNMENTS to...

LA GRANDE, OREGON

Sponsored by...

NORTHWEST HEREFORD

November 15-16, 1943

164 Bulls - - - 35 Females

Consignors...

RUPPERT MILLER
CLYDE H. McKINZIE
WM. DUFF
ROY DUFF
R. J. CRESSWELL
HENRY M. HEYDEN
GOLDA M. MYRICK
FRANK A. RICHES
IRVIN MANN
BENTON CARTER
G. B. WALLACE
ROY ROBINSON
J. R. MORTON
SMITH & FREEMAN
HANNAS BROS.
HARRY J. ANDREWS
RUSSELL BERGEMIN
F. H. WEINHARD
JOHN M. GARRETT

Halfway, Oregon
Summerville, Oregon
Adams, Oregon
Pendleton, Oregon
La Grande, Oregon
Hermiston, Oregon
Buena, Wash.
Adams, Oregon
Long Creek, Oregon
Portland, Oregon
Hartman, Oregon
Lostine, Oregon
Montesano, Wash.
Almota, Wash.
Echo, Oregon
Lowden, Wash.
Wallowa, Oregon

Hermiston, Oregon
对企业

FRED REPPERT, AUCTIONEER
BOB TEALE, SALE MANAGER

Bollinger Hotel, Lewiston, Idaho

Make Your Hotel Reservation
with BOB BALL, LA GRANDE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
case the maintenance of fertility is necessary to a successful program.

This California Circular notes on Page 7 that in some counties cost studies indicate that the average production of irrigated pastures is declining. But such studies also indicate that some pastures continue to have a higher carrying capacity than others on similar sites. Proper management under certain fixed limitations of soil, climate, etc., is emphasized.

In his ignorance, your writer often wonders if, here in California, we are too much inclined to ignore ground limestone in our soil care problem. Back East, where acid soils prevail rather generally, limestone finely ground is usually a very necessary step in pasture planning. Even in limestone areas continued cropping shows that lime can become a limiting factor, and under our irrigation practices it may be so in California in some areas. Like Lincoln’s rathole, it might bear looking into. We say there are few acid soils in California agriculture, but it may become important to make assurance doubly sure.

There are many needs for lime in soils other than a corrective for acidity. Calcium carbonate is one of the agencies in promoting favorable soil reactions, and keeping the soil sweet, as one farmer terms it. It has been shown that a laboratory test cannot always be a safe guide to the quantity of limestone needed by a soil. It is impossible to duplicate actual soil reactions in the field by any laboratory exercise. The laboratory can merely approximate what is taking place in a field, and its conclusions are naturally only approximations. One experience in the Mid-West was that where the laboratory test indicated 1200 lbs. of ground limestone per acre were needed, no favorable result was attained until nearly 2000 lbs. were added.

The chemist can estimate the requirement, but only the practical field experience can tell the whole story. We are not advocating that California farmers hurry to market for lime tonnages, but a few inexpensive test plots might be tried out. It is a mistake, however, to think that limestone, or lime in any form, is a substitute for nitrogen, phosphate or potash. But life does enable the assimilation by plants of these and other essential plant foods, and it is an essential plant food itself.

And here again we encounter the old reluctance to consider any element of value in our State just because it may be so elsewhere. What everyone everywhere wants is facts. A fact may be of use anywhere sometime.

Vermont is still chuckering over one of its farmers, a man who has been dead for over a half century. This farmer was rather independent all his quiet and serene life, doing what he wanted to do and not at all interested in conforming with his neighbors or the rest of the world. If he wished to work on Sunday and take it easy on Monday he felt that it was his own business. Besides, so it is said, he never laid claim to possessing any religious belief. So the countryside here again we encounter the old reluctance to consider any element of value in our State just because it may be so elsewhere. What everyone everywhere wants is facts. A fact may be of use anywhere sometime.

Mr. Chase has sold one of the Curtice Martin bulls in his herd to his nephew Leroy Chase, of Springfield, and another to Charles Page of Fall Creek. A bull calf sired by the bull Mr. Chase purchased from Nevada Hereford Ranch recently went to Si Slocum of Eugene, while another bull from the same sire and three four-year-old cows were sold to Clay Nichols of Lebanon.

Pastures on Royaldel Farm have been good all summer, Mr. Chase reports, but the help shortage has made farm work a real problem.

HANNAS BROS. ~ ~ Almota, Wash.

Selling at Klamath Falls ...
Selling at La Grande ...

6 HEAD OF 18 MONTHS-OLD BULLS.
7 HEAD OF 18 MONTHS-OLD BULLS.

All of these bulls are sired by Mischief Domino by Mark Domino 34th. Mischief Domino sired the champion pen of bulls at Elko, Nevada, in 1941, exhibited by Whitmore Hereford Ranch, Pomeroy, Wash. Mr. Whitmore also showed cattle of Hannas breeding at the 1941 Cow Palace, San Francisco, 1941 Sacramento Hereford sale, 1942 Elko sale, and 1942 Red Bluff sale.

Whitmore champion pen of bulls at Elko in 1941, bred by Hannas Bros., Almota, Wash.

The bulls selling at La Grande and Klamath Falls are full brothers to the champion pen.

Mischief Domino’s calves show the uniformity of good breeding and type of range bulls preferred by better cattlemen.
We are consigning
5 BULLS
to
Klamath Falls Sale
and
2 BULLS
to
La Grande Sale

A Son
of
Junior
Dom. 160th

Our Junior Herd Sire

CONSIGNING TO KLAMATH FALLS SALE

Peerless Domino S. 2nd (3468494)  A Half Brother to Our
Junior Herd Sire  Calved Sept. 22, 1941
Sire: JR. DOMINO 160th
Dam: LADY BOCALDO B. 11th 2403772

We think this is a top notch herd bull prospect. He has almost everything—good head, short, straight
legs, compact body and enough age that he is past the doubtful stage.

ROYAL LAD 13th 3368547
Calved May 5, 1941  Tattoo R-1138
Sire: ROYAL DOMINO B. 2837715
Dam: Miss SELECT B. 52d 2867773
Another good herd bull prospect.

MICK DOMINO 3610258
Calved April 15, 1942  Tattoo R-66
Sire: BROWN’S DOMINO 98th 27867765
Dam: QUEEN DOMINO B. 11th 3040392

ELMER DOMINO 3655579
Calved June 9, 1942  Tattoo R-94
Sire: DUKE DOMINO B. 10th 2783317
Dam: LADY BOCALDO B. 33d 2602552
The last two are rugged, good-type yearling range bull prospects.

TO THE LA GRANDE SALE WE ARE CONSIGNING

2 Outstanding Range Bulls

Smith & Freeman Herefords

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

October 15, 1943
The KLAMATH COUNTRY

IN 1930, there was a sheep population of around 160,000 head in Klamath County, Ore. The first of this year the woolies in the county were reported to have numbered about 55,000 and by fall it was estimated the county sheep band had decreased an additional 10,000.

By the same token, the cattle population in the county in 1930 did not mount large, but today the number of beef critters is rapidly eclipsing the former dominance of the sheepmen. Cattlemen estimate about a 50% increase in cattle in the past couple of years, for instance. Taylor grazing rights, once the exclusive property of sheep men, are now going into the hands of cattle owners.

A good example of the way things have changed around Klamath Falls is to be found in what has happened to the Fort Klamath meadows. Declared by many to be the finest grazing grounds in the entire West, the meadows, not so long ago, were annually leased to California cattlemen for summer range.

Woolies in the county were reported to it was estimated the county sheep band had decreased an additional 10,000.

owners of the land getting half the gain these California cattle made while on feed there. But the Klamath County cattlemen have turned the tables. Now they range their own cattle on the Fort Klamath meadows and send them south to leased pasture in California in the winter.

With the possible exception of some Oklahoma tribes with oil wells on their reservations, the Klamath Indians are the wealthiest in America. Their lands are rich in timber resources and a few years ago they brought legal action on an old treaty with the U.S. government which had never been observed in the manner it was drawn up on the day the war paint was washed off and the peace pipe passed around. Their feathered head dresses laid away these many years, the

Proven Bulls Bring Results!

1943 SALES OF HEIFERS AND BULLS OUT OF ADVANCE TYPE, OUR PROVEN SIRE

**Bulls...**

- C. E. SCHLIMMER, Odessa, Wash., Nordby's Advance 45th... $400.00
- SAM FINK, Odessa, Wash., Victor A Domino... 250.00
- ANDREW VINCENT, Culdesac, Ida., Advance Domino... 400.00
- J. E. CONAN, Nordby's Advance 49th... 225.00
- D. C. W. NEFF, Pasco, Wash., Nordby's Advance 46th... 400.00
- SCHREDER & MILLER, Yakima, Wash., Nordby's Advance 13th... 2000.00
- PETER SLUIS, Mt. Vernon, Wash., Nordby's Advance 54th... 400.00
- G. E. MARSHALL, Portland, Ore., Nordby's Advance 52d... 300.00
- E. J. SNYDER, Davis, Calif., Nordby's Advance 50th... 600.00

9 Bulls sired by Advance Type (to Oct. 6)...

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<td>SCHREDER &amp; MILLER, Yakima, Wash., Nordby's Advance 13th...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETER SLUIS, Mt. Vernon, Wash., Nordby's Advance 54th...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. E. MARSHALL, Portland, Ore., Nordby's Advance 52d...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. SNYDER, Davis, Calif., Nordby's Advance 50th...</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>C. E. SCHLIMMER, Odessa, Wash., Nordby's Advance 45th...</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAM FINK, Odessa, Wash., Victor A Domino...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDREW VINCENT, Culdesac, Ida., Advance Domino...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. CONAN, Nordby's Advance 49th...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. C. W. NEFF, Pasco, Wash., Nordby's Advance 46th...</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. SNYDER, Davis, Calif., Nordby's Advance 50th...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Bulls sired by Advance Type (to Oct. 6)...

Sales average...
NO SIR! There is no substitute for the competitive bidding by many buyers that is available to you only at the Central Market. When you consign your livestock to the open market, you are sure to have the advantage of many bidders for what you have to sell — and this means that you are certain to obtain Full Market Value. In these days of labor shortages and government rules and regulations, the value of the Central Market is possibly greater than ever before, because buying demands of slaughterers change from day to day. Your commission man at the market makes it his business to know the type and quality of livestock needed by each individual buyer.

Besides this, at the central market you have the advantage of a centrally located trading center convenient to many buyers, both of fat stock and feeders. You have the benefit of government supervision, neutrally operated scales, health protection, and many other advantages, not the least of which is saving of precious time and travel.

Los Angeles Stock Yards
The Great Western Market

October 15, 1943
At Twin Falls...
Five bulls — Two Heifers

At Klamath Falls...
Eleven Bulls — Six Heifers

At La Grande...
Ten Bulls — Five Heifers
Real herd bull prospects
in the La Grande Sale

Bulls and Females at the Ranch

Mehlhorn Hereford Ranch
Albert Mehlhorn, Owner
Wallace Douglas, Herdsman
HALFWAY • OREGON

GLENWOOD HEREFORD FARM
Entering...
4 BULLS and 5 HEIFERS
in LAGRANDE HEREFORD SALE
Sired by Real Silver Domino 3rd
Mischief Supreme 17th
Advance 3rd
CLYDE MCKENZIE
SUMMERVILLE, OREGON

braves still proved themselves staunch warriors in the court battle and the result has brought much wampum to their frame teepees on the reservation.

This, in itself, has had its effect on the cattle business. Reservation lands where once the Indians ranged their own cattle have now been leased to their white brothers to a large extent. Swamps have been drained and planted to hay and grain crops. Better management of the land has meant more hay, and better quality cattle have stemmed from the use of bulls produced in some outstanding purebred herds in that section of Southern Oregon.

Cattle, spuds and timber may be said to make up the bulk of the county income. Herefords predominate, but there are some splendid Aberdeen-Angus herds to be seen, too. Best known are those of Chet Barton's Black and White Ranch and the black cattle of L. A. and Gerald West. The county is also on the verge of a good sized increase in dairy cattle. The Farm Security Administration is partly to be credited for this, having shipped in a lot of the calves which have been bought up to prevent them from going to slaughter.

One of the big events for Klamath County youngsters every year is their annual Junior Livestock Show. Held at Klamath Falls recently and featuring a night auction, the show was again one of the most popular attractions of the year. A lot of Klamath Falls business men also have ranches, as witness Elmer Balsiger, who operates Balsiger Motor Co. in the city and has a herd of Hereford purebreds nearby. Mr. Balsiger, along with other cattlemen were on hand to see what the youngsters had done in fattening their livestock, and it was a Balsiger Motor Co. check which bought the grand champion 1012-lb. Hereford steer from Joanne Kandra for 69 cents per pound.

There'll be another big turnout of cattlemen of the surrounding country on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 for the annual Cal-Oregon Hereford Association show and sale, being held this year in Klamath Falls. It's an ideal place to hold a sale. They'll come from across the mountains to the west, from the Medford and Rogue River Valley country. They'll come from the section just east in Lake County, where some of the largest commercial herds in the western country are to be found. They'll come from just across the
The "Diamond M" Hereford Ranch
Lostine, Oregon

We're coming out to win at the
LA GRANDE HEREFORD SALE

Our consignment will be 2 heifers and 1 bull
Which We Consider Are "Tops" in Quality, Conformation and Breeding

2 HEIFERS

(1) Miss Diamond M. D. 160th
Calved Feb. 18, 1942

Sire: Junior Domino 160th
Dam: Miss Select B 67th
A Daughter of Select Domino

BRED TO

White Mountain Royal S. 12th, top selling bull at 1941 Ogden Show

White Mt. Royal S.
12th 3124771
Calved Feb. 23rd, 1940
BRED BY
Thornton Hereford Ranch
Gunnison, Colo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIRE:</th>
<th>WHR Safety Domino 8th 2537460</th>
<th>WHR Domino Stanway 44th 2198705</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAM:</td>
<td>Armeda 2310541</td>
<td>White Mt. Royal S. 12th 3124771</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Lady Rupert 3d
An ideal foundation open heifer. She will sell with a free breeding privilege to White Mt. Royal S. 12th.

BULL...

Dandy D.—calved Aug. 23, 1942

Rated by Those Who Have Seen Him As One of the Best
By Diamond Domino by Domino Stanway. His dam by Dandy Domino 97th.

J. R. MORTON, Owner
Visitors Always Welcome at the "Diamond M"
Lostine, Oregon

October 15, 1943
"Farmers are answering the call for more food because they've been prepared with well fenced fields and crop-legume-livestock rotations. My own 160-acre farm, for example, has been steadily building up in fertility. Today we carry 165 hogs, 26 cattle and 1225 chickens per year; corn yield averages 85 bushels. Here's one farm that is producing 50% MORE food products than 5 years ago."

"I Depend on Red Brand"

"All the fence on my farm is Red Brand," says Mr. Peterson. "The way it's lasting, with a little care, makes me realize the long life they built into it. Times like these show you whether you bought good fence or not. I'm satisfied."

NOTE: The Government recognizes the critical need for more farm fence, so increased quantities of Keystone fencing materials are now available. See your dealer.

KEystone STEEL & WIRE Co.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

RED BRAND FENCE
—and RED TOP STEEL POSTS

Project Animals

Quoted below is a statement issued by OPA Sept. 25: Individuals who purchase 4-H Club or FFA livestock with the intention of having it custom slaughtered for home consumption should keep in mind that in very few cases can they obtain the meat from the slaughterer unless they surrender the necessary ration points, OPA pointed out.

LIVESTOCK which is produced and sold under the auspices of 4-H or FFA projects is governed by the meat rationing regulation in the same manner as other types of livestock, OPA explained. This means that most individuals cannot have project livestock slaughtered for their own use unless they are able to give the slaughterer sufficient ration points.

The only persons who may obtain point-free, meat which has been custom slaughtered are livestock producers. With respect to 4-H Club or FFA livestock, an individual is a producer if he kept the livestock at his residence and fed it for 60 days immediately preceding slaughter, or increased its weight by at least 30 per cent.

Townspeople and many others who may attend 4-H Club auctions are not in this category, and they cannot have 4-H livestock slaughtered for their home consumption without the necessary ration points.

OPA pointed out that the limitations on the transfer of meat point-free are necessary to assure equitable distribution of available supplies among civilians.

These limitations do not materially affect 4-H Clubs which have raised livestock, since packers, as well as restaurants, wholesalers and retailers who have sufficient ration points to obtain the meat, should provide a satisfactory market. In addition, a resident farmer may purchase such livestock and slaughter it on his farm for point-free consumption at any of his farms.

The above statement is accurate, but it does not mention the fact that individuals would need—in addition to ration points—a slaughter license issued by FDA, in order to get the animals custom-slaughtered. Our present understanding is that slaughter licenses will only be issued on project animals where the meat will be sold (or served in the form of meals) by the person seeking the license. This rule will eliminate sales of club animals to individuals (except farmers) for their own consumption.

Annual consumption of bones for glue, gelatin, fertilizer, etc., is estimated at 500,000 to 600,000 tons.

Among milk products used in the manufacture of airplane is a lactate acid, made from whey, which is used in lacquers and in shatter-proof glass.
Horseshoe Hooks Cut Shingle Staining Time

Insure your shingled roof against decay with Standard Shingle Stains. And insure your safety by working on a ladder hooked to the roof ridge. Old horseshoes, filed to wedge-shaped points, make sturdy hooks.

You can use Standard Shingle Stains on any unpainted wooden surface. They penetrate, seal the pores against dampness, stop cracking, warping, fungus growth.

A gallon covers 90 to 125 sq. ft. depending on dryness of shingles. Colors are red, green, brown.

If you want to apply a preserving coat only or mix your own color, use Standard Shingle Oil. It contains plenty of wood-preserving creosote. Mix with dry pigment and linseed oil for colors.

Ask your Standard Man now to reserve your copy of Standard's big new 48-page "Farm Guide." It's packed with ideas to make your jobs easier, quicker, cheaper. Off the press soon.

* * *

Okanogan Hereford Breeders' Association

At the spring meeting of the Okanogan County Livestock Association the registered Hereford Breeders of Okanogan County got together and organized the Okanogan Hereford Breeders' Association. The members of this new organization are: Buckley Brothers of Tonasket; Ray DeWitt, Okanogan; L. M. Meyers, Brewster; Frank Wingo, Tonasket; French Brothers, Okanogan.

A sale, will be held Oct. 20 in Tonasket at which time about 50 head of bulls and 50 heifers will be offered for sale. Outstanding sires of popular blood lines are being used and Okanogan County is fast becoming a popular source of supply for registered breeding stock.

Officers of the newly formed organization are Wm. Buckley, president; Ray DeWitt, vice-president; and Ray French, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Circle Dot Sales Numerous

H. Clay Daulton of Madera, Calif., reports the sale of 30 Hereford foundation cows and a herd bull to J. F. Kallam, a San Jose contractor who has acquired ranch property near Morgan Hill, Calif. These are daughters of Real Anxiety 9th, Donald Domino 22d, Jr. Prince Domino 9th and Superior Anxiety 14th.

Don Weaver of Fullerton, Calif., who purchased 55 heifers from Circle Dot last spring, has selected a young herd bull, getting a son of Real Anxiety C. Forest Homer of Lemon Cove bought a young herd bull by WHR Flashy Domino 4th. His neighbor, Ernest J. Britton also bought a son of Flashy. Lyle Converse of Coulterville got a bull calf by Donald Domino 22d.

FEW CENTS PROTECTS $275 MACHINE FROM RUST DAMAGE

An implement expert has estimated that the life of farm equipment can be shortened about 10% by rust and corrosion. That makes the cost of carelessness nearly $30 on a six foot double disc harrow.

The same harrow can be protected for idle periods with Standard Utility Coating at a cost of 27¢. Of course, you shouldn't confine your battle against rust just to harrows. All your implements, orchard heaters, pipes, bolts, castings and other metal parts can have their lives prolonged with this quick-drying, asphaltic compound.

Not only is it quickly and easily applied, but Standard Utility Coating saves rust removal next time you use an implement.

Standard Utility Coating was developed as a primer for metal surfaces. Used on metal roofs, it provides a strong bond that makes Standard Asbestos Roof Coating or Standard Roof Paint stick stubbornly, last longer, give better protection against rust.

Metal is mighty scarce these days, whether it's in roofing or implements. Keep what you've got by banning weather wear with Standard Utility Coating. It comes ready to use, no stirring needed—in 5-gallon and 55-gallon containers.
I am offering...

3 Choice Yearling Bulls
in the
Northwest Hereford Breeders’ Assn. Sale
NOV. 16 at LA GRANDE, OREGON

These bulls are well grown out and are out of our choice females of Albert Mehlhorn breeding • Our herd sire is PRINCE PROMINO, Pacific International Futurity Champion at the 1942 Pacific International Livestock Exposition • His pedigree:

PRINCE PROMINO 3307961

Beau Promino 113th 2315029
Miss Mark 42d 2435923
Donald Domino 6th 2310213
Victoria Domini 1835929

PROMINO/S
LAD 2725645

Mark Domino
Lady Hartland
Donald Domino
Victoria

KANSAS LADY

50th

P. D. 164th
P. Donna
M. Credit

Domino
Lady Hartland
Prince Domino
Victoria

50th

Pr. Dom.

VICTORIA
HARTLAND 2700087

P. D. 164th

Lady Hartland

DEBON. 6th

RUPERT MILLER
HALFWAY, OREGON

MILLER HEREFORD RANCH

ROBINSON Polled Hereford FARM
Consigning

15 Head of Straight-Bred Horned Bulls
One Polled Herd Bull and 6 Young Cows
to the LA GRANDE SALE

Our horned bulls were sired by U. PRINCE DOMINO 29th, bred by Sid Seale. His sire was a Fulscher-bred bull and his dam a Hazlett cow. We consider this bull the best herd sire we have ever owned.

These young bulls are by far the best bulls we have ever consigned to any sale. Their dams are mostly WHR bred cows. All of our yearling Polled bulls were sold over two months ago, so to represent our Polled herd in the La Grande sale, we are consigning one of our Polled Hereford herd bulls. His sire, Master Domino, has a WHR bred dam and his own dam is a Choice Domino bred cow. This bull, 2 years old, is a very large bull for his age. He is well marked, with good head, good, heavy bone — a real bull from end to end. You Polled breeders should come to La Grande and see him — you’ll sure like him.

The six young cows are all bred to Steads Master, a grandson of Belmont Hartland, to calve in March and April.

ROY ROBINSON
Hardman, Ore.

California Herefords...

Go on Parade and Auction
Block, Dec. 19-20 at Madera

BACKED by a membership of 53 progressive breeders, the California Hereford Association will put its best foot forward Dec. 19 and 20 and the third annual sale by association members will occupy the spotlight at the Madera Farm Bureau sales yards, Madera, Calif.

Secretary Wray L. Bergstrom reports widespread interest in the Madera sale and is highly pleased with reports from breeders indicating that they have held back top animals for the big Madera event. Dale Carithers, vice president of the association, has been making an inspection tour of all entries and expresses his pleasure over the good quality and condition of sale animals.

Early indications are that about 100 bulls and 50 females will parade before the eyes of spectators and buyers at the Madera sale. A number of top herd bull prospects and many excellent foundation females are entered, but the main idea in the event, according to Secretary Bergstrom, is to provide a central place where California Hereford breeders may offer high quality, useful range bulls to range operators. Most of the bulls will be offered in groups of three, selected for uniformity in age, type and bloodlines.

Early entries have been received from Earl B. Coffin, Susanville; H. Clay Daulton & Son and Raynor Daulton & Sons, Madera; Melrud Grab, King City; Mission Hereford Ranch, Mission San Jose; Happyholme Farms, Lodi; Kings River Herefords, Sanger, Mission San Jose; Rancho Santa Rita, Templeton; Rancho San Fernando Rey, Santa Barbara; Sunland Hereford Ranch, Cerro, Atascadero; Nevada Ranch, Fresno; Diamond Ranch, San Luis Obispo; Rancho Matilija, Ojai; E. S. Pillsbury, Buellton; Rio Bravo Ranch, Santa Ynez. Several other breeders are expected to make entries before the final closing date, Secretary Bergstrom believes.

Inquiries for sale catalogs should be addressed to Secretary W. L. Bergstrom, Pleasanton, Calif.
We Like to Have Visitors
See Our Range Bulls and Bred Heifers

We enjoy showing our Herefords. Our bulls are big, thick, meaty type cattle — very uniform and showing splendid quality.

* * * *

These bulls were range-raised for range breeding. They carry plenty of flesh, but are not fat.

* * * *

Range men wanting carloads will find it easy to make their selection without sacrificing quality.

170
Coming-Two-Year-Old
Registered
Nebraska Raised
Hereford Bulls

These are beautiful heifers, bred to calve in January and February, 1944. All selected from one herd noted for uniformity of type and conformation.

* * * *

If you like good heads—dark color—deep bodies—heavy quartered cows, you will want to own these heifers.

* * * *

Produced as you raise your own cattle — on the open range. But why say more...? Come see them and you'll want to own them.

Cattle may be inspected in our pastures at Broderick, just across the M Street bridge from Sacramento.

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

Tel. Sacramento 25681
New Duroc-Hereford Partnership

Edward F. Parker of Los Angeles and Clarence Dudley of Chino have merged talents and resources that will open the way to enlarged operations built around registered Duroc-Jersey hogs and Hereford cattle. In fact, the property on which Clarence Dudley has carried on his hog breeding work has been sold and the herd transferred to a new location to be known as the “River Ranch” along the Santa Ana, north and east of Corona at the end of Schleisman Road. Incidentally, the mail address will be Route 1, Box 180, Riverside, Calif.

The ability of Clarence Dudley as a farmer and breeder has been definitely established. His qualities of leadership have been well developed. The Dudleys will live on the new property. Edward F. Parker, while not so widely known as a rancher in this section, is nevertheless well fortified by background and experience to contribute his share to the success of the River Ranch enterprise.

Mr. Parker has been a resident of California since 1906, except for five years spent in Arizona, where he was vice president and general manager of the Southwest Cotton Company, a Good-year subsidiary. That company developed over 30,000 acres under irrigation for long staple cotton for blimp fabric and cord tires. At the same time Hereford cattle and Duroc hogs were in the picture and this called for the development of alfalfa. In addition, Mr. Parker was active in gin operations, oil mills and feeding yards in the Salt River, Yuma and Imperial Valleys.

After World War I, Edward Parker returned to California. He is now counsel for the law firm of Parker & Irwin of Los Angeles, chairman of the National Funding Corporation and owns Ridge Ranch at Arlington, devoted largely to oranges. It will thus be seen that as an agriculturalist interested fundamentally in livestock, Clarence Dudley has allied himself with a man who can contribute much in the way of vision and enterprise to the activities at Riverside.

Figures on Year’s Sales of Curtice Herefords Are Notable

Interesting figures on the business which can be developed from a real producing herd of registered Herefords, and at the same time not deplete the herd with sales made, are furnished by Curtice Martin, of Curtice Herefords, Stevensville, Mont.

The ranch runs 135 head of breeding cattle at all times. From Sept. 1, 1942, to Sept. 1, 1943, a total of 130 head of cattle were sold, all for breeding purposes, for a total of $53,925. At the end of the year, the herd had as many cattle on hand as at the beginning of the 12-month period. Not a head of stock was added with the exception of calves produced by the herd.

Average price received for calves during the past year was $451, with the top price received $1500. The calves sold at an average age of nine and one half months. “These are not exceptionally high figures, but when age is considered and the fact that none of them were fitted cattle, it makes a very profitable story,” Mr. Martin remarks.
2 WAYS TO GO TO MARKET

Your grocer stocks cheese... probably carries from 8 to 16 different kinds.

All in all the average grocer stocks a total of about 2,500 items

We Safeway people have worked hard to perfect a more efficient way...

Our idea is to get ALL the items together first... and then have them go out to our stores regularly, all together.

You can see this cuts out a lot of costly waste motion.

By eliminating needless marketing costs, the Safeway method has helped increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. Boosted consumption. And offered consistent savings to consumers.

Today, this more efficient food distribution system is a national asset. In war or peace, everybody benefits by the straightest possible road between farmer and consumer.

SAFEWAY

P.S. You buy foods as well as sell them. We invite you to shop at your Safeway grocer's for one full month... and compare what you save.

LAY AWAY A BOND TODAY!
HOY'S HEREFORD RANCH
Consigning
5 Yearling Bulls
3 Yearling Heifers
to the
Klamath Falls Sale
Nov. 1st

4 summer yearling bulls by Rainier Domino of the type that proved so popular at Red Bluff, and one outstanding summer yearling bull by Mountcrest Guardian, a bull that is proving to be a great sire. The heifers are also summer yearlings, all by Mountcrest Guardian.

A. B. HOY
Weed, Calif.

Robinson Herefords
Range Raised Yearling Bulls
FOR SALE AT THIS TIME
C. Ray & John Robinson, Jr.
EL CAPITAN HOTEL
MERCED, CALIF.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Prices weaken on increased receipts;
replacement cattle in narrow demand

W
irr greatly increased receipts of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep at major markets throughout the United States, demand continues to absorb all offerings despite relatively high point values in hands of consumers. Hog prices dropped below OPA ceilings for a few days early in October, but at middle western markets, demand for hogs was so great that on some days, practically all hogs were reported at the extreme OPA ceiling prices—including stags, sows and extremely heavy hogs.

Demand has been very urgent for the comparatively few good and choice grades of steers available, but enough meat is now reaching retail shops that buyers, including government agents, are protesting against the shortage of decently finished beef and outlet has been slow and weak on all half-fat and common cattle.

Towards the middle of October, there began to be reports of backing up meat in wholesalers' coolers. Undoubtedly government officials are watching the situation and may be expected to ease up on rationing policies should meat supplies available for civilians warrant. If government agents do not take care of such a situation, they may rest assured that both consumers and producers will be unhappy. The governments agents, according to a report, that August meat processing exceeded the same month a year ago by 200 million pounds.

When packer quotas were taken off early in September, the provision that packers turn 80% of choice and cutters beef over to the government also was cancelled. This has provided a much greater volume of sausage meat from low costing canner and cutter cows for civilian consumption. It also meant a decreased demand for bulls as processors are using lower costing cows for that purpose, and outlet for bulls has narrowed and prices have declined from a month ago.

The administration's determination to "roll back" meat prices has been crowned with success, even though it has meant financial losses to livestock growers and feeders. The aim of the bright boys to give organized labor cheaper meat has been only partly successful inasmuch as much retail meat is still being sold at top ceiling prices. However, all livestock prices are lower than a month ago and many classes and grades are well below a year ago despite the $1.10 a cwt. subsidy that is being paid to packers. Many canner cows are actually 50c a cwt. lower than a year ago, and with the $1.10 subsidy, means that packers are buying these cows as much as $1.60 or more below costs at this time last year.

There is still a deadlock in stocker and feeder cattle trading. Some calves in the Marfa section in Texas have been sold at 12c and 13c and one string of choice calves brought 13 1/2c. Growers are still hesitant to price calves in line with the ideas of buyers which are sharply below the early bids in Arizona and New Mexico of 14c a pound. Late sales of Arizona calves are reported at 11 and 12c.

The Cattle Market

Receipts of cattle at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards have been running much heavier. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 8 totaled 7,000, an increase of 1,000 over a year ago. Prices have declined from around 25c on the better grades to as much as $1.00 and more on other grades, common and medium cows and bulls showing even more decline.

A few sales of good to medium choice fed steers brought $1.45 to $1.50 during the first part of October, with medium to good steers ranging from $1.25 to

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>
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<th>Week Ending</th>
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<td>Oct. 9, 1943</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1943</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top Steers</td>
<td>$15.35</td>
<td>$15.35</td>
<td>$14.50</td>
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<td>Bulk Native Steers</td>
<td>12.50-14.50</td>
<td>13.00-15.00</td>
<td>12.00-13.50</td>
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<td>Top Vealers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top Lambs</td>
<td>13.50</td>
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Registered HEREFORDS

will be sold AT AUCTION in the

Cal-Oregon Hereford Association Fall Sale

NOV. 1st at KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.

CONSIGNORS:

ALBERT MEHLHORN, Halfway, Ore.
C. H. ROBERTS, Ocosta, Wash.
CHARLEY BROS., Brownsboro, Ore.
CECIL CONLEY, Bonanza, Ore.
SMITH & FREEMAN,
Montesano, Wash.
A. M. COLLIER, Klamath Falls, Ore.
L. J. HORTON, Klamath Falls, Ore.
FLOUNCE ROCK RANCH,
Prospect, Ore.
G. E. PIERCE, Medford, Ore.
FRANK RICHES, Buena, Wash.
J. L. JACOB & SONS, Malin, Ore.
STEARN'S CATTLE CO., Prineville, Ore.
A. B. HOY, Weed, Calif.
YAMSEY LAND & CATTLE CO.,
Klamath Falls, Ore.
W. A. SERRUYS, Klamath Falls, Ore.
HENRY & WALTER JAEGER,
Condon, Ore.
ROYALDALE FARMS, Springfield, Ore.
MERLE GOODE, McDoel, Calif.
HANNAS BROS., Almota, Wash.
HERBERT CHANDLER, Baker, Ore.
ELMER BALSIGER, Klamath Falls, Ore.
MOUNTCREST RANCH, Hilt, Calif.
LEWIS J. WHITMORE,
Pomeroy, Wash.
BLANCHE E. HARMON,
Klamath Falls, Ore.
MAXINE LISKEY, Klamath Falls, Ore.

See the Cattle Judged Oct. 31st
at the Fair Grounds

148 Bulls • 35 Females

Twenty-five Hereford breeders are presenting a grand lot of herd bull prospects, range bulls and foundation females in this annual event which has been such a strong factor in beef cattle improvement in northern California and southern Oregon.

Be on hand to see the cattle judged by Raymond Husted on the Sunday preceding sale day.

Klamath Falls is ideally situated for reaching by highway, bus or rail. It may be reached by Southern Pacific or Great Northern. Advance arrangements have been made for those wishing to move their purchases by truck.

SALE COMMITTEE

Wm. Bond, L. J. Horton,
John S. Day, W. A. Serruys.
Bob Fowler, Sec., Medford, Ore.

BOB TEALE and NELSON CROW
represent Western Livestock Journal

CAL-OREGON HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

October 15, 1948
Medium to good cows are moving mainly at $10.50 to $12 with some good, weighty cows up to $12.50 and $13 a cwt. The majority of cows fall within the common and medium class and are slow to move at $8.75 to $10.25. Canner and cutter cows are quite active at $6 to $8.50.

Dairy cows continue to make up a goodly share of the run at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards as dairymen cull their herds heavily in the face of mounting feed costs and the arbitrary, fixed OPA ceiling on milk prices. Many of these fleshy cows are selling at $8 to $9.50, although good, well-covered Holsteins continue to sell up to $10 and $11 a cwt.

Bulls have been in dull demand with medium to good grades going mostly at $10 to $10, thin, light bulls at $8.50 and under.

Comparatively light supplies of calves and vealers are in good demand at steady prices. Good and choice native vealers are quoted at $11.50 to $14.50 and possibly up to $15; medium to good vealers around $12 to $13.50. Range calves suitable for slaughter are making $12.50 to $14, with culls at $9 to $10.25.

Stockers and feeders are in narrow demand but incoming supplies have moved mainly to feedlot operators at $10 to $12.50 for steers, feeder heifers at $12, feeder bulls at $9, and stock cows at $6.75 to $8.50 a cwt.

At middle western markets, Chicago reports the bulk of fed steers at $14.25 to $16.25 with choice steers as high as $16.75. (Ceiling prices on beef are $1.25 lower than on the Pacific Coast.) Kansas City reports good and choice fed steers at $14.50 to $15.65, common grassers at $10.25 to $10.75, common and medium cows at $8.50 to $10.50 and good cows to $11.50. Grass cows are selling at Omaha at $8.50 to $10.75, good cows up to $11.75.

Middle western demand for stocker and feeder cattle shows some improvement but prices are little changed. Chicago reports feeder steers at $11.25 to $13 and choice yearling steers at $13.50. At Kansas City, medium to good feeder steers cleared at $10 to $11.50, fleshy feeders at $13 to $13.25. At Omaha, good and choice feeder steers brought $11.50 to $13.50, choice yearlings $13.90, choice steer calves up to $15 a cwt. At Denver, common to good stocker and feeder steers brought $9 to $12.40, feeder heifers $9 to $11.35, yearling steers at $12.75 to $13, good stock calves $11 to $11.50 and light stocker calves $12 to $12.25.

**Hog Market**

Hog prices have declined sharply from a month ago and dropped a full dollar under a year ago at Los Angeles. OPA ceiling prices on hogs became effective nationally Oct. 4. The ceiling at Chicago is $14.75, at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, $15.75. Peculiarly, demand was so urgent at some middle western markets the first week of the ceiling prices that almost all hogs of all weights and sexes sold right at the ceiling, regardless of quality, while at Los Angeles heavy direct receipts of hogs caused a temporary situation where hogs sold 50 to 75c or more under the ceiling.

Towards the close of the week ending Oct. 8, the extreme top of the Los Angeles market was $15, and the bulk of good and choice 180 to 260-lb. hogs went at $14.50 to $15, 270 to 310-lb. hogs $13.75 to $14.25, sows at $12 to $12.65 a cwt. A number of feeder pigs moved out at $13 to $15.

**Sheep and Lambs**

Outlet for sheep and lambs has been rather slow at Los Angeles and prices have declined from a month ago. During the first week in October, good and choice lambs were sold at $13 to $13.50, common lambs at $11 to $12 a cwt. Good wooled ewes went as high as $6, culls down to $1.25 and $2 a cwt. Medium quality feeder lambs brought $10.

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**We Are Consigning**

3 Choice Bulls

to the

**Cal-Oregon Hereford Sale**

Nov. 1st at Klamath Falls

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**PRINCE DOMIREAL 100th — A Son Sells!**

Early in the year, we reserved three bulls to offer at the Klamath Falls Sale. We have sold all other bulls of this age.

We want you to see these bulls at the sale. You'll like them.

**CHR DOMIREAL 1st**, our first son of Prince Domireal 100th, calved Jan. 7, 1943.


**DOMI MARK**, calved May 1, 1942, sired by Mark Donald 2d.

---

C. H. ROBERTS & SONS

15 Miles West of Aberdeen

OCOSTA, WASH.
Now Offering Bulls of Serviceable Age

We offer these bulls, 18 to 24 months old, individually or carload lots.

Sired by: BAR 13 JUPITER DOMINO 8th
WHR MASCOT DOMINO 3d
ELECTION DOMINO
MIXER STANWAY 9th

Also several good herd bull prospects.

I don’t have to tell you how good they are. You be the judge when you look them over.

We invite your inspection and approval of registered Herefords consigned to sales at KLAMATH FALLS, LOS ANGELES and RED BLUFF.

HORTON HEREFORD RANCH

L. J. HORTON, Owner

Rt. 2, Box 798, Klamath Falls, Oregon
CHARLEY BROS. HEREFORDS

... will be represented by a consignment at the

Cal-Oregon Hereford Association's
Annual Fall Sale
Klamath Falls, Oregon—November 1

AT THE RANCH we are offering 15
yearling bulls. Also 10 registered cows
—some with calves at side and rebred.

Chief Herd Sires —
Don Domino 1st, by Domino Prince
Peerless Domino B. 15th, by Jr. Domino 160th

Charley Bros. Hereford Ranch
BROWNSBORO
OREGON

New Mexico's State Fair Was
"Bigger and Better"

By C. E. HELLBUSCH

"GEARED TO VICTORY," the eight-day
celebration of the New Mexico State Fair was "bigger and better"
than ever before, with larger exhibits and with quality high enough to make
the job of the judges a difficult one.
The fair was held at Albuquerque, Sept. 28-Oct. 3, and attendance was very
large, particularly from rural sections of the state.

Clovis Chapter FFA booth won first place, telling the story of sanitation and
proper equipment for swine, Bernalillo, Anthony and Las Cruces chapters followed in the order named. In county
booths, Dona Ana County won first, the
fourth straight victory, with Colfax, San
Juan, Torrance, San Miguel and Valen-
cia Counties coming in this order.

Junior Fat Steer Show
Fifty-two junior fat calves appeared
before Judge John K. Knox, head of the State College's animal husbandry
department. The junior fat steer show
this year was a girls' show.

Una Belle Pitts, Crown Point 4-H Club, ran away
with grand champion honors on her 986-
lb. Hereford. She had to nose out Joan
Haskins, Las Cruces, who received re-
serve champion award. First place
among the medium-weight calves, and a
strong contender for top honors was
shown by Wandra Bounds, Santa Rita.
Bettie Norton, pretty Tucumcari feeder,
was the only girl who won a "catch-and-
have-it" calf last year, and she did a
good job on her captive, winning fourth
in the regular competition and first
among the catch-and-have-it calves. She
won $20 additional.

Placings in the junior steer show were:

Fat calves, 900 lbs. and over: Una Belle Pitts,
Crown Point; Joan and John Haskins, Las Cruces; Morris Roberson, Lovington; Jack Sherman, El Paso; Bettie Horton, Tucumcari; Ed-
win Hughes, Solano; Joe Roth, Las Cruces; Robert Wood, El Paso; Richard Blancess, Artes; Brady Porter, Salem.

Fat calves, 751 to 909 lbs.: Wandra Bounds, Santa Rita; Dorothy Jean Jeffers, Grants; Bruce Glasgow, Farley; Arlen Perkins, Bluff.

(Continued on Page 80)
Barren Cows Wanted

Those having barren, slow breeders or Bang cows should write us for a list of men who will really pay more than beef prices for good cows. Any average breeder can be taught how to redeem these cows. It only requires twenty minutes to teach a man—Barren cows would require a treatment a week for ten weeks. This would be too expensive to hire it done. It should be done by the breeder or herdsmen who is on the farm which the cow. We have ten thousand students who are actually doing this work. These men have redeemed a million barren cows (including their offspring). This school has been running a third of a century under the same management.

We Kill Cows

At the school we kill cows, hang them up in a standing position with the sides removed. We may see and feel with their naked hands and are taught just how to do this work with a lot of equipment made especially for this work. It matters not how we do the work—these men get results. Most of our work has been developed by this school. It cannot be had elsewhere. Ninety percent of the barren cows of a breeding age can be made breeders if they have not been ruined from former treatments. This Barren Cow Treatment will remove the yellow body from the ovary without damage. Most of the ovaries are injured or ruined when the yellow body is squeezed out. The new treatment leaves the ovary in a healthy condition and ready to be bred. This treatment will clean up the cystic ovaries and leave the ovary in a breeding condition. Do not permit anybody to break a cyst by force. Seventy-five percent of the ovaries in pregnant cows found in the packing houses have cystic ovaries, quite frequently in both ovaries. This treatment will bring cows in heat at any season of the year. This same treatment is under another program which keeps the cows and heifers breeding annually.

No Loss of Time

The student is taught how to diagnose pregnancy at an early date. If she is not with calf she is given a few treatments and bred so as to lose any time in the herd. It is from fifteen to twenty months between calving dates in average herds. Our students are producing a calf annually. Several months of the calving dates are made with this plan. A fresh cow gives more milk than a stripper. Not one of our students have ever injured a cow when following our directions.

Bangs

We believe that we have the only successful plan of handling the Bangs-Disease. By our plan it is not necessary to separate the herd. It is not necessary to kill those good cows. Hundreds of breeders have done with a bad condition who have since developed a hundred percent calf crop annually. Millions of good cows were butchered which should be in the breeding ranks now. This is not an experiment but it has been proven for twenty years. This plan can be used with any of the treatments and it should be especially used in the negative herd. The upshot of all this is that a cow has been cleaned up as we direct will not have any more trouble with the afterbirth than the negative cow, neither will her milk flow diminish. Too many barren cows have had the wrong treatment and do not breed. The breeders have watched thousands of barren treatments come and go. Ours has stood the test because it is based on good common sense.

Vaccinate Cows

We teach the blood test for Bangs (abortion) Agglutination as good a test as anybody can make, also, how to secure the blood from the vein or the ear. Anybody can make a test which has fair vision, a Microscope is not necessary. The equipment will cost about two dollars and the expense will be about thirty cents per head. All of these treatments are actually done by the student. This work is the breeders language, it is all made very plain. The student is also taught how to vaccinate his own calves with Strain No. 19 and where to secure the material. This will cost about fifty cents per head and the work can be done at the right time. The usual expense is from $5 to $10 a head for each calf from now on.

Ladies Have Attended

A number of ladies have attended this school and they made good students. Many of them have done better than the average man and they enjoyed the work. There was no embarrassment as this is a clean institution. The shortage of manpower has thrust a greater obligation on the women. The medicine used in the Barren Cow Treatment will cost three cents for each cow.

Under Trouble

We also give a complete course on Under Troubles, how to make the test as good as any man can make and we have also developed a new treatment which we believe is the most successful way of handling these problems. Under Troubles cause a great loss in most herds. It is not always the cow with the bad quarter orropy milk that is the most dangerous. Every cow should be tested at intervals. An udder might look and feel all right, yet have a very high Bacteria count. The subject of Artificial Insemination is demonstrated. Trichomoniasis, a new disease that is more serious than Bangs when it enters the herd. Our students are having good results with this. Delivering calves is a very important subject, what to do and when to do it. Removing the afterbirth without pulling leaves the generative organs in a healthy condition so that the cow will breed again and very little loss in the milk flow. Many cows may be made breeders by removing the afterbirth by force. We ripen the Cotyledons. The student is in a position to read literature and make necessary examinations.

Money Back Guarantee

It is interesting to see the bull settle the easy cows and not the hard ones—short lifed sperm cells. Feed and man-

Graham Scientific Breeding School
216 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.
(Continued from Page 78)

Jerry Smith, Roy; Mary Elkins, Grants; Jim Stigerman, El Paso; Bruce Glasgow, Farley.

Fat calves, 700 lbs. and under: Henry H. Eldon, Grants; Frances Head, Grants; Dee Glasgow, Farley; Virginia Mutt, Englewood; Elbert L. Roundy, Bluewater.

Best group of three fat calves: Wayne Whiteman, Fruitland (second place).

Best group of five fat calves under direction of agent or teacher: Valencia County by W. Montgomery Ellison, Los Lunas.

Hereford males, any age: Sonny Jeffers, Springer; Dorothy Jean Jeffers, Springer; Tommy Morrow, Raton.

Hereford females, any age: Joel and Royce Burns, Lovington; Sonny Jeffers, Springer; Harry Turner, Raton; Dorothy Jean Jeffers, Springer.

Keen Hereford Competition

The Hereford open division of the senior beef cattle show was good, and some excellent animals were exhibited. San Luis Valley Land and Cattle Co. of Crestone, Colo., walked off with the lion’s share of the prizes but the going was not easy. The typey, excellent bull, Baca Vagabond 2nd, was named champion Hereford bull of the show, with Baca Heiress 2nd, was named champion female award on Baca Heiress 2nd, and the reserve championship of the junior fat sheep show. Baca Grant breeders also won the champion female award on Baca Heiress 2nd, and the reserve champion on Baca Heiress 46th.

Other exhibitors in the Hereford show included E. N. Jeffers, Springer; Tierra Blanca Farms, Amarillo, Texas; W. T. Bookout, Las Vegas; Sam Angell, Albuquerque; Thomas F. Turner, Raton; L. R. Allison, Tornillo, Texas; Joel and Royce Burns, Lovington, R. U. Boyd and Son, Carlsbad, and R. S. Smith, Roswell.

Clarence Coplen, Shorthorn breeder of Thorea, N. M., swept all winnings in the Shorthorn division.

Sheep Show Best in History

There were 212 entries in the sheep division and this year’s sheep show was head and shoulders above anything in the past. Jerry Gilmer, El Paso, Texas 4-H Club member, won the grand championship of the junior fat sheep show with his 90-lb. Southdown lamb called “Darby.” Pat Harrelson, veteran FFA feeder from Las Cruces, won the reserve champion ribbon with his 85-lb. Southdown lamb. Pat also placed first with his crossbred lamb and crossbred pen of three lambs. Earl Mahoney, Hatch FFA, showed the first place fine wool lamb.

Competition in the senior breeding sheep classes was very close with Trinchera Ranch, Fort Garland, Colo., winning the majority of the Rambouillet ribbons. Jack Shearman took major honors in the Southdown breeding classes and Jerry Gilmer was a heavy winner in the Hampshire classes.

Robert Williams, Hatch FFA member won both grand champion and reserve champion awards of the junior fat swine show. Robert’s barrows were Poland Chinas and they had to beat 70 entries in the show to win. Robert also had first place pen of three barrows in the heavy class. Every barrow in the junior competition was top and the winners had to be outstanding individuals.

Senior Swine Show

Four exhibitors took a majority of top honors in the senior swine show—McCurdy Mission School, Albuquerque; F. H. Carpenter, Roswell; Roy T. Bivens, Roswell, and Dorman Brookey, San Antonio. Mr. Bivens won all the championships in the Hampshire class, Mr. Carpenter took the ribbons in Durocs, while McCurdy Mission won all the championships in the Poland Chinas. Mr. Brookey took honors in Chester White classes.

Junior Sale

An all-time high bid in the junior sale was made when the grand champion fat steer of the show sold for 87½c per lb.

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

will be represented by a Top Consignment at the KLAMATH FALLS SALE, NOV. 1st

DONALD DOMINO 16th

Our offering will consist of 3 Individual Bulls . . .

ARTHUR DOMINO 5th by Mark Domino 88th
DONALD LAD 8th by Donald Domino 16th
MARK DONALD 12th by Mark Donald

2 Heifers . . .

LADY MARK 6th by Mark Domino 100th. bred July 7th to Donald Dhu, three-quarters brother to Mark Donald.
MISS DONALD 31st by Donald Domino 16th

Pen of 5 Bulls . . .

Two sired by Cascade Domino, one by Donald Domino, one by Royal Belmont 12th, one by Advance Domino 120th.

Herbert Chandler
Baker, Oregon

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Palomino Association Formed

Jay Leck, Carlsbad, was elected president of the newly formed New Mexico Palomino Exhibitors Association. The association was organized under supervision of Chester R. Upham, Pacific Palisades, Calif., president of the National Palomino Breeders organization. Other officers are: C. J. Fisher, Stanley, first vice-president; Floyd Rigdon, Carlsbad, second vice-president; Mrs. Leon Harms, secretary-treasurer. Membership in the association numbers 15.

Officials were more than satisfied with the 1943 State Fair. Results showed people wanted their fair; it was morale building and contributed much to show the people of the country what New Mexico producers are doing to produce more food for the winning of the war.

Strong Quarter Horse Show

The top Quarter Horses of the country were led before Judge Dan Casement, veteran Kansas breeder and judge, and when the judging was over a stallion owned by W. S. Starnes, Stinnet, Texas, was declared champion. The champion was owned by Mrs. M. G. Michaelis, Jr., Eagle Pass, Texas.

Palomino horses owned by Jack Leck, Carlsbad, took several top honors, among them champion mare and stallion. C. J. Fisher, Stanley, showed the champion Palomino stallion over three years old, while Ivan Cannon had the champion mare over three years old.

Fred W. Eakes, Albuquerque, had champion Thoroughbred stallion, and Lloyd Cheenut, champion of the American saddle class.

Arizona Hereford Breeders Plan Sale at Tucson

Members of the Arizona Hereford Association, who attained national recognition on the high quality of bulls and females exhibited and sold in the All-Star Selections sale at Phoenix last December, are now making plans for their annual show and sale to be held Feb. 5 at Tucson.

“The Arizona Hereford Association will hold forth in Tucson with its annual Hereford sale scheduled for Feb. 5,” says E. B. Stanley, secretary of the association. “Only sale cattle will be exhibited such as were at Phoenix last December. The event is to be stressed more as a sale than a show. This is in keeping with the times, but nevertheless, it is planned to make an exhibit of cattle that are consigned to the sale. The judging will take place Feb. 4, followed by the sale on the following day.

“On Feb. 6 and 7, the Southern Arizona Horsemen’s Association will hold their annual show as a part of the same general event. The Tucson Livestock Show has agreed to underwrite the affair as far as possible. The show grounds, including barns and corrals, will be made available together with the sale ring and seating arrangement.”

Unfortunately, there will be no Junior division, this decision being made largely because of OPA restrictions which it is feared would make it difficult for youngsters to obtain premium prices.

Thus far, about 100 head of registered Hereford breeding cattle have been consigned for the February sale. Consignments are divided about equally between halter animals and range bulls. A rating committee will visit the herd of each consignor well before the sale and prior to the printing of the sale catalog. This is to assure the consigning of strictly top quality animals.

Early consignors to the Arizona sale include White Mountain Hereford Ranch, Springerville; H. B. Thurber, Sycamore; Suncrest Hereford Ranch, Phoenix; Cowden Livestock Co., Phoenix and Willcox; Rancho Sacatal, Paul Spur; John A. Thompson, Prescott; University of Arizona, Tucson; William Spence, Springerville; Long Meadow Ranch, Prescott.

All Thompson, nationally famous auctioneer of Lincoln, Neb., will again cry the sale.
One of California's outstanding registered Hereford herds is being further developed at the Diamond Ranch, near San Luis Obispo. This ranch is being operated by Harry Parker and Henry Lang. The third owner, John Gilli, is with the U.S. Army, last reported in North Africa.

Diamond Ranch Herefords are being fitted for both the Los Angeles Great Western and the California Hereford Association Sale at Madera. The outstanding young bulls and females are mainly by Diamond Donald by Donald Domino Jr., Dandy D. 40th by Dandy D. 250th, the great show bull exhibited at championship at Los Angeles a few years ago by the late Chas. Rule, and Pueblos Domino 194th by Dandy Domino 62d.

The splendid breeding bull which made such a great impression in the Diamond Ranch herd was recently sold at a four-figure price to Pete Friis, Hollister, Calif. So many of his daughters were in the herd that the owners decided to part with him.

The Great Western consignment will consist of a pen of yearling heifers, a pen of heifer calves and a pen of yearling bulls. Sales have been so heavy at the ranch, at attractive prices, that Harry Parker found it very difficult to hold back these cattle for the Los Angeles show. The boys report by far the best demand for bulls since the herd was first established.

Mrs. Mary Parker, who has a few choice cows of her own, will also have an entry in the Great Western. She has decided to sell in the Los Angeles show the great show heifer, Miss KC Domino, a summer yearling by Baldwin Domino and out of Lady Catherine 6th. She will be bred to a son of Donald Domino Jr. by Donald Domino. This grand yearling heifer should be a real attraction at the Los Angeles show.

"The best crop of calves yet" at Rancho Santa Rita, Templeton, Calif., is giving no little satisfaction to Manager G. Merrill Peaslee. Sales have been so brisk at the ranch that Manager Peaslee has had difficulty in refusing tempting offers for the sale cattle he is fitting for the Great Western and the California Hereford Association sales.

A senior heifer calf entered in the California Futurity at Los Angeles will attract plenty of attention. She is indeed a sweet youngster, calved late in 1942. She is by RSR Royal Triumph by the great sire, WHR Royal Domino 51st.

In addition to the Los Angeles consignment of bulls and females, Manager Peaslee will have a pen of three heifers for the Madera sale.

Despite tempting offers, a two-year-old son of RSR Premier Domino 1st is being retained as a herd bull prospect. He is out of a Tommy Domino cow. He is a large bull, yet very smooth, has plenty of bone and shows wonderful breed character.

The Futurity bull calf for Los Angeles is also by RSR Royal Triumph. Here is another real herd sire prospect. He is an exceptionally well balanced bull.

Mr. Peaslee is highly pleased with calves by his Bright Jupiter bull, by WHR Jupiter Domino 110th. It will be recalled that the Peaslees personally purchased two heifers bred to WHR Jupiter Domino 110th at the Ken-Caryl...
sale, and both heifers calved outstanding herd bull prospects. The other bull, Golden Jupiter, is being used by Mr. Peaslee on another ranch where he has started his own registered Hereford herd. The Jupiter bulls are really clicking with the Premier cows. Dr. N. B. Gould of Modesto borrowed the Golden Jupiter bull last year and has several excellent prospects already calved by him.

J. A. Parma, owner of Rancho Alamo, Los Alamos, Calif., will have his first show and sale consignments ready for the Los Angeles Great Western and the California Hereford Association sales—and what a grand lot of cattle he will have to offer! To many breeders, the spotlight will be on a very attractive junior yearling heifer, the daughter of Lady Belmont 55th which he purchased at the extreme top price of the 1941 Great Western sale. This great show heifer was bred to the many times champion Mark Donald. The young heifer, named Alamo Ladybelle, was calved Mar. 30, 1942. She has plenty of size for age, has a sweet head and good breed character. She will be a real attraction to those wanting herd foundation material.

Manager Jess Van Bibber and Herdsman Dick Van Bibber are fitting four heifers and four bulls to show and sell as individuals in the Los Angeles sale, and a pen of three bulls and a pen of three heifers for the Madera sale.

It wouldn't be a Los Angeles show without a representation from E. S. Pillsbury II, now a captain in the U. S. Army Air Force. So despite reduction in the herd occasioned by labor shortage and the absence of Capt. Pillsbury in his country's service, Manager E. B. Rubey is fitting a number of high quality animals for the Los Angeles Great Western, and also for the California Hereford Association sale at Madera.

Two pens of five bulls and a pen of heifers will attract plenty of favorable attention at Los Angeles. These cattle have size, uniformity, quality and character.
In the individual class, a very attractive heifer has been entered in the California Futurity at Los Angeles. She is out of a Chandler cow and is by Pillsbury's Domino 5th. She will be in calf to Pillsbury's Triumph 4th, the Pillsbury herd sire that is doing a splendid job in producing good-headed, thick, deep calves.
At the Madera sale, two pens of three producing good-headed, thick calves.
One of the most attractive herd sire prospects ever seen at the Pillsbury ranch is the son of the great show heifer, KC Miss Oregon, and Pillsbury's Triumph 2d, a son of WHR Triumph Domino 6th. He is now two years old and has been used on a number of cows. His calf crop is due to start arriving soon. The bull has a wonderful head, straight top line, stands squarely on four legs, is short-legged, deep and thick.
A feeding experiment which shows just how good the calves really are is one which E. B. Coffin's Hidden Valley Ranch at Susanville, Calif., has been conducting in cooperation with the University of California.
Beginning May 1, a check of the weight of the calves has been made...
We're Hoping to See You at the Caloregon Hereford Association Show & Sale

Oct. 31 & Nov. 1 at Klamath Falls, Ore.

In conjunction with the other Hereford breeders of Oregon and Northern California, we extend you a cordial invitation to be on hand at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the last day of October and the first day of November for our annual sale. We promise you there'll be bulls and females offered to make your trip worth while!

Our herd will be represented in the sales ring through a group of young bulls ready to go right out and do their stuff for you. They're low-set and thick—the kind we think you'll like!

Liskey Bros.

Klamath Falls Oregon

25 choice yearling registered Hereford Heifers for Sale

Here is a real "Bob Teale Special". Axtell and Advance Mischief blood lines. Well grown out, grass-fat, carrying heavy coats of hair. Raised at an elevation of over 6,000 feet.

Priced at $2.50 each

BECKER HEREFORD RANCH
WILSALL, MONTANA

Page 84
Our Sincere Appreciation

for the complimentary reception accorded our consignment of six herd bulls consigned to the highly successful Rancho Piocha Polled Hereford sale, Sept. 27 at Santa Ynez, Calif. The courtesy paid us and our cattle by the management of Rancho Piocha and by the hundreds of cattlemen who inspected our sale cattle will always be treasured by us in this, our first appearance at a California sale.

We are extremely complimented by the fact that our six young bulls sold at an average of $1995, which we believe to be the highest average ever attained by any breeder at a Pacific Coast sale. We understand the top price of $3500 paid for two of our bulls has been exceeded only once by any breed in Pacific Coast public auction history.

To the buyers, as well as bidders, we express our thanks and are confident that these herd bulls will play an important part in improving Polled Hereford production in the west.

Our consignment featured the breeding of KING DOMINO, our great herd sire which we believe is proving to be one of the truly great sires within the entire Hereford breed. We have pioneered in Polled Herefords, based upon the crossing of the finest horned cows and horned bulls with Polls.

BUYERS OF OUR HERD BULLS:

James N. Clapp, Rolling Ridge Ranch, Chino, Calif., purchased King D. 29th by King Domino 29th at $3500.00.

Dwight Vedder, Los Banos, Calif., purchased King D. 32d by King Domino 12th at $3500.00.

Ralph Singer, Rancho Vista De Palomar, Hemet, Calif., purchased King D. 24th by King Domino 12th at $1275.00.

Houchin & McNeil, Arroyo Grande, Calif., purchased King Domino 40th by King Domino at $1150.00.

Gragg Orton, Bar G Ranch, Santa Ynez, Calif., purchased King Gem 12th by King Domino 12th at $1550.00.

Kirk Johnson, Santa Barbara, Calif., purchased Ford Domino by King Domino 31st at $1,000.00.

Wm. Dingwall Company
DRUMMOND • MONTANA

Modernize Your Beef Production With Polled Herefords

October 15, 1943
Our Sincere Appreciation

goesto all who contributed to the outstanding success of our first annual sale of Flying M Polled Herefords. Without the unselfish aid of so many of you, the task of putting on this big sale would have been difficult, if not impossible of achievement.

Especially do we wish to thank the members of the Santa Barbara Registered Hereford Breeders’ Association — our neighbor breeders who contributed so greatly to the success of our sale. We are proud to be associated with a group of registered Hereford breeders who are all working together to make Santa Barbara county a dependable and sizable source of beef improvers.

Our thanks also to the newspapers and livestock publications and their representatives, to Auctioneer Fred Reppert, and to the many others who cooperated with us so effectively and so unselfishly.

The interest displayed in our breeding program and in our cattle is a source of gratification and at the same time, a challenge to continue to improve and to make available to the important beef cattle industry an even better supply of high quality, modern Polled Herefords.

We have spared no expense in the purchase of females and great herd sires and we are confident that we will offer an even better crop of young stock at our annual sale next year.

We cordially invite visitors to inspect the breeding herd as stock at our annual sale.

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Selling 2 Sons of ADVANCED DOMINO 30th

"King of Polled Hereford Sires"

in the Cornhusker Futurity . . .
November 4-5 at Broken Bow, Nebraska

Congratulations!

Our congratulations to Col. and Mrs. L. B. Manning, Dr. Chas. Coleman and Supt. Earl Ryan of Rancho Pioche on their highly successful first annual auction sale, where 30 females bred to Advanced Domino 30th averaged $606.

We are selling six outstanding calves in the Cornhusker Futurity, including two twin sons of the King of Polled Hereford Sires, Advanced Domino 30th, our former herd sire which we sold at a price of $12,000 to Rancho Piocha, Santa Ynez, Calif. A daughter also sells. Besides these feature attractions, we will sell two bulls by Advanced Domino 50th, a full brother to the $12,000 bull which we have retained as our chief herd sire. Also a junior yearling daughter of Advanced Domino 38th. We do not hesitate to recommend the two sons of Advanced Domino 30th and Advanced Choice 17th as outstanding herd sire prospects to any one wanting the very best.

Write us for further information about them.

Orville & Kenneth Kuhlmann
North Platte, Nebraska

ADVANCED CHOICE 16th Sells!
calved in January, 1943,
by Advanced Domino 50th

CHOICE OPAL Sells!
junior yearling heifer
by Advanced Domino 38th

ADVANCED CHOICE 17th Sells!
calved in January, 1943,
by Advanced Domino 50th
plimentary prices paid for range bulls, but because it represents a repeat order and indicates that Tecolote bulls have made good in the big commercial herd.

A grand lot of calves are being developed and it is certain that a few of them will go into the show barn to be fitted by Herdsman John Cooper for 1944 shows. The 1943 calves are of unusual merit and represent the service of a marvelously compact, good-headed herd bull by WHR Triumph Domino 33d. Another bull which made good in the herd was by Dandy Domino 107th. A new bull being used for the first time this year is of WHR Stanway Domino breeding.

Since Louis T. Willig of San Francisco purchased the Chas. Rule Ranch and famous herd of Dandy Domino Herefords at Jenner, Calif., his brother, Edward J., has invested in 2000 adjoining acres, formerly known as the Markham Ranch. There he will run commercial Herefords and intends building a dairy.

The old Rule homestead is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, people well acquainted with conditions and ranch operation in that area. Mr. Smith is managing the property for Louis Willig, retaining Matt Bartelli in charge of the breeding herd of Herefords, the man who served many years under the late Chas. Rule.

Whaling—For Steaks
Whaling, historic old sea going industry of early American sailing men, is being revived as a wartime emergency.

No longer seeking whalebone for corset stays or oil for lamps in American homes, the modern whaler puts to sea to bring back glycerine for munition manufacture and whale meat for the American table. Some of the meat goes for dog and cat food while tenderloin steaks, sold unrationed for two lbs. for 35 cents, are finding a ready market on both coasts. An average whale yields 8 to 15 tons of tenderloins which can be preserved for shipment by quick freezing. A plant nearing completion at Eureka, Calif., will also process the meat into something like chipped beef, it is reported.

SALMON RIVER
HEREFORD RANCH
25 BULLS
IDAHO CATTLE GROWERS' ASS'N.
Sale October 23, 1943
Twin Falls, Idaho

These bulls consist of range bulls and herd bull prospects. As is our custom, we are selling these rugged bulls in their working clothes, no excessive fat, no expensive let-downs, fewer disappointments.

SETH BURSTEDT
CHALLIS, IDAHO

Baca Royal 28th by Royal Domino 12th and out of Lady Domino C. 216th sold to Seth Burstedt at Challis, Idaho, for $1,500. He was calved May 19, 1941, and is certainly a promising bull. We're sure he will do well at his new home.

HERD BULLS in SERVICE . . .

| BACA DOM. C. 315 | HOME BUILDER 77 |
| BACA GRANT | LADY DOM. A |
| LORENA'S DOM. 44 | LORENA'S DOM. 113th |
| FAY DE BERARD | BELLE R. DOM. |
| MW MIXER DOM. 4th | MW MIXER |
| MILKY WAY FARM | MILKY MISS DOM. |

October 15, 1943
Herefords and Good Hunting

In Southern Oregon's Poe Valley

If you want to combine a hunting trip with a look at some good Herefords, you couldn't do better around this time of the year than to call on a couple of neighboring ranches in the Poe Valley of Southern Oregon, just out of Klamath Falls.

On one ranch, you'll find the Liskey Bros., and down the road, toward town about two miles, is the L. J. Horton place. Whichever place you go, you'll want the artillery along, if you're lucky enough to have some ammunition these days, because the fields are full of quail and pheasants, the ponds in the bottom are favorite stopping places for mallards and Canadian honkers, and the wooded foothills which run up from across the road are a deer hunter's paradise.

Liskey Bros. is a breeding establishment for Hereford cattle, Suffolk and Hampshire sheep. There's also a small herd of domestic elk on pasture near the house where Dan and Mrs. Liskey live. Dave Liskey lives in Klamath Falls.

The Liskey place stretches clear across that section of the valley. And that's not all, for the Liskey Herefords graze at various seasons on range land in several sections of Southern Oregon and Northern California, where the brothers operate. Both for their own livestock and for sale to other stockmen, they raise a lot of hay and grain. Particularly do they raise a lot of potatoes, for the Klamath Falls country is the potato bin of the Pacific Northwest and the big air conditioned storage sheds along the road testify that the Liskeys are growers.

In reviewing the Liskey livestock interests, you can't overlook the horses. A good sized remuda for ranch work is maintained. They run on pastures, when not being used, in the bottom land, near Dan Liskey's private fish pond which he has stocked with bass, and the marshes where muskrat abound. They're mostly of Quarter Horse type.

The Liskeys have been commercial cattlemen for years. Their purebred herd has been built up as a source of their own range bulls, but it has been built carefully on top-notch bloodlines and always with an eye toward producing the kind of Hereford that will be of practical value in the more economical output of beef. Such an aim has produced some splendid young bulls and the Liskeys are going to be heard from by other breeders on November 1 through their consignment to the Cal-Oregon Hereford Association's annual fall sale.

Also to be heard from this year, not only at Klamath Falls, but also at the Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles and the Red Bluff Sale, are the Hortons. The hunting is excellent on their place, too. Besides the Poe Valley ranch, they have a place across the hills at Daisy. This year, with help scarce, the whole family has pitched in to get the job done, with the result that son John has been in charge of fitting the purebreds which will go to the sales.

The Hortons bought a Fairfax cow, Lady Donald Brown, with a bull calf at side by a DeBerard bull, and bred back to the same bull. The calf they bought is developing into a real sire for the Horton herd. The full brother dropped after the purchase will go to the Los Angeles sale, along with a son of WHR Golden Domino, the bull used at Mountcrest Ranch, Hilt, Calif., and three heifers, daughters of WHR Mascot Domino 3d. Three bull calves are now slated for Red Bluff. Two are by WHR Mascot Domino 3d and the other by WHR Jupiter.

\[\text{Lawrence J. Horton, registered Hereford breeder of Klamath Falls, Ore., thought of labor shortages a good many years ago and he has his two sons to show for it. They are deeply interested in the cattle business. At left is John, at the right, Bob.}\]
Leading registered Hereford breeders from six states are combining to make this one of the most notable sales ever held in the western country. There will be many top quality herd bull prospects, foundation females and range bulls. Bulls to fit every need and every pocketbook.

All prize winners in the pens of five must be sold through the auction ring. Six pens of females will be exhibited and sold.

Write now for your copy of the sale catalog which will be sent only upon request. Sale catalogs are now ready for mailing.

Plan now to save time, travel and expense by selecting your requirements for bulls and females at this old established sale.

A. W. THOMPSON, Auctioneer
Assisted by EARL O. WALTER
Anderson Bros.
Tremonton, Utah

We're consigning a grand lot of choice bulls to the Ogden Hereford Sale . . . Nov. 9th.

6 Individual Bulls . . . . .

Four are by Domino's Heir 17th
One is by Advance Domino 3d
One is by WHR Royal Domino 103d
All are summer yearlings except one senior calf.

2 Pens of 5 Yearling Bulls

These summer yearlings are really tops, sired by Domino's Heir 17th. He sired the summer yearling bull, Domino's Heir 11th, exhibited by Baca Grant and unbeaten at four leading summer shows and selling at $2,000 in the Denver sale.

Breeders of High Quality Registered Hereford Cattle

Silver Jubilee of Ogden Show

Marked by greatly increased premium money, especially in the Hereford division, the stage is set for the Silver Jubilee edition of the Ogden Livingston Show at the Ogden Union Stock Yards on Nov. 7-10.

Interest of breeders of whiteface cattle will probably center on the Hereford sale to be held under sponsorship of the Intermountain Hereford Breeders Association on Nov. 9. Word from J. O. Reed, secretary of the association reveals that the division for pens of five bulls has been sensationally expanded, while the herd bulls and females to be offered promise to be of higher quality than in any previous year at the big Utah event.

Commercial cattlemen will be interested especially in the feeder cattle division. Premiums have been advanced and with particular stress on carlots of commercial grade cattle the show should have the largest class of feeder cattle ever brought there.

George S. Eccles, president of the show, recently announced that in some cases prize money has been doubled. In cooperation with the American Hereford Association, for instance, the awards for this breed of cattle have been increased from $3000 to $6000. Another $1000 has been added to the premium total in the Aberdeen-Angus class and notable additions have been made in some sections of the Shorthorn show. This additional premium money gives the show the strongest classification in the West from this point of view.

The same increase in show money is to be found in the cases of fat swine and fat lambs in the carload divisions.

One of the high points of the show will be the 4-H and FFA fat stock exhibition and auction. Always a strong promoter of the junior livestock interests in its territory, the Ogden show this year will see stock fed and fitted by the rural club members and high school agricultural students assembled from the entire Intermountain region.

Truly, as both a great stock show and an important wartime asset to the livestock industry of the West, this 25th annual Ogden event will make western history. As in the past 25 years through which it has progressed, the Ogden show will serve as an example and instructor to the importance of livestock improvement in the West—a lesson it has taught before and a text which has done much to produce ever better cattle, hogs and sheep throughout the Rocky Mountain country.

War bond owners now have in reserve almost $21 billion dollars to cushion them through the post-war adjustment period.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, the United States spent $242 for every person in America, $194 of it going for war costs. For the year ending June 30, 1943, the expenditures had gone to $777 for each person, with $532 of the total spent on war.

Breeders of High Quality Registered Hereford Cattle

In the Ogden Sale

NORELL HEREFORDS
will show and sell three pens of 5 bulls . . . and six individual bulls in the Ogden Hereford Sale, Nov. 9th.

These bulls are all sired by Tommy Domino 2378758 or by his sons with exception of a few by Hill Promino 39th 2922888. Our cow herd is practically 100% WHR breeding.

We believe these bulls as uniform, thick and deep as any bulls we have ever seen. They are not going to carry a lot of meat but are in just good, thrifty condition—just right for the range man.

We will also show a few junior and senior calves by Shorty Domino 1st. These will be for sale at private treaty.

NORELL HEREFORDS
Quarter Horses
Dewey
Feeder Cattle
Bud
Collbran, Colorado

Western Livestock Journal
every visitor at the pre-view of the cattle Sunday and at the sale Monday.

A matter of genuine satisfaction to Col. and Mrs. Manning was the fact that, despite some bids from out-of-state breeders, the entire draft of bulls and females went to California breeders, mostly within 150 miles of Santa Barbara. This indicated confidence of neighbors in Rancho Piocho cattle—and even more important, it means that more Polled Hereford herds are being established on foundations purchased from Rancho Piocha, which will be a source of future additions to these California herds.

In addition to the large draft of Rancho Piocha cattle, made up mainly of females, the Wm. Dingwall Co., Drummond, Mont., and Earl G. Blanchard, Oshkosh, Neb., contributed a number of yearling bulls by invitation. These bulls were snapped up just as readily as the Piocha offerings.

Extreme top was $3500, paid for two herd bull prospects offered by the Wm. Dingwall Co., thus establishing the second highest top price ever registered at a California beef cattle auction.

Probably the favorite in the Dingwall offering of six bulls—which averaged $1966 was the March yearling, King D. 32d, calved April 10, 1942, sired by King Domino 12th. Bidding on this bull also was spirited, with Dwight Vedder, Los Angeles oil man, taking this grand young sire to his ranch at Los Banos. He also was a heavy buyer of females. Rio Bravo Ranch was bidder up on this bull, also.

Although bidding was brisk from the moment Auctioneer Fred Reppert opened the sale—the entire lot was disposed of in less than four hours—interest quickened when females bred to the famous "30th" entered the ring.

Ralph Singer, owner of Rancho Vista De Palomar, Hemet, Calif., made a bid of $735 for choice of the first pen of two-year-old heifers bred to the "30th" and then took five more at the same figure.

The balance of the two-year-olds bred to "the 30th" went like hot cakes at $500 to $600 each.

Mr. Singer, Los Angeles business man, who was one of the heavy buyers in the auction, also bought the top female, paying $1175 for the four-year-old Miss Vale 25th with bull calf at side, and re-bred to King Domino 12th. This outstanding female was sired by Mossy Vale 8th by Mossy Lad 7th, and out of a Choice Gem dam. The bull calf by D. Defender S. D. shows real promise. Mr. Singer also acquired for $1275 a February yearling son of King Domino 12th.

Wm. G. Bonelli, member of the State Board of Equalization, bought a number of good ones for his sons, Bill, Ben and Bob, who ride herd at the Bonelli ranch at Saugus. Mr. Bonelli is a cattleman and the Bonelli brand is one of the oldest on record in Arizona.

Ted Chamberlin, former president of the California Cattlemen's Association, and widely known in the entire western country, was a liberal buyer and took a number of bulls and females for his ranch in Santa Barbara County, near Los Olivos.

Another neighbor who entered into the bidding on many of the good ones and who acquired several animals was Gragg Orton, Bar G Ranch, Santa Ynez.

Kirk Johnson, who brought the A. W. Harris herd of Polled Herefords to California from Michigan 18 years ago, was enthused as he looked over the sale offerings and was a consistent bidder, getting a number of animals for his Tajiguas Ranch in Santa Barbara County.

The management of Rancho Piocha very graciously arranged the sale order to permit the sale of the Dingwall and Blanchard bulls to sell before offering their own, a courtesy which gave a definite advantage to out-of-state consignors.

One of the good Dingwall bulls went at $1550 to Gragg Orton of Bar G Ranch, Santa Ynez. This was a March yearling by King Domino 12th. Another Dingwall bull which attracted much favorable attention was a March yearling by King Domino, King Domino 40th, which went at the bargain price of $1150 to Houchin & McNiel Farming Co., Arroyo Grande, Calif.

The Blanchard bulls were offered in just fair condition, a factor which en-
abiled buyers to obtain-at very advantageous prices a number of extremely well-bred bulls.

Members of the Santa Barbara County Registered Hereford Breeders Association pitched right in and helped entertain visitors, aided in getting cattle in and out of the ring, and proved their "good neighbor" spirit in numerous ways.

Fred Reppert, veteran and polished, never performed better in his many years of expert auctioneering. He was assisted by B. O. Gammon, secretary of the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association, who came from his office at Des Moines to attend the sale and confer with breeders on the Pacific Coast.

Bob Teale of the Western Livestock Journal managed the sale. Raymond Husted and newspaper representatives served as ring men, and Syd Anderson, county farm advisor, clerked the sale.

Purchasers

WM. G. BONELLI, Saguaro
H. J. BUCHENAU, Madera
THEO. CHAMBERLIN, Los Olivos
JAMES N. CLAPP, Pomona
S. R. CULBERTSON, Santa Paula
ART FORSTER, Santa Ynez
WILL GILL & SONS, Madera
THOS. GOULD, Ventura
MRS. J. M. HADLEY, Visalia
HARNISH BROS., Fresno
C. W. HARTMAN, Bakersfield
HOCHIN & McNEIL FARMING CO., Arroyo Grande

CHAMBERLIN, Los Olivos
JAMES N. CLAPP, Pomona
S. R. CULBERTSON, Santa Paula
ART FORSTER, Santa Ynez
WILL GILL & SONS, Madera
THOS. GOULD, Ventura
MRS. J. M. HADLEY, Visalia
HARNISH BROS., Fresno
C. W. HARTMAN, Bakersfield
HOCHIN & McNEIL FARMING CO., Arroyo Grande

"No matter how you travel you're safer with a shot of CUTTER PELMENAL"

Cutter Pelminal contains both the organism which causes true hemorrhagic septicemia and the one to which pulmonary infections associated with shipping fever are often ascribed.

Remember, too, Pelminal—like Blackleg and Charbonnel—is aluminum hydroxide adsorbed. This special chemical fortification holds the vaccine in the animal's tissues, releasing it slowly.

For sure control use Pelminal! 10¢ a dose; less, in quantities.
Don't let the name deceive you!

Whether you're shipping or not, your stock can still get "SHIPPING FEVER"!

So-called "shipping fever" is not necessarily a shipping disease. True, the hardships associated with shipping are real offenders—in weakening the animal, and thus making it a prey to the organisms of "shipping fever.

However, any condition that has a tendency to devalue and lower the animal's resistance can bring on this costly, highly infectious disease. Severe climatic changes on your own range can do it. Long hard drives to and from winter and summer ranges, or drastic changes in feed, too, can bring on the trouble just as surely as shipment.

Some Stockmen Know This...

More and more cattlemen are getting smart about hemorrhagic septicemia (shipping fever)...just as they got smart about blackleg. They've found they can lick it with Cutter PELMENAL...and routine vaccination. Just as they've licked blackleg...by routine vaccination with Cutter Blackleg.

PELMENAL, you know, is chemically fortified like Blackleg. Aluminum hydroxide adsorption feeds the vaccine into the animal's tissues more slowly, acts like repeated small doses of ordinary vaccines.

In Your Particular Locality...

Maybe you're taking shipping fever losses every year. Why not stop the trouble before it starts? Vaccinate seasonally—get the habit of using Cutter PELMENAL routinely!

Please bear with us...if there are occasional short delays in obtaining Cutter Products. The war comes first—and our production of vaccines, serum anti-toxins, intravenous solutions, blood plasma, etc., for the men of the armed forces naturally is calling for the greater part of our facilities.

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

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GUARD AGAINST
Shipping Fever
(Hemorrhagic Septicemia)

LOSSES!

America Needs
More Meat!

Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Shipping or Stockyards Fever) annually takes a heavy toll in market-bound animals and livestock subject to severe weather conditions. This year it's especially important to control livestock losses to a minimum, because every pound of meat is vital to America's war effort.

Use Globe Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum as directed in the treatment of stock affected by Hemorrhagic Septicemia and as an aid in preventing valuable animals in transit and at shows. For your herds during severe weather, use Globe Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin.

Insist on the Globe trade-mark...a symbol of dependability for more than 23 years.

Patronize WLJ Advertisers for Quality Herefords in quantity lots—individuals or carloads of growthy, thick bulls with plenty of weight for age, call on...

Peterson Bros.
Ogden, Utah. Phone 2-1076
Deeth, Nev., Ph. Starr Valley 3-F-11

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

Visitors Welcome
Breeders of
"Gems of Herefords"

FUTURE DOMINO

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

Lester H. Thompson
BOZEMAN, MONTANA

Moutenorth Ranch
Where Rugged Prince Domino Herefords are Raised.

HILT
CALIFORNIA

Registered Herefords
Blue Moon Ranch
John Day, Owner
MEDFORD • OREGON

ALDARRA FARMS
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Registered HEREFORDS of WHR Bloodlines
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WHERE TO FIND US

TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, $4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size $3.28 postpaid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs, Iowa

Western Livestock Journal
Old Style Harness Races

-Double, Tandem and
Four-in-hand

By FRANK M. KING

This issue of Western Livestock Journal is special for Quarter horses, but horsemen from everywhere are always interested in all classes of equines and their performances, so I am going to give you all a little data about them harness horses that in earlier times caused a heap of interest. Some time back I asked for information about races of horses that were trotted in double harness, tree abreast, tandem and otherwise.

P. C. Jones, a manufacturer of fur things at Connersville, Indiana, who ranked at the top of horsemen. It is the home of old Blue Bull and the Patchen family of horses. To satisfy your curiosity, here is what he wrote recently. Quote: "Connersville, Indiana. Dear Sir: As I am a reader of your Mavrick's column, I wrote for information in regard to trotting teams. I will give you a little that I have some knowledge of. First, the fastest team on record in double harness against time was Arhlan, black gelding by Bringer, and Lewist Forrest, black gelding by General Forest, one mile in 2:03%. In 1913, the fastest record mile in a race for double team trotting was Roy Miller, bay horse by Bingara, with Lucy Nan, by Anderson Wilkes, time 2:10 ½ in 1918. Trotting, with running mate hitched double, was Uhlun by Bingen, time 1:54 ¼, which was the fastest mile ever trotted by any horse. This exhibition was in 1913.

Trotting team tandem, one in front of the other, one mile, by Mambrina Sparkle, chestnut mare by Mambrino and Chief Jr., bay gelding by Young Wilkes, time 2:32, in year of 1886. Trotting team, three horses abreast one mile, Belle Hamlin, brown mare, Globe, brown gelding, and Justinia, bay mare, time 2:14, in the year 1891. Trotting teams, four-in-hand, two in rear, or on tongue and two in front (leaders) one mile, Damiana, chestnut mare, Bellnut, chestnut gelding, Maud N, chestnut filly and Nutspra, a chestnut filly, all by Nutmeg, time 2:30, in year of 1896.

It might interest you to know that this locality is the heart of the harness horse industry. I was raised up with the trotters and pacers in this Fayette County, Indiana, and the adjoining county west, which is Rush County, had 36 training tracks for harness horses back in the Nineties, Rush County was the home of the Willsons and the Dickersons, who ranked at the top of horsemen. It is the home of old Blue Bull and the Patchen family of horses. When a boy in my teens I worked on the stock farms around here. I rode lead ponies, training colts in bitting harness. Since then I have owned and raised some very good trotters, and I am still in the game. By the way, I still, at 63, like to ride a horse and I have a very nice little white, with black eyes, Arabian stud for a saddle horse. Something else that might interest your readers is that one of the breeding farms here, was to my knowledge the home of the foremost Morgan stallion, the grandson of two of your good California stallions, Red Vermont and Ken Carmen. The stallion I mention that is here is Jubilee De Jarrette, the best 1100 pounds of horse to my knowledge that I ever laid eyes on. When I look at the pictures in Western Livestock Journal of the two horses out there, I can see old Jubilee looking right at me.

The great old pacer single "G." was foaled and lived at Cambridge City, just 12 miles north of here. He was called the Iron Horse of all time, lowering his own record in a race at the age of 13 years. I could tell you of many more good ones, but this has already grown very lengthy. Yours respectfully, P. C. Jones." Unquote. At the suggestion of Mr. Jones, I wrote to "The Horseman and Fair World," Indianapolis, Indiana, for information about old-time harness races, as he said, they have complete records of them sort of races from the beginning of such races, but all I got was the following, which don’t give much. Here it is. Quote: "World Championship Record. Trotting on Mile Track:

Team to Pole—Greyhound, g g, by Guy Abbey—and Rosalind, b m, by Scotland (1893). S. F. Fain, driver. Time 1:58 ¼.

Trotting on half-mile track:

Team to Pole—Calumet Dubuque, b g, by Peter the Brewer and Hollyrood Boris, b g, by Hollyrood Harkaway (1937). T. F. Walsh, driver. Time 2:06 ¼.

Pacing on Mile Track:


Three-Abreast Team:

Calumet Dubuque, b g, by Peter the Brewer and Mac Aubrey b g, by Mr. McLey and Hollyrood Boris b g, by Hollyrood Harkaway (1937; T. F. Walsh, driver). Time 2:10 ¼.

Tandem Team:

John R. McLey, ch g, by Mr. McLey; and Hollyrood Harrier b g, by Great Britton (1936; T. F. Walsh, driver). Time 2:15 ¼.

Four-in-Hand:

Damiana, ch m; Belnut, ch g; Maud V., ch m; Nutspra, ch m; all by Nutmeg (1896). Time 2:30.

Three-Abreast Team:

David Thornton, bl g, by San Francisco; Hollyrood Boris, b g, by Hollyrood Harkaway and Capital Stock by Peter Volo (1937; T. F. Walsh, driver). Time 2:22 ¼.

Of course, a heap of you older folks have seen a heap of harness races of all kinds, but the pastime of racing buggy teams on driveways and highways is out. There ain’t no more buggy horses. Most of them rapid moving buggy horses have long since been made into dog food, and
the young generation never had the pleasure, nor experienced the thrill of riding behind them wonderful buggy teams. They don't know anything about horses, nor care less which all goes in the changes of time. Now that they are becoming air minded it won't be long till the youngsters will be turning up their noses at the autos same as they are doing at Old Dobbin now.

It will soon be that folks will be flying around, lighting on each others houses, or in their yards. I don't like any of these new fangled things, but I reckon they all look on me as an old "mossback," whatever that is. I have enjoyed them early day harness exhibitions, but the only time I ever owned a rather fast steppin' buggy hoss was at Phoenix, Arizona, when I bought a standard bred mare from a gambler at Phoenix. That was in 1904 and I had just learned to handle the lines on a single driver. This mare was a beauty, out of Iowa Chief, a standard bred stallion that my old friend M. H. Porter brought to Phoenix from Iowa. I had a friend show her at the state fair in the single driving contest and she took first money, and the following day we drove her in a double harness exhibition, hitched with her half brother, owned by Gus Hirschfeld and got second, being nosed out by a team owned by Tom Pollock of Flagstaff.

George Klotchbaugh, driver for the late Col. W. C. Green, put my mare around the mile track, alone without a pacer, in 2:23, hitched to my rubber tired % road buggy, but I never had her in any race, except on Central Avenue, where I threw dust on friends who tried to pass us. There was a heap of fancy buggy horses around Phoenix in them days, but not one is left to tell the tale.

Buys Rodman Herefords
J. D. Imperatrice, who operates a land leveling and construction business in Fresno County, Calif., has purchased a group of registered heifers from the Jess Rodman Hereford Ranches of Fresno. These will form the foundation of a herd for his 15-year-old son that will be maintained on a ranch near Clovis.

Here's a lot of good beef going to town! The 190-b steer is owned by Jack Shields, Merced, Calif., who trained him as a mount. He is being pastured on the irrigated mixes at Bellemue Ranch. The riders are Jane Safford in the saddle, and Sally, Snookie and Sandy Murchie. Photo by E. S. Murchie.

We have a number of good young cows by this Fieldbred bull. They are characterized by excellent heads, good bodies and easy keeping qualities.

Remember, we will sell two pens of choice bred heifers at the Great Western Livestock Show, Dec. 1. These heifers offer unusual foundation possibilities and quick returns, as they are bred to Real Onward 34th, one of the best herd bulls we have ever used.

YOUNG MIXER 4th
A Cowden Herd Bull Siring Top Calves

**Cowden Livestock Co.**

Box 1550, Phoenix, Arizona
Ranch at Wilcox, Norman Palmer in Charge
Here’s a letter from R. S. DuBois, now of Descanso, Calif., that he wrote me last February, but it got misplaced and I just dug it up. On account it is of interest to a heap of old cowhands, as well as myself, I am going to let you all read it, so here it is as follows, to-wit: Quote: “Descanso, Calif., February 22, 1943. Dear Friend: I call you friend because I have read so many of your articles in Western Livestock Journal, it seems like I ought to know you. Also I spent some time in West Texas and New Mexico, and got acquainted with lots of folks that you know. I worked for Oliver M. Lee for some time while he was manager of the Cross Circle Cattle Co. I also worked for his sons, Curt and Don Lee. I think you announced Mr. Lee’s death some time ago. He was sure a fine man. I have heard plenty of stories about Billy the Kid from men who knew him, men like Oliver Lee, and others. I have camped at the old place where Oliver Lee and his friends shot holes in the water tank and drowned Pat Garrett and his deputies out. The old house Mr. Lee was on top of has all fell down now. I want to ask you if, in your driftin’ around over West Texas in early days if you ever met, or heard of a Bert T. Du Bois. He was my Dad. He spent some time in that country when he was a young feller. He had an uncle named Will Riley who went up with several trail herds. I ran across a little piece in the February Livestock Journal about ropin’ cows by the neck that I am sending to your friend, Kermit Maynard. Ask him if that is what comes of cowboys when they get too much education. I hope you can read my writin’ I’m like you, write like I talk, and spell things a lot like they sound, but when cowboys get to where they can’t neck a cow and turn her loose without gettin’ hurt, I think maybe they don’t need so much education to work cattle. I am workin’ now, on a little one-hoss spread here in San Diego County, Calif. I was married here, but spent a lot of time elsewhere. I’m married now, and got a boy an’ all settled down, but I did work for some pretty good cow outfits an’ I have rode plenty salty ponies an’ worked lots of wild cattle.”

The Circle Cross, O’T Connected, Double O, 1 Two Bars, 5 Lazy S, LAN CU Connected, A Bar, O2, TH Connected are some of the outfits I’ve worked on. Was you ever around Alamogordo, N. M., enough to get acquainted? I spend some time there. I got your same idea about the so-called Palomino and Paint horses. I never sorta liked the color of a paint on account they always looked to me like a dirty shirt on a sweaty Indian. I never figgered color amounted to much. I never could cut cattle, or rope calves on just color alone. I always wanted a good hoss inside said color, an’ I don’t want none of these Thoroughbreds either, for cow work. I’m breakin’ out one now for a feller. Well, I must close. I sure hope you have time to read this, an’ if in the future you would like any information about folks, etc., around El Paso, I might help you. Respectfully, R. S. Du Bois.” Unquote. Well, Du Bois, I knew most of the folks you mentioned, though I didn’t know your Dad, but had heard of him. I have been around Alamogordo, some, but didn’t get acquainted much.

My good friend, Jack Rollinson, old-time cowhand, who has turned author, recently sent me a letter he got from his old Wyoming friend, Harry Robb, another former Wyoming cowboy. Harry gets quite a kick out of this ad inserted in the Ranch Advertiser by a young lady, but read the ad. Quote: “TO HELP RANCH labor shortage, reliable, intelligent girl 21, healthy, hardy, expert horsewoman, college graduate, farm reared, wants cattle ranch job for duration. Wants half work outside. Efficient housekeeper, cook, typist. Will go anywhere. No objection to isolation, hard work. Previous jobs, school record, character reference excellent. State work expected. Wages paid. Ranch Advertiser, 634 York St., Vallejo, Calif.” Unquote. Now, read what Cowboy Robb has to say about the ad and the girl. Quote: “MY GOD, MY GOD,” Jack, why can’t she be born 40 years ago? Can you imagine all the lonely days (yes, and nights) that we could have used such an applicant? “Good Gosh,” “Son-of-a-Gun,” I believe that’s the first thing to show up making me think I was born too soon.

The Pensioner

E’S an old wore out hoss and he’s standin’ there dozin’.
I reckon he’s thinkin’ or mebby supposin’,
He is once more a colt out along with others
And runnin’ around by the side of his mother.

Or he mebby remembers the day he was caught
And a saddle put on him, and oh how he fought.
But he give up and figgered that men was the boss,
And all he could do was to be a cow hoss.

But he finally got old, and he took a few spills
A comin’ down mountains or off the side hills.
He could no longer carry ’the weight that he did,
So they left him at home to be rode by the kids.

Then he got to the place where he really was through.
He is out in the paster with nothin’ to do.
He eats, sleeps and drinks, like a lot of old hands,
He stands there and thinks, and sometimes jest stands.

© 1943  

Page 99
good old days. Her being healthy and able to chop wood about all anyone expected of a woman when a ranch was a ranch but she sure found plenty odd jobs that were not in the book before she was there long. I have met up with some mighty fine ranch women but I never envied them their job. For years I believed the old saying that Wyoming was hard on women and horses. But, hell I know old ladies back there that went out two or three men (good men, too). No more size than Ten Sleep has to boast, she can produce around twenty widows. So I'm scratching the women off that saying and just feel sorry for the horses.

****

"Darn it," folks have pestered me until mail time so this letter is apt to be a day late and you should have it too, so you can get to thinking what all might have come into your head had you got hold of a newspaper with an ad similar to the above when you called the head of Boxelder your home. The paper had been been six months old but I'll bet you would have counted your skins right quick and answered that ad, giving the same full details as to how much you could pay her, and that would have included every damn thing you possessed. Oh well, she didn't live then and likely you put your trappin' $'s to better use (I hope). The enclosed $25 is for you to fire onto Frank King. Olson is a right good egg, has two boys interested in livestock and he is more than interested in the way King can and does lay the Japs low. Reckon we all are. Regards, Rona." Unquote.

****

I JUST received a letter from that top-hand cowman, Geo. M. Dunagan, of Animas, N. M., in which he enclosed check for a copy of my book, "Longhorn Trail Drivers," and for a two-year subscription to Western Livestock Journal. In his letter he asks me who the old trail drivers, horse wranglers and cooks on the old trail were. I answered that ad, giving the same full details as to how much you could pay her, and that would have included every damn thing you possessed. Oh well, she didn't live then and likely you put your trappin' $'s to better use (I hope). The enclosed $25 is for you to fire onto Frank King. Olson is a right good egg, has two boys interested in livestock and he is more than interested in the way King can and does lay the Japs low. Reckon we all are. Regards, Rona." Unquote.

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FOR VICTORY
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
...at the Great Western

two real herd sire prospects by Pueblos Domino 184th (by WHR Tommy Domino 18th) and two pens of five range bulls by Pueblos Domino 184th and WHR Pinnacle 58th will be exhibited and sold. These are the best bulls we have ever offered at public auction. Look them over in the show, Nov. 27 to Dec. 3. They'll be sold in the ring, Dec. 1.

Rancho
San Fernando Rey

DWIGHT MURPHY, Owner

ANDY SIMPSON, Cattle Supt.

Star Route, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Ranch located on San Marcos Pass in the Santa Ynez Valley

Member Santa Barbara County Hereford Assn.

Member California Hereford Breeders Assn.

America goes to bat. In fact the confederacy has not yet wholly ratified the peace following the first World War. Peace was ratified by five of the nations, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas and the Senecas, but the Tuscaroras still are in a state of war with Germany, dating from 1917."

"* * *

"A clan grandmother of the Tuscaroras attached to her conditions of peace that Kaiser Wilhelm be tortured and burned because he had mistreated his captives. Her action bound the Tuscaroras to a continued state of war. Chief-tains of the confederacy are preparing a powwow to debate the current conflict and the council, the approval of which is necessary for a war declaration, is expected to assemble in a few days on the Onondaga reservation in New York, capital of the Six Nations government. There is no doubt that the confederacy will declare war again, but it is feared that it will have more trouble this time than last time in ratifying the peace. If one grandmother who prevented ratification in 1919 was aroused by reports regarding the cruelty of Kaiser Wilhelm, what will be the reaction to the facts concerning the cruelty of Hitler?" Unquote.

* * *

OLD CHICKLEGOOBER and his gang of cutthroats are sorta gettin' their needings in large sized doses, and they don't like it. Them bloody-handed murderers of Berlin are hollerin' their heads off about our American boys being toughs and bulldozers. They even spread the propaganda in Italy that our army consists of painted Indians that will scalp every last one of 'em. Well, we have got some real red men over there, and they are fine solders, but our white boys are just as tough, as them Heinies are discovering every day. We are a long ways from whipping them murdering scoundrels but in due time them bloody handed murderin' varmints will soon find out what real fighting means. Also, them buck-tooth yellin' bellied assimilating and rapping sons of hell are beginning to feel what will be their end, as every day passes into history. That head murderer, Tojo, ain't patting his self on the back like he was and before the boys get through with him he won't have any hands to "pat" with. These here appeasers in this country are petting and pampering these scum of the earth, and are going to turn 'em loose on the folks here on the coast, which may cause more trouble than them sky pilots dreamed of. If I had my way, like I have often said before, I'd shoot all the big ones and kill the little ones with sticks. This ain't no cow item.
Ranchers and breeders interested are invited to see our supply of long yearlings down to calves by such modern beef sires as Cornerstone (above), Grand, Archer, Excellence and Masterstroke.

J. J. Cowey, Owner • L. P. Joerger, Supt. • Ben McRobb, Herdsman
Annadel Farms • Santa Rosa • California

Earl O. Walter
Livestock Auctioneer
“A WESTERN MAN FOR WESTERN SALES”
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates
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Parker Registered Herefords
Raising rugged, heavy-boned, quality bulls for range men and breeders. Sires: Domino Mixer Plus, King Domino 55th, Advance Mischief 20th and M.S.C. Advance Mischief.

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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.

Buy War Bonds for the Victory March

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Income Taxes
(Continued from Page 9)

bility? Fortunately, there is. The 1942 tax bill is a pretty good guide to his 1943 tax liability. If the income has not changed much and if the family status—that is, the personal exemption and the credit for dependents—has not changed, the 1942 tax bill plus 5% Victory tax on net income above $624 will be sufficiently accurate. When the income has increased it is usually safe to take 20% of the increase in net income and add it to last year's tax bill.

Suppose a farmer has estimated that his tax liability for 1943 will be $350. Now, what is the next step? Must he submit a check for that amount with his declaration? No, that would approach double taxation because he probably has already paid some taxes in 1943 (on his 1942 income). The next step is to subtract the amount he has paid on his 1942 income from the $350. The balance of the estimated tax liability must accompany the declaration. If he paid $150 on his 1942 income tax, he would need to pay $200 to become current on his 1943 tax liability.

One word of caution should be added here. The above illustration applies only when the tax on the 1943 income is as large, or larger, than the tax on the 1942 income. A farmer whose tax liability in 1943 is less than in 1942 will, for practical purposes, pay the balance of his 1942 income tax.

Let us illustrate: Suppose a farmer whose tax on his 1942 income was $400 has a similar income in 1943 and estimates a tax liability of $350. Assume further that he paid one-fourth of the 1942 tax on March 15 and another fourth on June 15. Since the 1942 tax is larger than the 1943 tax he disregards the 1943 tax and pays the unpaid balance on the 1942 tax. Because of the forgiveness feature (which will be explained later) the law requires that all taxpayers shall for the year 1943, pay the larger of the two estimates of the year's taxes to the Collector of Internal Revenue by December 15 and must pay their estimated taxes at least that amount and any other taxes due on or before March 15 and June 15 of 1943.

This is the sum and substance of the new provisions in the income-tax law as they apply to farmers. The principal changes are that farmers must submit estimates of the year's taxes to the Collector of Internal Revenue by December 15 and must pay their estimated taxes by that date. With the exception of the Victory tax, the determination of the taxable income remains about the same as before.

But what was all the fuss about forgiveness of the 1942 taxes? Were any part of the 1942 taxes actually forgiven?
Yes, a large part was forgiven. The law provides, in general, that where the 1943 tax is greater than the 1942 tax, 75% of the 1942 tax shall be forgiven, but where the 1942 tax was less than $50 the whole amount is forgiven, or if between $50 and $86.67, a flat $50 is forgiven.

Now, let us illustrate. Suppose a farmer’s income tax for 1942 was $400 and that his 1943 tax liability is greater. Under the changes in the income-tax law, 75% of his 1942 tax is forgiven. But what about the $100 he paid on his 1942 income tax March 15 and the second $100 he paid on June 15? Those $200 have been applied on his 1943 tax, not on the 1942 tax. The $200 paid is subtracted from the estimated 1943 tax. Three hundred dollars of the 1942 tax is actually forgiven. The purpose of this is to avoid any undue doubling up of taxes as a result of going on a current collection basis. The remaining $100 of his 1942 tax must, however, be paid. One-half of this amount must be paid when the final income tax return for 1943 is submitted (on or before March 15, 1944) and the other half one year later.

Forgive Smaller Tax

But what if for some reason the 1943 tax, including the Victory tax, is less than the 1942 tax? Suppose that the 1942 tax was $100 and the 1943 tax is only $50. In that case the practical effect is that an amount equal to the unpaid balance of the 1942 tax—$50—must be paid and an amount equal to 75% of the smaller 1943 tax is forgiven.

In order to qualify as a farmer a taxpayer must receive at least 80 per cent of his gross income from farming. Farmers who obtain more than 20% of their gross income from other sources must submit a declaration of their income tax liability by September 15. Furthermore, the declaration or an amended declaration must not be underestimated by more than 20% in order to avoid the penalty involved. The penalty in most cases will be 6% of the difference between the estimated tax and the actual tax.

One more thing which farmers should note: That is that farmers are not required to withhold any taxes on the wages of their employees. Farm wage earners were required to file a declaration of their expected 1943 tax liability by September 15 and to submit payment for the installment due at that time.

Fred Barlow Returns
To Normandale Ranch

Fred Barlow is back on the job as herdsman at Normandale Hereford Hereford Ranch, Malin, Ore., returning to a job he held successfully for some time previous to his induction into the army, and his later position with Hidden Valley Ranch. J. L. Jacob & Sons, owners of Normandale, will sell three bulls and three heifers at the Klamath Falls sale, Nov. 1, and another 15 animals are being fitted for the big Red Bluff Hereford sale in January.

Buy Annadel Shorthorns

Among the recent purchasers of Shorthorn bulls from Annadel Farms at Santa Rosa, Calif., are Mrs. Besse Tyler of Porterville and the Sky Ranch of Willits. The former got Annadel Sergeant and the latter Annadel Major.

October 15, 1943
The Feed Barrel

(Continued from Page 14)

Beef tops alone can make from 150 to 200 lbs. of beef per acre.

There's also a shortage of bone meal and a lot of raw rock phosphate is being fed. In this regard, Mr. Shepard warned this product may contain fluorine, which is harmful to cattle, making dairy cattle lose their teeth in some instances. Rather than take raw rock phosphate as a substitute, better leave minerals out of the cattle diet, he stated. There is a method, however, by which fluorine may be taken out of the phosphate and some companies along the California coast now have the o.k. of the WPB to go ahead with the construction of plants to do this. In the near future some of this product, without the harmful fluorine, may be on the market.

"Get back to the fundamentals in dairy cattle feeding," was the advice given dairymen by Prof. William M. Regan of the University's division of dairy husbandry. It must be a matter of feeding good roughage and no more than enough protein to supplement that roughage, plus only what energy feeds can be secured. Dairymen wasted proteins in the good old days when a ton of cottonseed meal was the price of a ton of barley, Prof. Regan said. Now it's a different story. Little protein is actually needed with good quality hay. For a supplement plant with poor alfalfa hay he suggested not more than a 14% protein feed; with mixed hay not more than 18% protein. With these, he declared, wheat and good alfalfa hay with no protein added will suffice to produce a maximum amount of milk and keep the cows in good physical condition. There is no reason why cutting the protein in the feed should cut the butterfat output, he stated.

The producer in the city milk shed is really the boy in the squeeze right now, it was pointed out by G. E. Gordon, extension dairymen. A few years ago, during the depression, feed was cheap but the price for fluid milk was not proportionally lower than it is now, he recalled. Now, with both prices both high, the fluid milk price under the present ceiling is not equally higher than in those depression days. On the other hand, prices being paid for manufacturing milk are almost as high as fluid milk prices and the man on the family size farm, growing most of his own feed and producing milk for the condensaries, creameries and powder plants, has relatively little additional expenses and is in a much better position.

Fertilizers, too, enter into the general picture. In the Palo Verde Valley, for instance, where irrigation is used, alfalfa growers are getting a ton and a half per acre per cutting, but where no phosphate is used only 800 lbs. of hay per cutting is cut up. There are many other areas where soil is deficient in phosphate and a little fertilizer will go a long way toward increasing yields of feed crops. But government supplies of superphosphate have been earmarked for use on vegetable crops and the limited amounts of phosphate finding their way into the hands of dealers are largely being incorporated into mixed complete fertilizers, because the dealer can realize a better return on the ingredients by using them that way.

Find Other Ways

So livestock men are going to have to find new and better ways of helping themselves in this situation. The value of irrigated permanent pastures is going to prove great in the emergency. The pastures will to a large extent make up for shortages in commercial protein feeds. Grazed, cut and fed green, or made into early hay to preserve the green, leafy quality, these pastures will prove their worth many times over, the attendants of the conference believed.

Another place where protein may be saved was pointed out by Dr. Hughes. Feed the protein when it will do the most good and cut down on it during stages of development when it is not needed so greatly—that was his advice.

As illustration, he told of hog feeding experiments at the Davis branch of the University of California. General practice is to start pigs on a 10% tankage ration at 50-lb. weights and feed them from there on straight through to market weight around 200 lbs. A group of experimental pigs were started at 50 lbs. on the 10% tankage ration, but when they were up to 100 lbs. the ration was cut to 5% tankage and at 150 lbs. cut again to 3% tankage. Result was that they came along to marketable weight just as fast and with no loss in the quality or yield. The finished pigs on the other lots were fed a little tankage and run of cowpeas and milo and did as well. Protein is needed most at times of maximum growth and when sows are close up to farrowing. It can be saved at other periods.

Another example was given by Mr. Shepard and by Harwood Hall, farm advisor, Ventura County. There, feeding trials on beef cattle were run, feeding one lot on a hay ration of half alfalfa and half bean straw and the other lot on bean straw entirely. The bean straw was from lima beans, cut early and cured quite green. Results with the cattle were the same. It was reported that a number of cattlemen in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties will feed cattle over the winter on bean straw treated with molasses.

Mr. Gordon had some striking examples from commercial dairymen on the way feed supplies have been saved through feeding according to production and culling low producing cows from the herd—practices based on information gained through butterfat testing under state and Farm Bureau supervision.

One dairymen, who had been feeding a heavy grain ration to the entire herd used his testing records to gauge his feeding according to the fat output of each individual cow and was able to save 33% of his grain bill. The practice resulted in a slight decrease in milk but an increase in butterfat.

Getting back to the place where we started—this molasses business. In spraying molasses on range or stubble to help the grass grow, it is important that the unpalatable feed, Vard Shepard explained that a mixture of 80% molasses and 20% water is used. The method has been highly successful in getting feed into the stock which we should otherwise never be touched—just as a lot of other successful methods must be found in the months to come to stretch a lower-than-ordinary feed supply over a higher-than-ordinary number of livestock.
Self feeding of hogs saves time and labor—and usually less feed is required. Moreover, the practice seems especially well adapted to pigs because:

1. The hog will not overeat when given unlimited access to large quantities of feed.

2. Inasmuch as the stomach of the pig is relatively small in size, self-feeding permits feeding at frequent intervals.

The design of the self-feeder is extremely important. An adequate self-feeder should be constructed so that:

(1) the feed will run down easily and a supply will always be available, (2) wastage will not occur, and (3) the feed will be protected from wind, rain, birds, and rodents.

The 20-bushel capacity W. S. C. Hog Self-Feeder, pictured above and with plans given elsewhere on this page, meets these requirements. The internal agitators and built-up accelerator insure a steady supply of feed so that in practice, it is seldom necessary to push the feed down by hand. The adjustable feed doors make it possible to change the size of the opening and control the flow according to the type of feed being fed, thus practically eliminating wastage.

The tight roof and the recessed lids protect the feed from wind, rain, birds, and rodents. The feed will run down easily and a supply will always be available, (2) wastage will not occur, and (3) the feed will be protected from wind, rain, birds, and rodents.

The 20-bushel capacity W. S. C. Hog Self-Feeder, pictured above and with plans given elsewhere on this page, meets these requirements. The internal agitators and built-up accelerator insure a steady supply of feed so that in practice, it is seldom necessary to push the feed down by hand. The adjustable feed doors make it possible to change the size of the opening and control the flow according to the type of feed being fed, thus practically eliminating wastage.

The tight roof and the recessed lids protect the feed from wind, rain, birds, and rodents.
vide protection from the weather and from birds and rodents.

The results of numerous experiments and observations have usually favored self-feeding over hand-feeding for the following reasons:

1. Self-fed pigs make more rapid gains.
2. Usually less feed is required for each 100 lbs. gain.
3. Less labor is required, especially where the self-feeder is of sufficient size to hold several days' supply of feed.
4. Self-fed pigs seem to be more satisfied, seldom grunting or squealing.

Methods of Using the Self-Feeder

The two common methods of using the self-feeder are as follows:

1. The method of mixing all the feeds of the ration together, combining them in definite proportions. This method requires more labor, but is usually followed with breeding animals (using more bulky feeds as a method of limiting consumption). Moreover, it seems necessary when less palatable cereals are used.
2. The free choice or "cafeteria" method in which the feeds are placed in separate compartments of the feeder, and the pigs are allowed to balance their own rations. For example, using a ration of corn and the trio mixture, the grain is placed in one compartment of the feeder and the protein mixture in the other. Where the feeds are all reasonably palatable, the pig seems to have natural ability to select different feeds in the proportions that meet its needs for growth and development.

Another New Swine Enterprise

The Mission Stock Farms, located in the Arroyo Seco District at Soledad, Calif., are engaging in a purebred breeding and pork production enterprise in which the principals are Roy L. Richmond and John I. Rush of the Mission Farms Company, large growers and shippers of vegetables at Salinas. The new unit will be known as "The Mission Trail Herd."

They plan to raise purebred Polands-Chinas and engage in cross breeding. The Poland foundation has been purchased from the Monache herd of Rolla L. Bishop at Porterville, Calif., and the Duroc boar for crossing was selected from the Hollister Future Farmer chapter. At Monache they bought an excellent group of seven last February and March gilt pigs, three by the champion Golden Glory and four by his assistant, Royal Purple.

Latest on Royal Purple comes from the Iowa Barrow Show at Marshalltown, where his breeder, H. M. Menough, was a successful exhibitor. In open competition this breeder won both the reserve light-weight and heavy-weight classes and the heavy-weight pen over all breeds. The dam of the heavy-weight barrows is a litter sister to the dam of Royal Purple, and in the reserve champion light-weight pen there was another barrow out of a litter sister to Royal Purple. Mr. Menough retained two gilts for his herd out of the litter that produced Royal Purple.

Rolla Bishop also reports that C. W. Cherry of Richmond, Calif., last spring bought a Ben pig out of the same litter that produced the $400 gilt in the August All-Breed Sale, returned and got a Purple pig out of a Livingston sow.

Taking its name from an immense rice mill, this new California pork producing enterprise is known as Mill-Farms, South Do Palos. A partnership composed of Geo. A. Kearns of San Francisco and Julian H. Hales and Wm. C. Davis of Do Palos, these men operate 5000 irrigated acres, 1300 in rice, 975 in barley, 450 in wheat, 450 in flax, 675 in cotton and the balance in milo, oats, sudan and alfalfa. Obviously, this is a self-contained swine set-up from the feed point of view. Being a highly specialized operation it has been placed under the management of a highly-qualified hogman, A. Buckland. Therefore, some facts about the feed supply there will be of interest.

A 3000-bags-per-day drier takes care of the rice grown on the ranch and provides feed for neighboring producers. The output this year is estimated at 100,000 bags, an increase of 25% over previous years, due to the need of rice for feed. This larger output results from increasing acreage and shortening the crop rotation.

The rice mill proper has a 1400-bags-per-day capacity, processing: 1, California pearl head rice for edible purposes; 2, Breeder rice for swine; 3, Feed by-products, such as highly nutritious bran-polish, and screenings, a large portion of which is water grass seed with a feed value approaching barley, even though an unwanted weed. Hogs fit into the picture for the conversion of home-grown feeds, particularly the rice mill by-products, into feeding stock and finished porkers. Flaxseed pulp can be used as a source of vegetable protein, will be fed this winter. Only feed produced in excess of the hog department will be sold.

The economies of pork production are much greater both by Mr. Buckland and the owners, for they realize they have a feed ration problem which has been intensified by the lack of animal proteins and this calls for use of ingredients not so prevalently used in hog feeding. In their plans alfalfa pasture has a definite place in cutting down the cost of gain, particularly in the growing stage until the barrows enter the fatteners pens for the finishing touch. Self-feeders are placed in small alfalfa pastures where there is ample shade and abundant water. An innovation has been provided in the form of a hog guard, floored to fit the curve of the irrigation ditch, giving the pigs access to running ditch water for drinking and bathing.

A Buckland philosophy is that there can be no profit in times like the present in waste of any sort and particularly in feeding unhealthy hogs. Alfalfa pastures help to maintain this condition, aided by rations balanced with minerals. He is confident that gains can be made by the use of feed new to hog rations, pro-
VIDED proper health is maintained for assimilation.

The present ton-mix at Mill-Farms, made without fish meal and tankage, contains 800 lbs. rice by-products, a like amount of ground barley, 300 lbs. wheat or milo, whichever is the cheapest, 100 lbs. ground alfalfa for the fattening ration, plus salt and minerals and access to alfalfa pasture. Thus rice by-products form an important base in this home-grown ration.

Another Buckland practice is the use of the best blood available and to perpetuate it in its purity, so that the top strata can be registered for breeding purposes, the balance going the ham and bacon route. Purchases of Poland-Chinas were begun for this new foundation during the August All-Breed sale in Los Angeles, five head: two California Gold gilt from Wm. D. Crinklaw at $310 and $200; a Bishop gilt by Ben and out of a Golden Glory dam at $180; a Kinsel gilt of the same combination at $200, and a Glaves gilt by Devil Diver at $150. These purchases were followed by the selection of eight fall bred gilts and four spring gilts, all daughters of California Gold from the Crinklaw herd. These and their progeny will take the place of grades and crosses, meaning that in a relatively short time the Mill-Farms herd will be exclusively purebred Polands with brood sows numbering more than 100, for the present equipment will handle the output of that number of sows.

By fine example Mill-Farms is destined to become a force for great good in much needed pork production in California, a state which has a long way to go in meeting its feeder pig and finished pork requirements.—WALTER MILLER.

Vann Poland-Chinas

The name of Seymour G. Vann of Williams, Calif., has been reported in these columns in the past two years as a purchaser of top registered Poland-Chinas. Now, from some undisclosed point where he is wearing the colors of his Uncle Sam, Lt. Vann has instructed that his ad be started offering spring pigs and that he is in partnership with his brother, Max Vann, Jr.

The Vanns have been consistent users of good blood. The previous sire, whose daughters make up the bulk of the sow herd, is a son of Bandmaster by Grand Master, a boar brought to California by R. J. Yates of Orland from the Bullock herd of Nodaway, Mo. They also own an O. J. Hess sow from Iowa and a Livingston gilt by Golden Gift and out of a Goldenrod dam. The present sire is Jr. Golden Glory, junior champion at the State Fair when his sire, Golden Glory, was made the grand champion. It is from this Golden Glory son that spring pigs are now for sale, the tops only from over 100 head.

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering has a chemical test which shows how much smoke hams and bacon have absorbed and how deeply the smoke has penetrated.

No farmer can stay in business indefinitely without building depreciation reserves. With high prices and ready sales for crops, war bonds offer a reservoir for emergency needs after the war.

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A Masterstroke of Good Fortune

That expresses our elation over the fact that Golden Glory, the first of the Goldenrods to come to California, was available for service at Monache. He has earned the right to spend the rest of his days here, for he brought to the breed in the West an influence in type, character and feeding qualities that is indelible. Be sure to read the Pure Gold — Goldenrod story in this issue of The Western Livestock Journal.

Rolla L. Bishop, Porterville, California

CRINKLAW POLANDS

HOME OF THE PURE GOLDS IN CALIFORNIA

I'm grateful to the owners of Mill-Farms at South Dos Palos, Calif., and to their manager, A. Buckland, for the honor paid me in the purchase of twelve foundation gilts, all carrying the blood of Pure Gold through his son, California Gold. Similarity of blood is evident in their uniformity of type.

To my customers: I have for sale 30 select spring gilts, all by California Gold and out of Pioneer 1st dam, which will be delivered open or bred to your choice of three young boars — Golden Flash and Yankee Boy, sons of Golden Gift, and Royal Glory, son of Royal Purple and a Golden Glory dam. These are of the same type that brought from $200 to $310 in the August All-Breed Sale.

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LIVINGSTON'S GOLDEN FLASH

LIVINGSTON'S YANKEE BOY

October 15, 1943
The American Berkshire Association brought its service close to its western membership through sponsoring the Pacific Coast Show & Sale at Chino, Calif., Oct. 1 and 2. It not only created a new degree of cooperation among breeders of the western area, but with a show it brought together a high plane of quality that will do much to advance the standard of the breed.

Top individuals came not only from California. Through the efforts of Secretary Mitchell of the association in Springfield, Ill., some top entries were forthcoming from such prominent eastern breeders as Lynnwood Farm of Indiana, Smiley Farms of Michigan, Fairholme Farms of Indiana, and Donald A. Jacobson of Wisconsin.

The most significant outcome was the buying of foundation hogs by the cinema and radio star, Bob Burns. He not only purchased the top boar, a California pig from the T. E. Leavey consignment at $1050, but took the top gilt, an Indiana product from Lynnwood, at $375. He continued his purchases until he had garnered 17 head, the very cream of the offering, considering himself extremely lucky to pick up the “plums.” He not only was an important factor in the success of the auction, but the prediction is that he will inoculate many more supporters with his enthusiasm for Berkshires.

Top events in both show and sale are summarized as follows:

GROUPS

Produce-of-Dam—1, Virgil Groves, Farmington, Calif., Farmington Revelation Queen; 2 and 3, Sutton on Joaquin Ebony Princess 4th and 7th; 4, Tom Maloy, Lindsay, Calif., on Lindsay Victory Sunspot; 5, Simons on Miss Masterpiece.

CHAMPIONS
Champion Boar—Lot 28, Palaurey Grandview Son, farrowed Mar. 8, 1943, bred by T. E. Leavey, Los Angeles, sold to Bob Burns, Canoga Park, Calif., at $1050.


Champion Sow—Lot 25, Palarey Grandview Lady, farrowed March 15, 1943, bred by Lynnwood Farm, Carmel, Ind., sold to Bob Burns, Canoga Park, Calif., at $375.

Reserve Champion Sow—Lot 26, Palaurey Kern’s Dinah, bred by T. E. Leavey, Los Angeles, and exhibited by George Lacks, Valley Center, Calif., sold to Bob Burns, Canoga Park, Calif., at $140.

AVERAGES
49 Gilts $4357.50--Average $88.70
16 Boars $250.00--Average 156.25
63 Head $767.50--Average 120.70

The reserve champion among the boars came out of the Fall class. This Smiley entry from Michigan will see service in one of the better herds of California, Frost Brothers of Poway. Price $300. The second prize boar originated in the A. H. Simons herd and was purchased by L. M. Coleman of Pomona at $275. Worthington Ranch of Bakersfield got the third prize, a Rex Livingston boar, at $110. There was only one winter boar. He came out of the Smiley consignment and goes into service in the Stan-Berk herd of Dr. H. F. Standefer at $475.

The champion pig, bred by T. E. Leavey and purchased by Bob Burns at $1050, was one of the March class. Second in that class, from A. H. Simons, went to Joe Stone of Pomona at $240. The third prize pig came from the Jacobson consignment and was bought by...
Bob Burns and "The Champ," grand champion male at the American Royal in 1938, his co-star is "I'm from Missouri." One of the attractions at Rancho Bazooka.

Louis Sexton of Buttonwillow at $290.

The reserve champion sow came from the fall class. She was exhibited by George Lacks of Valley Center and went with the champion boar to Bob Burns at $140. Fred Hall of Riverside stood in second position. Burns bought his gilt at $160. Rex Livingston showed the third prize gilt, bought by Dr. Standefer at $115. The fourth prize gilt, from Fred Hall, went to Burns at $190. The top winter gilt from Arthur Cook of Santa Ana was added to the Burns collection at $115. The top selling gilt in this class, from Lynnwood, was bought by Burns at $125.

The champion gilt came out of the March class, exhibited by Lynnwood and bought by Burns at $375. Virgil Groves of Farmington had a gilt in second place, taken by Burns at $200. Burns also got the third prize from Simons at $150. T. E. Leavey bought the winning April-May gilt from Dr. Standefer at $105.

Buyers had a very definite advantage in selection by virtue of limitations to animals with AA and A classification, the work done by J. I. Thompson of Cal-Poly at various farms and at the show. In addition there was general confidence in the show placings by Prof. E. H. Hughes of University of California. Secretary Simons of California Berkshire Association indicates a desire to repeat the event next fall, but somewhat earlier and with fewer entries.

Bazooka Berks

Bob Burns has adopted the name Bazooka for his ranch and livestock activities, thus honoring that melodic instrument which has brought him so much fame. And it is no Victory Garden he operates, either. He owns 403 acres of San Fernando land with his home facing Sherman Way, one mile east of Canoga Park. There he grows such feeds as alfalfa, barley and lima beans, from which he retains the screenings for his hogs.

His new hog barn at Bazooka is called the Hotel Berk. Twenty suites or compartments face a 16-ft. promenade. Each is composed of three rooms or divisions. One is the feeding parlor, with concrete floor, automatic drinking cups and a "creep" for the little pigs that they may...
Berkshires

WORTHINGTON RANCH
Bakersfield, Calif.

Duroc Boars and Gilts

Sired by General Duroc, All-American show boar of ’42, and Ideal Parade, for sale. Easy feeding kind.

O. K. Flaugh, Turlock, Calif.

Alta Vista Polands

Spring pigs, both sexes for sale.

Ranch located 2½ miles east of Porterville on Springville Road.

D. SIDNEY LONGACRE, Lindsay, Calif.

Adobe Ranch

Madera, California

Roger Perfection, Chief Sire

The above boar is now assisted by Hi Hope Supreme from a Registry of Merit litter. He is a grandson of Harper’s Hi Hope, sire of Century Hi Roller, and out of Connie Leg, full sister to Fine Feathers, the 1941 All-American junior gilt by Century of Earlham, that sold for $1,325. Keep these facts in mind when in the market for Hampshires.

Chas. Floto, Manager
Arch Bassel, Herdsman

Adobe Hampshires

Roger Perfection, Chief Sire

The above boar is now assisted by Hi Hope Supreme from a Registry of Merit litter. He is a grandson of Harper’s Hi Hope, sire of Century Hi Roller, and out of Connie Leg, full sister to Fine Feathers, the 1941 All-American junior gilt by Century of Earlham, that sold for $1,325. Keep these facts in mind when in the market for Hampshires.

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Chas. Floto, Manager
Arch Bassel, Herdsman

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WORLD’S LARGEST SERUM PRODUCERS

Western Livestock Journal
Pure Golds and Goldenrods...

Being a Record Covering the Influence of This Tribe on the Poland-China Breed in California

Many California Poland herds reflect the work of a common influence in uniformity of type and characteristics, one which is doing much to further breed popularity in the state. This blood, known as the Pure Golds and Goldenrods, father and son, was first proven in the Cornbelt, so let's go back to Iowa and Nebraska and pick up some historic facts about these two epochal sires.

Pure Gold, Iowa grand champion of 1939, was bred by Helgrens Brothers of Monticello, Iowa, and used also by Ahrens Farms of Dyersville and O. J. Hess of Worthington. Paternally he descends from Golden Rule. His dam, Miss Jean, was the second prize aged sow at Des Moines, shown without extra fitting. His impress was indelible. Among his most famous sons are Goldenrod, one of the features of this story, Nebraska grand champion as a junior yearling in 1939; Promino, used at Buck & Doe Run in Pennsylvania; State Fair, the Nebraska grand champion of 1940, and Perfect Weave, the Indiana junior champion of 1941.

Goldenrod, an Ahrens product, was sold in their 1938 sale to Clark Huber of Irvington, Neb., at $225 and in the summer of 1939 was fitted for the Nebraska State Fair where he won the grand award. In all, 11 Goldenrods were in the money in classes and groups. Williams & Posten of Villisca, Iowa, bought him at $1000. At the same fair in 1940 six winning Goldenrods were shown, including first prize junior boar and sow pigs. Incidentally the winning junior boar pig was Golden Glory, mentioned later in this story.

About Goldenrod, Mr. Posten has this to say: "He was a boar that added more to the Poland-China breed than any other sire in 30 years in the matter of finish and quality. Today, two and three generations away, our sows have retained his characteristics." As undisputable as is the influence of Goldenrod, he owes much to his sire, Pure Gold, about which Mr. Hess writes: "Pure Gold sired as many good boars and sows as any boar of his breed and day."

California Influence

Under the direction of Clark Huber, Goldenrod was mated twice with a daughter of The New Star. Out of the first litter came Golden Star, sold in a Huber sale at $620. The second litter produced Golden Glory, junior champion of Nebraska in 1940. By that time sons of Pure Gold and Goldenrod were in wide use throughout the Cornbelt and when Rolla Bishop of Porterville went east looking for a sire for the then Bishop & Glaves herd he was indeed fortunate in getting Golden Glory for only $300. Thus, Golden Glory became the...
Real Glory

Now Chief Sire in

Tudor Hampshire Herd

Bred by Knabe of Nebraska, Son of the $1150 New Glory, the top winning boar on the 1941 cornbelt show circuit. New Glory is a son of the $1,000 Century of Earlham, he by Century Hi Roller, head of the Roller Family. The dam of Real Glory is a daughter of Four Square, 1942 Iowa grand champion boar. Breeding counts, as you’ll observe when you visit the ranch in search of good Hampshires.

TUDOR ORCHARDS, INC., Box 868, Sacramento (4), Calif.

Dudley Durocs

Now located 6 miles north and 2 miles east of Corona, phone 8740-J-2, owned by a partnership of Clarence Dudley and Edward F. Parker. Now for sale: 25 spring boars ready for service, the tops ready for service, the tops.

River Ranch

Route 1, Box 180 Riverside, California

Did you know that Western Livestock Journal readers own:

- 6,315,600 beef cattle
- 1,162,000 dairy cattle
- 207,000 horses
- 680,000 hogs

Many readers are interested in more than one type of livestock.

The Porterville Herd of Poland Chinas

Did you know that Western Livestock Journal readers own:

- 6,315,600 beef cattle
- 1,162,000 dairy cattle
- 207,000 horses
- 680,000 hogs

Many readers are interested in more than one type of livestock.

Please note the following address, which should be carefully copied when mailing to this office:

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL Administration Building Union Stock Yards Los Angeles 11, Calif.

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There's a Reason WHY a Beef Rancher telegraphed: "Cattle sold, swamped with phone calls, stop further advertising, letter follows."

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Box 26  •  Poway, California

first of this tribe to reach the Pacific Coast and to lead the parade of Pure Gold-Goldenrod popularity. The next fall, 1941, he won the grand champion-ship at the state fair, while a son, Jr. Golden Glory, now heading the Vann herd at Williams, won the junior honors. Golden Glory has proved a great sire of type and quality, marking his pigs with his own personality characteristics. His daughters and granddaughters are great mothers. Latest distinction to come to him was the purchase of a Mon­nachie gilt in the August All-Breed sale at Los Angeles, the buyer being Frank Morgan of screen and radio fame, at $400. This gilt was out of a Golden Glory daughter resulting from his first service in California.

The Livingston Ranch at San Miguel introduced much of this blood in California, for Mr. Buckland selected 10 Goldenrod daughters on a buying trip to the Cornbelt and put at the head of the Livingston herd the boar Golden Gift, son of Golden Image by Goldenrod. Mat­ing Golden Gift with Madame Agnes, a Goldenrod daughter, the first litter pro­duced a boar now in use in the Shafter FFA herd, and in the second a pig known as Golden Flash, now owned by Wm. D. Crinklaw of King City, junior and grand champion at the recent Bak­ersfield Fair. Two sons of Goldenrod were brought west in Livingston impor­tations. Box 868, Sacramento (4), Calif.

The new Mill-Farms foundation at South Dos Palos also comes in for men­tion in this same treatment. The five giltswere purchased in the All-Breed sale in Los Angeles in August and the 12 head selected later from the Crinklaw herd carry the influence of the Pure Golds and Goldenrods in every case except one, indicating Manager Buckland's estimate of the tribe.—WALTER MILLER.

"After the War"

Formerly agriculture instructor at Santa Rosa High School, 2nd Lt. E. H. Ahlstrom, 309th C.A.B.B., Bn., Vallejo, Calif., writes as follows: "While on a five-day leave I saw my few Guern­seys that my folks are taking care of for me while I am away. From the three original heifers I now have five milking and two nice heifers by Lee Crane's sire. Not many, but maybe something to start from when this war is over."

Twenty-five per cent of all food con­sumed is eaten in restaurants and other public eating places.
The "Ideal Type" Guernsey Cow
The GOLDEN BREED GOES WESTERN

By JACK ROBINSON

When the Jerseys firmly entrenched in Oregon for almost a century; when Holsteins developed along the Washington coast by dairy manufacturing plants for years, it is a testimonial to the virtues and qualities of the Guernsey breed that they have grown and spread throughout the Pacific Slope country, and today occupy such a strong position in these western states. It is due to the fact that Guernsey milk has qualities that make it ideal for manufacturing dairy products, and that its golden color, with high butterfat content without too great separation.

Although Guernsey blood has been drawn from great eastern herds, nevertheless there are herds in the Pacific Northwest which have furnished and are furnishing outstanding sires of the breed, worthy of a place anywhere in the world. When and if the Island of Guernsey needs repopulating with dairy stock after the Nazis have been driven out, it is not impossible that some of the seed stock will come from the Guernsey Island of America—Whidby Island, in Puget Sound. This island, longest of all islands on the Pacific Coast, is occupied by Guernsey breeders. Although other breeds of cattle have been brought to the Island, the preponderance of Guernsey sires has in the course of a few years changed their complexion to fawn and white.

Whidby Island connects by bridge with Skagit County, the main land. It is not surprising to find in this county some of the great Guernsey herds of the West. The breeders of Skagit County have made more Guernsey class records than any other county in the United States.

Credit for these outstanding performances is scattered over many farms, but mention should be made of Dan Barclay, Chuckanut Guernsey Farm, at the south end of and scenic Chuckanut Drive. Mr. Barclay came from Walla Walla, where he organized the Walla Walla Dairyman's Association, one of the early successful cooperative dairy groups. The state of Washington was an auction center, and thus came in contact with all breeds of cattle. He chose Guernseys, and when he moved to the Sound country he brought with him a foundation of Guernsey stock.

There were good Guernsey herds in Skagit County already, but they were like the violet, blushing unseen. Mr. Barclay organized the key men of the breed for testing in the national association, and before long their records began to make news in the breed papers.

Oliver Gear, owner of old Linetta, one of the greatest foundation cows of the breed in the country, must not be omitted. Linetta was dam of Darigold Prince, a sire whose blood has built some of the best herds of Guernseys in the West.

Merle Miller of Valley Pride Farms near Burlington is another Guernseyman of note, whose herd on two-time milking has averaged 500 lbs. per annum for over five years.

And one must not forget Carl Schroeder, Avalawn Farms; Friedrich Bros., Western Glow Farms, where several new world records have been made, and Emmett Egbert, a Guernsey breeder and senator to the Washington state legislature.

Behind many of the great Guernsey herds of the Pacific Slope stands Langwater Traveler, a great bull imported by Albin Gile of Chicona Farms in Chino, Wash. Mr. Gile has for years been a consistent and successful breeder of great Guernseys, and the breed is widely spread over the West.

There is another group of Washington Guernseysmen in Clark County, Wash., right on the Oregon line, among them Barney Royce, Arthur S. Moulton and others of ability and deserving more extended notice.

And we must not omit a group of good Guernsey breeders east of the mountains in the Yakima country, Ray West, Dr. J. F. Scott, Mrs. Lucy Scudder and others who are contributing to the strength of the breed there.

The Guernseys have edged into Oregon. M. C. Fleming, Wandamere Farms, at Troutdale, is one of the ablest of the Guernsey breeders of the state, while Bond & Son, of Junction City, and L. H. Rumgay of Oregon City are well known as good, sound breeders of Guernsey cattle.

Those who used to make the fair circuit will recall the good entries of Mrs. Minnie Miller, whose herd at Thousand Springs Farm in Idaho always fought for the high honors of the ring.

From these great herds, California breeders have drawn, along with the animals they have shipped from eastern herds.

Little Yellow Book

"If you want to find out anything about Guernsey cattle in California, just study this little yellow book," says a visiting army sergeant on leave. And since California ranks about 11th in the United States in number of Guernsey cattle, that is quite a lot of information.

The "little yellow book" is the California Guernsey Cattle Club's 1943 edition of its directory of members. The first edition was published partly as a guide for the out-of-state visitors who came to see the 1939 National Dairy Show on Treasure Island, and partly to meet the increasing demand for condensed information on Guernsey herds which might have bulls, cows or heifers for sale. The rapid turnover in available cattle made it difficult to publish an accurate list of animals for sale, so, as a convenience for prospective buyers, the officers of the club prepared its first directory of members. Its usefulness proved, the Club has prepared new editions every other year since then.

The 1943 directory contains information on the herds of 87 members in 32 counties. A map shows their approximate location. The information printed under each herd not only gives the mail address, but also the number of purebreds and grades in the herd, the number of cows on Advanced Register test, as well as the Dairy Herd Improvement Association data, including the last year's herd average.

The herds listed in the directory represent over 4500 purebreds and 3200 grades. In the field of DHIA performance, it appears that 32 of the herds made averages of better than 350 lbs. of...
fat last year, 22 making averages over 400 lbs., while 19 of the herds are doing Advanced Register testing in addition. With each herd is given a three-generation pedigree on the line to the herd sires. This results in complete and accurate data on 112 California Guernsey sires, and is probably the most complete cross section of purebred blood lines that has ever been compiled for any breed in any state.

The Story of 112 Bulls

Over half of the bulls have daughters in milk, and many of these are Advanced Register sires according to the records of American Guernsey Cattle Club, or Proven Sires according to records of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The remaining 50 bulls are too young to be proven by the production of their daughters.

California herds are superior enough in type and production to stand on their own performance. However, in the constant search for breed improvement, many of the leading California herds have reached out to other parts of the country for their own herd sires, and 37 of the bulls listed in the directory were bought from other states.

Eight came from Washington, seven each from New York and Massachusetts, three each from Oregon, New Hampshire and North Carolina, two from Illinois, and one each from Arizona, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada. The east and midwest are the source of directory bulls from such herds as Argilla, Charlescote, Chedco, Coronation, Foremost, Gayhead, Hill Girt, Klondike, Langwater, McDonald, Quail Roost, Rockingham, Roughwood, Runnymede, St. James and Ward Acres.

The directory’s herd sires include the following list of bulls that have one or more daughters with Advanced Register records: Cascade Royal Rival, Chilona Sonoma, Coronation Fearless, Coronation King Comet, Eldor of Adohr Farms, Ellwood’s Royal Prince Rodolfo, Escalon Hilda’s Royal, Foremost Commendation, Fresno Clarence’s Defiance, Fresno Dreadnaught, Gayhead’s Monitor, Happyholme Hilda’s Pharaoh, Happyholme Minna’s Prince, Happyholme Rosebud’s Prince, Holliston Royal of Rockingham, King Masher of Adohr Farms, San Carlos Pancho, San Carlos Rey, Santa Clarita Hillston Valmont, Sir John of Clover Top, Surrogate’s Lubus of Adohr, Surrogate’s Supreme of Adohr, Troutmere Eugene, Troutmere Melvin, Troutmere May Rose Cherub, Troutmere Starr, Valor’s Maxim, Ward Acres Bet.

In addition to the imposing list of sires in service that have been proven through their daughters in the Advanced Register, there are many bulls whose daughters are making their records in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. With the passing years, more bulls now too young to have milking daughters will enter the list of sires that have contributed good blood to California through the proven performance of their daughters.

Famous families of the Guernsey breed have been freely drawn upon to furnish the names in this list. Langwater Farm of Massachusetts, cradle of much of the old May Rose family, has contributed generously to California’s pedigrees. In this directory there are 31 sons or grandsons of such bulls as Langwater Afriesender, Eastern King, Grandee, Guardsman, Holliston, Dread-
McDonald Farms Fashion

Chief herd sire at Elm Lane; son of My Haven King whose first twelve daughters average 583.2 lbs. fat, he by Langwater King of the Meads. Dam: Virginia King of Hosford, 611-lb. granddaughter of Langwater Valor. His development has been up to all expectations. His calves are exceedingly promising.

Now for sale: A son of “Fashion”, known as Elm Lane Fashion’s Melvin, out of Fresno Primrose, daughter of Troutmore Melvin now on test.

ELM LANE FARM
H. W. FOTH, Herdsman
East Olive Ave., Fresno, Calif.

HOLMWOOD
Guernseys

Produce large quantities of rich golden milk and are popularly bred. Our Foundation sire, Foremost Laurentic Lad, was a line-bred Dolly’s Foremost, tracing five times to Langwater Foremost. His daughters have produced up to 674.7 lbs. fat in 305 days; a few have crowded the 600 mark and many have produced 400 to 500 lbs. fat, all on twice-a-day machine milking and carrying calves. Few Guernsey sires can equal this production.

Our present senior sire, Chedco Honeyboy, is rich in Coronation and Levity blood, through his sire, while his dam, Chedco Honeysuckle, has a Class GG record of 616.8 lbs. and will soon finish close to 800 lbs. mature.

Western Glow Developer, our junior sire, is paternally rich in Foremost blood. His dam, Darigold Queen, a daughter of Darigold Prince, has a Class AA record of 633 lbs. fat.

If you really want to increase production—with good type—why not reserve a calf now sired either by “Honeyboy” or “Developer”?

Holmwood Guernsey Farm
W. A. Holmberg, Rt. 1, Turlock, Calif.

naught, King of the Meads, Merrymaker, Peter, Peter Pan, Philosopher, Sierra, Steadfast, Surrogate, Traveler, Valiant, and Valor.

Chicona Farm, owned by Albion Gile, at Chinook, Wash., has sent the blood of Langwater Traveler through his son, Chicona Lover Bold, the progenitor of many of the old Troutmore bulls, and his grandson, Chicona Sanoma. His influence has been strongly felt also through several descendants of Chicona Belmont, famous sire and grand sire of world record cows.

Langwater Holliston’s influence is felt not only through Chicona bulls. Half a dozen directory sires descend through one of his greatest sons, Holliston Royal of Rockingham.

The Levyt family, now so highly regarded in the east, is represented in California through the line-bred Levity bull Shuttlewick Dreadnaught, who has five sons and 15 grandsons listed in the directory, mostly through the Troutmore descent. More recently, two grandsons of Dreadnaught’s sire, Shuttlewick Champion, have come to be a part of this family. “Steadfast” blood comes also through two sons of Langwater Surrogate.

The Green Meadow or Coronation breeding is represented by descendants of Green Meadow Coronation King and Green Meadow Coronation Prince. This group has made its appearance within the last half dozen years and includes seven of the sires in the directory.

Leading California cradle of the Foremost blood has been the Rancho Nicassio herd, with four consecutive bulls of this family from the J. C. Penney herds, of which two are listed in the directory, besides several of their descendants. A good two dozen of the directory bulls trace to Foremost foundations, and in recent years several have come through McDonald Farms, Klondike Farms, and by way of the state of Washington, through Western Glow Farms, operated by Friedrichs Bros. of Bow, Wash. Also of early importation were three sons or grandsons of the Dolly’s Foremost line.

One of the most dominant and popular families in California has come down from Escalon and Happyholme through Highland Royal Prince (108 Advanced Register daughters). The directory lists five of his sons and grandsons, and is matched only in volume of influence by the Levity-Dreadnaught group. Highland Royal Prince and Holliston Royal of Rockingham are in the five leading sires of the breed in California, and were producers of the Guernsey breed, and running neck and neck. Only three other bulls in the history of the breed have more Advanced Register daughters than “Old Prince.”

The blood of Itchen King has become strongly entrenched in San Joaquin Valley through a son and five grandsons of his son Bonnie Brad Herule. The Cherry family, from the middle west has been introduced through Shorewood Courageous and May Rose Cherub. The Firecrest herd of Dr. A. Manual Smith, near Bellingham, near the Bagelag herd of California, and the Florham herd of New Jersey, are all represented in the directory, as are other families in smaller degrees.

The Golden State is in fact a gold mine of the best of the Golden Guernsey blood lines. The directory is an effort to picture the layout, and copies can be secured by writing the California Guernsey Cattle Club at 401 California Fruit Bldg., Sacramento 14, Calif.

Chuck... Settles Down to Dairying

After 17 years of living out of a suitcase and getting on his shoes from everyone else’s cows, Chuck Smith has settled down, donned overalls and finds it keeps him mighty busy keeping the pastures green in the summer and feeding and milking his own bossies.

Chuck is no stranger to most of the dairymen in the West, and is especially well known and liked by Guernsey breeders. For the past six years he has been western fieldman for the American Guernsey Cattle Club. For 11 years before that, he was state extension dairyman in Colorado.

Now, he’s just Farmer Smith of Cloverhill Dairy, on the edge of Medford, Oregon.

Chuck is in partnership with Barney Royce, well known Guernsey breeder of Vancouver, Wash., in his proprietorship of Cloverhill Dairy. The Golden Guernsey herd there consists of more than 100 head, with around 45 of them milking. The dairy was previously a part of the Wing Orchards at Medford and when the Smith-Royce partnership took over they got a few rows of Bartlett and D’Anjou pear trees thrown in.

It’s a modern plant in every respect, with a large feeding barn and a four-cow walk-through milking parlor. A loafing shed under the barn adds to the comfort of the herd in the winter. Chuck has been busy the past summer fixing up ramps and hay barns so the cows will have firm footing in traveling between loafing shed and hay feeding
Milk is precious food

To save every precious drop more care should be used in preparing cows for milking and in filtering milk correctly. Dairy sanitarians urge filtering immediately after milking.

Rancho Santa Ynez Buys
Jorgensen Guernsey Herd

"A wartime enterprise with a post-war plan."—That’s the way George B. McKenna, co-owner of Rancho Santa Ynez at Santa Ynez, Calif., characterizes the ranch’s rapidly expanding Guernsey herd.

With his partner James Woodford and the ranch superintendent, B. H. Hill, Mr. McKenna recently bought the entire 50-cow herd of Virgil W. Jorgensen’s Laurel Brook Farm near Sonoma, in the famed Valley of the Moon. The purchase about doubles the herd, augmenting the earlier purchase of half the old Rancho Nicasio herd from R. F. Weber of Petaluma.

"We expect to maintain around 200 head of registered Guernseys in order to make the most efficient use of our available feed and labor," Mr. McKenna declares. "We have given our dairy unit the goal of producing 400 tons of milk, or 20 tons of butterfat, a year, and if this isn’t enough of a war effort, then we’ll raise our sights again.”

With the Jorgensen herd, Rancho Santa Ynez secured the proven sire, Coronation Fearless, whose daughters have outdone their dams to the tune of 1331 lbs. milk and 39 lbs. butterfat. Females include 25 daughters of Coronation Fearless, with 13 of milking age; 24 daughters of Chicona Sonoma, with 16 milking; and 13 daughters of Sonoma Magician, with only three milking. Included is Sonoma Hopona, the California state champion in EEE with a 10-month record on two-time milking as a junior three-year-old of 11,245.3 lbs. milk and 581 lbs. fat.

The herd will be continued under both DHIA and Advanced Registry testing at their new home.

P & M Guernsey Sale

A state sale by the California Guernsey Cattle Club has been in contemplation as a regular part of its promotion program, but so many cattle have changed hands at private treaty during the past months that entries were not available in numbers to warrant an auction and hold the standard to the high plane previously established.

However, interest may very well center in the P & M Rancho Dispersion at Fresno, Calif., on Nov. 15, the herd built by Paul Paul and Ed. Mellerian. The public has been much impressed with the kind of cattle these men purchased at California auctions for their foundation, and this is the kind they now offer.
Western State Guernsey Champions

CALIFORNIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Production (lbs.)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Adolph Supreme Calico, Adolph Milk Farms</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Jesse of Edgewood, W. H. Dupee, Riverside</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>Adolph's Alice Farm, Adolph Milk Farms</td>
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<td>Barneget Ites 24, Barry C. Rea</td>
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<td>K</td>
<td>Sonoma Hopoana, V. W. Jorgensen, Sonoma</td>
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WASHINGTON

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<td>Hope's Reddy of Chionna, Friedrich Bros, Bow</td>
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<td>Western Glo's Jean's Glory, Western Glo Farms, Inc.</td>
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OREGON

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</table>

NOTE: The American Guernsey Cattle Club here presents the highest butterfat producers in these three states, in the single, double and triple-letter divisions of the Advanced Register. In each of these divisions there are seven classes representing the age at which the production records were made.

Classes G, H, or GG, record begun under 2½ years.
Classes F, FF, or FFF, record begun at 2½ to 3 years.
Classes E, EE, or EEE, record begun at 3 to 3½ years.
Classes D, DD, or DDD, record begun at 3½ to 4½ years.
Classes C, CC, or CCC, record begun at 4½ to 5 years.
Classes B, BB, or BBB, record begun at 5 years or older.

In all triple-letter classes, the record was for 365 days on not more than twice daily milking. A cow must have carried a living calf for 175 of the 365 days. In all double letter classes, the record was for 365 days, either twelve or three time milking. The cow must have carried a calf for 200 days of the 365 days. In all single letter classes, the record was for 365 days, either twice or three times milking. This is a culling requirement, and these classes include all cows that were started on test in the double or triple letter classes, and failed to get in calf to qualify with the requirements.
In Bolivia...

In a letter from a firm breeding Holstein cattle in Bolivia, the following information is provided readers of Western Livestock Journal:

Says L. Patino Bustamante, Hacienda Calaceo, La Paz: “Unfortunately the dairy industry in our country is but in its inception. Our government and the Sociedad Rural Boliviana are considering encouraging this industry by holding a big exhibition in La Paz. All cattle breeders will be in a position to acquire cattle and agricultural and dairy implements at reasonable prices at this exhibition.

“The requirements of the dairy industry during the post war period will increase, since at that time we will enjoy better conditions for development. We will then require purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and general dairy implements, and it would be wise for American cattle breeders and manufacturers of implements to get in touch with the Sociedad Rural Boliviana, which is in a position to supply all kinds of information.

“Purebred cattle can well be bred in the valleys, where there is abundant pasture, especially alfalfa. All cattle breeders would be interested in receiving information of dairy cattle of all kinds.

“For many years our firm has been engaged in the breeding of Holstein-Friesians; we have offspring of famous American cattle like Carnation Sensation, Sir Inka May, and King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje. We should also be interested in acquiring cattle from California, where we know there are good breeding places.”

 Soldier Getting Post-War Guernsey Herd Started Now

Private Reynold R. Anderson, of La Habra, Calif., is going to have a purebred Guernsey herd to come home to when the war is over.

He recently purchased from Adohr Milk Farms, Tarzana, Calif., two daughters of Surrogate’s Supreme of Adohr, paternal sisters to Adohr Supreme Calico, who has three straight records of 704 lbs., 920 lbs. and 957.6 lbs. fat as a two-, three-, and four-year-old. She is now making a creditable test as a five-year-old.

Adohr Kitty Lea, dam of one of the heifers bought by Private Anderson, has a record of 724.2 lbs. butterfat in Class BB. The maternal dam has 575.1 lbs. fat in Class A, twice daily milking.

There is opportunity now for the rancher to reduce his debt to a size easily carried, provide for depreciation and soil depletion to a time when fertilizers will be available, establish financial reserves against reverses, and plan future improvements to secure a better standard of living. One means of accomplishing these four things is found in systematic purchase of war bonds.

The Guernsey breeders of California registered 600 pure breeds in 1933. This year it will be over 1900. Any breed that trebles in number within one decade is going to town. A good breed to hitch a ride with.

There are reasons. Most new breeders have had previous experience with grade cows of several breeds. They make their living in milk production. Experience is their teacher.

Of the 36 buyers at the 1942 California State Sale, 24 bought their first pure breeds. They want some more.

Solution for the low-test-and-total-solids problem: add some Guernseys to the herd. 80,000 official records average 4.99%. And it’s colorful milk.

Solution for the high-feed-cost problem: add some Guernseys to the herd. More pounds of fat from less feed consumed.

Solution for the source-of-supply problem: ask for a Directory of Members of the California Guernsey Cattle Club. 87 herds from which to choose type and production.

HAPPYHOLME GUERNSEYS

Where Proven Bloodlines, Plus Transmitting Ability, are Resulting in Greatly Increased Production

Here Are the Proven Sires Used in Our Breeding Program:

HIGHLAND ROYAL PRINCE
5 AR sons, 108 AR daughters, 219 records average 9,615.8 lbs. milk, 506.4 lbs. fat.

ESCALON HILDA’S ROYAL
10 AR daughters, 12 records average 10,792.9 lbs. milk, 536.9 lbs. fat.

DOUGLASTON LORD HAPPYHOLME
19 AR daughters, 24 records average 10,935.1 lbs. milk, 552.1 lbs. fat.

HAPPYHOLME PEARLEY’S ROYAL
Proven in DHIA—9 dam and daughter comparisons show an average increase of 2,226 lbs. milk, 100 lbs. fat, the average production of these daughters being 10,070 lbs. milk and 509 lbs. fat, 305-day records, two-time milking. (Still in service.)

Pedigrees of young herd sire prospects will be mailed gladly upon request.

Happyholme Farms - Lodi, California
Geo. W. Emde, Owner . . . Albert DeBoy, Herdsman
splendid indication that California will remain one of the nation’s best markets for dairy products, and especially fluid milk, after the war was set recently by a statement by no less an authority than the War Production Board.

In a survey of post-war prospects made public from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of WPB, California was rated third with Indiana and Illinois as the states headed for industrial leadership after the war. The increasing concentration of major industries in California due to the need for war-over production along the Pacific Coast has paved the way to a post-war era of industrial security and further development, the survey revealed.

Where there are factory wheels turning, transportation provided, and regular payrolls, there is milk and milk products is assured well for the dairy industry. Some of the facts given in the WPB release are as follows:

The value of industrial facility projects placed in California through April of the current year totaled $748,653,000. This includes only those facilities financed with public funds in the period since June 1, 1940.

California ranked eighth in the national list of states according to the value of U. S.-financed industrial facilities, headed by Ohio, with $1,158,129,-000 and followed by Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Texas and Indiana, in that order.

California’s leadership in war production was further stressed by the War Production Board’s national chart of war supply and facilities contracts, cumulative through March, which showed this state in top-ranking national position with combined war supply contracts and facilities projects totaling $12,032,-370,000, placed since June 1, 1940.

California was exceeded only by New York and Michigan in major war supply contracts (over $50,000 in value) with $10,273,652,000 in production over the period from June, 1940, to March 31, this year.

California led the 48 states in aircraft production with $6,724,680,000 in war supply contracts, and also topped the nation in shipbuilding with $2,908,000 of contracts through March. These war production totals above do not include the state’s war contracts under $50,000 nor its war supply contracts in foodstuffs.

It was pointed out by WPB that California has attained its war production volumes, approximating 242 per cent of its per capita share of contracts, despite the fact that it has had only 95 per cent of its per capita share of government-financed industrial facilities expansion since the beginning of the emergency war program (June 1, 1940).

This indicates that California has not required anywhere near as large a quash share of government-financed plant expansion to accomplish its war production program as have other states.
The Entire Davis Family Voted for JAMESWAY

WHEN a new barn and milk house was needed on the Walter B. Davis farm at Shedd, Oregon, it was a matter of family concern—for the Davis dairy is a family business throughout.

Mr. Davis and his three sons, Lyle, John and Harold, comprise milking crew, milk house staff and bottling department of the dairy, besides being farmers, hay hands, threshing crew and general handymen around the big place in these wartime days when no help is available. Daughter Helen drives the milk truck in nearby Albany, now flooded with the wartime population brought by the neighboring Camp Adair. Daughter June has the all-important job of keeping up the farm home and feeding her hard-working family.

The farm is a combination commercial dairy and Guernsey breeding institution. Their 100 cows are registered animals of Langwater and Foremost bloodlines and real producers. They wanted the new building to be an attractive quarters for their purebreds. They also wanted it efficient, labor saving and easy to keep clean.

The answer was found in the JAMESWAY streamlined ironclad building, JAMESWAY equipped. Half of the building contains a 16-stall milking parlor, and the other part is used for the cooler, sterilizing and bottling plant—all planned so milk and bottles move in a continuous production line, never retracing their steps from cow to delivery truck. "We looked around and all of us liked JAMESWAY," says Mr. Davis, "and now that we have the equipment, we're well pleased."

There is JAMESWAY service available through direct factory representatives, backed by plans and varied experience. You, too, may have this service in designing a new building or for a remodeling job, plus assistance in procuring building permits, etc. A JAMESWAY man will help you plan and save you money, so you may invest in more War Bonds.

James Manufacturing Company

James Manufacturing Company

Jamesway

Debt. WL 1043 · Oakland, Calif.

October 15, 1943
Evaporated Milk...
Past...Present...Future

Here is a brief story about a dairy product which has grown to great proportions in recent years, but which had its inception nearly 150 years ago. During the Napoleonic wars in Europe, the need for a method of preserving food from spoilage stimulated scientists, and in France an unusual man, pictured here, discovered the idea of evaporation and sealing in air-tight containers. He used a teakettle for his vacuum pan, and, so far as milk was concerned, it didn't taste very good, but it was preserved.

The term, "evaporated milk," has the virtue of accuracy, for that is exactly what it is, and its virtues have advanced its use, until in 1940, its production in the United States had reached 2,326,456,000 lbs. The figures for 1942 show that 6.8% of the total milk supply of the nation went into tins, surpassed only by fluid milk, butter and cheese.

The product has developed because of a need. It received its first impetus during the Civil War, when it was urgently necessary to feed soldiers on the field with milk that was absolutely pure and clean. The second advance was when the mining camps were opened in the West and there was no fresh milk available. Third came with the Spanish-American war, and at that time the government bought all the evaporated milk it could find.

The history of evaporated milk is dotted with the names of men who looked boldly into the future and pictured in their minds the possibilities of development in this new industry—Stuart, Meyenberg—many others. New plants started up in dairy sections, and methods began to improve.

Before the entrance of the United States into World War I, a government standard for evaporated milk was established, and the evaporated milk companies began to work with dairymen to educate them in producing more milk in better ways. By 1914, 10 million cases of the milk were manufactured.

But the first World War really opened the gates to production, for armies needed it, and tremendous amounts were shipped to England, France and Belgium. Later, much was shipped to Germany and Austria.

With the second World War, greater and more devastating than any previous conflict, the use of evaporated milk has expanded still more.

Manufacturing Methods

The big evaporated milk companies today are so amply financed that they have their own forces of chemists and laboratory men. As befits a healthy and growing industry, they constantly seek new and better ways of preparing their products. The plants are large and widely distributed; they are equipped with modern machinery, and they have developed new types of evaporation in vacuum, seeking to maintain absolute sanitation and to reduce the "canned taste" which has persisted faintly and more faintly.

The milk is received from trucks loaded with milk cans or from tank trucks, and is sampled at once for sweetness and quality, and it must meet standards of composition. It is weighed and pumped into a holding tank where it is kept at a low temperature. The milk is then run into forewarmers, then into the vacuum pans where it is subjected to sufficient heat to reduce 2000 lbs. of milk to about 879 lbs.

It is homogenized to break up the particles, so that even after being canned for a long time, no separation will take place. Housewives are told that it is advisable to turn the cans every month or so to prevent any possible separation.

The canning machine is automatic and squirts just the required amount into each can. As soon as the cans are filled, the vent holes are sealed with solder.

After the cans are sealed, they are sterilized in a tank where the temperature is raised by steam to 240 degrees F, and maintained there for about 15 minutes. It is claimed that this sterilization process not only destroys any possible bacteria, but also makes the milk protein more digestible.

When the cans are cooled, they are machine-labeled and are ready for packing in cases. There are two sizes for grocers, the baby size, weighing 6 ounces, and the tall size, holding 14 ½ ounces by weight. A larger size for restaurants contains eight pounds.

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration issued its latest standard for evaporated milk March 1, 1941, and this states that evaporated milk shall contain 7.9% butterfat, and not less than 25.9% of total milk solids.

R. R. Brubaker, western manager of the evaporated milk division of Carnation Company, was kind enough to submit to a series of questions about the past, present and future of this branch of the industry and here is the substance of the interview:

Q. What are the particular advantages of evaporated milk?
A. It is sterile; it is easily obtainable, it is convenient, and it is economical. It has all the solids of whole milk and has retained all or nearly all of the vitamin content of the fresh milk.

Q. How about the taste?
A. Great progress has been made along this line in recent years, but, frankly, many people like the slight caramel flavor and prefer it to fresh milk. We believe that babies brought up on evaporated milk develop a taste for it and will prefer it as they grow older. We have many instances of the truth of this,
and we are pleased that such a taste does develop for a food that is absolutely pure and nutritious.

Q: What consumer field do you aim at chiefly?
A: Under existing circumstances, infants and small children. If we had only one case of evaporated milk left in stock, we should see that it went to the babies. We had a long battle with prejudice to begin with. Many people thought of anything canned as inferior. Now the physicians are convinced of its purity and prescribe it, and mothers have become absolutely assured that they can depend upon evaporated milk.

When the government prepared to cut down our can supply and some shortages developed for certain brands, literally thousands of mothers wrote to Washington, or wired, or sent word to their congressmen and demanded their particular brand. This is a lesson on the value of brand advertising, for they wanted the particular brand they had been giving their babies, and it made no difference which brand they had been using, they wanted that and nothing else.

Q: What will be the effect of powdered whole milk on the evaporated milk business?
A: We do not know. So far, there have been difficulties in preventing spoilage in whole milk powder. We as well as others, are experimenting to find out. It is possible, but at present we believe whole milk powder will have its place, but will not interfere with the growth of the evaporated milk business.

Q: After the war, do you expect a decrease in demand?
A: On the contrary, we expect a greater development than ever. We feel that we have had but scratched the surface so far. Before the war, we were beginning to introduce evaporated milk into other countries, and the business was growing rapidly. In the Philippines it was becoming very popular. Its cheapness and its cleanliness is particularly adapted to hot countries.

Q: How long will it keep?
A: Under normal conditions, for years — I do not know how many. If it is exposed to tropical suns, the cans will swell and it will spoil. If it is frozen it deteriorates, but if handled properly it has been known to keep perfectly for 25 years.

H. E. O. Heineman, director of research for the Evaporated Milk Association, Chicago, writes that production of evaporated milk in 1941 was 74,434,000 cases, and in 1942, 80,600,000 cases. The expectation for 1943 is for from 72,000,000 to 75,000,000 cases. Domestic shipments for 1941 were 50,425,000 cases; for 1942, 49,863,000 cases, with the outlook for 1943 about the same as the previous year. Combined government shipments to the Department of Agriculture and the armed forces for 1941, were 18,061,000 cases; for 1942, 35,500,000 cases, and probably under that latter figure for 1943. Stocks of evaporated milk on hand as of Sept. 1, were at a high level.

Surveys indicate that evaporated milk is used in half the homes of the United States. It is the fourth largest selling item in the super markets.

In 1941, 49 companies were producing evaporated milk at 163 plants in 31 states.

In common with its big sister, butter, evaporated milk is a stabilizer for the great milk industry. In 1940, five and one-half million lbs. of milk were evaporated, and for this milk the dairymen received approximately $75,000,000. Situated in sections where there is a great volume of milk produced, this industry drains off the normal surplus, preserving it in a form that can be stored. The competition furnished by creameries, cheese factories and other manufacturers keeps the price from going too low.

The evaporated milk makers emphasize that evaporation is no cure for stale or dirty milk. You cannot make a good product out of a bad one.

With such a foundation and background, the exponents of evaporated milk have a right to feel enthusiastic over its future, when they will be carrying it to all quarters of the hungry earth.

Fresh milk in Uruguay is sold by driving cows from door to door along the streets and milking them into jars brought out by customers.

**My 10-Year Old Daughter OPERATES IT WITH EASE...**

"We find the Hinman a much better milker," writes Mr. Urias Innerst, Jr., of Dallastowne, Pa. "It milks faster and cleaner. We have had noudder trouble the past 3 years. My 10-year old daughter operates it with ease."

Mr. Innerst is one of the hundreds of busy farmers who have found that the Hinman Low-Vacuum Milker enables the youngsters to do a fine job of milking, releasing adults for heavier work.

**IT'S THE LOW VACUUM THAT DOES IT.** Cows like the gentle, soothing action of the Hinman Low-Vacuum and milk out fast and clean. Experimental Stations have proved that the faster the cow is milked the more thoroughly the udder is drained. That's why the Hinman helps to increase milk and butterfat production.

Many Grand Champion cows, whose owners can't afford to take chances, are Hinman milked regularly. Any way you figure it, your best bet is a Hinman.

**DON'T BE IMPATIENT...** if you are unable to get a Hinman as quickly as you would like. Remember, a Hinman is worth waiting for.

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc., Oneida, N.Y.
Charles Klint & Company, Dist.
2618 Tulare St., Fresno, Calif.
Milk is a Side Line of the Beef Industry

PACIFIC COAST dairymen are inclined to look with pity on dairying operations in eastern centers where 10 cows constitute a good-sized herd. We brag a little about how big we are, with commercial herds of 2500 cows, and one or two even larger. If it's size we want we should consider Argentina, where one landowner conducts a commercial dairy enterprise on 67,000 acres of land, with about 6500 dairy cows.

While they have size to match us, their methods are not much like ours. In a recent letter from Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Attache of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, a great deal of interesting information and the accompanying photographs were received.

Mr. Nyhus says that "back in 1920 there was a belief on the part of dairy cattle breeders in the United States that Argentina would be a promising market for purebred dairy cattle, and the Department of Agriculture sent a Mr. Bullock from the University of Wisconsin to Argentina to investigate market possibilities. A few purebred Holstein bulls have been imported from the United States, but the number has been relatively unimportant."

There are many black and white cattle, called Hollando-Argentinas, near Buenos Aires and Rosario, but the bulk of milk production is from Shorthorn cows. On most dairy farms, milk and beef production seem to be inseparably combined, with dairying a minor enterprise. Shorthorn calves run with their dams during the entire lactation period. The calves from strictly dairy breeds have an extremely low value.

There are dairies of Aberdeen-Angus as well as Red Poll cattle. The owner of an Angus herd with a tract of 17,000 acres in the alfalfa zone is milking 2000 cows on 10 dairy farms.

Statistics on dairy animals there show that Shorthorns predominate with the Holstein type a poor second, Herefords, Polled Angus, Normandy, Red Polled, Flamenco and some other breeds are represented in lesser numbers.

Practically no grain is fed, all milk being made off grass. In the outlying districts, the cows are milked once a day outdoors, the year around. The outfit for a dairy farm is two hitching posts in the center of a corral, some milk cans, a milk cart and a windmill.

While many nationalities are engaged in dairying, the Spanish Basques are regarded as the best dairymen, by nature and training.

Dairying is carried on chiefly by men who own the cattle and rent, for cash, pasture land, or by those who operate under a share-rent system. The former method produces the most milk. Rent varies with quality and location. In a district close to Buenos Aires the average rental is about $2 per acre. In the large alfalfa districts west of that city where much butter and cheese is produced, rent is $1.75 per acre average. Long leases are the rule.

On a tract of 75,000 acres near Buenos Aires, owned by one of the large milk distributing companies, 20,000 acres are given over to dairying, with 37 separate units and about 8000 cows, in this case Holsteins. The average daily production is 80,000 lbs. milk. This milk is delivered to a pasteurizing plant on the tract and then shipped in tank cars to a bottling plant in the city. Some of the milking is done in sheds and with milking machines. Most of these farms have silos.

Large families are regarded as of value on dairy farms, and advertisements of those seeking employment on dairy farms often read: "familia tambera," or "dairy family."

Buenos Aires is the chief market milk area. The city's daily requirement is about 900,000 quarts. One-third of this is distributed by eight large plants with modern equipment. Two-thirds of the city's milk is distributed by some 3000 independents who retail from five-gallon cans. Now being displaced, is the old method of driving two or three cows, calves at side, through the streets and drawing the milk direct for the consumers.

Butter making is concentrated largely in the hands of a few large com-
Rocky Hill Farms Consignment
to the
WESTERN HOLSTEIN SALE
Sponsored by the California Holstein-Friesian Association
Tulare, California, November 13

ROCKY HILL MONTVIC MAUD 2031969
born Jan. 19, 1939. At 2 years, 305 days, 13,064.8 milk, 442.2 fat.

SIRE:
Montvic Bonheur Abbekerk — 749573. Seven nearest dams average: Fat 876.19 Milk 21,399.8

DAM:
Roh SY HILL LADY WAYNE — 1799839. Died before record made. Dams record 4 yrs. 827.4 Fat 23464.6 Milk.

Montvic Pathfinder — 105420 CHB
21 Tested daughters 1 with 1153 fat Sire of 1940 All-American 3 yr. old Heifer.
Montvic Rag Apple Colantha Abbekerk — 224416 CHB Fat — 9 yr. 1263.0 Milk — 4.32 — 29,208.0 World’s Record 3X milking.

ROCKY HILL IMPERIAL MONT LADY
2408910, born March 10, 1943.

SIRE:
Carnation Imperial Heilo Ormsby — 814324. This is one of his oldest daughters and typical of their type and markings.

DAM:
Roh SY Hill Abborder Wayne — 2001133. 2 yr. — 305 day 13,175.7 milk 426.4 fat.

Carnation Governor Imperial — 698462. Sire of several All-Americans and 1 daughter with Worlds Fat Record for age and class. 365 days — 21/2 yrs. 872.0 Fat 21042.0 Milk. Carnation Inka May Bracelet 1883796. Now on Official test.

Montvic Bonheur Abbekerk — 749573.

ROCKY HILL MONT STENZEL INA 22906750, bred Oct. 17, bred to Carnation Heilo Ormsby by June 30, 1943.

SIRE:
Montvic Pathfinder — 105420 CHB Montvic Rag Apple Colantha Abbekerk — 224416 CHB Stenzel Sir Ormsby Pride 521125.

DAM:
Toteco Nancy Pride — 1495387. 305 day record 15,438.2 Milk 524.0 Fat

Carnation Governor Imperial — 698462. Sire of several All-Americans and 1 daughter with Worlds Fat Record for age and class. 365 days — 21/2 yrs. 872.0 Fat 21042.0 Milk.

Will calve to Carnation Imperial Heilo Ormsby 814324, November 21, 1943.

Stenzel Sir Ormsby Pride 521125. Paternal sisters records up to 880.8 fat. 22934.5 milk at 27 mo. Toteco Maud Lass — 1218799. Her Sire has paternal sisters with records up to 791.1 fat.

Carnation Governor Imperial — 698462. Sire of several All-Americans and 1 daughter with Worlds Fat Record for age and class. 365 days — 21/2 yrs. 872.0 Fat 21042.0 Milk.

Carnation Inka May Bracelet 1883796. Now on Official test.

Montvic Bonheur Abbekerk — 749573.

Carnation Governor Imperial — 698462. Sire of several All-Americans and 1 daughter with Worlds Fat Record for age and class. 365 days — 21/2 yrs. 872.0 Fat 21042.0 Milk.

Carnation Inka May Bracelet 1883796. Now on Official test.

Montvic Bonheur Abbekerk — 749573.
Carnation...
Consigns Three Great Foundation Heifers to the
Western Holstein Sale
Tulare, Calif.
Nov. 13

Here are the heifers — sired by three of the greatest bulls ever used at Carnation Milk Farms:

CARNATION HOMESTEAD PROSPECT LEDA
Ear Tag 4967. Calved July 11, 1941. Sired by Governor of Carnation 629472, whose daughters are now proving him the greatest bull ever used at Carnation, nine of the first 12 tested in Class A having made over 1000 lbs. fat and two over 1200 lbs. fat. Dam of this heifer is Carnation Perfection Leda 2068716, by Carnation Ormsby Perfection 671573 and out of Carnation Prospect Leda Segis, with 1032 lbs. fat and 31,025 lbs. milk. She was sired by Carnation Segis Prospect, son of Segis Pietertje Prospect, former world champion. Due to freshen Dec. 8 to Carnation Ringleader.

CARNATION HEILO HAZELWOOD WAYNE
No. 2209366. Ear Tag 5000. Calved Oct. 12, 1941. Sired by Carnation Governor Imperial, son of Governor of Carnation who has three times been All-American and the only bull in recent years to beat his sire in the show ring for grand champion honors. Dam is Carnation Hazelwood Inka Ormsby, a daughter of Carnation Peerless and out of Carnation Princess Ormsby that has a record of 1068 lbs. fat from 29,253 lbs. milk. Due to freshen March 13 to Carnation King Madcap.

CARNATION HAZELWOOD LAURA
No. 2209360, Ear Tag 4994. Calved Sept. 21, 1941. Sired by Carnation Peerless 629480, four of whose daughters have records of well over 1000 lbs. fat. Dam is Carnation Homestead Laura May, an excellent daughter of Governor of Carnation and in turn out of a daughter of Sir Inka May, who is out of a 992-lb. fat daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Due to freshen Dec. 8 to Carnation Ringleader.

It is seldom possible to buy a daughter of any of the bulls that sired these three, at any price. Carnation is, however, consigning some good heifers to the Washington State Sale, Mt. Vernon, Wash., Nov. 22nd.

For further details regarding this breeding, send for the October issue of Carnation Milk Farm News. Address:

CARNATION MILK FARMS
1060 Stuart Bldg. Seattle, Wash.

The equipment of an Argentine dairy farm. From left to right are the milk cans, the milk cart and the hitching posts, with milking stool suspended, in the center of a corral where the milking is done once a day.

Companies. These buy cream from independents and also maintain their own skimming stations, shipping by truck or rail. Both domestic and export butter is unsalted. Per capita domestic butter consumption is about four pounds per annum.

Much cheese is made, the favorite being Parmesan or hard Italian cheese. Domestic cheese is usually soft, with high moisture, low fat and little taste. "Queso y dulce," or cheese and quince jelly, occupies the same place in the diet as crackers and cheese in England, or cheese and apple pie in the United States.

One of the chief dairy products is casein, made for export. Usually it is dried on racks in the sun.

Mr. Nyhus says that milk can be produced in Argentina as a side line of the beef cattle industry at prices equivalent to about 15c per lb. butterfat. Any expansion in the industry will depend upon markets for export products.
519.7 Lbs. Fat . . . 16,334 Lbs. Milk

DHIA for Year Ending September 1943

The Average of Herd Averages for the last Five Years is 502.4 lbs., 2-X.

In spite of labor and feed conditions this latest herd average represents a considerable increase over previous years. These figures include every cow and heifer of milking age in the herd, dry periods included, the actual number being 32.

Moreover, this accomplishment results from the Taylaker Breeding Program, based on cow families of long-life, high production and the use of Proven Meritorious sires.

We are sorry not to be able to consign to the Western States Sale at Tulare on November 13. Under our new operating plans we are increasing rather than reducing the size of our herd. We wish our co-breeders a highly successful sale.

J. W. Taylor, Visalia, California

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Quartette of Tops from Pellissier

in the Western States Sale
November 13 at Turlock, California


**Pansco Silver Design,** bull, July 3, 1942. Sire: Sir Monarch Designer, see above. Dam: Pansco Silver Crusade, 635 lbs. fat, 365 days, at 2 years, she a full sister to Gold Crusade, mentioned above.

F. F. PELLISSIER & SONS · Whittier, California

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Pansco Lady Posch Pietertje, Aug. 21, 1939, now on test and in 270 days has 445 lbs. fat. Sire: Pansco Blue Posch, index 615 lbs. fat on daughters in 14 pairs. Dam: Pansco Lady Champion, Junior champion Pomona and grand champion Los Angeles. Bred to Pansco Hazel Design, son of Sir Monarch Designer and a 996-lb. fat dam now making a 1,000-lb. record, date April 4, 1943.
Black & White Events

By WALTER MILLER

A CONVERGING of Holstein activities approaches on the West Coast—three public sale events that will distribute typical Black & White cattle from the leading herds of the area. One is the Stanislaus County sale at Turlock, Calif., on November 6; the second is the Western States sale at Tulare, Calif., on November 13; the third is the Washington State sale at Mount Vernon on November 22. In every case these events are sponsored by organizations which arouse the cooperation of members in carrying out events of high promotional value to the breed, which means the welfare of the buyer as well as the interest of the seller.

Stanislaus County Event

The Stanislaus County sale will be held on the Kanowa Farm of Decker Brothers near Turlock, Calif. This organization has for years relied upon the county auction as their chief activity, spreading its influence over all the registered herds within the county, providing an outlet for selected animals and encouraging new breeders to join in a high plane of purebred production. Normally these auctions present a variety of ages, but the coming event offers something new—a sale limited to young animals—especially attractive to purchasers who prefer to start their herds on heifers, develop them and calve them out according to their own ideas, and affording a most attractive opportunity to the 4-H Club and Future Farmers members to start their project herds on the quality and breeding that will grow into future herds of unquestioned value. Milton Kidd is the president, L. D. Thompson the sale manager, both of Modesto.

Western States Sale

The California Holstein-Friesian Association is sponsoring the Western States sale at Tulare, Calif., the first event on the county fair grounds since its occupancy as a Jap concentration camp. While the bulk of the entries will come from California breeders, definite strength is provided by consignments from Washington, Idaho and Utah. The area from which the animals are being drawn presented problems in sale management which called for the selection of a man of experience who could devote full occupancy to his responsibility. The organization prevailed upon the Dairy Department of the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan to release Wendell Fuhriman for this special assignment. His varied dairy experiences including his work as herdsmen and showman have fitted him well for this task. In addition he has evident talents as a photographer and thus has been able to render the movement an extra service.

With Mr. Fuhriman in the saddle, President Hugh Good and Secretary A. J. Quist have been relieved of much work and responsibility. Mr. Fuhriman has seen and studied every entry submitted. He has traveled with committee members and in many cases has been instrumental in the selection of cattle that would more properly represent the breeder and lend a better balance to the offering as a whole. Now that all entries have been approved, he is most enthusiastic about the values which this sale will distribute, believing it to excel previous combination efforts on the West Coast, and this does not except the Cow Palace Classic. He has expressed exceeding satisfaction at the high plane of many of California’s herds, feeling that the excellence of their cattle has not been adequately appreciated by the breeders throughout the nation.

From the cattle available he has drawn many features, which are properly covered in the Association publicity and the announcements of breeders elsewhere in this issue of the Western Livestock Journal. The one matter which must be brought to the attention of every sale attendant is that the original plan of holding a two-day event has been changed to occupy one day only—November 13, in view of the difficulties which dairymen face in leaving their farms and herds for any considerable time.

Washington Events

The Washington sale will be held in the Dairy Pavilion at Mount Vernon on Nov. 22. This sets it in the most progressive and highly productive district in the Evergreen State. It will be preceded on Nov. 20 by the Skagit County Black & White Show. Top registered herds in the state have been combed

UTAH - IDAHO CONSIGNMENTS to the Western States Sale, Nov. 13 at Tulare, Calif.

Willowdale Farms, Ovid, Idaho, an outstanding four-year-old that can go in any show herd; dam with 422 lbs. fat, 4.1% test.

Paul Condie, Preston, Idaho, two-year-old due November 22, out of Idaho’s highest herd test herd, three years over 300 lbs. fat. A Colony line-bred heifer.

Harmon Day, Draper, Utah, three-year-old heifer, due November 27. Traces to Carnation Ormsby Parthenia and Carnation Ormsby Nellie, world records for milk and butter.

Ralph Robson, Ogden, Utah, two-year-old heifer from a daughter of Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad and sired by Weber Burke Perfecto, seven times grand champion son of Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad.

Mervin Thompson, Ogden, Utah, 18 months heifer, outstanding in type and sired by Weber Burke Perfecto, whose daughters are just starting in production and giving great promise.

Merrill Warrick, Pleasant Grove, Utah, yearling heifer sired by Carnation Country Gentleman and from a daughter of Carnation Governor Pontiac, one of the highest proven bulls in Utah.

Utah Industrial School, Ogden, one of those good line-bred yearling Burke daughters, carrying the typical Burke type and dairy temperament.

Ross Gordon, Smithfield, Utah, three five-year-old cows, two fresh by sale day, one due December 1, all sired by Carnation Cardinal, whose first twelve daughters as two-year-olds have records from 475 to 660 lbs. fat. Also, a prize winning bull calf from a Cardinal daughter and sired by a son of Carnation Director.

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, heifer calf, first at Utah State Fair, 1943, from a 500-lb. fat dam, 4% test, sired by an inbred KPLO.
for representative consignments, which means that animals carrying the blood of some of the nation's greatest producers will be listed. Offerings will approximate 70 head, mostly bred heifers and young bulls. Jim Huiburt of La Conner is chairman of the sale committee of the Washington organization. Charles Adams, who will occupy the auction box at the California sales, will cry the Washington sale.

Householder's Schedule

Glen M. Householder, Holstein Director of Extension, has arranged a trip through the Western states to harmonize with the breed activity revolving around the public auctions. He will be accompanied by Western Fieldman C. N. Vickers. The first stop will be at Boise for the Idaho meeting on Oct. 25, followed by the Utah meeting at Salt Lake City on Oct. 28. The days from Oct. 31 to Nov. 2 will be spent with Arizona breeders, after which these men will speed to Turlock, Calif., for the Stanislaus County sale on Nov. 6, making calls along the way. In the interim preceding the Western States Sale at Tulare, Calif., Nov. 13, visits will be made to herds in Nevada and California. By Nov. 17 these men will arrive at Portland for the Oregon meeting. Black & White events at Mount Vernon from Nov. 19-22.

In view of the force which this man Householder packs in his understanding of all phases of dairying and his ability simply to impart this knowledge to others, this visit will mean much to the breeders of the area, particularly to the newer element among Holstein breeders.

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Milk Production During The Year 1942

From statistics prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture, milk production in the United States during 1942, amounted to 119,240,000,000 lbs. Fifteen states produced 85,394,000,000 lbs. of the total, while all the rest produced 33,846,000,000 lbs.

Following are the amounts produced in the first 15 states, in pounds:

- Wisconsin: 14,239,000,000
- Minnesota: 9,090,000,000
- New York: 8,285,000,000
- Iowa: 6,941,000,000
- Illinois: 5,522,000,000
- Michigan: 5,296,000,000
- California: 5,188,000,000
- Ohio: 5,022,000,000
- Pennsylvania: 5,022,000,000
- Texas: 4,435,000,000
- Missouri: 3,816,000,000
- Indiana: 3,539,000,000
- Kansas: 3,020,000,000
- Nebraska: 2,908,000,000
- Oklahoma: 2,683,000,000

**#•**

Waugh Holsteins Make Another 600-lb. Record

The 12-cow “little wonder” herd of Mount Vernon Holsteins, owned by R. E. Waugh and son, Burton, near Burlington, Wash., did it again in '43. Just completed their 1943 testing year under D.H.I.A. supervision shows an average of 16,398 lbs. milk testing 3.7% butterfat, or 601.7 lbs. fat per cow. This is just a pound of fat under last year and gives the herd a three-year average of just under 600 lbs. They are milked three times daily.

October 15, 1943

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**Two Good Holsteins**

To the Western States Sale at Tulare, California, November 13 we are sending:

1. Our top show cow from one of our best producing families; four years old; made 518 lbs. fat on 2-X at three years in 305 days; a daughter of Carnation Governor General Superb; dam a daughter of our foundation sire, Sir Inka May 14th. Fresh by sale day.

2. A May heifer calf of great promise, sired by Weary River Governor Valdessa, he a son of Carnation Governor General Superb and a 750-lb. dam on 2-X, 10 months, and out of a grand-daughter of The Governor. Daughters of Carnation Governor General Superb have averaged 524 lbs. fat, 305 days, 2-X, all first and second lactations.

**Weary River Ranch**

C. L. Good & Son • Santee • California

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**Starksford Holsteins**

Young bulls by Toylaker Ormsby Gettie De Kol Lad for Sale from heavy milking cows.

Ray Starks, Box 1803, Fresno, Calif.

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

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**FEEDS AND FEEDING**

**TWENTIETH EDITION**

**BY F. B. MORRISON**

Prof. of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition
Cornell University

FEEDS AND FEEDING presents in simple language both the science and the practice of feeding and caring for farm animals. Full information is given about the composition, the uses, and the value of all feeding stuffs that are important for livestock in this country. Emphasis is placed on the vital discoveries in animal nutrition that have been made during recent years. There is a chapter of more than 50 pages on "Proteins—Minerals—Vitamins," and these important subjects are also discussed in the chapters dealing with each class of livestock. The Twentieth edition of FEEDS AND FEEDING contains 1,050 pages of text, with 200 plate insert illustrations in addition. The book weighs almost five pounds when packed for shipment.

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

**Price $5.00 Postpaid**

**WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL**

Union Stock Yards Los Angeles, Calif.
Three Line-bred KPLOs

From Los Robles in the Western States
Holstein Sale at Tulare, Calif., Nov. 13th

THREE HEIFERS, all by Los Robles Ormsby DeKol, grandson of King Pieterje Lyons Ormsby whose maternal sister made 621.5 lbs. fat in 10 months at 3 years.

1) Born December 21, 1941, out of Los Robles Lyons Gerben, 599.1 lbs. fat at 4 years, grand champion FFA heifer at the 1939 State Fair when shown by our son George, now in the Navy. Bred August 28 to Lyons Ormsby Prince, the great sire owned jointly with B. H. Dibble.

2) Born December 2, 1941, out of Los Robles Lyons Bossie Prilly, 590.4 lbs. fat in 325 days at 6 years. Bred July 4 to Lyons Ormsby Prince.

3) Born March 16, 1943, out of Los Robles Gerben, 476.4 lbs. fat in 309 days at 3 years. Four generations now milking at Los Robles, mature average near 600 lbs. Everything desirable tied up in this heifer, and this expression takes nothing from the pair of bred heifers listed.

Frank Hopkins, Modesto, California
DUNLOGGIN HOLSTEINS

Come to California

Closely pressing the Mount Victoria sale of Holsteins last June, when an average of $1925.73 was obtained on 64 head, Dunloggin dispersion sale at Ellicott City, Md., held Sept. 15-16, brought an average of $1835.88 for 209 head of black-and-white purebreds, highest of record for so large a number in any dispersion sale. In 1920, the National sale at St. Paul, Minn., averaged $3075 on 237 head, but this was of picked animals from many great herds.

Montvic Lochinvar, herd sire, topped the sale, when Butterfly Farm, Mexico, N. Y., paid $13,000 for the half interest owned by Dunloggin. The owner of the other half interest in this bull bid up to $10,000 for the Dunloggin share, and did not care to sell.

Nor were the females slighted. Dunloggin Mistress Queen went to M. D. Buth & Sons, Comstock Park, Mich., for $10,100, and Curtiss Candy Co. took Dunloggin Proud Mistress for an even $10,000.

Twenty-one states claimed Holsteins from the sale, California and Colorado bidding in 14 head for the West. Willow Springs Ranch, Mount Morrison, Colo., purchased Dunloggin Golden Cross, a young bull, for $5600.

Thirteen Dunloggin animals came to California, J. A. Sutten, Visalia, buying 11 head, the other two going to Arch Medlin, Visalia. Dunloggin Fond Belle, a cow, was bid in by the Suttens for $6500; Dunloggin Fond Bessie, at $3700; Dunloggin Sexton, male, at $3200; Dunloggin Fond Pabst, at $3100, along with the others, totaling $26,050 for the Suttens and Medlins. Only two of their purchases were made for as little as $1000.

Jim Reed of the Dunloggin organization will take the California shipment through and will visit the Pacific Coast country for the first time. He is quite proud of the fact that 18 cows in the test barn under his personal supervision sold for $87,200.

Now is the time to build bulwarks against poor crop years, depressions and other crises. Investment in war bonds will prove a saving act in the years to come.

MARATHON BESS BURKE
JOHANNA OF ADOHR

intimately identified with our consignment to the Western States Sale Tulare, California November 13

A Son . . . Adohr Johanna Gerben, January 1, 1943. Dam: Adohr Bess Gerben, 700.3 lbs. fat, four years, 3-X; first prize four-year-old at Santa Barbara in 1940.

A Daughter . . . Adohr Johanna Fayne Gem, August 14, 1940. Dam: Adohr Fayne Gem, 611.8 lbs. fat, 3-X, third high on the Honor List for 1936. This heifer's first lactation, herd test, machine milked; 448 lbs. fat. Bred March 3 to Adohr Champion Member, whose dam made 762 lbs. fat.


Remember . . . MBB Johanna of Adohr, son of Marathon Bess Burke, now has twelve daughters with immature AR records from 709.5 to 787.7 lbs. fat, and more on test.

Tarzana ADOHR MILK FARMS California

October 15, 1943
Western States Holstein Sale

Where the Breeders of the West Offer Their Best

This sale was conceived with the intent of presenting the most valuable lot of Holsteins that has yet gone through a West Coast Consignment. Through cooperation of breeders and their willingness to contribute from among their very best cattle, this plan is being carried out.

The purpose of the sale is to speedily present the breed by bringing the best cattle before the buyers and the most appreciative buyers before the cattle.

Under present travel restrictions it will be much to the interest of breeders to view and compare the select from many through the West assembled at one place.

The California Holstein Association is sponsoring this sale with the idea of making it an annual event by continuing to present the kind of breeders that will create confidence, build good will, and perform with satisfaction in their new homes.

Good Ones Too Numerous to Mention in Detail; But Here Are a Few

Mendocino State Hospital: In addition to one of the sale features, "Juliette", we have Mendocino Olga, Dec. 5, 1939. At 2 yrs., 5 mos., 545 days, 743.6 lbs. fat, 18,049.6 lbs. milk. Her dam made 796 lbs. fat at 4 yrs. The sire is the same as "Juliette"—King Trust Supreme Orlisby, 37 ABO daughters, two above 1,000 lbs. fat. This cow will be sold by sale date. Another prospective 1,000 lbs. fat producer. Also selling, bull calf born June 30, 1943, from a 902 lb. dam at six years. His two nearest dams average 1,078.8 lbs. fat, 4% test. And a two-year-old heifer, due Jan. 11, from a dam with a three-year-old record, 365 days, 687.1 lbs. fat, 20.249.4 lbs. milk, AR.

Carnation Mill Farms: Three bred heifers, daughters of Carnation Peerless, Governor of Carnation and Carnation Governor Imperial.

Diamond S Ranch: Two heifers, Nov. 11, 1942. A sweet pair that should never be parted. Both were born Jan. 13, 1943. R. L. Davis: Ardie Ormsby Pretty Girl, June, 11, 1942. "Buck" named this one right. She is surely a pretty girl.

Mrs. G. M. Clark & Sons: Two cows due sale week, both with over 500 lbs. fat. One of these is King Rosie Vera, two real producers, ready to start to work.

Sleepy Hollow: Eight great ones with production galore and type a plenty. Max tells you about them elsewhere in this issue.

Hofstein Farms: Two real heifers, both from dams with over 600 lbs. fat.

Industrial School at Ogden, Utah: A good line-bred Burke senior yearling heifer.

F. S. Ravear & Sons: A cow and a heifer calf, the cow to freshen by sale day. Both of intense Sequoia breeding.

Mrs. Annie Donders: Two yearling heifers, very typy. The kind that will do a Club Boy a lot of good.

Good & Sons: Top four-year-old show cow, 318 lbs. fat at three years. A heifer calf by Wears River Governor Valdessa.

Walker C. Young: Heifer calf from a dam with over 700 lbs. of fat.


A. J. Quist: Five-year-old cow with over 400 lbs. fat, due to freshen sale week.

Paul Condie, Preston, Idaho: Two-year-old due sale week. One of the producing kind that Paul is famous for.

Wallace Brown, Ovid, Idaho: This breeder is putting one of those good Wil­lowdale show cows.

A Grand Offering!

I have visited every herd where these consignments originate and have selected with the cooperation of the breeder the animals which I felt best represented his breeding program. I feel they will go into the hands of the new owners and perform all that will be expected of them. Were some of these animals being shown this year, there’s no doubt that a good many of them would be up for All-American selection. Their performance of production speaks for itself.

The sale will start promptly at 10 A.M. Come early. The cattle will be stalled on the sale grounds for your inspection the day before the sale. Chas. Adams auctioneer. Bids may be mailed or wired to C. N. Wickham, 7207 E. Mason St., Portland (113), Oregon. These bids will be handled the same as if the bidder was at the ringside. Request catalog.

Wendell Fuhriman, Sales Manager

THE CALIFORNIA HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Hugh Good, President
A. J. Quist, Secretary

Sale Headquarters . . . Hotel Tulare . . . Tulare, California

Western Livestock Journal

October 15, 1943

Page 138
Points in Selecting a

HERD SIRE

By PROF. W. M. REAGAN

University of California, Davis

The important considerations in the selection of a prospective dairy herd sire may be stated in simple and definite terms. In appearance the young bull should be a good representative of the breed to which he belongs. Both his sire and the sire of his dam must have demonstrated their ability to sire daughters with uniformly high production and good type. It is better if, in these respects, each daughter shows a definite improvement over her dam. The dam of the young bull not only should be of good type and have a good milk record, but should also be a member of a good cow family; that is, her immediate female relatives must exhibit good type and production.

These considerations are genetically sound. Successful breeders for more than a century have utilized one or all of them in selecting young bulls to head their herds. If this is a "sure fire" formula for success in developing a high producing herd of dairy cows, and I firmly believe that it is, why do about half of the dairy sires in the United States lower the production in the herds in which they are used?

The fault lies not with the formula, which is sound, simple, and definite, but rather with the many difficulties attending its use. Complete, reliable information in a readily usable form covering a period of several years is not quite available.

It is not enough to know that the young bull's sire is proven; the conditions under which the proving was made are of utmost importance. How many daughters were involved in the proving? Were all of his daughters included, or were only a few of the best ones used? How many times a day were they milked? Under what conditions of feed and management were the records made?

Does it not seem that sound merchandising calls for the presentation of such pertinent information? I examined the advertisements of sale bulls in the recent issues of three of our prominent dairy breed magazines. Less than 10 per cent mentioned transmitting ability of the immediate ancestors. While most of them referred to the dam's record, little information was given as to the conditions under which the record was made. A great deal of information not pertinent to the selection of a herd sire was included.

All too often a letter of inquiry directed to the individual breeder either remains unanswered or does not contain the desired information, usually because the breeder does not have a system of records from which the information can be secured.

But, you ask, what is the good of such a "sure fire" formula unless it can be applied? "Far away pastures always look greener." Many California dairymen and breeders too have felt that to get a bull sure to improve production,
it was necessary to send to some highly advertised breeder in New York, Tennessee, or even Canada. As would be expected, many of these high priced mail order sires have been bitter disappointments.

A few months ago, I stated before a group of dairymen that I felt sure young bulls answering the requirements stipulated in the beginning of this article could be found right here in California at a price not to exceed $500.00 and probably at not over $300.00 apiece. However, I warned it might take considerable searching to find such a bull. Sometime later with two of the dairymen, the local Farm Advisor, and "yours truly" started out bright and early one morning to see what could be found. We traveled about 300 miles, visiting a number of herds. Returning late that evening we had found two young bulls, from different herds, answering every specification outlined above. Each was backed on both sides of his pedigree by sires which had demonstrated their ability to transmit high production to their daughters. The dams of both calves had good production records, were of good type, and belonged to good cow families.

Not only was our decision based on a long series of cow testing association records, but we had the advantage of seeing the herds and many of the near relatives of both bulls. The highest price paid was $250.00.

The intelligent selection of young herd sires capable of improving the production of the herds in which they are used will be greatly simplified when the breeders of purebred cattle are in a position to furnish prospective purchasers with complete, pertinent information. A lot of trouble and effort! Well, maybe, but if a high producing herd is worth having, it's worth working for.

### Permanent Pasture Handles Two Dairy Cows Per Acre

Handling two head of dairy cattle per acre with very little supplemental feed needed to keep up the cattle and produce a maximum volume of milk is certainly a real job for any pasture to perform. Yet this is the record claimed for a permanent pasture planting put in last fall at E. C. Schlutsmeyer's Green Valley Ranch near Newbury Park, Calif.

Here's what Mr. Schlutsmeyer says about it:

"The ground was leveled and checked last fall to permit irrigation with the least amount of labor and also so the water could be evenly distributed over the field, which slopes gradually to the north.

"After the ground was prepared, we sowed a seed mixture which was recommended to assist in preventing bloat. The exact formula cannot be supplied as it was destroyed after the seeding was finished, however it contained rye grass, Bermuda, alfalfa, dallas grass, alfalfa, clover and some other grasses.

"We irrigate the pasture regularly and more frequently during the summer months at which time the cattle are transferred into another field for a day or two to permit a firm footing.

"The pasture is used entirely for milk cows and they have been doing nicely on it with practically nothing but the dairy feed at milking time. Aside from the excellent results as feed, there is also a considerable saving in labor."

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**Buy them Young; Treat them Right; Watch them Grow into Money!**

Top Heifer Calf and Top Bred Heifer in the last County Sale, both purchased by Mrs. Annie Donders of Fresno. The Top Cow was bought by J. W. Taylor of Visalia.

**THE CONSIGNORS:**

| DECKER BROTHERS, Turlock               | 4 Heifers |
| ROBERT EDWARDS, Modesto               | 2 Heifers |
| ARTHUR A. EGGERS, Modesto             | 1 Bull    |
| EL SOLYO RANCH, Vernalis              | 2 Heifers |
| MATHEW FISCALINI, Modesto             | 1 Heifer  |
| O. K. FLAUGH, Turlock                 | 3 Heifers |
| M. L. FORBERG, Turlock                | 2 Heifers |
| F. J. FERNANDEZ, Turlock              | 1 Heifer  |
| FREEMAN & SON, Modesto                | 2 Heifers |
| EARL HAYER, Modesto                   | 3 Heifers |
| LEO HEDEGARD, Modesto                 | 2 Heifers |
| RAY HULL, Modesto                     | 2 Heifers |
| ARNOLD KAISER, Modesto                | 1 Heifer  |

| KIDD BROTHERS, Modesto                | 3 Heifers |
| WALLACE LINDSKOOG, Turlock            | 1 Heifer  |
| W. M. LINHARES, Turlock               | 1 Heifer  |
| N. M. PARSONS, Oakdale                | 1 Heifer  |
| ARTHUR L. PEARSON, Modesto            | 1 Heifer  |
| J. A. PELANDA, Modesto                | 1 Heifer  |
| E. PETERPOSTEN, Modesto               | 1 Heifer  |
| JOHN PIANEZZI, Delhi                   | 2 Heifers |
| A. C. POLLARD, Turlock                | 1 Heifer  |
| GEORGE SAWYER, Waterford              | 2 Heifers |
| H. J. SIMPSON, Hickman                | 1 Heifer  |
| A. C. VAN DEN AKKER, Escalon          | 1 Heifer  |
| G. G. WENGER, Modesto                 | 2 Heifers |

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**Stanislaus County Holstein Breeder's Association**

Milton L. Kidd, President  
Modesto, California  
L. D. Thompson, Secretary-Manager  

October 15, 1943
LESSON LEARNED IN BRITAIN

Ensilage in Britain has had several ups and downs during the past 50 or 60 years. There was a notable revival of interest about the time of World War I, when the American tower silo was introduced, but it was short-lived, and comparatively few farmers were making silage when the present war broke out.

Today Britain's farmers are making greatly increased quantities and tens of thousands of them have had to learn the technique of producing it. For concentrates are no longer forthcoming from abroad. Ships are needed for other purposes. More kale, more mangolds and more silage have been the order. Every farm must make itself practically self-supporting for its livestock.

Most U. S. farmers know all about making maize silage, but the maize grown in Britain is a negligible quantity. The summers are not hot or dry enough. So farmers have turned to that great mainstay of Britain's agriculture—grass. Grass reaches its highest nutritive value before it matures and comes into flower. Cut 8 to 10 inches high, it has not reached the fibrous, woody stage and is rich in protein.

Silage properly made from such grass is a concentrate that will replace cake; from 20 to 25 lbs. of it will replace 3½ lbs. of a balanced dairy cake or similar mixture. It is golden yellow in color with a greenish tinge; its smell is faintly acid and all the plant parts are clearly recognizable and retain their original form.

**Portable Silos**

On farms of small or moderate size the most common method of making such silage is in portable silos with the use of molasses to control fermentation. The portable silo saves labor and other transport costs by taking the silo to the crop instead of the crop to the silo. There are several types, some with wooden sides that can be bolted together, some of pre-case concrete, built up ring by ring, some simply of wire-netting with sisal Kraft paper inside. Home-made silos are also being improvised by farmers out of corrugated iron, wire netting or hurdles, supported by posts and lined with waterproof paper. Farm buildings are also being adapted to hold silage.

There are other methods too. A properly made pit makes an excellent silo, but it should be lined with cement or brick—unless dug in chalk—and it must be dug where no inflow of water will occur. Silage can also be made in clamps, built up from a shallow trench 18-24 inches deep and 14 feet wide. Such a clamp, 14 feet wide, 20 feet long and 5 feet high, would hold 40 tons of green crop, equal to 30 tons of silage.

Lastly, silage can be made in stacks, but this needs much experience and un-
Introducing...

Ravenglen Senator Supreme

A Bull that Combines Two of the Breed’s Most Prominent Families — The Bessies and The Julias — Has Been Brought to California as One Highly Suited in Every Way for Service in the Freeman and Kidd Herds of Modesto.

**His Sire**—King Bessie Senator—is the only Holstein bull to be six times All-American at all ages. His first seven tested daughters average 636 lbs. fat, 3-X, at an average age of 2 years, 4 months and 8 days. One of them, Senator Bessie Peggy, holds the Illinois State Records of 763.3 lbs. fat and 22181.9 lbs. milk, 3-X, two years. Another daughter, Senator Bessie Shalimar, produced 741.9 lbs. fat at same age.

**His Dam**—Miss Triune Supreme Julia—has a record of 959.3 lbs. fat from 25206.2 lbs. milk, 3-X, at 5 years, 3.8% test. She was a member of the winning get-of-sire group at the California State Fair in 1938. She is sired by King Triune Supreme Rose, 24 AR daughters including Miss Triune Julia Duchess 2d, 1017.3 lbs. fat. Her dam is a 754-lb. daughter of Triune Alexina Ormsby, the only sire of the breed with four 1,000-lb. fat daughters on 3-X. Classified Very Good.

**The Story**—E. H. Ravenscroft of Ravenglen Farms, Antioch, Ill., the home of King Bessie Senator, attended the Cow Palace Classic in San Francisco in 1941 in search of cows worthy to be the dams of “Senator” sons and there bought the Freeman entry, Miss Triune Supreme Julia, at the top of $2050. She was mated with “Senator” and the result of the union is now in California. When one considers the influence for type, production and udders that has been so definitely established through both his sire and dam, plus the fact that the dam carries a concentration of the Triune-Supreme Rose blood of The Julias so dominant in both our herds, we believe it obvious to students of Holstein breeding that this selection of a sire has been well made.

E. E. Freeman & Son • Kidd Brothers
Modesto • Stanislaus County • California

Your Attention is Called to the Stanislaus County Heifer Sale at Turlock, November 6, where the consignments of young foundation animals from these two herds will be fully up to the standard set in previous auctions. For the catalog write Luther D. Thompson, Secretary, Modesto, California.
ALICE PONTIAC WINNIE, Nov. 14, 1938; 549 lbs. fat, 2-X, 365 days. Sire: King Bessie Winnie whose dam has a lifetime production of 210,804 lbs. milk, 7,525.3 lbs. fat, 4208 days, 2-X. Dam: Alice Pontiac Johanna Segis, 841.7 lbs. fat at 6 years. Bred Feb. 2.

ARLIE JOHANNA JOYCE, Aug. 22, 1937; 596.8 lbs. fat, 305 days; maternal sister with 776 lbs. fat at 3 years. Sire: Ormsby Johanna King Prilly, high daughter 916.9 lbs. fat, maternal brother to King Bessie Winnie. Dam: Arlie Winnie Joyce, 471.6 lbs. fat, 302 days; next dam with two records above 800 lbs. Bred Feb. 12, 1943.

SERVICE SIRE: King Bessie Vera, increased fat 17 lbs. over dams that average 602 lbs. Distinguished in Publication 522 of the Bureau of Dairying as being the only sire of any breed whose daughters in the latest proving average over 600 lbs. fat.

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

Gerald Heil Presents
Two Choice Daughters of Sequoia Heil Quality
in the Western States Sale at Tulare, Nov. 13.

SEQUOIA HEIL QUALITY is a son of King Segis Quality De Kol, and the 669-lb. Maida Quality. One sale daughter has been bred to Heilranch Best Quality, son of our No. 1 cow with three 305-day records above 700 fat. The other is a March heifer out of a 623-lb. daughter of Pax Burks Ormsby whose seven daughters have nine records averaging 684 fat. Remember, our herd average is 534 lbs. fat.

HEILRANCH • El Nido • California

DIAMOND S HOLSTEINS
for Your Approval
THREE in the Stanislaus County Sale
Turlock, Calif., Nov. 6

BULL, born Dec. 17, 1942. Sire: Diamond S Sir Ormsby Cornucopia, grandson of KPOP 39th and out of Kingwild Cornucopia, seven records averaging 555 lbs. fat, 3.9% test. Dam, a 498.5 lbs. daughter of Stenzel Sir Abbeekirk Ormsby. TWO HEIFERS by California Ormsby Wesley, son of Bear Valley Ormsby Esther that increased fat 43 lbs. in University herd at Davis. One born Jan. 3, 1943, is out of the 539-lb. Carwood Canary Pontiac. The other born Dec. 10, 1942, is out of Winnie Triune Alexina Bess, finishing with nearly 500 lbs.

THREE in the Western States Sale
Tulare, Calif., Nov. 13


GEORGE H. SAWYER, Waterford, California

less the stack is of large diameter results in appreciable wastage.

The molasses is sprinkled on every 4 to 6 inch layer filled into the silo. It is used in solution at the rate of 40 lbs. of molasses (1½ imperial gallons) for each ton of ensiled grass, and is applied either with a pump or a watering can. The drier the crop, the more water should be used.

Time to Cut

The best length to cut the grass is at about 8 inches. Dull days are best. Cutting is done by ordinary mower, the grass being put together with a side-delivery rake. Three- or four-pronged forks—or mechanical pick-ups on the larger farms—are used to load it into the trucks or trailers that take it to the silo. Treading must be thorough and even, but wet or damp grass picks up so treading should be lighter than with dry material. After each day's filling, the crop must be left to settle until it begins to heat up.

First quality silage can be made without interference with the routine work of the farm and without extra labor. Cutting an acre a day (which can be done between milkings) and allowing ample time for warming up, it will take only 10 to 14 days to fill a 30-ton silo. A farmer with 20 acres of reasonably good grassland should find no difficulty in filling one silo from half this area in spring and another in fall. Thus he will have 60 tons of first-quality silage, or far more with good manuring. This can replace ten tons of dairy cake.

Six tons of high quality silage have the same feeding value as one ton of properly balanced "milk production" concentrated foods. An acre properly manured should produce at least the quality can be fed to all classes of stock, but will only replace some of the cake. A two-gallon cow that would normally receive 20 lbs. of hay and 7 lbs. of dairy cake could receive 60 lbs. of this silage, which would leave only 5 lbs. of hay and 1½ lbs. of cake to be fed. If 80 lbs. could be spared, such a cow would require no hay or cake, but for yields above two gallons cake could be fed. For store and fattening stock, 40 lbs. of second quality silage would replace all the cake normally fed.

Silage made from grass is rich in minerals and has high vitamin value. In its best form, it is good for young growing stock, and they should be given it from the earliest age. It is also particularly useful in bridging the change towards the end of the winter from indoor feeding to grass.

More and more silage is also being made from mixtures of cereals and legumes and from sugar beet tops.

"Have you heard about the two Japanese state men who jumped out of a hotel window because they found an American vessel under the bed?"
ANOWA - HOLSTEINS
Go Both Ways

Stanislaus County Sale at Turlock
November 6th
With 4 Head

The County Sale Entries are all heifers, each of which should go for foundation purposes. Three are by "Royal Combination" and one by "Sir Segis," sons of the 758-lb. Dairy Queen Kanowa Segis Ormsby Duchess. Ormsby Maid Royaless, Jan. 8, 1943, is out of one of the highest "Sir Segis" daughters, next dam among the high daughters of Man-O-War 59th with 692 lbs. fat, Class C. Vida Royaless, April 16, 1943, by "Combination" is out of a 654-lb. dam, 4.1% test, a real show cow with an excellent udder. Pietertje Royal Segis, April 16, 1943, by "Sir Segis." Dam: sired by a son of Kanowa Lanore Duchess, 21, 158, a world record for milk, lifetime total 188,000 lbs. Next dam, 629 lbs. Class C. Pauline Segis Royaless, Dec. 10, 1942, sired by "Combination." Dam a daughter of "Sir Segis," second dam ¼ sister to the world record three-year-old with 765 lbs. fat. These heifers have been selected in accordance with the purpose of the County Sale—all young, all promising.

KANOWA GIGIOTA MAN-O-WAR
Sold in the last Stanislaus County Sale to J. W. Taylor, Visalia, at $875

In addition to such general features as world record ancestry, high test and long life, the individual feature of these consignments will be Kanowa Gigiota Royal Duchess, daughter of above cow, born July 12, 1940, and bred for second lactation March 18 to "Combination," son of the Dairy Queen. Her sire Kanowa Royal Duke is by a son of the world record cow. Lanore Duchess. Remember that her dam, above, made 589 lbs. fat at two years, 15th in the world, Class C, and later became the high daughter of Man-O-War 59th at three years with 802 lbs. fat. She sells in the Tulare sale.

Heifer Calf, Kanowa Doris De Kol Supreme. Her dam stood 10th in the world, 305 day division, and has a life production of 4105 lbs. fat from 117,664 lbs. milk. Next dam made 718.9 lbs. fat.

Bull Calf, Kanowa Royal Highness, sired by Kanowa Royal Duke, see above. Dam, Segis Black Beauty Man-O-War, 611 lbs. fat, 11th in the world when made.

Both Sell at Tulare

Note: The County Sale will be held at Kanowa Farm. You'll be welcome here.

DECKER BROTHERS • TURLOCK, CALIF.

October 15, 1943
Eight Head Representative

The herd as it stands today is essentially a blend of the blood of Sleepy Hollow Montvic Chieftrain (left), our former sire, with our cow family founded on the 1002-lb. fat Miss Colantha Korndyke Mead 2d (right). Miss Colantha Korndyke Mead 2d is the dam of three sires used in the herd — Sleepy Hollow Concola by Panisco Consort Zoo, proven; Sleepy Hollow Racola by Sleepy Hollow Montvic Chieftrain, proven, and Sleepy Hollow Supreme by King Triune Supreme Ormsby, proven.

You'll Find the Most Attractive Animals in the Sleepy Hollow Herd from the Sale Point of View.

Two Daughters of Sleepy Hollow Montvic Chieftrain
One Daughter of Sleepy Hollow Racola
One Daughter of Sleepy Hollow Concola
Three Daughters of Sleepy Hollow Supreme
One Daughter of Sleepy Hollow Lyons Walker

From Sleepy Hollow

Tulare, Calif., November 13

of Our Breeding Program

In addition "Miss Colantha" is the dam of Sleepy Hollow Colantha Walker, whose life production, covering six lactations, totals 124,700 lbs. milk, 4.1% test, 5,127.6 lbs. fat, and still producing!

This breeding program has resulted in a six year average on 40 head on two and three time milking which stands at 14,441 lbs. milk, 3.7% test, 590 lbs. fat, holding first and second place in the world for herds over 30 cows, in the 1940 and 1941 HIR average.

Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Co.
Route 3, Box 482
Petaluma, California

(1) Sleepy Hollow Rag Apple Sadie, June 12, 1939. Three years, 305 days, 828.1 lbs. fat, 21374 lbs. milk, three time, HIR. Her six nearest dams average 776 lbs. fat. Sire: Sleepy Hollow Montvic Chieftrain. Dam: Sleepy Hollow Sadie Ormsby, at four years, 305 days, 705.5 lbs. fat, 19278.4 lbs. milk, AR, State Record. Bred April 24, 1943 to Sleepy Hollow Racola. The second dam a daughter of Governor Fobes Superior Ormsby, by 572 lbs. fat index on nine daughters.

(2) Sleepy Hollow Racola Delight, May 9, 1939. Junior two, 304 days, 564.3 lbs. fat, 18084 lbs. milk, AR, 3-X. Junior three, 365 days, 610 lbs. fat, HIR, 3-X. Five nearest dams average 908 lbs. fat. Three nearest dams average 970 lbs. fat, 4% test. Sired by Sleepy Hollow Racola and out of a daughter of Sleepy Hollow Montvic Chieftrain, with 647 lbs. fat at two years, 20158 milk, 365 days, 3-X, AR, bred Jan. 31 to Sleepy Hollow Colantha Lad, whose three nearest dams average 970 lbs. fat with 4% test.

(3) Sleepy Hollow Supreme Delight, June 15, 1940. This cow with the one above make a Produce of Dam. Her record, at two years, 365 days, over 400 lbs. fat HIR. Her five nearest dams average 838 lbs. fat, seven nearest dams average 707 lbs. fat. Sired by Sleepy Hollow Supreme. Bred to Sleepy Hollow Racola. April 9, 1943.

(4) Sleepy Hollow Concola Lenora, Feb. 2, 1941. Fresh by sale date. Dam: Sleepy Hollow Rag Apple Lenora,

(5) Sleepy Hollow Rag Apple Albina, Oct. 11, 1941. Dam: Sleepy Hollow Alice Pontic, that represented the herd at Dairyland on Treasure Island. Her records at 2 years, 305 days, 611.4 lbs. fat, 16,687 lbs. milk, HIR, 3-X; at 3 years, 365 days, 603.3 lbs. fat, 16,358 lbs. milk, HIR, 3-X; at 4 years, 365 days, 673.6 lbs. fat, 17,904 lbs. milk, AR, 3-X; at 7 years, 365 days, 736.7 lbs. milk, 19,420 lbs. milk, AR, 3-X; at 8 years, 365 days, 611.4 lbs. fat, 16,687 lbs. milk, HIR, 3-X. Her Test Daughter with 575 lbs. fat at 2 years, another with 651 at two years and 707 at 3 years. Sire: Sleepy Hollow Montvic Chieftrain. Pasture bred to Sleepy Hollow Lyons Walker from Feb. 24 to May 3.

(6) Sleepy Hollow Supreme Duchess, Feb. 9, 1942. Three nearest dams average 766 lbs. fat; five nearest dams, 859 lbs. fat; seven nearest dams 750 lbs. fat.

2 years, 2 months, 305 days, 477.2 lbs. fat, 13,939 lbs. milk, AR, 3-X; 365 days, 562.7 lbs. fat, 15,762.2 lbs. milk. At 3 years and 3 months, 365 days, 705.9 lbs. fat, 18,997 lbs. milk, 3.7% test, HIR 3-X. Sire: Sleepy Hollow Concola.

2 years, 9 months, 365 days, 707 lbs. milk, HIR, 3-X, 2-X. Sire: Sleepy Hollow Supreme Delight. (see No. 3 in this list).

2 years, 11 months, 365 days, 707 lbs. milk, HIR, 3-X; 3 years, 365 days, 731.8 lbs. fat, 22,261 lbs. milk, HIR, 3-X. Sire: Sleepy Hollow Supreme. Pasture bred Aug. 26 to Oct. 1, to Sleepy Hollow Colantha Lad, whose three nearest dams average 970 lbs. fat. Maternal sister to this heifer, Sleepy Hollow Rogaay Roay Girl, at 2 years and 1 month, 365 days, 537.4 lbs. fat, AR, 3-X; 7 years, 365 days, 725 lbs. milk, HIR, 3-X, not yet reported.

Abortion Control
Can It Be Practical?
By J. P. JACKS, D.V.M.
Supervisor Veterinary Field Research, Cutter Laboratories

A LTHOUGH for some time both beef and dairy cattlemen have recognized the increasing need for adequate control of infectious abortion, the practical difficulty of carrying out any “clean-up” or protective program has made many stockmen shy away from it. This attitude is easy to understand when you take a look at the great amount of herded milk and the consistent blood testing program necessary if either the test and slaughter or the test and segregation plan is followed. Particularly on the range, it is almost impossible to carry on the continuous work involved in the necessary blood testing.

In many instances even though the owner, after constant culling of reactors, finally attains a clean herd, he actually may not have the disease under control. This is because by continuously doing away with reactors, he has finally developed such a highly susceptible herd that, should the animals be exposed to abortion, the disease would sweep through it like wildfire.

Turning his back on these methods, the cattle owner has another plan to draw on—the immunization of each year’s heifer calf crop with abortion vaccine. From working with cattlemen’s problems over the 11 western range states my observation is that breeding herds fall into three classes; those that have had infectious abortion, those that have it, and those that are going to get it. If there is a history of abortion on adjacent ranches the stockman is confronted with a serious problem. It is in herds such as these that properly prepared abortion vaccine has best proved its effectiveness.

Consider These Angles
Every cattleman should consider these two points before adopting any plan for the control of abortion. First, whether or not the abortions are actually due to infection, and second, what effect the presence of positive animals in his registered beef or dairy herd would have if he wished to make interstate sales or movements. The first matter is easily settled. A laboratory blood test of suspicious animals will usually determine whether or not a specific infection is causing the abortions. The second problem is best met by having a veterinarian approved by the state carry out the immunization program. Thus the owner will know exactly what to do to insure entry of his animals into states having regulatory measures against positive reactors. Commercial beef herd owners and dairies producing pasteurized milk are not confronted with these interstate problems, but only with state or municipal regulations.

Individual herds often bring up individual problems of control but one of the most common situations is that where the disease breaks out in an unprotected herd with no previous history of abortion. Calf crop losses are high and usually go even higher before the cows develop any degree of natural tolerance.
for the infection. Under these circumstances, the quickest and most effective way of heading off the infection is to vaccinate the entire herd, mature cows as well as heifers, with B. Abortus vaccine. Those a short time pregnant should be included, too. This procedure is not in line with the common method of calfhood vaccination only, however, it has proved itself in the field and its practice is becoming more general as time goes on. The chief argument against vaccinating adult cows is that many of them fail to return to a negative state, but, since so many negative cows in a herd become positive from natural exposure if left unvaccinated, it seems reasonable to assume that immunization during an outbreak would more rapidly check the infection and reduce the aborting rate.

Under ordinary conditions, heifers in each year's calf crop should be vaccinated between the ages of four and eight months, gradually replacing positive reactors.

With losses from abortion disease conservatively estimated by the U. S. D. A. at $30,000,000 a year, it is easy to understand the importance of control from a national point of view. To cattlemen who have suffered high economic losses from its ravages, these figures take on added meaning. By using a properly prepared vaccine the cattle breeder is able to follow a definite control program with the least handling of animals and the greatest assurance against the outbreak of an infection that could ruin not only the herd, but the owner as well.

The money you put into War Bonds now is your best protection for the future.

And there's another surprisingly simple way to help Uncle Sam. It's called the Herd Check method of feeding and management.

Every dairy cow should have all the feed she will use for profitable milk production. The quantity of feed—both Larro and roughage—will therefore vary, in accordance with her body weight, milk production and other factors; all of which can be easily determined by a Herd Check*. Then, when the proper balance of Larro and roughage are known, it is a simple matter to use your feed efficiently and economically.

If you are a Larro feeder, don't go through another winter without the benefit of a Herd Check. Use it to uncover those factors in your feeding and management program which can be improved. You'll be surprised to find that many cows in your herd can produce more milk than they do—can pay you a better profit—can help our government's program to produce more food.

General Mills wants to help every Larro feeder do his share in this big job. Simply write the office listed below and give us the name of your Larro dealer. We will then send you concise, easily understood directions for making a Herd Check on your own farm and a simple explanation of the way to apply Herd Check facts to your feeding program.

*The Larro Herd Check was originated by General Mills, Inc., as a service to dairymen.

GENERAL MILLS
WESTERN DIVISION
180 New Montgomery St. • San Francisco 6

FROM COAST TO COAST
Dear Ma and Dad:

I guess the censor will let me say I'm in the South Pacific somewhere, but he sure won't pass anything about the fighting. So I'll tell you about the local dairying conditions and some of the strange customs that prevail here.

Not very long ago I had a chance to visit the Begori milkshed. The Japs hadn't got there and so the natives thought they never would. I talked to some of the dairymen and got a good line on how they do things.

You may wonder how I could talk and understand their lingo, but it's easy. You don't have to know any particular language to understand a dairyman. In the Los Angeles area we didn't have to understand Dutch, Portuguese, French, Italian, Danish, Swiss, Russian and Irish, and yet we knew what was going on. I just shook my fist at them and cussed; they did the same and we understood each other without any trouble.

But it is very different here. To begin with, their cows are cocoanut trees. The deliveryman cuts off the end of a cocoanut with his bolo and pours out the milk. I asked them about whether they had mastitis, but they claimed their trouble was with fusarium wilt.

Their inspectors make them protect the pouring lip with banana leaves to keep the consumer from getting infectious enteritis. Wet milking is barred—they have to wash their hands before and after climbing each tree.

One of them showed me his calf trees. He claimed that by segregating them and feeding copra meal he got them to bear earlier and give more milk. The next man I saw said:

"Oh yeah! His calf grove ain't no better'n mine. He's just a publicity seeker. I just stick 'em in the ground and let nature take her course."

Doesn't it seem strange that one dairyman would knock another dairyman who is trying to do a better job? These folks are different—they're just plain jealous of each other.

I saw six salesmen on one route, telling housewives in grass skirts how much richer and bigger and better their cocoanuts were, and busting the other fellow's cocoanuts on the doorsteps.

I never heard anything like it. But the creamerymen had the most trouble. You see, they not only fight each other, but they fight themselves. They make butter out of the cocoanut milk, and oleo out of the cocoanut meat. Quite often one of them locks himself in his own office and has it out with himself. After a while he comes out, all battered. But he never gets anywhere.

Our creamerymen wouldn't do anything like that. They used to, but they...
Begori had declared war on the Axis, and the government had taken over the control of production. A percentage of cocoanut milk is allotted to the army and navy, and some goes to the starving people of the neighboring island of Gawli. When Begori Islanders found that out they raved about charity beginning at home.

Queer, isn't it?

And when the OCMPA (Office of Coconut Milk Price Administration) put a ceiling on cocoanut palms—they can't grow any higher than the highest point in 1843, one hundred years ago—the dairymen threatened to let the trees dry up. They said they couldn't afford it. What they said about their government was x x x x x (Censored).

The milk tree climbers wanted higher wages, a day off once a year and four cocoanuts each. Then bolo knives were rationed, and they kicked and grumbled. How strange it seems to me, as it will to you.

Well, folks, I'll have to quit. Write often and tell me all the news. If I get another chance, I'll tell you more about the funny way they do things in the Begori dairy industry.

Your loving son, Bill.

Improved Milk Filter Disk

Just introduced is a new Johnson & Johnson edition of their Rapid-Flo Filter Disk.

Called the Grand Champion, the new disc features "fibre-bonding," a patented process which binds the thousands of tiny cotton fibres into a strong, efficient filter disk. Thin spots, channeling, "washing" or fibre separation frequently encountered in the old style disks are said to be overcome through this new process.

Telephone operator to new girl she is breaking in: "No honey, you say 'Just a minute, please,' not 'Hang on to your pants, mister.'"

The new Pawnee potato is being used in irrigated sections of Colorado, because it is early enough to be dug before the beet crop is ready.

Pink—30-year-old cow who was recently featured in a believe-it-or-not sketch. She is the property of Miss Kreta Albright and was born on the farm of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Albright, near Silverton, Ore. Pink has dropped 26 calves, the first one at 13 months of age and a pair of twins at 35 years of age. She has milked over five and a half years since calving last. Pink is a crossbred Jersey and Durham, and in her heyday produced around eight gallons of milk a day. Picture taken by George J. Horning, Jr., Jersey breeder of Sherwood, Oregon.

"I know my cows do better on Economy Minerals"

— Says BEN SMITH, operator of Smith Bros. Dairy Farms, Kent, Wash.

"I have used Economy Minerals as a mineral supplement in my feed ration off and on for the past 20 years.

"I say 'off and on' because at times salesmen for other minerals have come along and have convinced me I ought to try their product. Every time I have tried some other mineral, I have come back to Economy.

"Some of those other minerals were only half the price I had been paying for Economy, but they were twice as costly in view of the results in my herd as an aftermath of feeding them. Irregularity in calving, stomach disorders—in fact the general health of the herd suffered every time I switched to some other mineral. And every time I came back to Economy Minerals the general condition of the herd would gradually pick up again.
Marie's Boy Designer, son of Blonde's Designer Jun who was sired by Golden Blonde Sultan and out of Mervia's Design 2d, one of the great cows in the Twin Oaks herd. The dam of "Designer," Merryvale Isabel Marie, is an Excellent daughter of Imp. Marie's Boy. She just completed a record at Orange Blossom of 14,452 lbs. milk, 686 lbs. fat, starting test as a senior four-year-old. Record not yet official. "Designer" classified Very Good as a yearling. He has been used exclusively in our herd and his young things look very promising. Sons for sale out of some of our very best cows.
The Influence of "MIDGE"

By T. R. WARREN

Western Representative
American Jersey Cattle Club

From an owner of grades to Constructive Breeder in eight years is the story of Vic Foster of Sherwood, Ore. He was an insurance salesman eight years ago, and business wasn't very good. Besides, he wanted to be a farmer and Jersey breeder. He got the farm and some grade cows. A year later he attended the farm auction sale of Arthur Mears and a heifer calf caught his eye. He hadn't any money, so he watched little Estella Volunteer Midge sell to Otto Snyder for $27.50.

As he went home, "Midge" was on his mind, and the next morning he was off to have words with Mr. Snyder. The price had gone up to $100, but after an all-day session, he made a dicker for $67.50, to pay registration and transfer fee. It came to $72.50, and he had to sell a good grade cow for $75 to raise the money.

"Midge" grew up, won first prize in class at the Oregon State Fair, and was rated Very Good by Prof. Wm. Regan. As a two-year-old she produced 486 lbs. butterfat; at three years she made 625 lbs., at four the record was 651, and at seven years, one month, she produced 16,875 lbs. of 55% milk, 928 lbs. butterfat; at three years she made 625 lbs. milk, 481 lbs. fat, calving at 26 months.

New Barn and New Calves

At Sunshine Jersey Farm

Following the recent fire at Sunshine Jersey Farm near Merced, Calif., E. E. Greenough is about to complete the rebuilding of the hay barn, and except for a few exterior touches, both hay barn and new milk barn present a fine appearance. The herd is now at a peak in numbers, milk production is going forward with all possible energy, and everywhere healthy, promising calves are to be seen.

Recent sales include a bull to Melvin Harvey of Watford. This one is a son of Diplomat of Sunshine Farm and has for dam a Volunteer daughter of the old Twilight cow, that in her 15 years has a total butterfat production in excess of 6300 lbs. fat. Another bull has gone to W. E. Coble of Turlock, son of Twinkle Volunteer of Sunshine Farm and out of a two-year-old daughter of Diplomat that made 10,050 lbs. milk, 481 lbs. fat, calving in 26 months.

Keller Jersey Bulls in Demand

R. W. Keller, Jersey breeder of Redmond, Wash., reports the recent sale of a young bull to N. H. Kelley, whose farm is located near Centralla, Wash.

The youngster is a son of Blossom May of Redmond, only cow in the world ever to make Silver Medal, Gold Medal and Medal of Merit ratings in the same year, and was sired by Upwey Victor Envoy, whose three nearest dams average 1007 lbs. fat. Price paid for the calf was $550.

In other recent sales, a grandson of Silken Vive Glow Dinah, the 13-year-old cow who recently topped 1000 lbs. fat, went to F. E. Eades of Wapato. Other young bulls have been purchased by Tom Royal of Concrete, Sunshine Dairy of Cheney, Norman Hanson of Mount Vernon, Vern Ewan of Marysville, Adrian Davis of Randall and Frank Mallis of Carlsborg.

Our government must draw its financial support from every citizen, just as it draws on our man-power and raw materials, and our capacity for production.
If You are in Search of Good Jerseys

You’ll be interested that many wonderfully fine people have found the answer to their quest at Faith Farm.

We are proud of that!

We'll do our best to keep it that way.

Neil McPherson
- of -
FAITH FARMS

Route 2, Box 271
Telephone: Chino 6455
Chino, Calif.

(Farm located approximately 5 miles South of Ontario on Euclid Avenue)

Editorial “Udderences” By Bush

We have been told of recent years that we are in the midst of a revolution, and that civilization and society are changing. Be that as it may, the milk industry is being revolutionized... it is changing now.

Some of us still keep our eyes closed tightly, and persist in the belief that, as soon as the war is over, the entire industry will drop right back into its old ways and methods. Not so with those who have kept their eyes open. They know that new methods and procedures are here to stay.

One of these open-eyed men, a dairy executive, recently said that butterfat is no longer the chief food container of Vitamin A. Chemists and analysts have found it in many other foods, and since vitamins now are made synthetically, they can be inserted into almost any food.

Said he, in substance: Perhaps butterfat has some food values that are not found in other fats; we think this is true, but we cannot prove it yet. It is important that we find out positively, just as soon as we can, and make this knowledge available.

It is also essential that we turn our attention to the other 96% of the milk which we have neglected to a great extent. We must do this if we expect to maintain the industry on the high level it holds today.

Evaporation’s a cinch, all right—Reducing the H2O;
He powders milk to a crystal white,
As dry and as fine as snow;
He saves the babies from greedy guys,
By cracking the fat, so the cream won't rise.

He churns the butter from complex fats,
And from the remaining skim
Makes cottage cheese in his spotless vats,
To nourish and keep us trim;
He fashions cheese into wheels and bricks;
From whey makes feed for the pigs and chicks.

The buttermilk that he blends with skill,
His customers' palates please,
And its lactic acid "bugs" will kill
Full many a foul disease;
Hurrah for the plant man! 'Tis his due.

THE PLANT MAN

By BUSH

He bottles milk all night and day,
Through gadgets of stainless steel;
He fills it full of Vitamin A,
Just under the cap and seal;
He studies the chart of every route,
And sees that the fleet of trucks goes out.

Evaporation’s a cinch, all right—Reducing the H2O;
He powders milk to a crystal white,
As dry and as fine as snow;
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And its lactic acid "bugs" will kill
Full many a foul disease;
Hurrah for the plant man! 'Tis his due.
More Eastern Jerseys
For Southern California Herds

Three cars of Jerseys, 56 head, arrived in California late in September, the selection of Claire Smith, now in charge of the Meadowsweet herd of C. T. & W. P. Stover Company near Chino. Several of these will be seen at the Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles, Nov. 27-29.

These came chiefly from public auctions, such as the Georgia State sale at Athens in May, the Happy Valley sale at Rossville, Ga., in August, and the Dodds Dispersal at Bolckow, Mo., in September. Privately, Coronation Volunteer Lad, along with 12 daughters and five granddaughters, came from Bert Sams of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Coronation Volunteer Lad is now chief sire at Meadowsweet, 10 years old, whose tested sire rating on classified daughters stands at 83.75. He is a commanding bull, with remarkable capacity and much Jersey character. He stamps his progeny with marked uniformity. His daughters at Meadowsweet, with the exception of two in mature form, are twos and threes; granddaughters are yet to come in milk. They form a unit on which a stronger Meadowsweet herd will be built.

In breeding, Volunteer Lad is a direct descendant of Imp. Blonde’s Golden Oxford, who is the sire of the grand champion cow, Charla Was Wanted. The aim at Meadowsweet is to give this bull an opportunity such as he has never had before to demonstrate what he can do as a sire of form and fat. In addition to the Volunteer Lads, five daughters of Checkmate Mighty Standard by Checkmate of Oaklands came out of the Dodds Dispersal.

For the account of Bradford H. Miller of Chatsworth selections were made from Happy Valley and from the Minor Kelly herd at Louisiana, Mo. The Happy Valley cattle are by such sires as Fillpail Wonder Volunteer, Donna’s Nobly Born, Design’s Coiffure Pride, Fillpail Wonderful Aim and Mytilda’s Coronation’s Beau.

Coronation’s Beau is the sire of Ruth Coronation with a Gold Medal record of 629.7 lbs. fat, 305 days at five years. Fillpail Belle, the only daughter of Fillpail Wonderful Volunteer offered in the Happy Valley sale, classified Very Good and is now on test at Bramaran. Fillpail Alida Tulip is a daughter of Fillpail Wonderful Aim and the imported cow, Alida Tulip, with a year record of 603.7 lbs. fat. Donna’s Nobly Born, an Excellent bull with 11 classified daughters whose average score is 82.95, is represented by the Very Good Noble Oak­land’s Donna out of Dreaming Oakland’s Beauty, 570.5 lbs. fat, Design Pride Royal Lady, classified Very Good, with 569.2 lbs. fat in 305 days at five years, is a daughter of Design’s Coiffure Pride and the 768-lb. Royal Jap Girl. This cow topped the Happy Valley sale. Ten of the 11 head are already at Bramaran Farm.

For R. M. Chase 12 head were selected from Georgia and Tennessee breeders, featured by Splendid Financial Alma from Greenfield Farm at Rossville, Ga., she a daughter of Splendid Lass Design whose first two daughters to complete test made Silver Medal records. Her dam is the 795-lb. Financial Standard Lady.
California Tour
Planned by Ted Warren
During Month of November

Jersey breeders of California will meet with Ted Warren, western fieldman of the American Jersey Cattle Club, in a series of sessions throughout the month of November, it was announced early in October from Mr. Warren's Portland office.

The meetings will start in Humboldt County and continue southward through the state, terminating with the week Mr. Warren will spend at the Great Western Livestock Show at Los Angeles Union Stock Yards.

Following is the fieldman's itinerary:
Nov. 8—Arcata area of Humboldt County. Nelson Bowles, of Arcata, in charge of plans.

Nov. 9—in southern part of Humboldt County. Willson Elliott, Loleta and Mary Coppini, of Ferndale, in charge of plans.

Nov. 11—in the Petaluma area. A. V. Purvine and Enoch Torpen, of Petaluma, in charge of plans.

Nov. 12—in Santa Rosa area. Enoch Torpen, of Petaluma, in charge.

Nov. 13—around San Francisco. Time to be planned by W. J. Mack, Santa Rita Stock Farm, Pleasanton.

Nov. 14—in Sacramento area. Time to be planned by Judge Peter J. Shields, of Sacramento, and by Lyle Renne, of East Nicolaus.

Nov. 16—17—in San Joaquin County. Adam Allen, of Valley Home, and Wes Fleming, of Stockton, in charge.

Nov. 18—19—in Stanislaus County. Guy H. Miller and George Cross, of Modesto, in charge.

Nov. 20—in Merced County. E. E. Greenough, of Merced, in charge.

Nov. 22—in Tulare County. Program planned by George Hussey and Jesse Anderson, of Hanford.


Nov. 25 to Dec. 1—in Southern California. Plans to be arranged by Neil McPherson, of Chino.

Ashburn Jersey Bull Goes To Escondido, Calif., Herd

A recent interstate Jersey bull transaction was the purchase by Albert von Seggem of Escondido, Calif., of a two-weeks-old calf from the Ashburn Farm herd of J. M. Dickson & Son, Shedd, Oregon.

The young sire is sired by Sybil Ashburn Advancer, junior herd sire at Ashburn Farm, whose paternal sisters averaged 715.65 lbs. fat, and whose dam is a 733-lb. fat Gold Medal and Ton o' Gold cow.

Dam of the youngster purchased by Mr. von Seggem is Spozza Beth of Ashburn, classified Very Good and with a record of 502 lbs. fat as a two-year-old.

"Beth" is out of the Excellent, Gold Medal and Ton o' Gold Spozza Bounty of Ashburn.

This is the sixth young bull from Ashburn Farm to be purchased by California dairymen and breeders this year.
Now the Home of the Great Sire, Coronation Volunteer Lad

This Tested Sire recently arrived in California from the Sams Herd in Iowa, together with twelve daughters and five grand-daughters, to take a prominent place in the Meadowsweet breeding program. His daughters are widely known in the Mid-west for their consistent high production, their modern show type, their excellent udders, their evidences of strong constitution and their unusual uniformity. To see one is to see all.

The Volunteer Lads add materially to the Meadowsweet foundation. But in addition to this group others have been brought to California to share in this program — such as five daughters of Checkmate Mighty Standard, he by Checkmate of Oaklands, out of the Dodds Dispersion.

At Meadowsweet all these females will be put on test and given full opportunity to prove the richness of their heritage. Coronation Volunteer Lad will also have every advantage to demonstrate his full worth as a sire. The purchase of cattle of such quality is an illustration of the ambitions at Meadowsweet to advance in every way the good name of the Jersey breed in California.

You will be Welcome at Meadowsweet at any time to see these new arrivals and get well acquainted with the breeding program. Remember that with these Eastern cows came services from some of the top sires of the country, meaning that new blood will be available in the form of young herd bull prospects. See those now for sale.

C. T. & W. P. STOVER & COMPANY, Route 2, Chino, California
Clair Smith, Manager • Phone Chino 613-790
I'm Homesick

By H. H. BUSHNELL

Our a cloud of memories the writer is sorting out a few that will strike a note of recollection among dairymen and others in Oregon and Washington. As it is personal, there will just have to be a lot of "I's," "me's" and "my's" for which, apologies.

Once I went to Alesa Valley in Oregon to attend an all-day dairy and farmers' picnic. Three professors from Oregon Agricultural College were to be the speakers. Along about 10 o'clock, the perspiring program chairman came to me and said:

"The professors have phoned that they can't come. You'll have to be the speaker of the day, and it's time to begin right now."

"How long am I supposed to talk?"

"Oh, till noon or a little longer." Two hours!

Like Horatius at the bridge, I girded up my loins, mounted the platform and looked down at a sea of upturned, expectant faces.

I opened with my sure-fire egg story, and got a laugh. I told stories until I couldn't think of any more, and the applause dwindled. Then I started on dairying in general, Oregon dairying, Jerseys in general, Oregon Jerseys, branched out to Oregon people and Oregon dairymen and Oregon Jersey men, Oregon character, glory, patriotism, and wound up with the best burst of oratory I could give them. I was perspiring worse than the program chairman. I sat down and looked at my watch. I had been speaking for exactly 19 minutes.

Well, that was pretty good for a person who hadn't anything to say.

Then there was a dairy meeting at Tillamook. Dr. Withycombe, head of the experiment station at Corvallis and afterward governor, was the speaker. Someone thought that his speech should be taken down in shorthand, and I modestly volunteered. Dr. Withycombe said nobody could take down his talks because he talked too fast, but his long pauses enabled me to keep up and catch up.

When his speech was transcribed I discovered that he had spoken without notes, had repeated himself, jumped from one subject to another and back again. It was a good spoken speech but not very smooth written out. I changed it around, chopped it, inserted his famous Mary-and-the-Apple story and it appeared in the old Rural Spirit.

Next time I met him he was governor and he introduced me to his secretary, Upjohn, as the greatest stenographer in the world—the only one who ever took him down "word for word."

N. C. Maris, father of Paul, and I once went into Clatsop County to help organize boys' and girls' clubs in the schools. He urged me to speak first at the first school we visited. At the next school he spoke first, and he proceeded to tell all my stories and make all the points I had made, and left me holding an empty bag.

This was a lesson in perfidy and preparedness.

Hogs and dairy cattle went together then. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sheard of Dayton usually greeted me first on my trips, fed me, and put me up. Then we would visit Herbert Willard, the "Bill Nye of Oregon," and then over to see Ed Cary.

I recall visiting E. L. Brewer at Sat­ sop, Wash. He had made a record of some 937 lbs. of fat with Olympia's Fern. He was milking her when I arrived, and said:

"This cow loves me because the act of milking convinces her that I am her calf."

On the same trip I went out from Seattle to Willowmoor with J. M. Clise. We saw Beuchan Peter Pan, then undefeated in the show ring, and Lily of Wil­ lowmoor, once champion fat producer among Ayrshires. Mr. Clise had a model barn, and said:

"There is nothing on this farm that is not intended to make money."

"How about the hot house where you are growing orchids?" I asked.

"Oh, they are for the women folks," he replied.

On a very hot June day I walked two miles from a whistle stop to the home of Henry Stewart, below Albany. Mrs. Stewart came to the door and looked at me with suspicion. Later she told me she took me for a bank agent.

But when I had convinced her that I was with a dairy paper she was so over come with the feeling that she had been inhospitable that she made me come in, sat me down at the table and fed me ham and eggs with plenty of Jersey milk, and I was waited on by their very lovely daughters. One of them is Mrs. C. C. Dickson now, another Mrs. Clifford Reid.

E. A. Rhoten of Salem was fieldman for the Pacific Homestead; Dan Detchon was working for some other paper and I represented the Rural Spirit. It was at a Very Good Bank that I worked in the ring and was given the title of "Colonel." I still see Dan occasionally when he visits his daughter in Los Angeles.

Every fall I miss the Oregon State Fair, with Tent City under the direction of its mayor, Albert Tozier, assisted by his sister, Edith Tozier Weathered. I once crashed the gate there because the gate man mistook me for Governor Walter Pierce.

Knowing my ability as a pie eater, the Jerseymen and women once had a huge pie, fully three feet in diameter, placed before me at a banquet. It was at the Multnomah Hotel in Portland.

Thinking back, it seems to me that William Ladd did a tremendous amount of good for Jerseys in Oregon. I have gone down to the Ladd & Tilton Bank in Portland and sent in my name as one who wanted to talk about Jerseys and he would leave a bank directors' meeting and come out and give me all the time I wanted. He had a system of loaning cows to promising young fellows for a year and then giving them the option of buying or bringing them back. He spread good blood liberally.

Mr. Ladd once said rather wistfully to me during a ride through the Willamette Valley that he often wondered how much he would have accomplished if he hadn't had money to begin with. He had an amazing knowledge of all sorts of things, and on the same ride he pointed out and named all the weeds and plants growing by the road.

Look 'em Over

Jewell Nellie of Redmond

Premier's Fairy

Dewdrop

...the only two Jersey cows in the State of Washington which are both Washington-bred and classified "Excellent" are found in the Redmond herd.

Notice the outstanding udders and Jersey conformation of these two "Excellent" cows of ours. They are part of the herd we have bred up here and which has a two-year average of well over 500 lbs. fat per cow per year—all records made on twice-daily milking. Remember Blossom May of Redmond, the only cow in the world to receive the three medals on two-time milking, also Silken Vive Glow Dinah, the world-record aged cow on two-time milking, both classified Very Good, both of our herd.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE . . . VISITORS WELCOME

RALPH KELLER JERSEY FARM • Redmond, Wash.
W. B. Ayres, wealthy lumberman, built a beautiful place near Carlton and stocked it with Guernseys. Later he gave them to Oregon Agricultural College and they went to the experiment station in Clatsop County. Maybe some of their progeny are there yet.

He told me, about that time, that he was going to have the finest herd of Hampshire sheep in the world. Later, Frank Brown took over the management of the place and installed Milking Shorthorns.

When Vive La France finally went the way of all dairy cows, Mr. Pickard erected a monument to her memory and held services at her grave. Said he:

"If old Vivy didn't go to heaven I don't want to go, either."

Those were the days! Golly! I'm homesick!

Byrne Jerseys Receive Star Herd Award

Their first year under the Herd Improvement Registry test of the American Jersey Cattle Club, the 11 registered Jerseys of the Edwin J. Byrne herd at Valley Ford, Calif., have earned national distinction by being awarded the Star Herd designation by the national breed association.

The herd average was 415.97 lbs. fat from 7239 lbs. milk per cow—an average test of 5.71% butterfat. High cow for the year was Lilac St. Mawes Patricia, with 592.9 lbs. fat from 10,373 lbs. milk in 364 days. The herd was milked twice daily.

Strongly bred along St. Mawes bloodlines, much of the production stems from this herd-leading cow. She is a daughter of Lilac St. Mawes and represents the fourth generation of Gold Medal cows. Besides serving as one of Mr. Byrne's good brood cows, she has contributed much to the production possibilities in Jersey herds throughout the West, having offspring in herds in Montana, Iowa, Mississippi, California and Oregon. She is the dam of Lilac St. Mawes Remus Rex, classified excellent and now showing real production inheritance through his daughters in the Frank Schutzwohl herd at Grants Pass, Ore., where he is herd sire.

Lilac St. Mawes, sire of "Old Patsy" as she is called, was second highest tested sire of the Jersey breed. Mr. Byrne has in his herd a daughter of Old Patsy, sired by Volunteer Standard Rambler, 75% son of Nelly's Standard Volunteer, the L. A. Hubert bull of Independence, Ore., and highest tested sire of the breed.

SUPPLYING WATER FOR FARM USE

Supplying water for the farm is a task for mechanical power, not for women or children. This type of drudgery—such as hand-pumping 25 to 35 gallons of water for every milk cow daily—wastes time which could be more profitably spent in other and lighter types of work.

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Horses and Horsemen

By FRANK O'CONOR

For the past week Ensign Bill Smale, U.S.N.R., former editor of this department has been home on leave before taking his turn on the sea and was called back to the office for a short time to help with this issue and spend some time here in the office. So, we thought you would be interested in reading something by him for this month, and have turned the Horses and Horsemen page over to him.

In recognizing the importance of the Quarter Horse, we often fail to give enough thought to the facts surrounding the working habits of the Quarter Horse that make him truly valuable. The best way to explain this is by describing an actual happening not so long ago, when I was present at a one-day race meeting for Quarter Horses.

This particular horse had been brought over to the grounds by his owner primarily for exhibition, just to have the horse around for the afternoon for people to look at. All season the horse had been standing at stud and had been used just a few days previously, so was pretty soft. Well, the horse was being led around by his owner and in true fashion the horse walked quietly at his owner's side, more like a dog than a stallion. He would take a nibble of the pants pocket every once in a while, not to bite, but just because it's part of the friendliness between the Quarter Horse and his "boss."

After two or three races, some of the fellows standing by began remarking about what a nice type the stallion was, but that he was too fat and that he couldn't get out of his tracks. It didn't take much of that, along with the continued offer of one who owned a fast horse, for Quarter Horses.

The little stud sort of crouched where he was standing and the next thing you could see was that he was hitting the track a good six feet ahead of the little mare and was striking pay dirt every time his feet hit home. He finished about a full length ahead of the little mare.

But the really great thing about it was that when he pulled up, he nonchalantly turned around and started to walk back to the stand as though he had just got through cutting out a calf and was coming back for another. By the time he got to where everyone was standing, there wasn't a sign of the little horse showing any wind and the only hair he had turned was under the saddle.

They stripped the little horse and started to rub him down and he stood there waiting for the process to be finished so that he could go on home. Every once in a while he would nibble on the pants of his owner and the owner would give him a little slap on the neck and say, "You ain't worth a lead nickel," and then he would smile to himself. That's the Quarter Horse.

Horse of the Month

Representing one of the best of the breed of modern American Quarter Horses is Peppy, owned by the King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas. He is sired by Little Richard by Old Sorrel by Hickory Bill by Peter McCue by Dan Tucker. His dam is a daughter of Cardinal.

This breeding will be recognized as some of the most desirable bloodlines of Quarter Horses not only because it is representative of the blood that has produced fast horses, but because it has produced horses that maintain the type designated for perpetuating the best characteristics of the Quarter Horse. It is blood that stamps a definite impression on offspring — it is potent blood.

Peppy in his nine years has made an outstanding record in the show ring, as well as in the stud, being made grand champion of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show 1940, Champion at the stock show, Beaville, Texas, 1940, champion stallion, champion cow-horse type and best horse in the show at Tucson Stock Show, Tucson, Ariz., 1941. He is a particularly full made horse with heavy muscling through the shoulders, chest, arm and forearms, has a strong back which carries back to full rump, deep muscled, with a wide stifles and heavy muscling on the inside and outside of the gaskin. With all that a this he shows some tendency toward the Thoroughbred with his breedy head, an influence which the King Ranch has been developing for a number of years.

A word must be said here about the tremendous King Ranch and the influence it has made on the development of the Quarter Horse. This ranch for a number of years has produced horses for the track, and in a good many cases, the Quarter colts show the background of some of this blood through their dams. Horses of this blood have not been developed for use in varied terrain and therefore the infusion of some Thoroughbred blood has been advisable. King Ranch horses stay strictly to the chestnut color.

October 15, 1943
Every farmer, every lover of horseflesh should have a copy of this amazing book telling all about my course on how to know horses — how to break them — how to train them — how to make money as a master horseman. Write for it today — FREE, together with my special offer of a course in Animal Breeding without cost to you. If you are interested in Getting and Riding the saddle horse, check here ( ). Do it today — now. You'll never regret it.

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STARCH
QUARTER HORSE STALLION
A. Q. H. A. No. 1148
Sire: Yellow Wolf by Old Joe Bailey

Breed to a proven sire of Quarter horse type colts. Two colts at mother's side can be seen at Arcadia, one a Palomino.
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Phone At 7-9920, Arcadia, Calif.

This terms "short" and "long" horses are somewhat confusing to many of the younger generation of horsemen. Older members of the horse fraternity know that these expressions pertain not to physical form, but to speed and their power to sustain it from an eighth to a quarter of a mile for "short" or Quarter Horses and from one up to five, six six-mile heats for "long" horses or Thoroughbreds.

During the Colonial days, after the first settlers had arrived and brought with them their favorite horses of English and Dutch blood, a very serviceable sort of horse began to appear. They were mostly 14 hands and under 15 in height, were closely built with short back, powerful muscles in shoulders and quarters, good heads and fine dispositions. But these little horses often weighed from 1100 to 1200 lbs. for they were all horse, quick, active and speedy.

In their earliest days, they were referred to as Virginia horses. As coloniza-

Snooper—A Victim of Air Power
the scales at from 1150 to 1300 lbs.

Horse history says the first Thoroughbred brought to America was Bully Rock in 1730. First record of long-distance racing in North America sets the date at 1745. There followed a number of notable importations of Thoroughbred stallions. Spark was brought over in 1747, Janus and Fearnaught in 1757. The great Traveler (Mortons) came to this country in 1748 and established an enduring reputation. Imported Diomed, winner of the English Derby in 1780 was sire of the great Sir Archy, prominent today in many pedigrees of American horses.

While the “short” horse of the American colonies was busy filling his place in the daily lives of the settlers along the Atlantic, running short races, serving as saddle horse, driving horse and farm horse, on the other side of the Big Pond the English breeders were establishing their breed of speed horses over longer distances. They were generally called Hunters. They went over the jumps in the steeplechase as well as around the flat track. There was a certain large coarseness in the breed in the early days and the blood of the Arab, Barb and Turk was brought in and intermixed with the big horses as a refining influence.

The Colonial settlers fully appreciated their “short” horses. They were just what they needed—sufficient for all their needs, both practical and for pleasure and entertainment. Many and exciting were the “short” race meets held by the pioneers. Their little sprinters, often from a standing start, would run an eighth or quarter of mile at a terrific clip; 22, 23, 24 seconds was not uncommon and some of their descendants of more recent years are credited with quarters in 21 seconds, which is the rate of a mile in 1:24. Of course these early day races were run to an all-out finish and it is no discredit to these pioneer racers that they could not carry their

by Amber Dunkerley

October 15, 1943
dizzy speed for longer distances than a quarter-mile. Flesh and blood cannot live at that blinding speed for much over a quarter-mile.

Early in the 19th century, many importations of the English Thoroughbreds came to America. Four-mile racing was very popular in England now and in America circular one-mile tracks were built in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and New Orleans in the middle 1800's. The four-mile record of the world was 7:26. The "long" horse had come into his own and held the limelight. The "top" horse in America was Lexington. At New Orleans on April 2, 1855, for a purse of $20,000, he was started to beat LeCompte's four-mile record of 7:26. Lexington won in 7:19 1/4. Long distance racing became the rage in America.

The "short" horse and his short races were all but forgotten by the general public in these days. The men most responsible for the preservation of the Quarter Horse was William Anson, an Englishman. Prominent in Texas as a horsemanship of the turn of the century, he exported thousands of horses to England and South Africa during the Boer War. He also owned a nationally known dealer in polo ponies.

This activity brought him in contact with the Quarter Horse. The breed was being rather badly neglected and somewhat overlooked, being outcrossed on other blood with no attempt to save it as a family or breed. Mr. Anson fully appreciated their many good qualities and purchased, because of his Quarter Horse conformation, Harman Baker. Later, he discovered that this stallion was a son of the great Quarter Horse sire, Peter McCue, and he placed him at the head of his stud on the beautiful Head-of-the-River Ranch on the Concho River, near Christoval, Texas.

Here, Mr. Anson produced the Quarter Horse in all his purity. Some of the outstanding stallions from the ranch were Brown Jug, premier stallion at Coralitos Ranch, Chihuahua, Mexico; Jim Ned, Balleymooney, Concho Colonel and many others. Many of our well known Quarter Horses carry this blood today, among them Deuce, Topper, Tony, Billy Byrne, etc. Many others are descendants of the great studs from this nursery of Quarter Horses on the Concho River in West Texas. Outstanding members of the Quarter Horse breed have established families of their own, such as the Copper Bottoms, Steeldusts, Kentucky Whips, Yellow Wolves, Cold Decks, Shilos, Dan Tuckers, Peter McCues, Travelers and others.

The majority of the prominent individual of the Quarter Horse breed sprang from the loins of Peter McCue. It would be impossible to enumerate all his descendants but he was very prolific and his blood is breeding on. Quarter Horses are found everywhere in the West, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Coast. They are to be seen in every color, including the currently popular Palomino, as witness the great California stallion Cimarron, with true Quarter Horse conformation and the rich golden Palomino color.

The Steeldust family was a popular branch of the Quarter Horse. Steeldust was by Harry Buff, by Imported Short Whip, who carried considerable Oriental blood. Steeldust was owned in Illinois, and was a great progenitor, so much so that it became somewhat of a joke. He was all horse and head of the great Steeldust family which make their owners proud today when his name is found in their pedigrees.

The Copper Bottoms were a popular family in Central Texas. Much used for cow horses, they were known to be exceptionally fine cutting horses. They were copper colored and originated, so history tells us, from the first Copper Bottom Quarter-bred stallion brought to Texas in 1839 by Gen. Sam Houston. He was bred in Virginia, foaled in 1828, sired by Sir Archy. His second dam was also by Sir Archy, giving him a strong heritage of Thoroughbred blood. He died at a great age at Sam Houston Point in Chambers County, Texas. Among the best representatives of this popular branch today is Golden Chief and his son Chip Rock, owned by Jack Carter in Kern County, Calif. Both are excellent for either range or saddle use.

Then came the Yellow Wolf family, descendants from old Joe Bailey, by Peter McCue. They were of mixed Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred breeding originally from the Waggoner Ranch. They are a family strong in golden buckskin and dappled dun color, with black mane and tail. Good cow horses and race horses, they are well represented by two California stallions today-Starch, owned by J. B. Roburts at Arcadia, and Tarzan, owned by Bob Johnston at Southgate.

But in reviewing the early day family founders we must always go back to pay homage to Peter McCue. It is claimed he sired more good Quarter Horses than any other stallion. All were good stock horses and many were outstanding short racers. Peter, himself, was raced in Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas and other western states.
We are very pleased with the results of our first use of Speedy on our mares. His colts show the substance and quality which it takes to make good Quarter Horses.

**Speedy**

---

The three mares shown with their foals are by Duwain Hughes' Stallion, Wagoner, and trace back to Peter McCue on both sides. They are good samples of the breeding behind our brood mares.

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**THE KING RANCH**

**KINGSVILLE, TEXAS**

These are four of the horses standing at stud at the King Ranch. The Old Sorrel is a proud sire to whom we wish to pay special tribute because every King Ranch Quarter Horse carries his blood. With him are shown a son, one grandson and one great-grandson, helping to carry on a line of ideal all-purpose horses for riding, driving, polo, remount and ranch purposes. The type of King Ranch Quarter Horse shown here has been in use on the range long enough to prove its true worth for all ranch work. This type, evolved on the King Ranch, is the result obtained by working from a superb individual, namely the Old Sorrel, that had perfect action and a wonderful disposition. Careful selection and the application of scientific breeding principles have improved and fixed these desirable characteristics.

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**Look at the Breeding**

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<th>Horse</th>
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<td>MACANUDO</td>
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<td>Old Gabriella</td>
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and many living race fans claim to have seen him run quarters in 21 seconds. Peter was sired by Dan Tucker, another family builder, he by the great Barney Owens.

Among today's leading Quarter-bred stallions of the bulldog type is Lucky Strike. The equal of this horse individually is seldom met with more than once in a lifetime. In breeding he carries the same blood as the Quarter Horses bred at the King Ranch at Kingsville, Texas, where they have been producing the top winners at Quarter Horse shows for 25 years.

The top stallion for many years at the King Ranch was known as Old Sorrell, one of the foundation sires, by Hickory Bill, by Peter McCue. Old Sorrell was a stallion of great prepotency. He had good Thoroughbred blood on his dam's side. His get have taken the blue ribbons, championship and grand championships in the leading Quarter Horse shows of the South and West. Fifty of his get are in Volume I of the Quarter Horse stud book, each with at least four offspring, making over 5% of all horses in the volume by this great stallion. His son Solis has 40 of his get in Volume I. Old Sorrell is the sire of Lucky Strike, Maceanudo, Catarin (champion cutting mare at the Fort Worth Show in 1940) and also the superb Quarter-Thoroughbred mare Charrita. His grandson Peppy has been grand champion at the Fort Worth Show in 1940, also at Beeville in 1940, also champion "cow horse type" at Tucson, Ariz., in 1941. Another grandson of the old horse is Wimpy, grand champion at Fort Worth in 1941. Wimpy was considered the best stallion of the breed living by many and, when the official stud book and registry of the American Quarter Horse Association opened in 1941, this horse was given Register No. 1. The blood of Old Sorrell is marching on from generation to generation. Truly he was a great horse.

So, we have the two breeds of horses—Quarter Horses and Thoroughbreds—"short" and "long" horses. As a useful horse the Quarter Horse predominates. One of the strong points in his favor is his excellent disposition, allowing perfect control when used as a cow horse in roping and cutting. This same quality stands him in good stead on the polo field and for short, sharp racing. In fact he is the poor man's horse.

The Thoroughbred of the present, famed for his long distance racing, is the plaything of the rich. Yet these two breeds, when crossed, often produce outstanding utility mounts, as witness the case of the great stallion Ravolo and the superb mare Charrita, both from the King Ranch.

We know them both through noble, outstanding individuals that have made horse history.

Harry Smith has been discharged from the Army and is now in war work in the Los Angeles area. In his free time Harry is helping his father, Henry Smith, at the Peach Tree Stables in Burbank, where Mr. Smith is training horses.
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About Quarter Horses
(Continued from Page 8)

Steeldust, whose sire came from Phil Buck's ranch in the Matagorda Bay district of Texas.

This hoss was clocked several times going a quarter of a mile in 22 seconds. Now there was no official record made of the time nor of the races. We was running against various tribes of Indians. That, fellers, is all you have about them races, and the time made, and I don't give a damn whether youall believe it or not, but it just goes to show that 90 or 50 years or more after them races were run nobody except the fellers taking part, would remember much about them, so why should people who was not present dispute claims?

On Registering

Since the American Quarter Horse Association is an organization of recent origin, quite a few applications to register animals are deferred for a long period of time or rejected entirely. Most, or all, of the waste of time and expense to the breeders and the association might be eliminated by following the proper procedure in making application to register a horse. The following questions and answers are designed to aid the persons interested in registering a Quarter Horse in making application correctly:

1. Q. Who may register a Quarter Horse?
   A. Anyone having such an animal meeting the requirements set up by the association.

2. Q. What are the requirements of the horse?
   A. The requirements are based on three qualities, namely, Quarter Horse blood lines, Quarter Horse conformation and Quarter Horse performance.

3. Q. Can a horse be registered without meeting all three of the above requirements?
   A. Yes. An outstanding horse with only two of the requirements may be registered with the approval of the association.

4. Q. At what age can a horse be registered?
   A. The horse must be at least two years old.

5. Q. How much does it cost to register a horse?
   A. 1. Mares of members, $10.00 per head. 2. Mares of non-members, $15.00 per head. 3. Stallions, $25.00 per head to everyone.

(Note: Membership in the American Quarter Horse Association is obtained by purchasing one or more shares of stock.)

6. Q. How is the registration fee to be paid?
   A. 25% of the registration fee must accompany the application for registration. The remainder must be paid after the horse passes inspection by the Association's inspector, before the applicant receives the Temporary Certificate of Registration. All present certificates are temporary.

No horse will be inspected until an application is on file, complete with four pictures of the animal and 25% of the registration fee.

7. Q. What information must be furnished on the application?
   A. Name of horse, color and description, date foaled, name of sire and dam, size, age, weight and height, and origin of the horse.
name and address of owner of sire at
time of service, name and address of
owner of dam at time of service, name
and address of applicant, and date of
application.

8. Q. What kind of pictures must ac-
company the application?
A. Any satisfactory pictures showing
front, rear, right side and left side.

9. Q. If certain information required
on the application blank is unknown,
how can the application be completed?
A. The proper procedure is to write
"unknown" in the blank.

10. Q. How are application for regis-
tration blanks obtained?
A. By writing the American Quarter
Horse Association, 706 First National
Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas—or
you may write direct to Helen Michaelis,
Secretary. Box 580, Eagle Pass, Texas.

The Quarter Horse Association is anx-
ious to get all qualified Quarter Horses
registered, and for that reason we are
republishing the foregoing instructions
as to how to register your eligible hosses.

Some of the outstanding hosses of
Quarter hoss families are as such as Steel-
dust, Billy, Rondo, Peter McCue, the
most popular; Bob Wade, an outstand-
ing hoss of the Nineties. He is supposed
to have been sired by Old Billy, the
foundation sire of the Billy Quarter hoss
family. The Billy Horse was founded in
1866 by William B. (Billy) Fleming, a
Georgian, who went to Texas in early
days. There were many more outstanding
Quarter hoss families, too numerous to mention at this time.

Race at Corona

Increasing interest in developing short
races for Quarter Horses in the Southern
California area has resulted in a
small straightaway track at Clarence
Steve's ranch at Corona, Calif. It is still
a crude track, but it earmarks the be-


ingin for a really good track in the
near future somewhere in this area
where owners of Quarter Horses can
gather on Sundays for short races. This
is not the first group of races to be held
in this part of California, but clearly
defines the desires of horsemens to have
more of this kind of recreation through
the war period and the foundation for
wide interest after the war.

On Sunday, October 3, George Mees
brought out his three-year-old stallion,
General MacArthur, sired by Midnight
Jr., which he recently purchased in Okla-
homa, and sent him over the 300-yard
dash in 16.6 seconds to win a match race
with the chestnut mare bred by the Ir-
vine ranch and now owned by the Mor-
renos of Corona. The chestnut mare was
beaten out by a nose at the finish.

W. A. Thompson's Topper was then
set against a chestnut mare brought to
California from Texas by the Armours,
for 220 yards and won the race in 1.1
seconds. Topper beat the mare by a
length, showing the ability for more
speed had it been required.

Other unofficial races were held on
which no reports or timing were taken
and showed the interest which is being
shown in this new sport for California
in recent years. A match race was also
held in Riverside, Calif., earlier the same
day, at which J. M. Warner's horse took
the race. No time was listed.

General MacArthur
A.Q.H. No. 991
Sire: Midnight Jr., by Midnight,
by Badger, by Peter McCue.
Dam: Polly, by Ried,
by Peter McCue.

This colt was foaled May 9, 1940, stands 15.2 hands
and weighs 1100 lbs. and is showing great possibili-
ties both in speed and stock work. He is a golden
bay with black points. Colts to show, with excep-
tionally good conformation.

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DAM: SALLIE B, by BEN HUR
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October 15, 1943
Arabian News Items
By H. H. REESE

We might start our column this time with a converted copy of Major Bowe's ditty that, "Around and Around the Arabian business goes and where it will stop no one knows," for a good number of registered Arabians have changed hands in Southern California during the past 45 days and at prices that are excellent even in these high priced times. If we could secure a complete list of all registered Arabian sales for the entire United States I am sure it would be a striking proof of the growing popularity of our oldest breed of light horses.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Payne of Fullerton, California, purchased the bay stallion Shereyn from Fred Vanderhoof of Woodlake California. Mr. Vanderhoof is a breeder of registered Polled Hereford cattle as well as registered Arabians as is also his brother Ralph of Covina California. The stallion Shereyn is a bay and out of Sherlet by Letan and he is a bay three years of age. Vanderhoof recently Babel has been raising and conditioned at the Van Fleet Arabian Stud 820 Cooper Blvd., Denver, Colo.

BAZRAHSEYN, No. 2137 A. H. C.
We are pleased to announce . . .
the sale of Bazrahseyn, registered Arabian stallion, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis V. Smithson, Rt. 2, Box 118, Galt, Calif. Bazrahseyn is a deep, rich chestnut, two year old, with light mane and tail and very well developed for his age. He is out of our grand old brood mare, Bazrah No. 378, by Ferseyn No. 1381, he out of Ferda by Raseyn. Ferseyn is owned by Mr. H. H. Reese of Covina, Calif. The Smithsons are natives of California, both coming from pioneer families and their ranch having been in the family since 1852. On this ranch you will find a fine herd of purebred Jersey cattle and to complete their livestock program they expect to acquire a few select Arabian mares to breed to Bazrahseyn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smithson enjoy horseback riding and this young stallion will be trained and used by them for that purpose. We wish them every success.

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There is a beautiful son of the well known Antez at Phoenix, Arizona, owned by Mrs. E. H. Meyer of that city. On a recent trip to Southern California, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer purchased the registered chestnut mare Rasaba and the gray registered mare Merys by J. L. O'Donnell of Long Beach, California. Rasaba is of Skourovnek blood lines and is one of the top mares of the breed. The Meyers also own a registered Arabian gelding so the whole family now ride registered Arabians and this is just one of many instances where entire families are getting splendid recreation from their Arabians and will also secure considerable revenue as well from their surplus colts.

Babel, a French Arabian mare was imported by W. R. Brown seven years ago and later sold to Mr. C. Parde of San Marino, Calif. Mrs. Parde used Babel as her private saddle horse for several years at her Wyoming ranch. Recently Babel has been raising colts by Ferda and Mrs. Meyer purchased the registered gray mare Rasaba and the bay Rasrah by J. L. O'Donnell of Long Beach and the latter by Hormen L. Dreyer of Los Angeles. As both mares are well broken to saddle the Meyers will have fine mounts and they will also get splendid colts by their stallion Hasan from these mares. Arabians do well in Arizona since the climate is similar to their native land and as a result they stand desert heat unusually well.

Dr. P. W. Lawler of Victorville, California, has just purchased his first registered Arabian from Fred Wolferman of Kansas City. Renee is her name. She is a bay three years old by Raseyn and out of Valencia, both champions. Renee is in foal to Antez, another champion, and

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9 Reg. MARES 9
1 STALLION 1
5 COLTS 5
Stallions of Wilson's Allen breeding, Mares between 5 and 12 years, seven in foal to above stallion. All of finest bloodlines and excellent Walkers.

Mrs. E. H. Mohan
Circle R Ranch
Escalante, Calif.

Western Livestock Journal
there are still other champions in the pedigree.
While on a hurried visit to the Los Angeles area, Lewis V. Smithson of Galt, California, inspected several young Arabian stallions and purchased a two year old chestnut from Mr. Roy Jackson of Orange. This young stallion is by Ferseyn and out of Bazrah a splendid mare bred by W. R. Brown when he was president of the Arabian Horse Club. Bazrah although past the 20 mark is producing colts regularly and will leave an enviable record through her descendants of which she has a large number in California and Kansas.

**Flintridge Show**

The Flintridge Horse Show at Flintridge, Calif., held Sept. 25 and 26, sponsored by the American Legion, Pasadena Post No. 13 and managed by the Victory Horse Show Association, was a great success from every point of view. It was well attended, and all classes were filled. It would be hard to improve on the setting and equipment.

The 50 acres and the equipment are owned by Keith Spaulding, and were donated for use of the show. These grounds will be maintained as a hunter course and show ring. Mr. Spaulding keeps a stable of hunters and can be seen any nice morning riding over the course accompanied by some of his friends.

Hunter and Jumper classes at this show would compare favorably with similar classes anywhere in this country. Much credit should be given to the Victory Horse Show Association. It was ably managed and everything went off on time. It is up to the horsemen and their friends to give these men their full support as we need more shows of this kind.

The next show will be held at Strickland Park on Riverside Dr., Burbank, Calif., on Oct. 24. We hope to see you there.

**Young Son of Speedy Bought By Montana Hereford Breeder**

Believed to be the first Quarter Horse to go into their section of Montana, a young son of the stallion Speedy was purchased late in September from Rancho Jabali, Lompoc, Calif., for use on the Polled Hereford breeding establishment of John Dingwall at Drummond, Mont. Accompanying Mr. Dingwall when he selected the four-month-old colt was John Nelson, associated with him at the Montana ranch.

Mr. Dingwall and Mr. Nelson were in Southern California as a result of the history-making Rancho Piocha sale of Polled Herefords to which they shipped a sale-topping consignment of six bulls. They took advantage of their nearness to the Lompoc ranch of Channing Peake to go there and select the stud colt. They plan to ship him north next spring and will use him both as a working cattle horse and as a sire to improve the stock horses on their ranch.

Outstanding results in raising colts have been achieved at Rancho Jabali and Mr. Peake credits the use of permanent pasture with much of his success. Mares are put on permanent pasture a month before foaling and left there until shortly after colts are weaned. The field is kept clean by irrigation and proves an excellent foaling ground. The milk the mares produce on the green feed gives their foals an unusual size and finish at weaning time.

**Upham to Midwest**

Chester R. Upham, president of the Palomino Horse Breeders of America and Palomino breeder of Newbury Park, Calif., has been making a tour of the Middle West and some of the southern states, inspecting Palominos and associations of Palomino Exhibitors affiliated with the PHBA. He has spent some time in Texas, Kansas and New Mexico and will finish his trip with an inspection of the Texas office before returning.
As breeders of the "Hor~e of the Golden West," we offer to discriminating buyers choice colts by our trio of champion stallions: Lucky Gold PHA 89; his son, Spotlight Dillon PHA 408, and the Arabian, Salim AHC 1468.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Smith
PAL-O-MINE RANCH
Browns Valley, California

FOR SALE
BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN, SADDLE BRED
GOLDEN PALOMINO YEARLING
STUD COLT.

Write or phone 5-5664
GRACE F. MATTLY
RT. 3—BOX 1077
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

FOR SALE
Palomino stallion — 14.2 hands, sound, gentle, platinum mane and tail, walks 61/2 m.p.h., never left show ring without a ribbon. Also silver mounted saddle and bridle with 13-inch tree.

MRS. AL FLEMING
1150 UNION STREET
GR. 8291
SAN FRANCISCO 9, CALIF.

James Ralph III Buys
Morgan-Palomino Stallion

Jubilee Gold, a registered Morgan-Palomino stallion, two years old and with the golden color which makes him eligible for Palomino registration, last month was purchased by James Ralph III, son of the late governor of California, for his ranch near Redwood City.

The stallion was claimed by Mr. Ralph from the Victor Daley stable at Arcadia, Calif., within a day after the publication of the September issue of Western Livestock Journal, in which he was offered for sale. After the purchase, Mr. Daley reported receiving inquiries from most of the western states and as far away as Long Island, N. Y., regarding the horse.

Jubilee Gold is a full brother to Jubilee Vermont, stallion in service at the Daley stable, both being sired by Red Vermont, Morgan stallion at the Jack Davis stable in Arcadia, and out of the Morgan mare Ramona B.

Mr. Ralph operates Alpine Ranch, near Redwood City, and has a breeding herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. For a number of years he has been known as a breeder of Thoroughbred horses.

Wally Smith in the Navy

Wallace C. Smith of the Pal-O-Mine Ranch, Browns Valley, Calif., has gone into the Coast Guard Service and is located at the Alameda Training Station. Fortunately, Mrs. Smith is fully capable of carrying on the Pal-O-Mine breeding program.

Sales have depleted the offerings to immature ages. Registered Hereford cattle have been added to the complement of pasture-consuming livestock, adding to the beauty of the landscape. Friends of Bettie Smith will admire her "spunk" in keeping the home fires burning for the duration.

Capper Takes Ranch

Dr. H. F. Capper of Capper Laboratories, Riverside, Calif., has leased Dr. McDermott's ranch at Chino, Calif., and will take residence there in a short while for the ensuing year. He will handle pasture stock and plans on some experimentation with feeding horses.
Silver Glen Draft News

“The Draft Horse market is very satisfactory.” These quotes are from Frank Justin of the Silver Glen Percheron Stud at Chowchilla, Calif. Recently he sold Marvin C. Baker of Madera the three-year-old stallion, Silver Glen Marvel, maternal brother to the junior and grand champion mare of 1939, Silver Glen Beauty. Mr. Baker has made a number of purchases of Justin Percherons.

The mare, Diplomat’s Daisy by Cozette’s Diplomat Brown, has been sold to a newcomer in the Percheron ranks, Roy Flanagan of El Nido who lives on the headquarters of the Western Meat Company on the Pacheco Pass Highway, and farms some 10,000 acres in cotton, alfalfa and small grain. Mr. Flanagan now owns three daughters of the champion, Cozette’s Diplomat Brown. Two of them have fillies this season and are bred back to Diplomat’s Robinhood, now the junior sire at Silver Glen.

The stallion, Silver Glen Dick, undefeated as a foal in 1940, has been sold to Sidney E. Williamson, Quarter Circle Heart Ranch, Riverdale, Calif. Dick’s sire is Charles Martel, son of Royal Exchange, International grand champion. His dam was undefeated in the mare-and-foal class at the Sacramento and Valley Fairs of 1940. As a yearling he was undefeated in class. His relation to Silver Glen Queen, champion mare in 1941, is that of maternal brother. Mr. Williamson also owns Bonnie K, bred by George Dahlgren and a mare known as Marie, bred by Crowell.

The seven colts now at Silver Glen are the best yet seen there. They are so uniform and rivalry for the top of the crop is so strong that good judges have preferred different colts. Mr. Justin takes great pride in his horses. Recently he refused to part with a span of ten-year-old brood mares, even though the price offered was satisfactory. He discovered the buyer was not interested in their foals, simply wanting the mares for work, so rather than have the breed suffer the loss of such breeding individuals he declined the offer. This may be sentiment, ‘tis true, but the world could use more of it.

Little Sells Thoroughbred

Merle Little of Monrovia, Calif., recently sold Senior Poco, a two-year-old Thoroughbred stallion sired by Witchesmount, to Jesse Rogers of Fort Sumner, N. M. The colt will be developed for crossing on native mares and to be schooled for calf roping. He was taken to New Mexico in Mr. Rogers’ trailer. Mr. Rogers was recently discharged from the armed forces, and is going back to raising cattle and sheep.

Lady Patricia presented Rod Campbell of Van Nuys, Calif., with a beautiful black stud colt, the result of mating with High Hope Mac. He is the image of his sire and has the same curly mane. Rod says he already shows many of his sire’s characteristics.

Camilla Chandler, Margaret Stewart and Caroline Wilson have all gone east to school and their horses have been turned out on pasture.

Silver Glen Ranch

Announces

that the veteran horseman, Thomas Burgess, is now in charge of the White-O-Rancho Percheron herd and is directing the breeding program. Thus is insured the utmost care and consideration in all phases of draft horse management—mating, foaling, development and sales. Tommie’s friends will always be welcome here.

OSBORNE WHITE
Healdsburg • California
FOR SALE

Morgan Brood Mare
HAS TWO PALOMINO COLTS TO SHOW.
Bred again to Palomino.
Beautiful rich bay MORGAN FILLY
Eighteen months old.
One sixteen months old.
Both can be registered.

Paul M. Thornton
1637 E. Whittier Blvd.
Whittier, Calif.
Phone 414117 evenings

FOR SALE

Rolla Bishop Buys Walking Horses
Rolla Bishop, widely known breeder of registered Poland-China hogs at Porto-
terville, Calif., visited the Rancho Flor-
cha Polled Hereford sale at Santa Ynez, Calif., and while there he and Mrs. Bishop purchased two registered Ten-
nessee Walking Horses. One is a stud colt by Chocolate Soldier, the other a young fillly.

Barbara Worth recently purchased W. A. Thompson's Arizona Kid, the bay Hunter that was well known in the show ring not long ago. The horse will be taken to the Barbara Worth Stables in Sacramento.

Ella Mae Shofner, now attending Scripps College at Claremont, Calif., is keeping Wahoo at the school for riding and the rest of the horses of the noted stable have been turned out for the du-
ration.

Pete Spears is now at his new loca-
tion on North Van Nuys Blvd., in Pa-
cative, Calif., among training several nice
youngsters. Among this group of colts is a nice three-year-old sired by Herion Chief and out of Winsome Miss.

Canada Harvests All-Time Record Flaxseed Crop
Canada is harvesting an all-time rec-
ord flaxseed crop, despite damage from
broad leaf rust, drouth, rust, weeds, and insects, accord-
ing to the U. S. Department of Agricult-
ure's Office of Foreign Agricultural Re-
lations. The 1943 crop is estimated at
17,880,000 bushels from record sowings of
2,798,000 acres. The 1942 crop amount-
ed to 14,992,000 bushels from 1,492,000
acres. The average for the five-year pe-
riod ended with the 1941 crop was 2,985,000
bushels from 2,425,000 acres.

Canadian farmers were asked to ex-
and their sowings of flaxseed for the
1943 crop to 2,500,000 acres. That goal,
however, was exceeded by 298,000 acres.

Horses For Sale

JACKS FOR SALE
REGISTERED MAMMOTH JACKS and Jen-
exes. Largest breeders. Few Morgan Stal-

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS
100 GOOD YOUNG Nevada Hereford cows and calves. Also yearling and feeder steers. Carl Kaufmann, Tioga Hotel, Merced, Calif. Phone 1789.

FOR SALE at Merced, 700 head 4, 5, 6-year-old bred cows, many calving now. These cattle are the result of over 35 years' breeding to registered Hereford bulls. Straight O. R. O. brand, the brand of quality and uniformity. There is no substitute for quality and youth. Will sell 300 registered Hereford cows 4 to 8 years old. Above cattle are of our own breeding and of one breeding only. Offer any number yearling steers, heifers and weaner calves, registered Hereford bulls. Buy direct in lots to suit buyers. M. A. Ragsdale, 28 19th St., Merced, Calif. Phone 87.

CATTLE FOR SALE
500 Cross Bred Brahman steer calves for sale. E. J. McDermott Phone 3-2707. F. O. Box 622 Phoenix, Arizona

VETERINARY SUPPLIES
ABORTION VACCINE: CalHood vaccination. Government licensed. Few Morgan Stal-
lions. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Dept. Ll, Rockhards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oester-
haus, Owner.

FORAGE

DAIRY CATTLE
SELECT BREEDING STOCK for sale at all times—Guernsey and Holstein cattle, Poland-
China, Durco and Berkshire swine, Hamp-
shire, Rambouillet and Southdown sheep. Throughout 30 years in breeding winter live-
stock this department stands for accuracy and integrity which means satisfied cus-
tomers. In 1939 our 20 Guernseys in the herd averaged 463 lbs. fat CFA, Kern County High School Agricultural Depart-
ment, Bakersfield, California.
THE PIONEER RANCH FIRM
OF THE WEST
FOR OVER 27 YEARS
SPECIALISTS IN THE SALE OF
WESTERN LIVESTOCK RANCHES
CALIFORNIA-NEVADA-OREGON
Our fieldmen are high-class experienced
and successful livestock men of national
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We only offer ranches that have been
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These ranches, if properly managed, will
provide profits. Each and every one is
owned under high prices, but for years to come.
Inquiries and your ranch specifications
solicited; same will be given our prompt and
careful consideration.
We deal directly with
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LOS ANGELES 3, CALIF.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Alfalfa, Grain and Cattle Ranch
LARGE, irrigated ranch, about 11,000
acres, which around 5000 acres owned in
fee, balance leased. Level, irrigated
farms, good plantings, alfalfa, and level,
rolling, and hill type ranges for grazing.
25 miles from San Diego. Excellent
water, home, and some 23 other fine ranch
buildings in large impressive group; in fact, a ranch
"de luxe," regardless of cost. Owner's change of
plans makes quick sale necessary. Price
only $125,000.

THE HAMILTON MCCOY CO.
430 N. Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Phone 3106, R. C. 6551

LARGE old established ranch in Northern
California, offered for sale to dissolve
partnership. About 1500 acres, 800 in
fee, balance leased. Good Irrigated
lands, good pastures, alfalfa, and Excellent
water supply. 2 large homes, 10 small
buildings make comfortable living conditions.
A. Hamilton-Nevada money making ranch.
This place is rated the best cattle ranch in the
county.
Price $250,000.
We have Inspectors who can give full
particulars. Consult
THE HAMILTON MCCOY CO.
430 N. Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Phones 3106, or CR 6551

FOR SALE—13,500 acres Northern California Stock Ranch, $10 per acre. Capacity 1400 head cattle, 250 acres farming land. Watered by river, creeks and springs. No winter feeding. Shipping corral on ranch. Buildings fair, 80% open grazing land, Stock on ranch can carry over 1000 at 12,000 pounds. Best salmon, steelhead and trout fishing in West on ranch, as well as excellent hunting. Mild climate and 3% commission to brokers. For information write R. G. Perry, 3255 1st St., Sacramento, Calif.

FOR SALE—Ideal cattle ranch, 440 acres, 100 acres farming land, and range rights. Extra good water rights. On Highway 80 90 miles from Phoenix. Write Gene Jogov, Arizona, Arizona.

ARIZONA CATTLE RANCH, 15,000 acres, low
mountains, foothills, browse range, carry 300

October 15, 1943

FARM RENTALS

CENTRAL CALIF. RANGE
9500 acres irrigated
Capacity 2500 cows and their calves or 5000
head yearling cattle. Near San Francisco.
Cheap water gravity. New $30,000 home,
including all buildings and feed lot. Butane
plant, good roads, school bus, telephone.
This outfit will produce $130,000 worth of
beef per year for lease of $2000 cash. Has
good oil possibilities. Price $350,000.
Full particulars upon request. R. W. DIDDOCK

ANGULAR HOME AND RANCH
FOR SALE—$50,000, Lake County, Ore., 2,200
A. paid up water right, 200 A. seeded certified
Ladak alfalfa, 50 A. alsike clover, balance
pasture. Price $100 per A. Entire place can
be farmed if desired. Will pay for itself in one
year's grazing on all our own. Semi-irrigated.
Also: 50 A. Lake County, Ore. 70 A. seeded
certified Ladak alfalfa. All can be irrigated
if desired. Has good oil possibilities under
present water right. $75000 plus 10% capacity.
Price $100 per A. Machinery to handle
600,000 bush. Coahan, Fla. 3, Springfielid, Ore.

FOR SALE—270 acres, Lake County, Ore., 2,200
A. paid up water right, 200 A. seeded certified
Ladak alfalfa, 50 A. alsike clover, balance
pasture. Price $100 per A. Entire place can
be farmed if desired. Will pay for itself in one
year's grazing on all our own. Semi-irrigated.
Also: 50 A. Lake County, Ore. 70 A. seeded
certified Ladak alfalfa. All can be irrigated
if desired. Has good oil possibilities under
present water right. $75000 plus 10% capacity.
Price $100 per A. Machinery to handle
600,000 bush. Coahan, Fla. 3, Springfielid, Ore.

1000 ACRE NEVADA COW RANCH, 80 miles
from Reno. Paved highway, electricity, telephone,
school, and market. Additional irrigated
ranch land of 2000 acres, all under gravity
water. 380 acres alfalfa and grain, balance
meadows. $80000.
R. W. DIDDOCK
4106 M. St., Modesto, Calif.

WANT GOOD to 160 acre Central California
irrigated ranch which is suitable for hogs,
sheep, cattle, and poultry. Would like
cheap water. Box 562, Western Live
stock Journal.

WANT CALIF, cattle range, Prefer ranch with
high-class buildings, irrigation. Deal from
$10000 to $25000. Box 618, Western Live
stock Journal.

CASH FOR CALIF. cattle range which will
carry 50 to 150 head. Prefer fair build­
ings. Box 616, Western Livestock Journal.

WANT TO buy a first class Calif. cattlr outfit
which will carry 1000 head. Prefer cheap water.
Quick action. Box 647, Western Livestock
Journal.

WANT or No. Cal, winter range which will
carry 600 to 1000 head of cattle. Prefer
irrigated land. Box 618, Western Live
stock Journal.

WANT or No. Cal, winter range which will
carry 600 head of young cattle from Dec. to
May. Box 666, Western Livestock Journal.

WANT 1000 or more acres in Central Calif.
which is in permanent pasture or cheap land
which can be developed. Must have good
water condition. Box 683, Western Livestock
Journal.

PRIVATE PARTY wants good cow range in
Central Calif. which will carry from 200 to
600 head of cattle. Will pay for the right ranch.
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DAIRY WANTED
WANTED—Small dairy in Los Angeles area,
about 30 Jersey or Guernsey cows, preferably
with 10 to 20 alfalfa acres. Must be well
equipped. Would be willing to employ present
owner. Reply box 689, Western Livestock
Journal.

HORSES WANTED
I WANT to buy a stylish saddle horse. Must
be perfect and under 15.2. Will pay up to
$300. Box 686, Western Livestock Journal.

HOGS FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Fifty-eight brood sows and gilts.
Nineteen sows farrowed with pigs. 137 pigs.
Wanted, good Bos. cattle or Jersey or Guernsey
sows, preferably with 50 to 100 acres. Phone
4016, Modesto, Calif. Box 686, Western Live
stock Journal.

WANTED—Large dairy in Los Angeles area,
about 30 Jersey or Guernsey cows, preferably
with 10 to 20 alfalfa acres. Must be well
equipped. Would be willing to employ present
owner. Reply box 689, Western Livestock
Journal.

CATTLE FOR SALE
WELFORD ANGUS REGISTERED
BULLS ready for active service. High
est Quality — Reasonable Prices —
Dr. A. W. Henry, San Leandro, Calif.

Page 169
**DR I- RANGE**

**PASTURE SEED MIXTURES**

will keep your dry range green the year around and keep your stock gaining when the native grasses dry up in summer,

Providing

1. Your land is good and holds moisture well,

2. You prepare a good clean seed bed, sowing on summer fallow land, or plow, disc and sow after the first rains germinate the native grass seeds.

3. You sow before the rainy season starts, or as soon as the native grasses have germinated and then have been plowed under and a good seed bed prepared.

Sowing before the rainy season starts is best.

Don't Expect

green feed throughout the dry season the First Summer after planting as the slow growing perennial varieties must become well rooted before they can stay green throughout the dry summer.

You will be amazed at the results after the first two years. The value of your land will be greatly increased as a result of the greater carrying capacity and the constant gain of your cattle throughout the dry season.

**PURCHASE EARLY**

At least 30 days in advance of the time you expect to plant and avoid the danger of delays caused by congested shipping conditions and the shortage of labor.

READ PAGE 14 IN THE BOOKLET . . !

**FREE PASTURE BOOKLET**

Booklet giving full instructions on land preparation and planting; facts and figures on costs, pasturing rates, profits and land values; also pictures on irrigated and dry land permanent pastures and hay crops.

READ PAGE 14 IN THE BOOKLET . . !

My mixtures are the result of continuous research and experimental work since 1930.

DALE F. BUTLER

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We invite you to visit our demonstration plots of Permanent Pasture Mixtures and individual varieties at the Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles — planted in August, 1942.
Every effort is being made to spread the delivery of DIGESTA-BONE to the fullest extent that greatly limited production permits.

It is to be hoped there will be larger supplies of bones available for processing in the not too distant future.

In the meanwhile, we thank those customers who are not receiving all they require, for their consideration and helpful cooperation.

Every means at our command are being used to relieve the shortage as speedily as possible.