GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW
· LOS ANGELES ·
NOV. 27
DEC. 3
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the three new senior yearling bulls we have recently added to our herd show many signs of becoming truly outstanding herd sires for our herd. . . . They join our other good sires, including Real Prince D. 215th, pictured below.

**Baca R. Domino 1st**
We purchased him from Baca Grant's show herd. He is by OJR Royal Domino 10th and was second at Great Falls last summer.

**Baca R. Domino 2d**
This bull was also purchased from Baca Grant and is also by OJR Royal Domino 10th. He was first at Great Falls last year and was fourth at Denver.

**Mischief Domino 20th**
We purchased him from Roy E. Armstrong and we consider him an outstanding individual. His depth, closeness to the ground and smoothness have made him the object of much admiration.

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HELD AS A CONTRIBUTION to America’s efforts to produce food for war needs, and to help assure a sound foundation for post-war livestock production, the 18th annual Great Western Livestock Show will be held at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, Nov. 27 to Dec. 3. Again this year, efforts of the show management are directed towards encouraging the more widespread use of high quality, registered seed stock in livestock production. For that reason, special emphasis is placed on the private and public sales of good seed stock at the show. It has always been the contention of the Los Angeles show management that the success of a stock show must be measured by the number of transactions in good registered sires and foundation females that result from bringing the good breeding herds of western America to a central place for competitive judging and appraisal.

This year, the Hereford sale promises to be the largest and by far the best in the history of the Great Western. More than 500 registered Herefords have been entered in the individual and pen classes, and most of these good cattle are also entered in the public sale to be held Dec. 1. At least 100 more cattle were held back at the request of the show management because of shortage of space for such exhibits. Never before have so many good range bulls and foundation females been offered at one point for the appraisal of cattlemen on the Pacific Coast.

But it will not be just a Hereford show in the beef division, for the up and coming Angus breeders are also putting on a show and public sale, offering a splendid selection of high quality bulls and females of the popular blacks. The sale of Angus breeding stock will be held Dec. 2.

Dairymen are given a place this year and the three major breeds—Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys, will be exhibited. Due to the small number of stock shows held this year, just a few herds will be represented at Los Angeles this year, but the 1943 show marks the beginning of what promises to become one of the West’s most important dairy shows in the future.

Competition in fat stock exhibition has been greatly reduced by war regulations and by shortage of feed and labor. But the Los Angeles show started out as a fat stock show and this department, both in the senior and junior divisions, continues to be emphasized. Many of the youngsters who exhibited their prize fat animals at previous Los Angeles shows are now in the armed services—others have taken their places in producing food for America and our allies.

Dick Lloyd of Lewiston, Idaho, and his grand champion Hampshire lamb at the recent Inland Empire Junior Stock Show held in Spokane, Wash. The lamb sold for 41 cents per lb. Dick also had grand champion hog.

Just what may result from the activity of boys and girls in 4-H Club and Future Farmer livestock work is indicated by the experience of the three Quinn children, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Quinn of Fresno. In 1936, the three Quinn children exhibited steers at the Tucson Livestock Show. They lost a total of $58 in their first cattle feeding venture. The famous auctioneer, Fred Reppert, publicly Turn to page 116

MONTHLY FEATURE ISSUE OF WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
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November 15, 1943

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The little business of yesterday is the big business of today. Sales of Hereford cattle at the CBQ Ranch from January to October '43 total nearly $60,000.00

CBQ invites you to investigate the merit of their cattle before you invest in Herefords. Our latest sale offering now is 2 two-year-old herd bulls ready for immediate use; 3 senior yearling herd bulls ready for use, as well as bred cows with calves by side, and a selection of 9 outstanding herd bull prospects; prices ranging from $350.00 up according to the merit of the animal selected.

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Our Congratulations to...  
Mr. W. A. SERRUYS, Klamath Falls, Ore.  
on his purchase of  
Arthur Domino 5th 3485039 
Champion Bull at 1943 Cal-Oregon Show and Sale

Selling at $4,000, sharing the top price paid at the auction, this outstanding son of our famous Mark Domino 88th goes into one of the most promising registered Hereford herds in Southern Oregon. Arthur Domino 5th is by Mark Domino 88th by Mark Domino by Prince Domino 164th. His dam was Miss Baker 74th, of the Baker Domino-Belmont Hartland family which has contributed much to the popularity of Chandler Herefords.

Our Congratulations Also to...  
Mr. CECIL C. HALEY, Bonanza, Ore.  
on his purchase of  
Lady Mark 6th 3485062 
Champion Female at 1943 Cal-Oregon Show and Sale

Selling at $2,000, top female of the Cal-Oregon sale, Lady Mark 4th goes to a good home. She is bred to our outstanding show and breeding bull, Donald Dhu, considered by many Hereford authorities as one of the most promising young sires in the Hereford breed. Lady Mark 4th was sired by Mark Domino 100th by Mark Domino, and is out of Oregon Miss 12th by Oregon Domino Jr.

Other Buyers of Chandler Herefords at the Cal-Oregon Sale...  
Mrs. Mable Liskey, Klamath Falls, Ore., who purchased our reserve champion female, Miss Donald 31st, at $400.  
L. E. Menton, Roseburg, Ore., who purchased the gold bull, Mark Donald 126th, at $500.  
A. M. Collier, Klamath Falls, Ore., who purchased the promising yearling bull, Donald Lad 8th, at $100.  
Liskey Bros., Klamath Falls, Ore., who purchased our pen of five yearling bulls at $300 each.
Three Herd Sire Prospects

MARK DONALD 14th, colved May 13, 1942, Sired by Donald Domino, 100th, of our $20,000 champion heifer at the Klamath Falls show. Dam: Catherine Hartland 3d.

BELMONT DOMINO 21st, colved Nov. 13, 1942, Sired by Mark Domino 100th, of our $20,000 champion heifer at the Klamath Falls show. Dam: Catherine Hartland 3d.

DONALD DEBONAIR, colved Oct. 8, 1941, Sired by Donald Domino 16th, pictured below. Dam: Debonair Lass 16th.

Six Individual Heifers...

Every one a grand individual, good enough to go on a registered herd.

MARKETTE 12th, colved Nov. 3, 1942, Sired by the many times champion Mark Donald. Dam: Miss Oregon 25th.


MARKETTE 14th, colved Jan. 24, 1943. Another daughter of Mark Donald. Dam: Miss Tona 6th.

MISS ADVANCE 33d, colved May 2, 1942. Sired by Advanced Domino 120th. Dam: Miss Baker 106th.

LADY BELMONT 73d, colved April 4, 1942. Sired by Chandler’s Belmont 50th. Dam: Lady Cascade 31st.

MISS DONALD 44th, colved Nov. 7, 1942. Sired by Donald Domino 16th. Dam: Miss Baker 138th.

A Pen of 6 Choice Bulls

These bulls will not be overreplied with flash but will be in excellent working condition, ready to go out and make doing for range men throughout the western country.

DONALD DOMINO 12th, colved April 27, 1942. Sired by Donald Domino. Dam: Miss Oregon 3d.


Yearling Range Bulls


MAJESTIC DOMINO 37th, colved May 22, 1942. Sire: Mark Domino 100th. Dam: Miss Oregon 39th.


Western Livestock Journal

November 15, 1943

Page 12
The “Island Fortress of Malta” with its neighboring little island of Gozo, just 120 square miles, carries a dense population of 270,000. Despite more than 2500 bombings, destruction of homes and slaughter of many civilians, the island continued to provide an air base for attack on Italy and protection for Allied shipping. Its people dived for shelter into tunnels, caves and catacombs—and the solid rock gave them protection.

The world knows the story of Malta, out in the Mediterranean, providing a base for the protection of Allied shipping. It stood up under vicious bombings, its defenders holding steadfast through hundreds of continuous and deadly attacks from enemy air forces. When victory has been won, history will show the important part played by the little island in helping to hold the line in the darkest days of the war.

Year in and year out, the Central Markets of this country have stood steadfast in serving the livestock industry. The Central Market is the one place where supply and demand establish the yardstick which measures the value of ALL meat animals.

Livestock producers and feeders have benefit of the protective influence of these great livestock markets, where their interests are always foremost. No matter how large or how small an operator may be, he always has the assurance of receiving the fair market value at the Central Market. He always has the assurance of immediate CASH for what he has to sell. He knows that many buyers are always on hand to bid.

The Central Markets for livestock continue to serve, continue to afford the one place where the producer has an equal opportunity with the buyer to determine true market values.

The Central Market protects you as long as you, with your patronage, give the Central Market your full support!

Visit the Great Western Stock Show Nov. 27–Dec. 3, Los Angeles Union Stock Yards!
PREPARATIONS are complete for the 48th District Agricultural Association's second wartime Great Western Livestock Show, to be held Nov. 27 to Dec. 3 at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards.

In many respects, it promises to be the greatest of all Great Westerns. Big feature again this year will be public sales of outstanding herd bulls, range bulls and females in order that western breeders and cattlemen may obtain additional high quality seed stock with which to carry on the important work of beef improvement.

The Hereford sale, which starts promptly at 9 a.m. Wednesday, Dec. 1, will be the greatest in history with more than 500 registered Herefords entered by 34 Hereford breeders from nine states—California, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Nevada.

On the following day will be the first public sale of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Great Western history. When Auctioneer Fred Reppert starts the Angus cattle through the sales ring at noon, Thursday, Dec. 2, a total of 60 choice blacks will go through the ring—the offering being restricted to real herd bull prospects and choice foundation females.

Another new feature this year will be the showing of registered dairy cattle—Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys. A small show this year, the dairy show promises to become one of the important features of the Great Western.

There will be many prime fat animals—carloads of fat cattle, hogs and lambs, and many individual entries in the open division, as well as the 4-H Club and Future Farmer junior division.

On the two opening days of the show will be the annual Great Western Rodeo, put on as usual by Paul Hill, who promises a show of thrills and spills which has made this rodeo one of the most popular in the nation. Some of the contestants will be men from the armed services who left their saddles and horses behind to fight for Uncle Sam. Others will be real working cowboys, who will take time off for relaxation and thrills to take part in the big show. The rodeo starts at 2 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 27 and Nov. 28.

Chas. L. Lump, executive director of the Great Western, and Dan Lillywhite, president of the 48th District Agricultural Association, both express the desire to make this a real wartime show as a contribution to the Nation's food production effort.

As an educational event, all animals entered in the show and the sales will be judged by nationally recognized authorities. Loudspeakers will be available so that judges may explain the reasons for their placings. Not only are breeding animals exhibited, but fat stock as well so that the results of the use of improved seed stock, proper management and ef-

(Continued on Page 22)
BREAKFAST IS SERVED

REPRODUCTION of this illustration by Cabot Colt on high quality paper, suitable for framing, will be mailed upon request, accompanied by your subscription remittance, new or renewal.
I wish to agree 100% as to the caloric contribution of cereals and their importance as carriers for so many items in the diet. However, the average American has paid little attention to current propaganda which would substitute cereals for meat in his diet.

Typical appears the Arizonan who said: "Well, I reckon cutting out meat might save after all—we wouldn't need dishes nor table tools. But I'd have to build a feed trough in the kitchen and haul in the cake, hulls and hay—then drive my wife in. The children could follow just like calves do; but it's going to be powerful troublesome if I'm to have the children out between times so she can keep the lawn grazed off."

The real question is whether it is easier to substitute meat for vegetable foods in the diet as the meat-eating habit becomes more intense, or to coordinate action toward greater meat production. The first course calls for the mere exercise of bureaucratic authority; the second, foresight and cooperation among governmental agencies.

For a Fighting Race

Three aspects of the question possess immediate interest—racial, nutritional, and economic. To mention the racial question first may put the cart before the horse, but the meat-eating races have been, and will be, the dominant races of the earth. Straight cereal diets permit maintenance and survival, but meat adds the punch for victory. Optimism nutrition is needed, not the mere meeting of average requirements.

In primitive days the hunter tribes submerged and ruled the agricultural tribes. When Spain colonized our Southwest, she overcame the peaceful meat-eaters—Pueblo tribes that depended on irrigation and tilling the soil—but it required three centuries and the United States Army to conquer the meat-eating hunters—Apaches, Comanches, and the Navajos.

However, civilization proved that plant culture was more effective in furnishing sufficient calories for human work, and the nations that built the modern world became expert in the culture of wheat, rice and other cereals. Yet the races that controlled the course of empire were still the meat-eaters—Persians, Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, Dutch, and English. Perhaps they dominated because they were meat-eaters because they were so virile that they could take by force this most appetizing of natural food from their competitors. But the answer to this moment is academic. We cannot spare time in the middle of a war to solve such a question.

Even more dangerous is to attempt limiting meat consumption unnecessarily, for history certainly demonstrates the intimate association between the meat-eating habit and racial leadership. China's weakness for the last four centuries can be attributed to her population had to rely on a limited diet of rice. Japan emerged from feudalism to empire when, a half century ago, her soldiers were given a full meat ration, and gained the virility, weight and stature that make our formidable opponents of today. I realize that we must not overlook the Chinese virtues of tolerance and philosophy which developed while her national influence dwindled, nor can we condone the Japanese barbarism which became physiologically effective only when a meat diet provided the basic strength to implement her mediaeval impulses.

Calories Not All

What underlies such a racial revival? From a physical standpoint much must be attributed to the nutritional level. "Meat has what it takes." The utilization of cereals suitable for human food in the production of meat and eggs seems wasteful to an economist, for only part of the calories of cereals reappear in the meat. But the measure of energy does not tell the whole story. Corn stalks, straw, cottonseed hulls—all possess compounds that can yield energy. Yet there is something in meat that gives the final urge that brings victory. That gives the American worker the essential nervous energy as well as muscular, which we must not sacrifice willy-nilly.

Can the human being utilize cereals as effectively as meat? The answer is "no." Various tests have shown the advantage of the appetizing and palatable nature of meat for the majority of humans. No one "treats" his friend to soybeans, rice, oatmeal, or buckwheat cakes when steak, roast, fish, or fowl are available! Meat stimulates the digestive activity more than any other food, satisfies hunger longer, and gives more staying-power. Meat has a great variety of nutrients concentrated within it and has more of the essential compounds of nutrition than do the cereals. To equal the protein in one ordinary serving of meat, two servings of soybeans are required; three of dried beans; four of macaroni; seven of oatmeal; and sixteen of cornflakes. If we are to fight or if we are to work we must remember that there is a limit beyond which the human stomach cannot stretch.

Meat is our chief, best and most varied source of proteins. Now when dietitians prescribe the food like medicine instead of satisfying appetites and when vitamins and health are advertised as synonymous, the public forgets our needs for proteins, fats and minerals. And meat ranks higher than any other foods in protein quality, both as to variety and biological value. It is high in or adequate for most minerals, and is especially rich in the "B" vitamins.

Forgotten Proteins

Among the forgotten proteins should be mentioned the building blocks of body tissues, the amino-acids. Dr. Rose of the University of Illinois has shown that there are eight amino-acids absolutely essential to the proper body functioning and maintenance of the adult. These are present in meat, but even the best cereal is adequately furnished with only six. Corn, wheat, and soybeans (if I may be permitted to call the latter a cereal) are strikingly deficient in methionine, while corn and wheat are low also in tryptophane and lysin. Soybeans are so low in cystine that swine on high soybean rations require active supplementing—human experience so far is too limited to permit a comparison.

During a war we cannot chance the severe limitation of meat in the diet, with its rich sources of thiamine, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, and niacin, even though they may be provided synthetically and supplementarily. Synthetic nutrients supply only their individual contribution to the diet, and omit many associated food factors present in natural foods, whose particular importance...
SWEETWATER RANCH is headquarters of the Muller Bros. holdings in Nevada. It comprises 3200 acres, about 1100 of which are in irrigated permanent pasture and the remainder is good grazing land. This ranch is supplemented by the other Muller Bros. property in the Silver State. Their Flying M and Ravenal ranches on the East Walker River aggregate 2680 acres, of which 500 acres are in alfalfa and 500 acres in permanent pasture. They also control one of the choice white sage winter ranges of Nevada, where 1000 to 1500 head of cattle can be wintered in good shape.

At Sweetwater, they run a large herd of good white faced cattle on permanent pasture in the summer, wintering them at Flying M and on the desert range. At the recent history-making sale of Polled Herefords held by Rancho Piocha at Santa Ynez, Calif., Muller Bros. purchased a number of three-year-old bred heifers of Spidel breeding and took them to the Sweetwater Ranch as the foundation of a herd of registered Polled Herefords they intend to establish.

Sweetwater Ranch is also the home of The Bomber, prize winning Quarter Horse stallion of Arizona shows. At the ranch he has been bred to a well-bred group of Quarter Horse mares and the colt crop coming on there is said to feature a number of promising youngsters.

Muller Bros. are well known as operators of the "World’s Greatest Service Station" in Hollywood. Their manager on the ranch is H. T. Miller, who is no newcomer in Polled Hereford circles, having previously managed Rancho Piocha and still maintaining the Diablo Polled Hereford herd at Napa, Calif.
We Need a Food Program

BY F. E. MOLLIN

It has been said that in a short war the military comes first in importance, with transportation second and food third; in a long war, food comes first, transportation second and the military third. No doubt, the military arm of the government would disagree with this statement, but it is beyond question that as a war progresses the importance of food is more generally recognized.

Our military officials planned, and no doubt wisely so, for a long war; but the authorities dealing with the allocation of materials and supplies unfortunately did not, in the beginning of our major war effort, fully recognize the importance of the food industry. Instead of planning to aid it fully to meet the greatly enlarged requirements for war, lend-lease and civilians, they imposed such severe restrictions as seriously to handicap its war effort.

The armed forces, through selective service, have taken each month their manpower requirements for military purposes. War industries, through their ability to pay high wages and pass on the cost, have been able to attract labor for their increased production. But in the field of agriculture, the cream of its workers was drained away by selective service and by the war industries before there was sufficient recognition of the need for increased food production. True, selective service officials even early in 1942 promised that essential farm and ranch workers would be deferred; but the local draft boards were told to fill their quotas, and it was only after thousands of the best men had left the farms and ranches that an adequate policy of granting deferments to essential agricultural workers became nationwide in application.

Agricultural Heroes

In looking over the record of food production for 1942 and 1943, it seems almost miraculous that agriculture, operating under these handicaps, could have risen to the emergency and made available to our armed forces, our allies, and our civilians two of the greatest crops ever produced in this country. This has been possible only by perfectly heroic effort on the part of farmers and ranchmen. It means that old men long since retired have gone back to the farm and that older ranchers who had largely given way to a younger generation have swung into the saddle again; it means that women have taken men's places on tractors, in the saddle, and in practically every kind of agricultural endeavor; it means that young folk, little more than children, have done their best to take a man's place wherever needed; but,

more than that, it means that we have been favored with physical conditions that have made possible this record production in time of our greatest need.

We should recognize the fact that production in the future on anything like the present scale will be most difficult to maintain. Further inroads upon the labor supply, further breakdown of scarce equipment, increasing difficulties in transportation, to say nothing of the increasing burden of governmental regulation, all point the other way.

In spite of the fact that production has been so greatly increased in almost every line, consumers have heard much about shortages and scarcity and have not had a full appreciation of the increased production. Part of the shortage has been due to poor distribution and scarcity and increased production exceeded 18 billion pounds, and little if any thought was given to the question of whether or not they would permit production on the scale needed.

Price Ceiling Meaningless

There was full discussion of these problems at an unusually large livestock conference held in Kansas City on Sept. 2. Mayor LaGuardia of New York came by plane to attend that conference in order to get first-hand information on the meat situation. I quote from his remarks to the conference on the subject of the consumer interest in low retail prices and production and the subsidy rollback program which was extolled as a measure for the special benefit of consumers:

"A great deal was said today about the rollback and its cost, $1 or so a hundredweight, I believe. I am sure that was brought about with the best of intentions. We thought you (the livestock producers) were getting the benefit of it; now you tell us you were not, and let me tell you we are not getting the benefit of it... It seems almost unbelievable, but it is true, with the exception of pork and pork products, there is very little meat sold in the east at retail ceiling prices... Insofar as New York City is concerned, retail ceiling prices don't mean anything."

So it would seem that the consumer is more interested in buying real meat at a fair price than he is in a theoretical program of nonexistent meat at low ceiling prices.

Lots More Meat

Because of all the talk of scarcity, it is not generally realized that the livestock industry under most difficult conditions has greatly expanded production. In 1940, for the first time in the history of the industry, the total meat production exceeded 18 billion pounds,

(Continued on Page 108)
that they find their greatest degree of satisfaction, because of the diversification in farming activities, the variety of livestock types and the exceeding beauty of the landscape.

Twin Valley Farms was formed by purchasing two individual properties which by nature belonged in one and taking a long-time lease on other land to round out in one body a total of 1000 acres—fertile valleys surrounded by hills fringed with redwoods, making a kingdom protected and isolated, devoted to the production of three breeds of livestock and the greatest possible amount of their sustaining feeds.

Abundant spring water has made everything pertaining to improvement possible the development of permanent pastures. Rolling hills have been seeded to other than native or natural grasses to greatly increase their carrying capacity. A full complement of buildings has been provided, either through remodeling and rearrangement of old ones or the erection of new ones modern in design, such as the milk barn, the horse barn, etc. Buildings, fences, roads, culverts and everything pertaining to improvement and care of the land give the visitor an impression that the property has been built and is being managed along practical and constructive lines. In fact, the type of management provided there has a very definite adaptability to non-resident ownership, for after all the MacMurrays can spend only a brief portion of their time at Twin Valley.

Everything accomplished there has been done in less than two years. Management is vested in the Beverly Management Corporation of Beverly Hills, with Burl Howell as the resident manager and the livestock breeding program under the direction of a man thoroughly grounded in such matters, Glen Winkler, a native resident of the area.

Fred MacMurray is an energetic and forward looking individual. Wherever he is there must be production, activity. He senses the present need for production of food and a possible heavy future drain on farmers and stockmen in rehabilitating the world. This man has the resources, the vision and the ambition to do an immense and valuable job in his ranching activities in a manner that represents a fine balance between altruistic motives and utility objectives. Therefore, his efforts are being bent along livestock improvement lines—Milking Shorthorn cattle for beef and milk, Belgian Horses for farm work and Romeldale sheep for lambs and wool—all maintained in their purity of blood in order that Twin Valley Farms may be a source of supply in foundation stock of a very high breeding and utility value.

WHR Herefords Make Average Of $3294; Top $20,000

Sixty head of Herefords, 29 bulls and 31 females, sold at Wyoming Hereford Ranch Sale, Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 11, for a grand total of $197,625, an average of $3294, while a top of $20,000 was established by the sale of WHR Proud Mixer 20th, son of WHR Princeps Mixer, to H. C. Pearson, Indianapolis, Iowa, at $20,000. An even higher top would have been established if Bob Lazear had consented to the sale of WHR Flash Monogram, for one eager bidder offered $30,000 to start him, but the bull was not for sale.

Top female, WHR Miss Mixer 44th, also by WHR Princeps Mixer, went to Clovelly Stock Farms, Madeira, Ohio, at $13,000.

The progeny of WHR Princeps Mixer were in demand at the sale, five of his sons bringing $52,000 and six daughters selling for $27,750.

Following the sale, buyers bought at private treaty almost $50,000 worth of WHR cattle.

Canyon Ranch Calf Crop Goes to California

Oliver Wallop, owner of Canyon Ranch, Big Horn, Wyo., reports that his entire 1943 commercial Hereford calf crop has been sold to Taylor Ranch, Ventura, Calif. There were over 100 head, and when they were loaded at Sheridan they averaged a little more than 400 lbs.

Eight registered heifers also went along with the calves to the Taylor Ranch.

"She is sure to have her husband's will set aside? Why?"

"I'm not sure, but I think she got into the habit while he was alive."
Complicated bureaucratic program is designed to stabilize cattle prices at present levels

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION DIRECTOR

FRED M. VINCEN has released the following statement in explanation of the government’s new program, establishing price ceilings on live beef cattle. Actually, a reading of this statement indicates that no real hard-and-fast price ceilings are intended. Mr. Vinson says that the program is designed to “maintain prices of live cattle within a stated range approximating the present price levels.” The complete official OWI statement follows:

Economic Stabilization Director Vinson announces that he has directed a series of important changes in the present plan under which payments are made by the Defense Supplies Corporation to slaughterers of live cattle. These modifications, which will not involve any increase in the original estimates for financing the slaughter payment program, are designed to accomplish the following purposes:

1. To enable slaughterers who do not engage in the processing of beef—a group, made up principally of small enterprises, whose margins have been adversely affected under existing regulations—to continue in business.

2. To maintain prices of live cattle within a stated range approximating the present price levels, thus affording a support price to livestock producers and at the same time discouraging unwaranted advances in the live market.

3. To provide a more economical and effective allocation of present payments to all slaughterers by increasing the amounts paid for certain grades of live cattle and reducing them for others.

The new directive provides for a special payment of 80 cents per hundredweight live to non-processing slaughterers, who are defined as “slaughterers who during the year 1942 . . . sold and who currently sell 98% or more of the total dressed carcass weight of cattle slaughtered by them in the form of carcasses, wholesale cuts, frozen boneless beef . . . or ground beef.” This sum will be in addition to the amounts paid all slaughterers. The funds for these special payments will be provided as a result of economies effected in the general payments.

Since May, 1942, beef prices have been subject to control at wholesale and retail. On December 16, 1942, uniform dollars-and-cents prices were established by zones throughout the country for beef carcasses and wholesale cuts. Based upon these regionally uniform wholesale prices, uniform dollars-and-cents retail prices were established in May, 1943. As part of the government’s program for reducing the cost of living to the general level of September 15, 1942, the wholesale and retail prices of beef were reduced by approximately 10 per cent in June of 1943. In order that this reduction might not threaten production of livestock by unduly reducing the return to the producer, the price reduction was accomplished by the institution of an equalizing payment to slaughterers, enabling them to continue to pay the same prices for live cattle. The amount of this payment, which is readjusted by the directive issued today, has heretofore been $1.10 per hundredweight on all grades of live cattle slaughtered.

There is, and has been, no direct control on the prices at which live cattle may be bought or sold. Price control of meat has been predicated on the assumption that the level of livestock prices would continue to be determined, as it was in the past, by the price which could be secured for meat and meat products. In fact, however, cattle prices during the past year have remained at levels consistently higher than past relation-
ships would have indicated.

Despite the fact that the spread between live cattle prices and carcass meat prices has diminished, by far the greater part of the industry has experienced a substantial increase in profits above peacetime levels. A study made by the Office of Price Administration shows that the industry’s profit on sales was 2.4% in 1942, compared with 1% during the period 1936 to 1939, while the return on invested capital increased from 4% to 14%. The peak level of 1942 profits has continued into 1943. Since the packing industry is a highly integrated industry on the whole, it is evident that the relative increase in the production of the more profitable items has permitted the industry to support a higher level of cattle prices than was anticipated when the dollars-and-cents wholesale beef prices were instituted.

Despite the generally integrated character of the meat packing industry, there is a substantial number of slaughterers, responsible for approximately 15% of the total beef supply, who perform no processing operations. This group has suffered under the existing wholesale ceilings. For the industry as a whole, the average value of beef carcasses and unprocessed by-products has historically been less than the cost of purchasing and slaughtering cattle. This historical relationship is reflected in present wholesale ceilings, and has been accentuated by the rise in live cattle prices. Non-processing slaughterers have operated profitably in the past by various means, notably skill in buying and selling and ability to command premium prices in particular markets. Increased wartime demand for beef, pressing hard against the supply, and the establishment of uniform ceiling prices for all sellers, have tended to eliminate the conditions under which these slaughterers could operate profitably. Returns from processing operations, which have in-

Part of the cow herd at Rancho Sota
tai, Paul Spur, Ariz., belly-deep in pasture grass. Here is evidence of the successful attempts which have been made at Rancho Sota
tai in pasture improvement. Better pasture has meant better Herefords at this well known purebred breeding establishment.
You Are Invited!

to attend the 

48th DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSN.

Great Western Livestock Show

NOV. 27 • DEC. 3

Union Stock Yards

LOS ANGELES

SEE THE EXHIBITS OF

BEEF and DAIRY CATTLE

FAT CATTLE • HOGS • LAMBS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SATURDAY, NOV. 27

Sitting of all Fat Stock.
9 a.m., Judging Junior Dairy Cattle.
10:30 a.m., Judging Grade Dairy Cattle.
2 p.m., Great Western Rodeo.

SUNDAY, NOV. 28

9 a.m., Judging Fat Hogs and Lambs.
Judging Jersey Dairy Cattle.
2 p.m., Great Western Rodeo.

MONDAY, NOV. 29

9 a.m., Judging Holstein and Guernsey Cattle.
Judging Individual Fat Cattle.
Judging Range Bulls and Heifers.
1 p.m., Judging Carloads Fat Cattle.
Judging Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Cattle.
6:30 p.m., Junior Banquet, Maywood City Hall.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30

9 a.m., Judging Hereford Breeding Classes.
9 a.m., Sale of Fat Hogs and Lambs.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1

9 a.m., Sale Hereford Bulls and Females.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2

1 p.m., Sale Aberdeen-Angus Bulls and Females.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3

9 a.m., Sale Fat and Feeder Cattle.

(Continued from Page 15)

icient utilization of feeds may be demon-
strated in prime fat animals.

Among the meetings which have been
scheduled during the stock show are the
following:

At 6:30 p.m. Monday, Nov. 29, junior
livestock banquet, Maywood City Hall,
Maywood, Calif. Robert Bowman, na-
tional FFA president, toastmaster.

A meeting of the California Hereford
Association will be held the evening of
Tuesday, Nov. 30, at the Biltmore Hotel.
President Nion Tucker will preside.

The Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus
Association holds a banquet, starting at
7:00 p.m., Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the
Biltmore Hotel. President Otto V.
Battles presiding.

Buyers who attend the big Hereford
sale may expect some bargains in view
of the large number of registered Here-
forders entered. Of course, a good many of
the pens of bulls may be sold at private
sales. The following are the best fat
hogs and lambs entered:

Raymond Husted, Los Angeles.

The Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus
Association holds a banquet, starting at
7:00 p.m., Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the
Biltmore Hotel. President Otto V.
Battles presiding.

Ed. Cunningham, meat expert with
the Los Angeles OPA office, will be on
hand at fat stock sales to make clear
OPA regulations affecting the purchases
of fat stock, including special exemp-
tions on junior division stock.

Claude R. Whitlock, Norman Goecke and Hyman
Rosenthal, Fat Hogs: Paul McBride, Fat

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
The Greatest Hereford Sale in Great Western History!

REGISTERED

505 HEREFORDS

AT AUCTION, WED., DEC. 1st

at the 48th District Agricultural Association's 18th Annual

Great Western Livestock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS • LOS ANGELES

Sale Starts 9 A.M.

70 Individual BULLS

Many TOP Herd Bulls

59 Individual Heifers

198 RANGE BULLS

To Be Sold in Pen Lots

178 RANGE HEIFERS

To Be Sold in Pen Lots

Save travel time by buying at this great sale, where the best known and most popular Hereford bloodlines of the West will be represented in consignments from 44 key breeders. Never before a consignment sale of such scope in the entire western country! Breeding cattle will be judged on Tues., Nov. 30 by Emil Rezac, Tabor, S.D. Many of these cattle will be available at private treaty prior to sale date.

FRED REPPERT, Auctioneer

Assisted by Chas. E. Adams, commission men and newspaper representatives

For Catalog and other information, address Secretary:

GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

CONSIGNORS TO THE 1943 SALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Bulls</th>
<th>Heifers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Arch Rib Truss Co. Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
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<td>Baity, Eugene, Burnton, Kansas</td>
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<td>Blue Moon Ranch, Medford, Oregon</td>
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<td>Chandler, Herbert, Baker, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffin, E. B., Susanville, Calif.</td>
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<td>Collins, Wm. H., Songer, Calif.</td>
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<td>Cowden Livestock Co., Phoenix, Ariz.</td>
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<td>Curtice Herefords, Stevensville, Mont.</td>
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<td>Daulton, Raynor M., Madera, Calif.</td>
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<td>Dennis, Wilbur, Ducer, Calif.</td>
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<td>Diamond Ranch, San Luis Obispo, Calif.</td>
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<td>Dulin Ranch, Bonsall, Calif.</td>
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<td>Fishburn, O. W., Haven, Kansas</td>
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<td>Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Kenneth, Littlerock, Calif.</td>
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<td>Gill, Will, Madera, Calif.</td>
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<td>Hayes, John, Hutchison, Kansas</td>
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<td>Heinz Hereford Ranches, Henry, Nebraska</td>
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<td>Hill, Wayne B. &amp; Ivy B., Drummond, Mont.</td>
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<td>Holland, Walter, Rancho Sacatacla</td>
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<td>Mountcrest Ranch, Hilt, Calif.</td>
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<td>Parker, Mary, San Luis Obispo, Calif.</td>
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<td>Peterson Bros., Ogden, Utah</td>
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<td>Pillsbury, E. S. II, Buellton, Calif.</td>
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<td>Rancho Alamo, Santa Barbara, Calif.</td>
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<td>Rancho San Fernando Rey, Santa Barbara, Calif.</td>
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<td>Rancho Santa Rita, Templeton, Calif.</td>
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<td>Runner, John W., Saratoga, Wyo.</td>
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<td>San Luis Valley Land &amp; Cattle Co.,</td>
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<td>Crestone, Colo.</td>
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<td>Schlickau, A. R., Haven, Kansas</td>
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<td>Schlickau, Harry, Argonia, Kansas</td>
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<td>Schlickau, W. H., Haven, Kansas</td>
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<td>Southcott &amp; Southcott, Cima, Calif.</td>
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<td>Stead, James E., Reno, Nevada</td>
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<td>Sunland Hereford Ranch, Clovis, Calif.</td>
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<td>Tejon Ranch, Bakersfield, Calif.</td>
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<td>Tonn, W. H., Haven, Kansas.</td>
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<td>Varin, E. M., Visalia, Calif.</td>
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<td>Wolston, Frank, Hutchinson, Kansas</td>
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<td>W. L. Ranch Co., Calabasas, Calif.</td>
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<td>Winterton Bros., Kamas, Utah</td>
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TOTAL 268 237

November 15, 1943
$4,000 Top in CAL-OREGON HEREFORD SALE

The Cal-Oregon Hereford Association took the spotlight in Hereford affairs on Monday, Nov. 1, when cattlemen and breeders from Northern California and Oregon gathered at Klamath Falls for one of the most successful Hereford sales ever held on the west coast. At the same time, Klamath Falls became firmly established as a livestock center as business, civic and agricultural interests of that community cooperated to make the show and sale the complete success that it was.

Two bulls topped at $4000. Ten top animals averaged $1800. 132 bulls averaged $458.58. 22 females averaged $395.67. 154 head averaged $450.50. The top female brought $2000.

But sale averages and tops tell only part of the story. Breeders who contributed registered Herefords to the sale outdid themselves in presenting a worthy offering. Many of these breeders are comparatively new entrants in registering Herefords. Yet the quality of the Cal-Oregon offering, all the way through, was of merit, and there were more really good, outstanding bulls and females than generally appear at a consignment sale.

Range men were the heavy buyers and they took groups of five bulls in rapid-fire order at complimentary prices.

It was apparent that the demand for good Herefords would exceed the supply when Judge Raymond Husted made his placings on the Sunday afternoon preceding the sale. Hundreds of cattlemen watched with intense interest as Judge Husted made his expert appraisal of the individual animals and the pens of bulls.

There was enthusiasm at the banquet the night before, presided over by the veteran Hereford breeder, Fred Bayliss, president of Cal-Oregon Hereford Association, and manager of famous Mountcrest Ranch at Hilt, Calif.

There is big money in agriculture in the Klamath Falls area, one of the richest producing sections on the Pacific Slope. Big scale farming nets many thousands of dollars of cash income to big growers of grain and potatoes. Some of the largest and most profitable cattle spreads in the Great Western empire regard Klamath Falls as the trading center. It is a country where the old western days still live and where it costs $5 anante and $20 for the first card in a poker game. It has always been a country where good range bulls were the rule on the ranges.

Most of the buyers were from Oregon and Northern California. In the five hours during which Auctioneer Freddie Chandler conducted the sale in his usual pleasing and satisfactory manner, a total of 69370 was spent in cash for 154 animals. As is usual in registered livestock sales here on the Pacific Slope, every deal was cash on the barrelhead, and every animal had been settled for before the trucks started rolling away with top quality Herefords the night of the sale.

First animal in the ring was the popular reserve champion bull, consigned by Smith & Freeman of Montesano, Wash. This thick, good-headed bull, S&P Defender, a Feb. 20, 1942, son of W. & L. Serruys, was led in by Judge Husted on a bid of $1000 by Bill Serruys. A dozen other breeders wanted the bull, whose sire has 16 other sons at the head of Pacific Slope herds. As Auctioneer Chandler chanted the bids, the price jumped in $100 and $200 spurts until the final bid of $4000 from Miss Maxine Liskey made her the owner. Miss Liskey has a large herd of registered Herefords—and they’re good ones.

Shortly afterward, the champion bull of the show entered the ring, Arthur Domino 5th by Mark Domino 88th and out of Baker Domino 3d dam, consigned by Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore. Judge Husted considers this one of the top bulls ever offered at public auction in the great western livestock empire. Again, judging was fast and furious, and the fortunate buyer towards the bull and bids to the ringmen who assisted Auctioneer Freddie Chandler. He was started at $1000. For a time, the bidding duel was between Bill Serruys and his neighbor, Lawrence Horton. Other breeders got in their bids until the champion finally reached $4000 on the bid of W. A. Serruys of Klamath Falls and this was the price finally paid for the champion. Mr. Serruys has a foundation of Lester Thompson Anxiety 4th Herefords and is developing one of the good herds of the Pacific Slope.

There was a lot of excitement when the sweet two-year-old heifer, Lady Mark 6th, champion female of the show, entered the ring, led by Herdsman Billy Normile of the Herbert Chandler establishment. She is by Mark Domino 100th and her dam was Oregon Miss 12th, a daughter of Oregon Domino Jr. Attractive as she was, coupled with her excellent breeding, there was still another inducement for she is safe in calf to Donald Dhu, considered by the experts as one of the greatest herd bulls in the country, and winner of championships for Herbert Chandler. Again bidding was fast and furious, and the fortunate buyer at $2000 was Cecil C. Haley, Bonanza, Oregon.

Herbert Chandler also had the reserve champion female on Miss Donald 31st, a daughter of Donald Domino 16th, who brought $400 on the bid of Mrs. Mable Liskey, Klamath Falls.

Despite relatively high averages in the sale, there were as usual the bargains. One bull at $1000 in the class was King Domino 122d by Real Prince 46th from the Jaeger Hereford Ranch, going to Louis S. Kandra, Merrill, Ore.

Another good purchase entry was JHR Summit by Promina’s Lad at $1150 to the Yamsey Land & Cattle Co., Klamath Falls.

But perhaps the greatest bargain of the sale was NH Don Triumph 3d, calved Nov. 8, 1942, sired by Prince Triumph 1st by WHR Triumph Domino 6th and consigned by J. L. Jacob & Sons, Malin.
This good bull went at only $575 to Harry Stearns of the Stearns Cattle Co., Prineville, Ore., who is using another good son of the famous Mission Hereford Ranch bull.

Topping the Mountcrest Ranch entries was Mountcrest Stan, 29th by WHR Stanway Domino at $825 to Oscar Millican, Springfield, Ore.

Mr. Millican also purchased at $1500 the Frank Riches bull Good Donald 2d by Donald Domino.

The Smith & Freeman entries made a sensational showing. Five head consigned by this Washington establishment averaged $1664 or a total of $8340. In addition to the $4000 reserve champion bull, were these sales: Royal Lad 13th by Royal Domino B out of a Select Domino dam at $2025 to Leonard Meshke, Tulelake, Calif.; Peerless Domino S 2d by Jr. Domino 160th at $1500 to L. H. Tinnery, Bend, Ore.

Champion pen of five range bulls, exhibited by Horton Hereford Ranch, Klamath Falls, Ore., scored $455 each on the bid of Con Lynch, Lakeview, Ore. One of these bulls was by WHR Mascot Domino 3d, the balance by Bar 13 Jupiter Domino 8th.

An attraction that brought on a brisk spurt of bidding was an offering of 10 bred heifers, of great uniformity and good quality, by Miss Maxine Liskey. The entire group went at $350 each on the bid of Leonard Meshke, Tulelake, Calif.

**Sale Summary**

- Top bull: $4000.00
- Top female: $2000.00
- Top 10 head averaged: $1880.00
- 132 bulls averaged: $459.58
- 22 females averaged: $355.67
- 154 head averaged: $450.00

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**Dillon Hereford Show and Sale Breaks Past Records**

The annual Dillon, Mont., Hereford show and sale went to new tops Oct. 17-18, when 31 bulls in the Futurity class made an average of $625. Mrs. Sam Lee, Belgrade, Mont., entered the top of the sale, Douglas Domino, second in the Futurity, bringing $2700, paid by Chas. A. Bovey, Great Falls, Mont.

In the preceding show, Buyers Diamond, entered by A. C. Bayers, Twin Bridges, won the Futurity championship. This fine young bull was sired by Prince Diamond and out of Milton's Lass by Milton's Domino 2d. Douglas Domino, standing second, was by Domino Grove 43d and out of Heiress Domino 7th, by Custer Domino. Rupert Tone, from the herd of F. & E. Hunnewell, Brooks, Mont., stood third, and fourth place was occupied by El Domino 12th, an entry by Higgins Bros., Ringling.

Championship in the open classes went to A. C. Bayers of Milton Diamond by Prince Diamond and out of a Milton Domino 3d cow. Reserve champion was Dillon Domino by Canadian Domino and out of a daughter of Cal Domino, consigned by Chatterton Hereford Cattle Co., Bozeman.

---

"So you found out for yourself that it is wrong to fight."

"Yes," replied the small boy with the black eye and bruised lip. "I found out that it was wrong for me, but all right for the other fellow."

---

*WHR ROYAL FLASH*—a prepotent sire

**WHR ROYAL FLASH**

Sired by WHR Royal Domino 51st

Dam by Onward Domino 20th

OWNED JOINTLY BY

Suncrest Hereford Ranch

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

and

White Mountain Hereford Ranch

SPRINGERVILLE, ARIZONA

Excellent Quality and Thick, Smooth Fleshying

WITH

Plenty of Bone and Correct Modern Type

is THE BREEDING OBJECTIVE of...

---

To Insure Victory...!

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

---

Join the Ten Percent Club...!
Fighting Disease With Genetics

SOME 20 years ago Dr. Reimer sat in his office at Southern Oregon Experiment Station and told the writer about his pursuit of a tree stock which would be immune to the attack of pear blight. He found no blight-resistant stock in the United States; there was none that he could discover in the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea, where most of our pear varieties originated.

In Japan he found many pears, but the stock was subject to the disease when tested. (Incidentally, he found nothing of value in the work of Japanese “scientists” who merely copied the ideas of others in a parrot-like fashion, and paraded a knowledge which they had not mastered.)

But finally, in the back country of China he found it—a pear tree which was absolutely immune to the virus of this destructive pear disease. This discovery was of great value to the tree fruit industry, and it led Dr. Reimer along a train of thought, as well.

He was convinced that pear blight was once prevalent in Asia, but that through the centuries, Nature had provided the cure. Stronger, sturdier trees built up resistance to the virus, and a race of pear trees became immune to its attacks, and so the disease died out.

He found that the same thing was true of the Chinese people. If a white man drank water that had not been boiled he landed in a hospital, a very sick man. But the Chinese, immune to water-borne disease, drank surface water and suffered no ill effects. He thought tuberculosis is being eliminated by the human race gradually, by the development of resistance in human bodies, “anti-bodies” they call them now.

It was also convinced that disease in livestock is concerned. Moreover, any selection that is practiced probably would be carried out in the absence of disease, because it is not to the advantage of the breeder to have disease in his herd.

In the 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture, ‘Keeping Livestock Healthy,’ Hugh McPhee, chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, discusses the relation of genetics to disease. The breeding of disease-resistant varieties of plants is today a major triumph of modern genetics, and the idea that disease losses in livestock might be reduced through the same means is considered by him in a cautious but optimistic manner. He writes:

Heredity in Disease

That there is an inherited resistance or susceptibility to disease is by no means a new concept, but experimental evidence to substantiate the idea is relatively new. In the case of animal diseases, however, practically all the attention has been centered on the disease organisms themselves, the tissue changes brought about by their presence in the host, and therapeutic measures for control. Such studies have been remarkably fruitful in medical science, including veterinary medicine; the extensive use of vaccination as a means of avoiding disease is an example of the importance of the results.

“Nevertheless, during recent years there has been a growing interest in the natural resistance to disease shown by some individual animals. Interest has been stimulated primarily by advances in genetic knowledge, particularly in relation to physiological characteristics, and by the marked progress made by plant breeders in controlling plant diseases through the development of resistant strains.”

After defining genetics, the article continues with discussions of examples of inherited resistance in poultry, as studied by various genetic scientists, where death losses had been greatly reduced through selection of naturally resistant individuals. In California it was discovered that certain pigs seem to be immune to repeated injections of the Brucella organism, and to transmit this immunity to their offspring. Other instances have been reported of hogs immune to hog cholera, but no resistant strain has been found so far, and cautious Dr. McPhee says that it is entirely possible that such resistance might be due to acquired immunity or to some other factor.

Nevertheless, such cases do show that selective breeding can result in a marked decrease in death losses from certain diseases, and this is a matter of considerable economic importance. “From a theoretical standpoint, it seems just as possible to cut death losses in half by the use of genetic principles as to double production by the same means.”

Such work has only been begun in a minor way. The methods of breeding used by most livestock breeders does not lead quickly to the formation of lines sufficiently inbred to mean much as far as the fixation of hereditary resistance to disease is concerned. Moreover, any selection that is practiced probably would be carried out in the absence of disease, because it is not to the advantage of the breeder to have disease in his herd. But it is very easy for the experimenter to infect animals with definite doses of disease organisms, and to identify animals possessing resistance.

At the California experiment station, Cameron, Hughes and Gregory have apparently obtained a inbred strain of hogs possessing resistance to Brucellosis. “If this resistance persists through following generations, this inbred line will be the first brucellosis-resistant line of pigs to be developed and may furnish the starting point for controlling this disease by means of the inbreeding method.”

It must be kept in mind that resistance to one disease does not necessarily mean resistance to some other disease. Changes in environment appear to have a definite influence on the virulence of various disease organisms, and may produce changes in the organisms themselves.

In short, the study appears to be complex, but fascinating to the student, and it offers a wonderful field for future work which may be one of the most important in the business of breeding livestock.

Doctor—“Your complexion is too choleric. You must diet.”

Patient—“O.K., doc. How do I dye it?”

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
FEAT URE ATTRACTION
in the
Great Western Hereford Sale!

ALAMO LADYBELLE, calved Mar. 30, 1942, daughter of Lady Belmont 55th, great show heifer, purchased by us at the top price at the 1941 Great Western Livestock Show, from Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore. Alamo Ladybelle was sired by the many times champion MARK DONALD. She is one of the good ones we are selling at Los Angeles!

In the LOS ANGELES SALE, Dec. 1

Our first consignment to the Great Western Hereford sale at Los Angeles is made up of 3 individual bulls and four heifers, including the daughter of our $1,000 Lady Belmont 55th, pictured above. Other Los Angeles consignments:

ALAMO AGNES 38th, calved Jan. 25, 1942, daughter of Brummel Brown: dam, Woodford Lass 4th. This is one of the best heifers we have ever had.

ALAMO MISS MILLER, calved Mar. 27, 1942. She is good-headed, with deep body and excellent breed character. Sire: Mark Domino 47th, Dam: Miss Miller 7th.

ALAMO MISS OREGON, calved June 3, 1942. A heifer with scale and substance, good enough to go into any registered herd. Sire: Mark Domino 47th, Dam: Miss Hartland 117th.

ALAMO BELMONT, a good, straight-legged bull with strong head and plenty of size for age. Calved Apr. 15, 1942. Sire: Chandler's Belmont 64th, Dam: Lady Belmont 44th.

ALAMO COMMANDO, a real herd bull prospect. Calved Apr. 30, 1942. Sire: Chandler's Belmont 64th, Dam: Rosalind Domino 8th.


In the MADERA SALE, Dec. 20

In the California Hereford Association Show and Sale at Madera, we will sell one herd bull prospect, a yearling calved Feb. 10, 1942, sired by Donald Domino 65th and out of Woodford Girl 4th.

Our pen of three bulls will appeal to range men who want good type, size for age, smoothness and easy feeding qualities. Two of these bulls are by Brummel Brown, one is by Donald Domino 65th.

Our pen of three heifers in the Madera sale are yearlings, old enough to breed at sale time. They are sired by Donald Domino 65th, Chandler's Belmont 64th and Mark Domino 47th. You'll like them!

RANCHO ALAMO

Member Santa Barbara County
Registered Hereford
Breeders' Assn.

J. A. and A. P. PARMA, Owners       J. VAN BIBBER, Supt.
Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County, California

November 15, 1943
We consider WHR Stanway Domino as the greatest sire we have ever used and one of the greatest in America. He is imparting his good qualities to his calves—his great flank, depth, character, head and straight legs. Our entire consignment at the Great Western is by this bull with exception of one calf by Prince Domino Aster 21st by Prince Domino Aster. (Owned jointly with Blue Moon Ranch, Medford, Oregon.)

WHR STANWAY DOMINO 2868018

WHR STANWAY DOMINO D. Stanway 53d

Prince Domino Stanway 1547448

WHR Belle Onward 72d 1980480

WHR Lady Carlos 1st

Carlos Domino 2040000

WHR Miss D. Stanway 9th 1871888

WHR Lady Carlos 1st

Hillcrest Herefords—raised under range conditions at altitudes of 3100 to 4500 feet. They are notable for their good heads denoting strong Hereford character, their ability to rustle and mature at early ages, combined with plenty of size, bone, character and quality. See these cattle in the show, inspect them thoroughly, and buy them at your own appraisal in the Hereford sale!

Reginald H. Parsons, Owner

Fred Bayliss, Supt.

Earl Watts, Asst. Supt.

We're Selling the Greatest Offering of

Rugged Mountcrest Herefords We've Ever Shown at the Los Angeles Great Western ... They Sell Dec. 1st!

6 Hard Bulls . . .

Every one of them a real herd bull prospect which we are proud to offer as the finest animals we have ever presented at public auction. They represent the results of our many years of constructive breeding of rugged Prince Dominos.

2 Individual Heifers

Pen of 5 Heifers . . .

A grand lot of show heifer calves, daughters of the great breeding bull, WHR STANWAY DOMINO. Genuine foundation material, good enough to add quality to any registered herd.
THE Dressler name is a by-word in Nevada and most of California, especially on both sides of the Sierras. They are mountain and valley people and their vast holdings extend from Bridgeport to the Reno, Carson City, Minden, Gardnerville, Markleville, Wellington and Placerville districts.

The titular head of the Dressler clan is Wm. F. Dressler, just plain "Bill" to the host of friends and intimates of this picturesque pioneer son of a pioneer who came across country in a covered wagon and ultimately settled in Carson Valley. Just across the road from the present headquarters of the Dressler enterprises stands a little log cabin in a perfect state of preservation where Wm. F. was born March 9, 1871, a landmark which by comparison with the stately country home, offices, and numerous other buildings nearby shows how far this famous family has traveled to the pinnacle of success through two generations.

Besides the subject of our sketch there were three brothers and three sisters. Mr. Dressler's immediate family consists of Fred H., who manages the registered Polled and Horned Hereford herds; a daughter, Mrs. Norman D. Brown, whose husband manages the big feeding ranch at Wellington, in Smith Valley, Nevada; Myron P., another son; Carroll W.; Milton N.; and Mrs. Jeffrey.

Mr. Dressler's standing in the western cattle world, in politics, finance, and other fields of endeavor is illustrated by the positions he holds. Elected state senator from his district in 1919, he still occupies this office. He has had but one opponent in all these years . . . president and chairman of the board of Nevada Livestock Producers Credit Association, also one of its founders in the depression years, a co-operative which has been a lifesaver to its members and has helped place the Nevada livestock industry on a safe and sound basis. Mr. Dressler is president of the Bank of Bridgeport, in which he holds large interests.

The Dresslers have another beautiful summer range near Lake Tahoe in Faith, Hope, and Charity Valleys, just west of Carson Valley. I do not know who gave these valleys their names, but I do know they are synonymous with the character of Bill Dressler. I asked some of the family what Bill's hobbies were and here was the answer: "Giving a helping hand to the deserving, helping others to help themselves, making friends and keeping them; traveling back and forth between his many ranches and inventing new methods of improving the cattle industry as a whole," which just about covers the field in any sketch book.

The registered Horned Hereford herd was established December, 1919, with 20 bred cows rich in Beau Brummel-Beau Collier herd, Fulton, Mo. The first registered polled cattle came along about 1924 with a select bunch of brood cows headed by the great bull named Peaches of just about the finest Hereford cattle one could wish for. Sometimes Fred brings part of the registered herd up to Bridgeport to enjoy the lush pastures and higher altitude but if you don't look close, it is difficult to tell the difference between the registered and the grade cattle.

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Some of Our Young Bulls and Heifers
Entered at Los Angeles and Madera

These entries represent the latest progress made in our breeding program which is producing better cattle with each generation.

In the GREAT WESTERN SALE at Los Angeles, December 1, we are entering one pen each of five bulls and heifers.

In the CALIFORNIA SHOW & SALE at Madera, December 19-20, we are listing a pen of three bulls, a pen of three heifers and five individual bulls.

These are sired by Advance Domino 197th, son of Advance Domino 161st; Donald Tone, son of Donald Domino 16th; KRH Jr. Domino 10th, son of Jr. Domino 160th; Bo Real, son of Real Prince D. 21st, and Real Domino Jr. 21st, son of WHR Real Domino 130th.

Above pictures taken late in October.
White Mt. R. Stanway 13th
Sire of our Futurity Entries in the Great Western Sale, Los Angeles
December 1st
and they are Good!

THIS BULL has never sired a poor calf for us. Twenty-two of the females in our January sale were bred to him. It has been our pleasure to see a number of these calves and without exception they possess the good qualities of their sire.

In the Painter-Sunland sale at Madera last March we offered two cows with young calves at side sired by him. These cows were not among the tops of our offerings, yet the calves were good enough to carry their dams to our top and second selling top of the sale—$875 and $775. His half-brother which was the top selling bull at Los Angeles last year and at the California Sale in Madera another half-brother sold at $1350, which was our top in that sale. These two calves are now developing into outstanding herd sires. J. R. Morton of Lostine, Oregon, owns a three-quarter brother which was the top selling bull at the 1941 Ogden show. This bull is creating quite a sensation in the Northwest.

THREE Calves from this great sire (two bulls and one heifer) sell at the Great Western. They are worthy of the discriminating buyer’s careful consideration.

WE ALSO OFFER three more promising herd sire prospects:

Sunland Domino 48th, Aug. 8, 1942, by Jr. Domino 160th, dam a daughter of Prince Domino N. 21st. Here’s breeding for you.

Sunland Domino 49th, Oct. 9, 1942, by Brown’s Domino 98th, son of Prince Domino N. 21st, and out of a dam by Bocoldo Tone 11th.

Royal Dundy 23d, Feb. 16, 1942, by Royal Dundy, top selling bull in the Hester Dispersion.

Buy Them at Los Angeles in the Great Western Sale, December 1

T. L. "Ted" Harper  Ernest Reynolds  Clair Pollard
OWNER  HERDSMAN  MANAGER
Cattle Feeding Without Frills

The scarcity and high price of grain and hay this fall stresses more than ever the importance of sugar beet by-products in producing cheap gains on cattle.

There has never been a greater spread between the present established market prices of beet tops or pulp and their actual fattening value in terms of the grain that they can replace. The drastic reduction in beet acreage this year and the lack of customary wet pulp supplies in these areas where factories were forced to close, puts added emphasis on the value of proper conservation and use of beet tops and the use of dried pulp where it is available.

For instance, 800-lb. steers fed 150 days should gain around 300 lbs. if fed 900 lbs. of ground barley, 600 lbs. of dried pulp, 1200 lbs. of alfalfa hay and the tops from 6 tons of beets. This means an average daily ration of 6 lbs. of barley, 4 lbs. of dried pulp, 8 lbs. of alfalfa and 8 lbs. of dry matter in tops. (Well conserved tops return 10% of beet tonnage as dry matter in tops). In this feed combination these tops from 6 tons of beets according to official figures recently released from western experiment stations actually equal or replace 880 lbs. of barley; or, in other words, they add almost 6 lbs. of barley value to the daily ration fed. Cattle fed 16 lbs. of grain daily would not do as well in the feed lot. With barley at $2 per cwt. these tops then from 6 tons of beets can take the place of $17.60 worth of grain in the fattening ration. These same tops would bring only $3 if sold at 50c per ton of beets produced. Such figures are a strong argument these days for taking proper care of tops as soon as the beet harvest is over. This is no time to neglect them or to sell them for a song.

Bill Heagney, Lovell, Wyo., beef grower and cattle feeder, plans to use just such a ration this year. He plans to haul and feed his drier tops, siloing the greener ones for use later in the feeding season.

Dried pulp returns its highest feeding value when mixed with grain. In practically any combination with grain, corn fodder or silage, this bulky concentrate has repeatedly shown a higher feed replacement value than grain.

An average of 42 trials conducted at four experiment stations has shown that when fed with grain each 100 lbs. of dried pulp has actually replaced 118 lbs. of barley. With barley at $2 per cwt. this means that dried pulp has returned a value of $2.36 per cwt. fed. Beet growers who realize the true value of these by-products can make their beet crop pay added dividends this winter when cheapness of gain is so essential to success.

Herbert Chandler
Judges at Tucson

Herbert Chandler, noted Hereford breeder of Baker, Ore., has agreed to serve as judge of Hereford breeding classes at the Arizona Hereford Association’s show and sale, Feb. 4 and 5 at Tucson.

A number of outstanding Arizona registered Herefords will be exhibited at the Great Western Livestock Show.

November 15, 1943

Prince Domino N. 21st
a bull that has done much to improve the breed in the West

You’ll find much of the blood of this great sire in the Madero Sale; in fact, he has influenced the great majority of our offerings.

We take pride in furthering the California Association Sales and suggest you watch these two bulls selling as individuals:

**Sun Domino 2d**, Jan. 1, 1943, by Brown’s Domino 98th and out of a grand-daughter of Prince Domino N. 21st, making him a double son of this great bull, still living and serving at Sunland.


We highly recommend the two pens of three bulls each, among them sons of Jr. Domino 160th, Royal Domino B, Brown’s Domino 98th, Real Anxiety 16th and Royal Dundy.

The two pens of three bred heifers are of the same quality as the bulls; daughters of Brown’s Domino 123d, full brother to Brown’s Domino 98th, and Frank Bocaldo, a direct descendant of Bocaldo 6th and Onward Domino.

Be sure to attend the Show on Sunday, December 19, and the Sale on Monday, December 20th.
MEAT—
for a World at War
How the Packing Industry Met
The Challenge of Emergency
By WILLIAM SHAW

Krasnov fell, recaptured from the
Nazis by the Russians, marking
another signal gain by the Allies,
bringing decisively closer the day when
Hitler's crumbling forces will make
their final capitulation.

Stalin's fighters, doggedly pushing
back our common enemy, carried with
them in their supplies, ate as they
fought their way across their shell-torn
homeland, a great Russian delicacy, a
favorite Russian food, cvinaia tushonka.

And the cvinaia tushonka, you should
know, was made of pork, from hogs
grown on American farms, slaughtered
in American packing plants, the meat
spiced and seasoned and cooked in the
packers' great kitchens.

When this war ends, you may find
yourself eating cvinaia tushonka, too,
for surely anything so good as the Rus-
sians know it to be, cannot be kept
longer from our tables, the tables of the
whole world, in fact.

And thus a routine war service by
America's packing plant industry opens
a new world market for a typical Amer-
can farm market.

Do not let that make you believe for
a moment that our own fighters are not
going their rightful share of the meat
which is raised on American farms, pro-
cessed in this country's 1700 packing
plants. Every man in our armed forces
gets a pound of meat a day. Not one in
10 ate as well at home as he does serv-
ing Uncle Sam now. A soldier in camp
needs 4000 calories a day. A fighting sol-
dier needs 5000 calories. Meat is the
mainstay of each diet. From the daily
pound, the service man gets more
than, half the protein he should have, a third
of the calories, a third of the phosphor-
us, almost exactly half of the iron he
must obtain to have good bones, teeth
and blood. And that same daily meat
ration goes a long way toward provid-
ing his vitamin requirements, especially
for B complex.

They Were Ready

When Japanese bombs were dropped
on Pearl Harbor, meat was one of the munitions needed in vast quantities, and
immediately. America's immense meat
packing industry was one of the few
found ready to go into full-scale war pro-
duction, without delay, conversion or
building new plants. Within 24 hours
after word was received from Wash-
ington, there began a flow of millions of
pounds of meat to the Army, Navy, and
our Allies, meat which only a few days
before had been hogs squealing in trains
headed for the packing plants, steers
grazing on the Montana range, sheep
huddling in Iowa feed-yards.

The soldiers from the farms and cities
of the United States who surrendered
to the Japanese on Bataan and Corregi-
dor gave up because they were con-
quered by hunger and exhaustion, the

For complete and economical live-
stock financing, use your local
Bank of America, or apply at
the Livestock Loan Dept., 650
So. Spring St., Los Angeles, or
25 New Montgomery St., San
Francisco.

Bank of America
NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

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

in the California Hereford Sale
Madera, December 19-20

From dams like these:

Featuring:

Sire:
Real Prince Dundy

REAL PRINCE DUNDY 7th
3311567 - Feb. 24, 1941

Dam:
Miss Anxiety 5th

LONG YEARLING BULLS
Seven Head by Domino Mixer Plus
Two Head by Glorious Domino

For Sale at the Ranch:
Cows and calves up to a carload; also
30 yearling bulls ready for service.

Jess Rodman Hereford Ranches
Ranches located 16 miles northeast of Fresno

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

November 15, 1943
second largely the result of the first. Undernourishment is a bullet which can hit anyone. In the first million men examined for our fighting forces, more than 400,000 were found to be victims of nutritional deficiencies.

But no such thing can be said today of the American boys who have gone from the hamlets and the farms and the cities to fight for this country on a hundred fronts. America’s farmers produced such bumber crops of grain and livestock they will ship 125 million head of cattle, sheep and hogs to the packers this year. And the packing industry, even though it will go for weeks without their favorite meats, continues to see it that our soldiers, sailors and marines, “get theirs.”

Millions of pounds of meat are supplied, every day, of all nations at war. When the United States found itself in World War II, all the packers had to do was to intensify the methods they had used since their beginning.

Intensify how? Well, beef shipped the old way was bulky, hard to handle. Whole sides were quartered and sent to camps. The dressed beef from one good steer weighs about 600 lbs., but after carving by Army cooks, the beef in its present form would yield only about 420 lbs. of meat; the rest was bone and waste. When more meat had to be shipped, and faster, the packers began botching the beef at the plant. Shipping just fresh-frozen meat, top quality, boxed, easier to handle, taking only two-fifths as much space as before. And the packing plant expert curtey got 10% more meat per tier.

Powdered fresh eggs were developed in the packing industry. A shipload sent overseas is the equivalent of six shiploads in the shell, with all the same good eating and nourishment, and even purer than the fresh eggs you can still enjoy for your breakfast. The packers found another way to beat ship shortages and the necessity of using refrigerated vessels to transport perishable meats. Along the “skin” of a ship they piled cases of frozen lard for an effective insulator against heat. Inside, filling the hold, they placed frozen meats, topped them off with another layer of lard. Any ship can take such consignments. They reach their destination, American troops anywhere in the world, in perfect condition.

Many Meat By-Products

This roll could be called indefinitely, of how the packing industry makes the products of American farms, processing them, and distributing them to our troops throughout the whole world. There is an even longer story, but this is the place to tell it of how packers’ by-products serve our fighters, and the civilian population, too. A farmer who consigns a carload of beef to the packing plant, only knows that possibly part of the hide from one steer ends up as shoes for his own son, fighting now on a distant front. Wool for warm, comfortable uniforms, soap, glue, and the personal cleanliness and hygiene of the American soldier, are all part of a war production vital to winning the war. And he knows, too, that many more by-products of packing plants are being used to save endless lives. Under the microscope, these by-products are the vital aids to saving countless lives, military and civilian both, which come from these selfsame packing plants. Some have a history of effective peace-time use. In many hospitals throughout America. Others are finding new uses in hospitals on battlefronts. Incisions and wounds are repaired with sutures spun from rayon, and the gauze is carefully selected gut. Superadrenalin solution is a glandular extract which surgeons use to prolong and extend the life of a local anesthetic. It is a powerful heat stimulant in cases of collapse.

It is widely used in this war. When the sulfanilamide drugs are used to combat serious infection, they sometimes cause “blood-starvation.” Yelw. W. J. Davis, of the Public Health Service, says that the packing plants, like the American farmer, are meeting the challenge of the health emergency in almost every community in America. He found they were producing a wide variety of useful articles for the packing industry, including rayon, cotton, wool, and the many other materials they use in war production. The United States does not have a monopoly of the packing industry. It is a world-wide industrial activity, and the United States is only one of the many countries that are meeting the challenge of the health emergency and doing a splendid job of it.

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American farmers, hard at it growing the grains and raising the millions of head of livestock which will be sent to market this year, thus play their essential part in keeping the packers’ great facilities, made ready in peace-time, making such an important contribution to the winning of the war.

Idaho Shorthorn Breeders

Hold Joint Spokane Auction

Lakeside Fairy Queen 3d, Shorthorn heifer owned by the Kaniksu Ranch’s joint auction held in mid-October at the Old Union Stock Yards in Spokane, Wash. She was purchased for $400 by Otto White of the White Shoe Co., Boise.

The Lakeside Ranch, owned by H. E. Brown, of Sandpoint, Idaho, sold 16 cows in the offering while the Kaniksu Ranch, owned by F. H. Anslemo & Sons, Priest River, also sold 16 head. The Kani­ksu also had five bulls at the sale but did not offer them at auction.

Bidding was slow on the offering, with Keith, D. C. (Sandy) Kirk described as some of the finest Shorthorns in the Inland Empire. Heaviest buyer was Charles Daniels, who paid $1189 for six head. Second highest cow in the sale was Lakeside Fairy Queen 3d, sold to W. E. James of Thompson Falls, Mont. She was sired by New Year’s Gift and the bull calf was by Cluny Bank Standard, two top herd bulls from the Lakeside herd. Her­cules Duchess 20th, also sold with calf at side by Cluny Bank Standard, bought $300 from J. F. McNeil of Samuel, Idaho.
You're Invited to First Annual Sale of 30 Bulls and 30 Females, December 18

THE TOPS from our long-time breeding program—the BEST cattle we have been able to produce from the BEST sires and dams it was possible to purchase from America’s Most Outstanding Herds. Every animal listed was dropped on the ranch, most of them of our breeding, and you’ll find their sires and dams in the herd today.

Here are two members of our herd bull battery, drawn from WHR, Hazlett, Silver Creek, Ken-Caryl and Harris:

WHR PRINCEPS 23d, top son of WHR Princeps Mixer in the WHR Sale last year and out of the cow many judges regard the top WHR matron, she by Double Domino 5th, second dam by Prince Domino 4th by Prince Domino. Five half-brothers averaged $10,000 in the last WHR Sale. First calves arriving, two selling with their dams. More females in the sale carry his service than any other sire.

JUPITER RETURN, son of WHR Jupiter 110th, top bull in the Ken-Caryl Draft Sale at $9600. Dam Princess Domino C. 27th, top selling cow in the Ken-Caryl Sale, is one of the most valuable matrons in the Pollock herd today. She is a daughter of Prince Domino return. She is an outstanding brood cow, with two sons in service and one in the sale. One son of Jupiter Return listed; one heifer carries his service.

See Following Pages for More Details
POLLOCK
HEREFORD RANCH

The Paladins

founded on
Paladin Return

PALADIN RETURN, son of Prince Domino Paladin, undefeated in class with the loss of only one championship in three years. Dam, Princess Domino C. 27th, top selling cow in the Ken-Caryl Dispersion, and one of the most valuable cows in the Pollock herd today, she a daughter of Prince Domino Return. This outstanding matron has two sons in service, and one in the sale. Paladin Return has six daughters and three sons in the sale. See below:

Paladin Instills Ruggedness and Bone With Quality

PALADIN REX, out of a WHR Domino Stonway 44th dam; granddam by Tommy Domino 18th, used in California and at WHR. Those who look to the dam and granddam of their herd bull will find it hard to stay away from this one.

PALADIN TOMMY, out of an Andrews foundation dam that carries Tommy Domino blood through a half-brother to Tommy Domino 18th. Cows of this family and descent are among the most uniform breeders in the herd.

PALADIN WORTHY, out of a dam by WHR Worthy Domino 7th, the original Pollock sire, still in use. (See a page devoted to the Worthys in this series). The second dam by Hazford Tone 76th. This cow carries the best of WHR and Hazlett blood.

THE BEST from the HOME of BETTER HEREFORDS
BALDWIN DIAMOND, by Beau Baldwin 19th, sire of an International grand champion female; dam, a granddaughter of Domino, her sire being Diamond, one of the greatest sires of brood cows ever used in Texas. Baldwin Diamond is an equally good sire of both bulls and heifers, noted for their depth and thickness and the proper way in which they stand on their legs. Used extensively in the herd. Seven sons and two daughters in the sale:

These Sons Present a Study in Uniformity

DIAMOND ROYAL, out of WHR Peggy Domino 4th, she by WHR Royal Domino 70th by Prince Domino C. This cow always produces good calves. In addition to this bull she has a heifer in the sale.

BALDWIN DONALD, out of the daughter of Donald Domino, sire of James E. Steed’s Donald Domino 26th. The Donalds have produced more show cattle than any other tribe in the West.

DIAMOND BALDWIN, out of a Hartland cow from the Chandler herd. This cow also has a good heifer in the auction sired by Old Donald Domino. (See page devoted to him in this series.)
The Worthys
founded on the present senior sire—

WHR Worthy Domino 7th

WHR WORTHY DOMINO 7th, the first of the Pollock herd sires, is a son of Double Domino 5th, the sire that did more for WHR than any other of his day, and out of a Beau Aster cow by Prince Domino C, the blend that made the WHR herd. Worthy was the top of the WHR Sale the year purchased. He has influenced the Pollock herd more than any other sire used to date. Has 14 head in the offering!

A Daughter

ELSINORE 4th and Bull Calf. She is out of a daughter of Donald Domino, the cross that has consistently produced the best cattle in the herd. Bull calf by WHR Princeps 23d.

A Son

WORTHY RETURN, out of the great breeding cow, Princess Domino C 27th, m.k.n h.r a half-brother to two of our herd sires, Jupiter Return and Paladin Return.

A Daughter

LADY WORTHY and Heifer Calf. She is out of an Andrews dam of Domino breeding. Heifer calf at foot sired by Baldwin Diamond and sired in calf again to the same sire.

You'll Be Pleasantly Surprised at the Quality
The Donalds

DONALD DOMINO, son of Dandy Domino 46th, greatest breeding son of Dandy Domino. His dam was a Velie-bred daughter of Prince Donald that proved to be a great cow in the Briggs herd. Donald Domino's most noted son is James E. Stead's Donald Domino 26th. His daughters are among the grandest matrons in the herd. Used here until 14 years of age. Has six sons and six daughters in the sale:

Two Sons

- FLASHY DONALD, out of a WHR Flashy Domino 3d cow, next dam by Prince Domino C. Flashy Dominos have been among the best sellers in WHR sales.

Two Daughters

- MISS DONALD, out of a Mark Donald dam from the Herbert Chandler herd. Bred to WHR Princeps 23d to drop calf by sale day.

- REAL DONALD, out of a daughter of Real Prince Domino 33d, used so successfully in the Fulscher herd. We regard her a valuable producing cow.


Special Notices:

Satisfactory Hereford Sale Held at Twin Falls, Idaho

With a $740 top and satisfactory prices paid by range men for the offerings, the annual fall Hereford sale held at Twin Falls, and sponsored by the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, was regarded as a success. This sale was held on Oct. 23, following judging by Prof. C. W. Hickman, University of Idaho, and Joseph Wilson, district extension agent of Elko, Nevada.

The bulls consigned were graded before the sale as "A," "B," and "C," the first being regarded as suited to producing top grade commercial cattle, the second meaning good type and the third medium type. It is significant that "A" bulls, five in number, brought an average of $527; "A Plus" an average of $482.25; 19 "A" bulls, an average of $393.42; 11 "A Minus," $364.55; 17 "B Plus," $333.53; 62 "B" bulls, $266.77; five "B Minus," $297; 7 "C Plus," $224.30; 30 "C," $225.03, and 5 "C Minus," $224. It is evident that the cattlemen regarded the grading as a criterion in establishing the value of the animals offered.

Seven bulls were entered in the Idaho Futurity, with Mrs. Judson G. Clark of Jerome taking first prize on a May yearling son of Challenger and out of an Advance Domino dam. This younger topped the sale, going to Oren Boies, Wells, Nev., at $740; a son of Real Domino S, entered by Breckenridge & Hunter; Tetonia, was second and brought $520 from Walter Gilmer, also of Wells, Nev., president of the Nevada Cattlemen's Association; a son of WHR Puritan 26th entered by CHENIE Hereford Ranch, Gunnem, Idaho, sold at $525 to E. U. McIntire, Twin Falls after winning third place; fourth went to Mrs. Clark, Twin Falls on a son of Challenger, and was bought by Oren Boies for $425; in fifth place was a son of WHR Puritan 26th, entered by Cheney Hereford Ranch, and sold to Alfred Johnson, Fairfield; sixth, was won by Dorsey Clark, Blackfoot, on a son of Real Prince Domino 39th, sold to the McVeys of Twin Falls.

Second high bullock of the sale was an entry of Seth Burstledt, Challis, a March yearling son of Bar 13 Jupiter Dominon 36th, going to Charles Luther, Gooding, at $625. The bulls were not fitted for show, but were in good condition for use. Auctioneer Earl O. Walter, Filer, turned in his usual good job on the block. R. V. Swanson, vice-president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, managed the sale, assisted by Secretary Leon Weeks.

Outstanding Entries in Madera Hereford Sale

Secretary W. L. Bergstrom of the California Hereford Association expresses pleasure over the high quality of entries which have been made for the annual California Hereford Association show and sale, to be held at Madera on Dec. 19 and 20.

"There will be keen rivalry as to who has the top average," says Mr. Bergstrom, "and the consignors are taking great pride in the quality of animals they are putting into this sale."
California Hereford Breeders to Meet

Secretary W. L. Bergstrom of the California Hereford Association announces a special meeting of the association at the Biltmore Hotel, Tuesday evening, Nov. 30. This will be the evening before the Hereford sale at the Great Western Livestock Show. President Nion Tucker of San Francisco will preside at the meeting.

San Benito County Cattlemen Organize New Association

Realizing that "rugged individualism" must give way in these trying times to collective effort, cattlemen of San Benito County met at Hollister, Oct. 16, and formed the San Benito County Cattlemen's Association. Object of the organization was stated to be to aid in the profitable production and orderly marketing of livestock, to protect the range, advertise the nutritive value of beef and cooperate with the University of California in research.

The assembly adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers and directors: John Baumgartner, president; F. D. Tully, vice-president; T. B. Hawkins, secretary-treasurer; Arthur Nyland, Harold Overfelt, Marvin Jones, Marshall Waters and John Shields, directors.

Prof. Harold Guilbert, University of California, discussed the feed situation, and Dr. Jim Jacks of Cutter Laboratories showed his technicolor film, "Health on the Range," after the business session was concluded.

Polled Herefordmen on Threshold of New Era

"As Polled Hereford breeders," said Past President Clifton Rodes, "we stand on the threshold of a new and wonderful era."

The occasion was the annual meeting of the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association held at Jackson, Miss., Oct. 14. J. E. Lambert, Darlington, Ala., was elected as the new president, with Jim Gill, Whon, Texas, vice-president, and B. O. Gammon, secretary. John E. Rice, Lodge Grass, Mont., was elected as a new member to a three-year term on the board of directors.

Secretary Gammon's report showed registrations of 17,034 head during the year, an increase of 21% over the preceding year. There were 296 new members added to the rolls, also a gain of 21% over the previous year. During the year 12,379 transfers were made, divided between 5543 bulls and 6836 females.

The 10 herds recording the largest number of Polled Herefords during the fiscal year were, in order of registration numbers:


November 15, 1943

Feeds & Feeding

By F. B. Morrison

This 20th edition has 1,050 pages of text, plus some 200 illustrations, and is well adapted for use as a text on livestock feeding. It is also a comprehensive encyclopedia on livestock care and management, on the composition and uses of all important feeding stuffs.

PRICE $5.00 POST PAID

Send money to:

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
UNION STOCK YARDS
LOS ANGELES 11, CALIF.
Donald Domino
Famous Hereford Sire, Ends Illustrious Career

It isn't very often that a bull merits an obituary in a national publication but Donald Domino 2041990 wasn't just a bull—he was one of the greatest sires in Hereforddom and he probably contributed more to humanity than many a human. Most bulls wind up their days on this earthly sphere in the form of bologna—and all too many bulls make their greatest contribution to the good of humanity in that form.

Cattlemen and Hereford breeders read with sorrow of the death of old Donald Domino. His name has appeared on as many pedigrees of really good cattle as the name of any other animal. This is especially true in the far western country where the bull, Donald Domino, was not only a great bull, but he was owned by a great master who knew how to direct the life work of Donald Domino to make his memory revered. The fact is that old Donald Domino not only had a lot of good kinfolks himself, but he had the good fortune to have a harem of unusually likely females. And thus it was with Donald Domino. He was great in himself, but his glory was due to the help of a female companion. Donald Domino had the help of the flower of the Hereford world in his many years of service in the famous Herbert Chandler herd at Baker, Ore.

Donald Domino 2041990 was born Sept. 10, 1931, the son of Prince Domino 164th, one of the greatest Hereford sires that ever lived and one that had about as much influence in the development of Chandler Herefords as any other animal. The dam of Donald Domino was Princess Donna, the daughter of Debonair 119th.

Donald Domino died Sept. 10, 1943, but his sons and daughters and his progeny live on to improve Hereford cattle.

In the death of Donald Domino at the ripe old age of 12 years, Herbert Chandler lost one of the top sires of the Hereford breed. His mating with many illustrious females resulted in several outstanding herd bulls as well as a lot of good females for Mr. Chandler and other breeders.

Donald Domino didn't start out with quite as much fanfare as some other bulls. He stood 18th in the 1932 Kansas City Golden Anniversary show as a senior bull calf. But he came up the line in opinion of judges, for he stood third as a senior yearling at the American Royal and then stood first and reserve champion at the Great Western in Los Angeles, in 1933.

He was then retired to the breeding herd where Mr. Chandler considered him more valuable as a breeding bull than as a show bull. Probably his greatest son was Donald Domino 16th, a bull that was exhibited with great success in 1937, 1938 and 1939. Other outstanding sons included Donald Domino 8th, exhibited successfully by J. L. Jacob & Sons, Malin, Ore., and whose get won high honors for the Jacobs at Red Bluff and San Francisco.

Another good son, Donald Domino 65th, was purchased by J. A. Parma of Rancho Alamo at Los Angeles in 1940. Donald Domino 6th was used by Oregon State College and then resold to James E. Stead of Reno, in which herd he has made an outstanding record.

Billy Normile, herdsman for Mr. Chandler, says: "We retained about 30 of Donald Domino's daughters who have produced outstanding show and sale cattle, Mark Donald, the many times champion, being one of his daughters."

Vigilante Diamond Brings Top Money at A. C. Bayers Sale

The A. C. Bayers sale at Twin Bridges, Mont., Oct. 23, drew a large crowd of Hereford men, perhaps partly drawn by Mr. Bayers' success at the Dillon show and sale a few days before.

The 62 bulls offered made an average of $383 and the total of 102 head averaged $314. Top of the sale was Vigilante Diamond by Prince Diamond and out of Grace Diamond by Domino Grove, selling to Bert G. Paige, Alder, Mont., for $1555. Prince Diamond's sons proved very popular in the sale, four more selling at from $500 up to $750.

Bride: "I cooked my first meal last night—it was a grand success."
Visitor: "How nice!"
Bride: "Yes, he's going to get me a cook right away."

Stop!...Think!
The polled characteristic is nature's priceless gift to Hereford cattle. It is essential equipment on any ranch where TIME, LOSS, WORK or WORRY is a consideration.

Stop!...Think!
A natural resource—a more efficient Hereford! Our 450 head per year for sale gives you an opportunity of selection with a minimum of travel and expense.

When you THINK Polled Herefords, THINK Roundup, Montana,
Where They Are a Little Better, for a Little Less

ROBERTS LOAN & CATTLE CO.
Box 1098
Wm. Spidel, President
Roundup, Montana
White Mountain Hereford Ranch
Springerville, Arizona

Presents

WHR PRINCEPS 21st

AND:

WHR ROYAL FLASH  ( Owned Jointly with Suncrest Hereford Ranch)
WHR PRINCEPS 27th  (Another Son of Princeps Mixer)
WHR BEAU MONARCH  (By Triumph Domino 6th by Royal Domino 51st)

You Are Cordially Invited to See These Outstanding Sires and Their Get at
the Ranch, Nine Miles East of Springerville

DR. and MRS. J. V. DONNET
Owners

LOU BURLESON
Herdsman

IVAN PEARCE
Manager

This promising young sire is a son of the famous PRINCEPS MIXER and a half-brother of the $20,000.00 bull sold at the recent WHR sale.
We Appreciate ....

...the reception accorded our cattle at the Cal-Oregon Hereford Sale at Klamath Falls where buyers indicated their approval by paying an average of $1664 for our entire consignment including our Reserve Champion Bull S & F DEFENDER 3rd at $4000.00

Other Buyers of SMITH & FREEMAN Herefords:

LEONARD MESHKE, Tulelake, Calif.
Buyer of Royal Lad 13th by Royal Domino B. and out of a Select Domino dam at $2025.00.

L. H. TIPPERY, Bend, Oregon
Buyer of Peerless Domino S. 2d by Jr. Domino 160th and out of a Bocaldo Tone 11th dam at $1500.00.

KENNETH EMERY, Silver Lake, Oregon
Buyer of S & F Peerless 14th by Jr. Domino 160th and out of Lady Aster Brown 23d at $475.00.

LISKEY BROS., Klamath Falls, Oregon
Buyer of Elmer Domino by Duke Domino B. 10th by Domino Brown 22d and out of a Bocaldo Tone 11th dam at $350.00.

Hereford breeders throughout the western country are showing their appreciation of the worth of Smith & Freeman Herefords. Twenty-five head sold by us this year brought an average price of $1175.00, this group including several calves.

S & F DEFENDER 3d was purchased at $4,000, equaling the sale top, by Miss Maxine Liskey, Klamath Falls, Ore. We are happy to see this outstanding young herd sire go into Miss Liskey's registered Hereford herd.

S & F Defender 3d was sired by Jr. Domino 160th, the great breeding son of Onward Domino Jr. His dam was Queen Domino B. 4th, by Brown's Domino 5th by the grand old sire, Prince Domino N. 21st.
BUNTING HEREFORDS

Will be there again!

The breeding that topped the January sale of the California Hereford Association offers another group to maintain a proven reputation.

Five Herd Bull Prospects

Domino Prince
See these Calves at Madera
December 19 and 20
WHR Triumph Domino 6th

Mission Hereford Ranch
Dale Carithers, Manager . . . Mission San Jose, Calif.

Cattle Grubs—They Are Saboteurs and Can Be Controlled

Loss of meat and leather as well as reduction in milk yield is a major hindrance to our war effort on the home front.

The cattle grub (ox warble) is a dangerous saboteur who undermines the productive value of cattle. It is estimated that by eliminating the losses caused by grubs, most if not all of the 10% increase in beef, leather and milk needed could be produced without raising more cattle or feed.

Infestation of cattle grubs begins with the heel fly which lays eggs on hair around the legs, flanks and belly of the animals. The annoyance of attacks by these flies laying their eggs so irritates cattle that they lose weight and the milk flow of dairy cows is reduced.

When the eggs of the heel fly hatch, the larvae or grubs burrow into the skin and migrate through the animal’s body for eight or nine months. The grubs move through the body tissues to the chest and abdominal cavities and on into the walls of the gullet. From there they work their way to the back of the animal where they form cysts. After about two months they cut their way out of the hide and drop to the ground, fully matured grubs. These grubs change into heel flies and thus the vicious life cycle of the cattle grub is continued. The migration of the grubs makes cattle lose weight, lowers their vitality and often causes infection.

In 1942, cattle grubs caused the condemnation by federal inspection service of some 11 1/2 million pounds of beef which had to be trimmed off the highest priced cuts, ribs and loins.

In 1941 some 5% million hides had a cut-out loss from grubs. These hides would have been enough to keep shoes on a million marching men for the entire year.

It is estimated that grubs in the backs of cows reduce milk flow from 10% to 25%.

Experimental evidence has shown that 15% more feed is required to produce the same gain in weight on a grubby animal as compared to one free from grubs.

It is the cattle raiser who takes a real “beating” when his herd is infested. He should welcome the fact that a control method is available which can be most effectively carried out by him. This method—already well known and recommended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture—consists of applying rotenone as a wash, spray or dust on the backs of cattle where the grubs finally gather after their destructive journey through the “innards” of the animals. The grubs are killed by the rotenone before they have a chance to emerge from the backs and change into heel flies.

For the past few years, extension specialists, county agents and cattle raisers have tested rotenone and approved its use as the best practical method of grub control. They also agree that the only vulnerable stage in the life cycle of the cattle grub is when it is in the animal’s back.

Tests with rotenone compounds have shown a high degree of control. In one
TWO SONS SELL!

Two summer yearlings by this great sire should prove real features of the Great Western Hereford show and sale. One of them is shown below. Both are excellent herd bull prospects. Brae Mixer, "The Mighty," is by Brae Domino.

ONE SON SELLS!

Royal Domino 5th is our great son of WHR Royal Domino 45th. His sons and daughters are winning the approval of cattlemen wherever they are shown. We are selling a summer yearling son, pictured below.

ONE SON SELLS!

Our fourth bull in the Los Angeles sale is a summer yearling son of RS Chief Domino 9th, by WHR Princeps Domino 49th. He's a good one, as shown below. You can see by these pictures of our sires that we feature good heads on our Herefords.

RANCHO SACATAL

PAUL SPUR • ARIZONA

November 15, 1943
An Ideal Christmas Gift!
Your Friends Will Enjoy It!

Give a Year's Subscription to
Western Livestock Journal
A Pleasant Reminder of You Throughout the Year

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER
2 ONE-YEAR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR $3.00
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Your own renewal may count as one subscription.

We will send a Christmas card to each name with your compliments.

Be sure to print the names and addresses plainly.

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Western Livestock Journal
UNION STOCK YARDS
LOS ANGELES 11 • CALIFORNIA

experimental project involving 265 cattle, the treated animals had only 1.06 grubs per animal, while the untreated cattle in an adjoining pasture had 7.06 grubs per animal.

Rotenone compounds suitable for grub control are available in liquid and powdered form. The former, a commercial product called Berako, is easier and quicker to prepare than the powder and contains the necessary wetting agent whereas a wetting agent must be added to the powder when applied as a wash or spray.

The spray method of application requires an ordinary power sprayer which is used while the animals are run through a chute. This method is most suitable for treatment when the least amount of time and material is necessary to assure practical control. The wash method consists of scrubbing the back of each animal with a rotenone solution. It is effective for smaller herds and may be used when spray equipment is not available. With this method cattle can be treated indoors.

A national campaign is being sponsored by the U. S. Extension Service to intensify the program for cattle grub control. Cattle raisers not yet familiar with the life cycle of the cattle grub and the use of rotenone for control will find it worth while to contact their county agent or extension service for information.

Quality, Condition, Numbers at National Polled Hereford Show

"Amazed"!

That was the word Judge Paul Taussig used as he looked at the quality and condition of the cattle shown at the National Polled Hereford Show held at Jackson, Miss., Oct. 11-16. About 325 head were on exhibition, coming from 61 herds in 19 states, and these figures attest to the remarkable progress made by the breeders of hornless whitefaces within the span of a few years.

The national event showed improvement in numbers, condition and actual quality over previous annual events.

Kansas carried away the highest honors when Riffel & Sons of Enterprise, Kan., won the grand championship for bulls on PVF Advance Worth 2d, the bull that won the same honor in 1942. Reserve championship was bestowed on CMR Choice Domino, a January calf shown by John M. Lewis & Son, Larned, Kan. Grand champion female was Circle M Ranch's two-year-old D. Victoria Domino 8th by Victor Domino 126th, from Sanatobia, Miss., and reserve champion female was Rose Battle 36th by Battle Domino 5th, shown by Lewis & Sons.

New Home for Circle M Herefords

Al Mendel, owner of Circle M Ranch at Victorville, Calif., has recently leased a 450-acre clover ranch on the San Joaquin River in Fresno County as a master unit in the operation of his outstanding herd of registered Herefords.

The ranch was formerly owned by S. A. Sample and recently sold to R. Holland of Santa Maria, Calif., at a reported price of $77,500. Both the sale and the lease to Mr. Mendel were handled by R. W. Diddock, Modesto, Calif., realtor.
Uniform Freight Rate Bills Are Threat to Agriculture

Fourteen bills, all aimed at making freight rate scales uniform all over the United States, are now before Congress. Passage of any of them would result in rigid, inflexible rate scales. Any discretionary powers of Interstate Commerce Commission, state commissions and railroads to fix rates to meet particular conditions, would be taken away, reports Western Railways' committee on public relations.

The measures proposed are specious and appeal to popular imagination, without analysing the reasons underlying the difference in rates in the East and the West. Since railroads entered the West, the practice of establishing special commodity rates to develop production and widen marketing of agricultural products was adopted. Such conditions do not exist in the East. Western hauls are longer and the production is not so settled with relation to markets. Cost of production and marketing are greater in the West.

Railroads, wherever they operate, depend upon revenues from traffic available in the sections which they serve. In the West, these are largely agricultural, mine and forest products, normally comprising 77% of the total hauled by all railroads. In the East, only 61% of all commodities are from farms, mines and forests. In the West, manufactured and miscellaneous products make up only 23% of the total which railroads haul, while in the East, these amount to 39% of all carload traffic.

Western roads originated, in normal times, some 69% of all agricultural products; 63% of all livestock and livestock products, and 59% of all forest products of the United States, but only 37% of all carload traffic. This indicates the wide variance in conditions between the two great sections, one chiefly engaged in manufacture, the other an agricultural area. The principle on which the western rate making system is based is that the West profits most from what it produces and markets, rather than the theory that low rates on what it buys will advance its development and prosperity.

The western district is regarded as embracing all territory west of the Mississippi River, Illinois, Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. In 1941, this area originated 68.82% of the products of agriculture of the entire nation.

In 1925, Congress directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to "effect with the least practicable delay such lawful changes in the rate structure of the country as will promote the freedom of movement by common carriers of the products of agriculture, including livestock, at the lowest possible lawful rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service." To do this, the Commission ordered substantial reductions on rates bearing mostly heavily on western railroads.

Today the entire system whereby our great agricultural and livestock industries have been built up, and the principles upon which this policy was established, are threatened.

"Aren't you waiting up for dad tonight, mother?"
"It's no use. With this cold I can hardly speak."

November 15, 1948

WE MAY NOT REPEAT

It is too much to expect that we should have the third consecutive grand champion pen of five in such a strong, such an important show as Los Angeles, but we'll be there with sires of which we are particularly proud. We think even better than last year. Look them over at Los Angeles and let us know how you think they compare. Talk with previous buyers of PAINTER'S at Los Angeles and learn why such a high percentage of such buyers come back for more. THERE'S A REASON!

PAINTER BULLS MEET TODAY'S NEEDS TODAY!
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 $250 each

BECKER HEREFORD RANCH
WILSALL, MONTANA

A CONCRETE BARNYARD

helps you raise more beef
with less feed and labor

With the United Nations appealing to American farmers to raise more beef and pork, many farmers are paving their feed lots with concrete. This saves feed and labor—leaves more feed for pigs following cattle—saves manure.

Authorities say a concrete feed lot is worth $7 a head per year in direct savings.

A concrete pavement will last a lifetime, and the cost is surprisingly low. Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

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

Bill: "Did you hear George's wife shot him?"
Joe: "Yes, and they say there were powder marks on his body."
Bill: "Sure, that's the reason she shot him."

Picture of a little boy getting a big thrill. Douglas Bennett of Winona, Wash., showed up at the recent Inland Empire Junior Stock Show at Spokane with an 865-lb. purebred Shorthorn steer to take grand championship in the 4-H division.

Turner and Bud Daulton

The old established Hereford firm of Raynor Daulton & Sons, Madera, Calif., will henceforth be known as Daulton Bros. Raynor Daulton has retired and he and Mrs. Daulton will live in Madera. The sons, Turner and Bud, have arranged to take over the Sierra Ranch and herd of Herefords which now numbers 225 head of breeding cows and heifers. They represent the third generation in line to be interested in Hereford cattle, being great grandsons of the pioneer who settled in that immediate vicinity—Henry Clay Daulton.

These young men inherit the character and energy which is characteristic of the Daultons. Their popularity among breeders, managers and herdsmen will bring them the well wishes of a great group of men identified with the Hereford business. They take over the herd right at the time when the greatest progress is being registered, reflected in fact in the entries from the Sierra Ranch in the Los Angeles and Madera sales, as announced elsewhere in this issue.

This program is attributable to two factors: One is the good blood that flows through the foundation females after generations of careful breeding. The other is the quartette of sires which are now leaving their impress for the most modern type and thick-fleshing qualities. Two of these came from the Mission Ranch, one a son of Domino Prince and the other by WHR Triumph Domino 6th, the pair of sires doing so much for California Herefords in the Bunting herd. The third is a son of Junior Domino 160th, the bull which Sherman Thomas of Madera bought in the Sunland sale of 1942 at $1500. The fourth is a bull bred at the Rancho Santa Rita at Buellton, known as RSR Callison Domino, son of WHR Princeps Domino 28th, purchased in a Los Angeles sale and sold in the State sale a year ago to the Painters of Colorado, another indication that he is a good sire.

Those who see the four head at Los Angeles and the 12 head entered in the state sale at Madera will agree that they make up the best lot of calves yet produced at Sierra Ranch. They might carry a little more fitting, but their present condition is ideal for the man who buys them.
WE HOPE to see you at MADERA for the CALIFORNIA HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SHOW on Sunday, December 19th, and the SALE on Monday, December 20th.

A sample of the type of cows in our breeding herd.

We are consigning fifteen head, eight bulls and seven females. Eight are sired by COLORADO DOMINO F 520th and five by REAL PRINCE DOMINO 49th, one by ADVANCE MISCHIEF JR., and one by REAL DOMINO R 12th, all out of top cows of our breeding herd.

If you do not care about breeding and background, we hope that you will judge our offering strictly on the merit of each animal. If you would like to know how they got that way we suggest that you study their pedigrees in the Sale Catalogue so that you might know. We inducted the blood lines represented into our herd feeling that it would make for improvement, and it has. We feel that the animals we are offering will do the same for you.

Flounce Rock Ranch  Prospect, Oregon

Below—Sample of the Type of Heifers We Are Producing
Royal Downsview

Shorthorns for Sale

Beacon Light, champion bull as a senior calf at the Cow Palace and Great Western Shows, '41.

Will sell the above champion together with a group of foundation cows, half of them still with calves at foot. Their breeding is of the very best, and in type they are Modern Beef Shorthorns.

Also offering five two-year-old bulls, eight yearlings, and the crop of weaner calves.

See these on US Highway 99, three miles south of Elk Grove

J. E. Harbinson, Elk Grove, California

Annadel BEEF Shorthorns

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS!

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. Coney, Owner  •  L. P. Joerger, Supt.  •  Ben McRobb, Herdsman

Annadel Farms  •  Santa Rosa, California

Chicago to Be Scene of

1943 Shorthorn Congress

Nov. 29 to Dec. 1 inclusive marks three days on the 1943 Shorthorn calendar completely saturated with action. The events scheduled include the Annual International Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale to be held at the Stock Yard Sale Pavilion, as well as the annual meetings and banquets which will be held at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago's famous Loop.

According to Clinton K. Tomson, secretary of the American Shorthorn

Breeders' Assn., an impressive total of 170 lots of the best Shorthorns obtainable from 60 of the leading herds of the United States and Canada will be included in this combined show and sale.

Dean W. L. Blizzard of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, shown with Ashbourne Orange, the Shorthorn steer that was made Grand Champion at the 1937 International, shown by Oklahoma A. & M.

Breeders' Assn., an impressive total of 170 lots of the best Shorthorns obtainable from 60 of the leading herds of the United States and Canada will be included in this combined show and sale.

Dean W. L. Blizzard of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, has been invited to judge this show, scheduled for 10:00 A.M., Monday, Nov. 29. Dean Blizzard has probably received more invitations to judge livestock events in the United States than any other one man and has also officiated at shows abroad.

Western and southwestern Shorthorn enthusiasts are noting with pleasure the increased interest that has been occasioned in this section by the winning of the grand championship at the recent American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, with the good Shorthorn steer shown by Jack Talbot of Oklahoma.

A very typey Shorthorn steer was also recently made grand champion at the Baltimore Live Stock Show in competition with 250 steers of all breeds, bred by Foster M. Reeder, Mt. Victoria, Md.

Mr. Smith: "Your wife used to be so nervous, now she doesn't seem to show a sign of it. What did you do for her?"

Mr. Brown: "That was easy; the doctor simply told her nervousness was a sign of age."
Shorthorns are unrivaled in their ability to outgain and out weigh any other breed of cattle on earth.

Mon., Nov. 29—10:00 A.M.—Show of Sale Cattle—Judge, Dean W. L. Blizzard.—7:00 P.M.—Annual Banquet of Shorthorn Club.

Tues., Nov. 30—10:00 A.M.—Sale of Shorthorn Bulls.—7:00 P.M.—Annual Banquet Polled Shorthorn Society.

Wed., Dec. 1—10:00 A.M.—Sale of Shorthorn Females. 7:00 P.M.—Annual Banquet & Meeting American Shorthorn Breeders’ Assn.

Prepaid Freight Agreement:

The American Shorthorn Breeders’ Assn. will prepay up to $200.00 on any carload of Shorthorns purchased at this sale, to be shipped to any one point in the United States or Canada. Consolidate a shipment with your neighboring breeders.

60 of the nation’s leading breeders will consign 160 HEAD

90 Bulls and 70 Females

selected from the year’s top productions. Make plans now to attend! Come prepared to buy liberally.

IF YOU NEED HERD BULLS OR FOUNDATION FEMALES

attend this sale!

Write today for your copy of the show and sale catalog. It will be ready for mailing on November first.

American Shorthorn Breeders’ Association

Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Illinois
TODAY half of all the Pullman cars and a third of all the railroad coaches are busy carrying troops in special car and special train movements.

With what equipment is left, the railroads must carry soldiers on furlough and people on war business. And at the same time haul the heaviest, troop trains may delay your arrival.

Altogether this adds up to a load more than twice as big as in the last war.

This is the reason why everyone can’t “travel as usual.” It may be impossible to get a berth or even a seat. And where military traffic is heaviest, troop trains may delay your arrival.

So think before you plan a trip. And if you have to go, please help in these four ways: Avoid travel peaks. Ask your ticket agent about the less crowded trains and the best days to take them. Cancel promptly. If your plans change, release your reservations at the earliest opportunity. Travel light. If possible limit your hand baggage to one piece. Other baggage can be checked. Tag all bags. Put your name and complete address on all luggage. It avoids mistakes and loss.

December 10
"CLOSING DATE" FOR CHRISTMAS PACKAGES

This year — when war traffic has first call on all shipping services — it is more important than ever to send your Christmas packages early.

Pack them adequately, wrap and tie them securely, address them right and get them started (to points in the United States and Canada) by December 10.

Past Records Eclipsed at National Polled Hereford Sale

PAST records were passed at the National Polled Hereford sale held during the National Polled Hereford Show at Jackson, Miss., Oct. 15 and 16. There were 165 animals sold, at an average of $769, and the top 10 made a gratifying average of $1010. Top 10 averaged $2338.

The highest price paid was by Seco Farms, Arcadia, Mo., $3550 for the reserve champion female, a January yearling, Rose Battle 36th sired by the horned bull, Battle Domino 5th, and out of a dam by Beau Perfection 106th. She was exhibited by John M. Lewis & Sons of Larned, Kan. From the same exhibit came the top bull of the sale, $3500 paid by Allgood & McDaniel, Fayetteville, N. C., for Real Plato Domino 25th, first in the yearling bull class at the show. This youngster was calved Aug. 2, 1942, was sired by Real Plato Domino and was out of a Mossy Plato 26th dam.

The first prize junior yearling bull, shown by Percy Campbell, Temple, Okla., C. Domino President 24th, by T. Domino President 5th, was bought by W. A. Stith & Son, Guston, Ky., for $2500.

John E. Rice, Lodge Grass, Mont., entered an August yearling bull, Trumode Domino 14th by Plato Domino 36th which sold at $1750 to J. R. Reeves, Clarksville, Ga.

One of the pleasing features of the sale was the wide range, covered with bulls from states east, west, north and south, carrying their rich blood to all quarters of the country.

Auctioneer A. W. Thompson sold all the 101 bulls, and Auctioneer Earl Gardin sold the 67 females, alternating through the two-day sale.

Market Chain Operator to Grown His Own Steer Beef

The largest cow and calf operation in San Mateo County, Calif., has recently been acquired and is being stocked by Laurence Baleri, owner of the Bi-Rite Market chain in the San Francisco bay district.

The ranch comprises 3000 acres of real pasture land and will support around 500 breeding cows and their calves. It was formerly a part of the Rolph Ranch owned by the late Governor Rolph of California.

Mr. Baleri plans to run the best possible quality commercial-type Herefords and to market his weaner steers through his markets. Heifer calves above the ranch’s own replacement requirements will be sold to ranchers interested in good grade Herefords to bolster their commercial herds.

Under the management of Wilbur C. Phelps, the ranch recently purchased four outstanding young range bulls from the Pollock Hereford Ranch near Sacramento to be mated to their first purchase of 200 top quality heifers.
EFFICIENT PRODUCTION is the motive behind every department of Twin Valley Farms, using livestock types of unquestioned superiority on which to build herds and flocks that will merit recognition as a dependable source of breeding stock.

The Milking Shorthorn cow above, as well as those on pasture below, illustrate the kind of Dual Purpose cattle that have gone into our foundation, headed by the junior champion bull at the Cow Palace, to be presented later.

The Belgian stallion represents the drafty form that distinguishes our breeding herd, containing many individuals of showing accomplishment, to be mentioned in this space from time to time.

The Romeldale flock on a foundation direct from A. T. Spencer & Sons is well adapted to this section of California in the production of fat lambs and wool.

TWIN VALLEY FARMS
Healdsburg, California
Frederick M. and Lillian W. MacMurray, Owners
Beverly Management Corp., Business Managers
Burl Howell, Owners' Representative at Farm
Glen Winkler, in Charge of Livestock
Phone: Healdsburg 43-F-4
You might not expect to find an irrigation system in a country which annually gets a rainfall of around 37 inches. You'd more likely expect the farmers to have elaborate drainage systems installed so the crops would not be drowned out.

But if the country under consideration were the Puget Sound basin in northwestern Washington, you'd be guessing wrong.

In the last 10 years, irrigation has been pretty generally adopted by the more progressive farmers of the region. Drive up the highway during the growing season, between April and September, and you're likely to see any number of overhead sprinkler systems sending their fog-like spray over truck crops or pasture land. Often you hear the whirr of the pump and see the fan shaped spray flying in the midst of a spring downpour of rain—a rather ridiculous sight, but not as silly as it seems, for these Puget Sounders have found their best results come from a program of irrigation which starts before the supplementary water is needed and continues at regular intervals through the summer, rain or shine.

To get back to the reason for needing irrigation at all in a country which receives so much moisture from the skies, it's merely a matter of Mother Nature being a little off schedule with her celestial weeping to do the most good for the crops. The bulk of the rain comes in late fall, winter and early spring. July and August are usually warm months and with little if any rain. This is the period of maturity for crops and a danger season for pasture grasses. Without irrigation things get dry as the proverbial bone. Under such a condition, it is understandable that a program of sprinkling often doubles the yield of certain crops and breathes continuing greenness into the grasses. Sprinklers are used rather than flood type irrigation in most cases because in the fertile river bottoms where most Puget Sound farms are located the fine silt soil would never carry flood water, nor long hold what did reach the crop land.

In these wartime days, there's another good reason for the irrigation. Farmers are being urged to greater production, yet at the same time they are being warned against going out and buying more land—a factor which helped bring on rural catastrophe after the first World War.

"Many of the farms in western Washington are too small to be efficient operating units," it is pointed out by Dr. J. C. (Joe) Knott, director of the state extension service. "Yet through irrigation the farmer is enabled to increase the size of his unit by way of actually producing more on the same acres. He can achieve the same results he would aim at through the purchase of more land, without the investment the land purchases would require."

One of the first supplemental irrigation systems operated in the state went to work in 1935 on the Kryn Polinder place near Lynden. A dairymen, Mr. Polinder has been on the place 20 years. He used to carry 23 head of cows on his 90 acres and he had to buy some hay and practically all of his grain every year. Irrigation has changed this picture. He now has a total of 40 head on the place, including young stock and raises all his own hay, silage and most of his grain. He says he could take care of 50 head of producing cows if much of the place were not being used for cash crops. The farm is divided into 25 acres of alfalfa for hay, 28 acres of low-land pasture in the Nooksack River Valley, five acres of carrots for sale to a cannery, five acres of potatoes and 26 acres of oats. Some of his increased yield from the same land Mr. Polinder credits to a better system of fertilization, but most of it he lays at the door of irrigation.

He has actually more than doubled his output with an irrigation system which cost around $2000—a sum which would barely make a down-payment had...
HERE are the four things which are essential in keeping your "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors in vigorous fighting trim: Inspection—Lubrication—Adjustment—Replacement. Call them to duty ahead of trouble... and until the day when you can again get all the new "Caterpillar" Diesels you want, they’ll add days, weeks, months of valuable service life to your present units. There’s scarcely a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor, Motor Grader, Engine or Electric Set—regardless of age or usage—that hasn’t a lot of dependable working hours left in it.

CATERPILLAR DIESEL

TO WIN THE WAR: WORK—FIGHT—BUY U. S. WAR BONDS!

November 15, 1943
he decided to go out and buy more land to double his production. Pumping is done out of a well with a low lift. The power plant is not the most efficient possible, for the three-inch pump is driven by a big 28-horsepower electric motor which has a lot more drive than is needed, but Mr. Polinder had the motor already, so why not use it? The system spreads three inches of water in eight hours. Regularly every year, Mr. Polinder goes over the pasture three times, the hay ground once and the cannery crops once. Operation, including depreciation figured on equipment, labor to make the settings, electricity, repair and maintenance, costs annually between $135 and $150, his records show. Besides the crops which have gone to the cannery and the feed the cows have taken off the pasture, he has two silos filled with grass silage, summer oats and fall corn and this fall he had hay to sell.

The Polinder fertilizing is largely done in the winter, when from five to six loads of manure per acre are spread on all the land he has manure to cover. Added to this is an application of around three hundred pounds of superphosphate per acre. He is planning now to run this superphosphate through the irrigation pump, thus making the irrigation water do part of his fertilizing job for him.

The success Mr. Polinder has had with his irrigation methods has spread the gospel of supplemental water to his neighbors. Right up the road, D. W. Chisholm has one of the most productive 40 acres to be found in that part of the country. Mr. Chisholm's most important field consists of 11 acres of three different types of hay and some mixed grass. There are three acres of alfalfa and a field of clover. Another field grows oats, half of which are put in the silo and the other half made into oat hay. There are also eight acres of field corn and two acres of pole beans for the cannery. The mixed grass hay was pastured twice this year before it was allowed to mature for hay. After the hay crop was taken off, the Chisholm dairy herd again used it for pasture.

The farm supports 29 cows, 10 of which are heifers. All the roughage needed is raised on the farm and grain is bought. Before his sprinkler system was installed, Mr. Chisholm had 22 cows and two horses and it was usually necessary to buy some hay. Here, too, a good program of fertilizing has aided the sprinkling in greatly increasing production. The Chisholm sprinkler system has been used four years. It pumps from a well near the center of the farm. Power to drive the centrifugal pump is an old Star motor. It's more expensive than the electric motor to operate, using a gallon and a half of gasoline an hour, or a total cost of around 25 cents an hour, figuring all angles, for the operation of the power plant. The system pumps 250 gallons per minute and sprinklers are kept at a single setting for a half-hour period. Pastures get three wettings each summer, starting around the middle of June, and the green grass in August tells the story of milk production maintained with no added feed cost.

Adapting irrigation methods to their particular conditions, some of the Puget Sound farmers have really come up with some novel arrangements. One of the lowest costs for irrigating that you'll find anywhere is on the Wallace Holz place, also in the area between Bellingham and Lynden. Mr. Holz also has 40 acres and he makes it provide a good family income by some mighty intensive farming. He and his brother, Walter, who lives on an adjoining place, are both irrigators. They get their water from a creek which runs through the place, by a rather unique arrangement. They dammed the creek, to bring the water level up above the fields they wanted to irrigate, then led the water through pipe into a well near the center of the farm. Power for the centrifugal pump is from a wheelbarrow, so it can be wheeled to any of the reservoirs pumps in the ditch, plugged in on an electric line which runs overhead, hooked onto lateral pipes which extend out into the field and started to work. The system originally cost $682, which included pipe, pump, motor and wiring. The motor is rated at 4.3 horsepower and pumps 300 gallons per minute. The system covers 35 acres by use of the portable pipes, which are perforated along the top to provide a spray without the use of sprinkler heads and which put out two inches per hour. The spray is just right for pasture and meadows. A new setting is made every two hours.

The Holz farm now carries 28 head of cows, including the bull and young stock. It can easily pasture 20 cows, plus the replacement stock of heifers through- out the summer months, as well as producing all the hay for winter feed need- ed. Last year the electricity bill for irrigation was $31. Taking water to his pastures in a wheelbarrow is paying Mr. Holz dividends.
Let's take carrots to show how this idea works...

For years carrots have been sent to market with their leafy tops on—bunched.

To harvest carrots that way calls for a lot of work. It means going along the rows, pulling up carrots— and then laying them all down in an orderly fashion, tops pointing one way, roots the other.

Next you grade for size (carrots in a standard bunch mustn't vary more than a quarter-inch in diameter).

Then you count out the right number of carrots, tie them into a bunch and pack your bunches 3 dozen to the field crate. All these operations before they're even ready to be hauled to the packing shed!

We Safeway people have worked out a simpler way of harvesting carrots and other root vegetables:

We buy root vegetables with the tops off—unbunched! We have discovered that housewives prefer to buy them that way.

Harvesting carrots with the tops off is practically a single operation: The carrots are pulled and topped right into the field crates. Naturally this is quicker and easier. It calls for less skill; less manpower; saves the farmer on labor. And the tops, left in the field, help return humus to the soil.

Topping makes for important savings in other ways, too.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PACK</th>
<th>BUNCHEO 6 Dozen Iced</th>
<th>TOPPED Studee Crate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AV. No. CRATES PER CAR</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET ROOTS PER CAR</td>
<td>26,064 lb.</td>
<td>40,256 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERCENT SAVING IN SHIPPING SPACE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idea of topping root vegetables is just one of many examples how the Safeway people help to cut the costs of producing and marketing — and thereby increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar.

Twenty-seven years ago Safeway people began to improve methods of handling foods.

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

You are a producer as well as a consumer. We invite you to trade at your Safeway for one full month... and then compare what you save.
THE USEFULNESS OF STOCKYARDS

A Competitive Market offers Safety to the Farmer in weighing and grading livestock and Economy to the Packers as well in these days when ideas about livestock production and marketing, processing and distribution of meat and meat products are tossed about freely and often loosely in the public prints and are likely to create some confusion in the minds of many, it seems appropriate to define and emphasize, as an important cog in the machinery of food supply the function of the nation's stockyards. These are the market centers of the industry whose paramount significance in the national economy during times of peace has been matched, even transcended, by its essentiality in the successful prosecution of global warfare.

At the present time there exist 208 public stockyards, which is to say yards whose areas exceed 20,000 square feet. Of this number, 67 may be designated as principal stockyards. These are located in 34 states. To grade still further, 35 of the 67, strategically distributed among 25 states now constitute markets for three-fourths of all livestock. These stockyards are under Federal control in the sense that their rates and charges are governed by the Department of Agriculture which maintains constant supervision of receipts and costs. Of these, again, the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis take pre-eminence in the order named.

The fundamental reason for their prominence will be immediately apparent. These cities are rail centers of prime importance. As America's greatest hub of railway transportation, Chicago leads by a wide margin and its Union Stock Yards have held top rank as a livestock market ever since their inception on Christmas Day in 1865. During their first 75 years of operation they received nearly a billion head of livestock, valued in excess of $21,300,000,000 which were housed, sold, delivered for local slaughter or reshipped on the hoof to other destinations.

The considerations which led to the establishment of the Chicago Union Stock Yards 78 years ago suggests some striking analogies to the circumstances which obtain today and threaten consumer supplies of meat because of market disorder. Then, as new rail lines were introduced into Chicago and stockyards were constructed near their terminals, competition inclined to become decentralized and market machinery expense was multiplied by duplication. In later years the multiplication of such facilities has had much the same effect. Activity in the numerous yards fluctuated widely as also did prices. The expense of switching and other adverse factors in operation finally convinced all elements in the trade of the inutility of scattered markets and they expressed themselves vigorously in favor of concentration. This concerted wish was realized when the Union Stock Yards were inaugurated.

At the moment we face the sorrowful spectacle of a scramble for and speculation in livestock which can only unbalance prices and work hardship upon both producer and consumer. According to estimates furnished by the packers who make continuous studies of the live-
NO WATER SHORTAGE WHEN FIRE STRIKES

WITH 600 LB. PRESSURE FOG ON THE JOB

FMC FOG FIRE FIGHTER carries own water supply

... 1 gallon does work of 10 to 35 ... Faster,
Surer protection proved on hundreds of rural fires!

Lack of water is a disaster that happens too often in fighting brush, grass and ranch building fires. But with an FMC High Pressure Fog Fire Fighter on the job you carry your water right to the fire. The moment you arrive, you go to work with irresistible 600 lb. nozzle pressure fog!

High pressure fog multiplies the fire fighting capacity of the water by 10 to 35 times! 600 lb. pressure at the nozzle (800 lb. at the pump) breaks up the water so fine that 1 gallon can absorb as much heat as 35 gallons of water at the usual low pressures. The quenching effect and the velocity at this pressure puts the fire out fast!

Plan now to have this modern protection for your property as soon as the war ends. For details write Bean-Cutler Division of Food Machinery Corporation, San Jose, Calif., or John Bean Mfg. Co., Lansing, Mich.

FMC FOG FIRE FIGHTER designed especially for fighting ranch and grass fires. Carries 400 gallons of water, attachments for taking water from any available source and complete equipment including hose, ladders, lights, axes, etc. High pressure fog can be operated and played on fire while truck is in motion!

7 BIG ADVANTAGES
1. Carries own water supply—up to 400 gals.—and full equipment.
2. Puts out fires much faster.
3. Many times more effective than low pressure.
4. Eliminates water damage.
5. Complete, self-contained unit.
6. Compact, light weight. Can be operated while truck is in motion.
7. Low cost for all-type fire protection.

Manufacturers of high pressure crash trucks for gasoline fires, and decontaminators for war service.
Do You Want Bulls Sired By Prince Domino Mixer, Jr.?

His Sire Is the Second Leading Bull in the Hereford Register of Merit;
His Grandsire Is the Leading Bull

AT KINNYBROOK FARM, we have for sale 35 bulls sired by Prince Domino Mixer, Jr., 15 coming two-year-olds, and 20 weaners. These are out of cows springing from such great sires as Patrician, Bocaldo, Beau Blanchard, Foster Anxiety, Prince Domino, Onward Domino, Superior Domino, and Dandy Domino.

From this registered 100 cow herd, we have also for sale 6 coming two-year-old bulls, and 22 weaners sired by Pueblos B. B. Adow 4th and Brae Mixer 75th. A limited number of two-year-old, long yearlings and weaner heifers are also available, the two-year-olds bred to CBQ Real Silver Domino 2nd.

KINNYBROOK FARM
WESLEY COBLENTZ, Manager
Kenwood, Sonoma County, Calif.—On Highway 12, Halfway Between Sonoma and Santa Rosa—11 Miles from Each City.

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing to Advertisers.

DIAMOND S RANCH
SHORTHORNS
SIRES IN SERVICE

H. BENEDICT, a son of Sn,</A>—Bar Golden Ring, International Grand Champion.
ROBLE COMMANDER, son of Prince­ton Leader, and a full brother to Roble Major, in use at Annadel.
GEO. H. SAWYER
Waterford, Stanislaus Co., California

Successful Sales Everywhere
for Livestock Breeders and Associations

"FREDDIE" CHANDLER
Chariton, Iowa

stock population, the present supply of hogs, cattle and sheep is sufficient amply to meet the requirements of the armed services as well as our civilian demands, our Lend-Lease commitments without the necessity for more than common sense conservation which can be self-applied.

The figures submitted by these sources in the census, taken as at Jan. 1, 1943, enumerate:

Hogs 73,660,000—cattle and calves 78,170,000—sheep and lambs 55,089,000.

During 1942, regarded as the greatest year of slaughter on record, abattoirs under government inspection accounted for:

Hogs 53,897,000—cattle and calves 18,107,000—sheep and lambs 21,625,000.

As these statistics indicate, if the current year were to witness the same rate of slaughter recorded in 1942, there would be subtracted from our herds and flocks only 73 per cent of the hogs, 23 per cent of the cattle and calves, and 39 per cent of the sheep and lambs. Certainly these percentages of removal would deplete the livestock population dangerously. While the hog slaughter ratio seems high by comparison with the others, it is the easiest to replace under almost any circumstances which may arise. Cattle, which require a much longer time to raise and fit for market, would suffer a reduction of only a little more than a fifth of their number.

With every evidence of adequate supplies of meat on the hoof, the question is how equitably to market and distribute them for slaughter and consumption.

To this question should be brought a better general appreciation of the function of the stockyards in the interest of producers and packers alike, their influence to stabilize prices as well as to regulate the flow of animals, and their cooperation with the government in the enforcement of regulations which govern sales and inspections for the protection of the consumer and the livestock industry at large.

Even as in the period of their inception, there is now a decentralization of markets with its resultant adverse blank effect. This situation, at least in part, may be traced to the Stock Yard Act which became effective in 1920. It prohibited the packers from holding interests in stock yards.

Until its enactment the large packers were owners of the stock yards and, therefore, encouraged stock raisers to send animals to these markets where they could know exactly what their costs would be. At the same time they had the advantage of owning adjacent property which made the stock yards valuable investments. In consequence of its passing they were forced to sell their interests in stock yards and then adopted the practice of buying livestock in the country and by private sales which, of course, have not given producers the fair and open market they would have had if sales were advertised publicly. If freight charges were not based on the weights given by packers as sole weighers and if they were given the opportunity to grade their animals. Such an imbalance of advantages would not exist in public markets.

Effect to Stabilize Market

This sort of operation is similar to trade in shares not listed on the stock exchange and offers the same opportunities for inequities to enter. The reason we have stock exchanges, boards of
FOR years "FEEDING PRACTICES" have been used by successful livestock feeders for authoritative, up-to-the-minute feeding information. The "1944 FEEDING PRACTICES" is based upon knowledge of the limited protein supply and the difficult problems confronting feeders today. It will help you make every pound of available feed produce more efficiently in balanced, economical rations.

Mail coupon for your Free copy, today!
Simultaneous Anti-Hog Cholera Serum - Formula No.

When A. A. KEENEY, Los Angeles, V.

Write for prices and information regarding your pasture needs.

• ALFILARIA
• BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL
• CLOVER
• HARDING GRASS
• BURNET
• STRAWBERRY
• LESPEDEZA
• DOMINO
• TALL BURR

Order from A. A. KEENEY, 201 Mt. Washington Drive, Los Angeles, Cal., Phone Capitol 3213 or ANCHOR

Please Mention W.LJ when Writing to Advertisers

PASTURE GRASSES

For over 50 years AGGELER & MUSSER has been recognized as the place to buy those "hard-to-get" field and pasture seeds. Listed below are a few of the many varieties now immediately available:

- PRAIRIE GRASS
- ORCHARD GRASS
- RHODES GRASS
- HARDING GRASS
- ALFILARIA
- BROME GRASS
- TALL FESQUE
- BURNET
- LESPEDEZA
- BURR CLOVER
- STRAWBERRY
- CLOVER
- BIRDFOOT TREFOLI
- AND OTHERS

Write for prices and full information regarding your pasture seed needs.

AGGELER & MUSSER
SEED COMPANY
652 MATEO ST., LOS ANGELES, 21, CALIF.
...For Victory, complete and final, which each day brings a little nearer...

...For all the precious Freedoms which this struggle will make more secure...

...For fighting sons and the right to pray for their safe return...

...For the new, stronger, still more wonderful America which these sons will help us build...

Yes, there is Thanksgiving in America for these blessings... and among the men and women of the farm front there is gratitude that they have the strength to carry all the added burdens... and to play so vital a part in humanity's mightiest conflict.

But farm folks know that in one sense this war can never end. They know that the foes of Freedom... like bindweed and nettles and thistles and mustard and puncture vine and the rest... are weeds which must ever be relentlessly fought... else they will surely rise again.

And farm folks know another thing... that Liberty's best weapon is abundance... the golden harvests from their own good earth... harvests which American skill and resolution must keep steadily increasing.

General Mills folks are farm folks... and they feel keenly their responsibility to contribute to the successful accomplishment of our country's great food production task. The trained specialists responsible for Larro "Farm-tested" Feeds are making them carefully and well, in record-breaking quantities, despite wartime ingredient shortages.

And at General Mills Larro Research Farm they are preparing confidently for tomorrow. For these men feel that there are better, more efficient, more productive ways to feed and manage poultry and livestock than ever yet have been discovered... and that free men working in a free America will be the first to find them.

Larro"Farm-tested" Feeds are made in conformity with America's nationwide Protein Conservation Program.

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Larro"Farm-tested" Feeds are made in conformity with America's nationwide Protein Conservation Program.
for example, the fee of the broker or commission man is $15.05, whereas on the New York Stock Exchange, if one hundred shares of New York Central stock are sold at $16.00, the current quotation, for $1600—a transaction which involves much less service because it is of a purely clerical nature—the commission is $16.50.

It is unfortunate that the trading in livestock in stock yards is not understood generally as clearly as the trading on boards of trade and stock exchanges where the mediums are stocks and bonds, wheat and commodities. In England, though a farmer may sell on his farm if he arranges the sale of his livestock in the market, private sales are forbidden and must be made public. This rule always has obtained and offers recognized advantage to the farmer.

**Assurance to Livestock Owner**

When a livestock owner consigns a shipment to the stock yards he knows he has entrusted it to competent and reliable hands. He can follow the course of the market by attention to the daily reports published in recognized livestock journals or broadcast by radio. These reports cover receipts as well as prices and present a much more authoritative resume of market conditions than could be gained from sporadic news of scattered transactions randomly gathered. With only a little study a shipper can figure within close limits what his animals will net him in advance of their arrival. He knows, too, in case of any misadventure, that he deals with responsible agencies which will admit legitimate claims and pay them.

For 75 years Chicago prices, as published daily by press and radio, have ruled the market. They are known to the farmers, and they are quoted by the brokers to inform their clients of the demand and prices which exist. If the market in Chicago were higher than it was in Kansas City, the commission men would buy in the latter and ship the animals to Chicago if the difference in price warranted. In Chicago there are 300 commission men and about the same number of dealers. They have clients in all sections of the country and, if any special volume of livestock receipts occurs, they are able at once to take advantage of the increase and notify their clients accordingly.

No unusual insight is required to appreciate the value of stock yards in the mechanics of livestock transfer from shippers to processors. To these concentration facilities brokers or agents of the packers can proceed and there select the animals needed in particular businesses and seasons. How much more orderly and economical a procedure this is than would be the canvass of the producing field and the assembly of supplies from ranges and feed lots dispersed.

**Rancho San Fernando Rey**

is consigning two herd bull prospects and two pens of bulls to

**Great Western Show and Sale, Nov. 27-Dec. 3**

Our consignment features the service of two of our herd sires: PUEBLOS DOMINO 184th by WHR Tommy Domino 18th and out of a Dandy Domino 62d dam, and WHR PINNACLE 58th, by WHR Princeps Domino 20th and out of a Double Domino 5th dam, carrying Prince Domino C on both sides of his pedigree.

We call special attention to our California Futurity entry, a yearling son of our 'Tommy Domino' herd bull.

The pens are made up of some of the best yearling bulls ever calved at Rancho San Fernando Rey. They have good heads, straight legs, are deep and thick and will appeal to range men wanting bulls that will sire early maturing, easy fleshing calves. One pen is by WHR Pinnacle 58th, the other by our Tommy Domino bull.

Our entries go into the Great Western Auction, Wednesday, December 1.

**Rancho San Fernando Rey**

Member Santa Barbara County Hereford Association and California Hereford Association.

---

DWIGHT MURPHY, Owner
ANDY SIMPSON, Cattle Supt.
Star Route, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Ranch located on San Marcos Pass in the Santa Ynez Valley.
Fall is here again, and with it comes the large movement of stocker and feeder cattle from ranges in adjacent States to utilize the grass pastures of California. This Bank, as usual, will play an important part in financing the pasturing and feeding of these cattle. Our broad experience with loans of this nature and our location in the Central Manufacturing District at the gates to the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards give us an opportunity to be most helpful to the men in the cattle industry. Bring us your stocker or feeder financing problems. We welcome the chance to discuss your credit needs with you.

Visit the Great Western Livestock Show, November 27 to December 3, Los Angeles Union Stock Yards

CENTRAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICT BRANCH

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles Union Stock Yards

A. H. JEHL, Junior Vice President      C. R. PEARMAN, Manager

Head Office: Spring Street at Fifth, Los Angeles

Established 1890
We’re Selling 17 Head at the Great Western

Our consignment to the Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles will consist of two individuals, a promising young herd sire prospect and one of our top heifers, two pens of five bulls each and a pen of choice heifers. They will be shown and sold in the Great Western Hereford Sales on Dec. 1. All are 1942 calves. The young sire we are offering individually is a son of Domino Prince while the individual heifer is by Pillsbury Domino 5th; both were calved early in January of 1942. The bulls and heifers entered in pen lots are by such well known sires as Pillsbury Domino 5th, Beau Baldwin 104th, Pillsbury Triumph 2nd, Pillsbury Domino 3d and Beau Pillsbury 4th.

and more “tops” at Madera

We will sell six bulls and three young cows with calves at side at the third annual California Hereford Association Sale in Madera, Calif., on Dec. 20. These animals, like those we are sending to Los Angeles, have been held back for the sales, despite urgent requests that we price them for sale on the ranch.

Buellton, Santa Barbara County, Calif.

Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Pillsbury II, Owners . . . E. B. Rubey, Mgr.
Member Santa Barbara Hereford Breeders Association

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing Advertisers

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

Breeders of “Gems of Herefords”

Intense Anxiety

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

Lester H. Thompson
BOZEMAN, MONTANA

over extensive territory. How much speedier and more satisfactorily, also, are trades concluded when both parties to them are kept familiar day by day with prevailing prices.

The mere fact of government supervision of receipts and costs not only safeguards shippers and buyers but, indirectly, extends its beneficial effect to the ultimate consumer. With respect to initial quality, the competition such a market as stock yards foster alone suffice to improve breeds and elevate standards, which tendency operates to the advantage of the public. The government inspection stamp on carcasses and cuts, of course, is the final guarantee of grade but the preliminary steps in selection, which stock yards encourage and which take place under their aegis, add measurably to the protection of Americans whose per capita consumption of meat put this nation near the top of the world list.

Whatever difficulties have been encountered recently, with respect to the availability of meat supplies and prices for them, seem to stem from congestion of trade channels due to the scramble for and speculation in livestock mentioned earlier. In the face of the uncertainties so induced, breeders and feeders have inclined to withhold animals, cattle especially, in order to gain heavier weights and higher prices. For the processors, as for any manufacturer, some markets have proved more profitable than others. About half of their products, by their perishable nature, must be sold within a limited number of days. If their distribution among many markets is not possible within their time limitation, any unsold portion must be sent to a large market such as New York. The result accumulations of product obviously have the effect to heighten competition and so to decrease the processors’ profits, though this does not redound to the advantage of the consumer. During the emergency when margins of return are narrow, the packers naturally have shipped their wares only to profitable markets. Congestion has resulted and consumers’ pocketbooks have been penalized.

In order to roll back retail prices a paltry couple of cents, subsidies have been proposed. As the census figures have shown, there is an ample number of animals in the land and so the action necessary is one which will attract them to the market. Adequate receipts of livestock in the public stock yards would enable the packers to obtain their requirements as they did before the emergency arose.

Rather than subsidize any section of the livestock industry, the more practical idea would be to give the breeders a direct incentive to move their animals to public stock yards where operations are supervised and inspections are made by authorized Federal agents. By this means shippers would have their congestion cleared, the flow of livestock to established centers would be resumed, speculation and black markets would be quashed, packers could return to normal merchandising practices and the consumer would have access to his meat requirements at the posted ceiling prices.

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Page 70
By all means, let 'em eat cake
... and candy, too

Nature has her own way of telling us that there is energy in sweets. Today, corn syrup, rich in dextrose, is playing a more important role than ever before in supplying active America with the sugar that gives power to the body and keeps wits sharp.

Candy is part of the field ration and sweets are served generously to our armed forces everywhere. Sweets served in war plants have greatly stepped up human energy and production.

Tremendous quantities of corn syrup are used to make icings, cookies, cakes, candies and pies so temptingly good—and good for you.

Immense amounts of corn syrup for the army as well as for civilian consumption are produced by the Home of Budweiser. Our Corn Products Division—working entirely apart from the brewery—grew out of the experience that developed from years of laboratory research. The quest for better methods and facilities for brewing the world's most popular beer never ceases.

Budweiser

In addition to supplying the armed forces with slider parts, gun turret parts and foodstuffs, Anheuser-Busch produces 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.
Circle M Ranch has grown horns!

We didn’t have them before. We were too young, but now, as emerging from calfhood, here they are on our sign to signify that we have reached maturity in the Hereford Breeding Industry. We had to have more room to care for the expansion of our breeding herd — so we’ve moved the entire herd of registered Herefords to Fresno, Calif., in the heart of California’s purebred Hereford production center. We are retaining our Victorville ranch for production of alfalfa. We cordially invite visitors to inspect our herd at the new location.

This map shows our new location in relation to our neighbor registered Hereford Breeders.

AL MENDEL,  P. O. BOX 1782, FRESNO, CALIF.
Our Readers Say...

Write Your Congressman!

Well, I see by the papers that the thing which most of us feared has happened. After making a colossal mess of meat rationing, price ceilings on beef and beef quotas the O.P.A. has finally become bold, or impudent, enough to fix the price of beef on the hoof.

What I would like to know is just how much longer are we as ranchers and citizens of this so-called "democracy" going to sit passively by and allow ourselves to be pushed around and slowly but surely fettered by the octopus-like arms of an incipient dictatorship under the guise of "war necessity"?

I am firmly convinced that we cannot afford to repose any longer upon our posterior extremities unless we wish to have our lives and activities planned and regulated down to the most minute detail.

I am aware of the fact that you in your paper have frequently and courteously written letters, Write hundreds of them, Write thousands of them if necessary. When I mention this I am asked, "But who shall I write to?" I would like to know the specific answer to this one myself. Having settled this to the best of my ability, I am next asked, "What shall I say?"

My answer to that one is to say what you think is wrong, and what you think should be done about it, and say it often. I think that too much regulating is being done by too many people who know too little about what they are doing with the result that the very ends which we are supposedly seeking are being pushed farther and farther from actual realization. I think that the remedy is to abolish all price ceilings on meat and livestock and to do away with meat rationing and slaughter quotas and let the law of supply and demand take over, with the understanding, of course, that military demands come first.

Maybe I'm right and maybe I'm wrong in what I think, but that is of no importance. The IMPORTANT thing is what the majority of us who are in the cattle business think, and that these thoughts get to the right people instead of just floating ineffectively around in the atmosphere. These thoughts must not only get there, but they must get there in quantity, immediately, and frequently.

If all of us would just get down to writing, who knows but Congress might learn something. They might even DO SOMETHING. Even the administration might learn something. Even the O.P.A.!

All of this is just to get down to why I am writing to you. I am writing to you because you are in a position to reach into the homes of agricultural America. For some reason rural people in general seem to have an ingrained aversion to writing letters. Maybe they are of the erroneous opinion that their thoughts aren't important. Maybe some are afraid that they can't polish off their letters in just the right style. That isn't important. Whether all the 's are crossed and the 's dotted is of very little significance. The only important thing is the idea.

Whatever the reason, you have the means at your disposal to persuade us all to write.

In short, I am suggesting, rather pleading, that you will conduct a sort of "write your congressman" drive, not just in one issue, but in every issue. Remind us to write frequently. Tell us where to write, and I mean specifically—names and addresses for each district. As to what to write, that is for every man to decide for himself, but if you continue to keep us informed with the unbiased facts as you have in the past, I think there will be but little doubt in anyone's mind about this last.

I don't know if you agree with me in all this, but if you do—well, what are we waiting for?—Leo H. Musco, Casmalia, Calif.

Breeding for SIZE with smoothness and quality as long as beef sells by the pound.

BEAU DOMINO 20th

Unretouched photograph of our senior herd bull BEAU DOMINO 20th, sired by Real Prince Domino 26th by Real Prince Domino 33d dam, Belle Donald 29th. Taken at four years of age at the finish of the 1943 breeding season, weighing 2260 lbs. Note the breed character shown in the head, smoothness of conformation, natural meating over the loin, and the real Beau Donald hindquarter. We feel this is one of the outstanding herd sires of the country today both in individuality and the way he is reproducing.

"America's Oldest Herd of Registered Hereford Cattle"

at the Great Western Hereford Auction, Wednesday, Dec. 1st

WE WILL OFFER 15 HEAD OF LONG YEARLING HEIFERS the majority of them daughters of BEAU DOMINO 20th (pictured above), and out of Beau Donald cows. We hope we may have the pleasure of your visiting with us at the show where we believe you will be impressed by the uniformity, smoothness and size of these heifers.

CURTICE HEREFORDS • Stevensville, Montana

November 15, 1943
Homesick for Texas

Enclosed is my check for renewal of the Journal. I enjoy it very much, especially Frank King's column as I know a few of the old timers that have been mentioned in his columns. I have lived in Missouri only one year, having moved here from the Texas Panhandle near the old town of Benonine. Of course Benonine is only a memory now, but I am sure a lot of the old timers remember it. I enjoyed J. C. Yokum's letter as he was writing about his aunt. I intended to write and correct his mistake in the man's name, but Glen Putman beat me to it. Aunt Dink passed away in the fall of 1937. My mother was her sister, who married Arthur Willoughby. I knew all the Waters boys and lived near Johnny until his death. Always tried to make the "Old Settlers' Reunion" at Mangum, Oklahoma.

I would like to see a few items about the cowmen around Canadian, Texas. My wife is a niece of Mrs. Glen Hopkins, formerly of Canadian and we enjoy reading news of the cowmen between Canadian and Wellington, Texas. I have a good Quarter Horse stallion out of Joe Reid, owned by Doc Slankard of Elk City, Okla., and Mockey out of the Kid Wilder stock owned by James B. Russell of Canadian, Texas. This horse is a red sorrel and is very much out of place in this country where they punch cattle afoot. Anyone needing a good cowhorse and rider, please get in touch with me as I would sure like to get back to God's country. I own 240 acres of Missouri River bluff land, but will sure sell out if I could get a chance to come back to Texas as foreman of some ranch or some similar layout.—RALPH WILLOUGHBY, Howard County, Mo.

Brother to Oleo

I see that Oleo has a new brother. I am referring to the synthetic hash being put out under the guise of vegetable. Wonder if he will give us as much trouble as Oleo has the dairy industry.—E. J. SCHMIDT, Modoc County, Calif.

Wonderful Fall Weather

Enclosed find my check for $4.00 for a three-year renewal of my subscription. We are enjoying a wonderfully nice fall. Had a fairly good hay crop this summer although it was a little short. The winter range is not as good as usual on account of the dry weather and it might be necessary to do some more feeding next winter. I really like your paper very much and hope it comes regularly for the next three years.—ALGAR LARSON, Lincoln County, Wyo.

Conditions in Colorado

I am sorry I overlooked sending in my renewal, but enclosed you will find my check for $3.00 to take care of another two years.

Conditions are fair to good here. Had some summer rains that helped a lot. Crops except hay are mostly good. Have about a half hay crop. Grass on the range is fair. Most stock is in good condition.—E. O. LINGER, Alamosa County, Colorado.

We Get a Lot of Help!

Enclosed find money order for four years subscription to Western Livestock Journal. I often wonder how you keep the Journal so good with present conditions.—PERRY MOORE, Crowley County, Colorado.

Billings Shorthorn Feeder Calf Sale Was Big Success

The Shorthorn Feeder Calf Sale, held at Billings, Mont. Oct. 26, was regarded by participants as a success.

In the show preceding the sale, Rigler Bros., Corwin Springs, won the championship on a group of 20 calves, and won four awards in the carload pens. In the groups of five suiteds to junior feeding, Andy Goylns of Stanford, Mont., won first, with Rigler Bros., second, third and fourth. In the yearling class, Crawford Bros., Red Lodge, Mont., was first; Pat Gegg, Clyde Park, Mont., second, and Mr. Jackson, Killspell, third.

Top price in the ring was $15 per cwt. on two Rigler yearlings, averaging 1215 lbs. The champion Rigler steer calves sold to F. W. Harding of Chicago at $14.10 per cwt. The carload of steers, averaging 421 lbs., brought an average price of $13.95 and were bought by Mr. Harding and shipped to Iowa.

All Rigler Shorthorn heifers were brought by Richmond Robinson and were shipped to his farm at Pekin, Ill. They averaged 429 lbs. and cost him $13.55 per cwt.

Consignors feel the sale indicates that quality feeders will still bring good prices in spite of the heavy run of cattle at all principal markets.
Presenting
6 Polled Hereford Sires in Service
AT
Circle L Ranch, Dyer, Nevada

1. **ASTER DOMINO**
   By Advanced Domino 30th.
   Out of Louise Domino 3rd,
   she by Bright Domino.

2. **DOUBLE ADVANCED** 2nd
   Born November 22, 1939.
   By Advanced Domino 30th.
   Out of Pretty Maid 22nd,
   she by Advanced Domino.

3. **ADVANCED CHOICE** 3rd
   By Advanced Domino 38th.
   A double grandson of
   Advanced Domino.

4. **PERFECTION DOMINO** 4th
   By Victor Domino 84th.
   Out of a daughter of
   Beau Perfection 100th.

5. **T MISCHIEF PRESIDENT JR.**
   By T Domino President 1st.
   Out of a daughter of
   H Prince Domino 4th.

6. **P.V.F. BOCALDO MISCHIEF**
   By Bocaldo 61st.
   Out of a daughter of
   Hazford Lad 43rd.

These bulls
are being used
on a very choice
lot of females. . . .

**CIRCLE L RANCH • DYER, NEVADA**

E. L. CORD, Owner
IN DISCUSSING the subject of "the Cow Man and His Banker," I shall endeavor to point out some of the weaknesses of both sides of the relationships that have existed in the past. I am thinking of the borrowing cow man. The producer who has plenty of money in the bank and no need for credit will not enter into this discussion as his banker is simply a depository and there is therefore a perfect relationship and no problems for solution.

There are several general rules that must be observed regardless of where the operations are carried on. The one fundamental rule that must be followed, regardless of size or kind of outfit, is to have a balanced unit. There should be a proper balance between capital investment in land and livestock. A common rule which I think is a good yardstick is that there should be no greater investment in real estate than in livestock. The outfit should be of such size that the management may efficiently supervise it so that the operations can be watched closely enough to see that they are economical. There should be enough feed on the range and hay and grain to carry the cattle through any kind of year. Obviously, the ranch cannot be stocked to its fullest capacity, but it should provide a surplus of feed, so when a short feed year comes, and they always have come, there will have been feed and hay carried over to care for the cattle in this short feed season.

Primarily, the basis of income of any breeder outfit is the number of she-stuff. When I say number, I mean the right quality as well. Let us assume that we have a properly balanced set-up. While the income ultimately comes from the sale of steers and dry cows, it does however, depend on the calf crop. Therefore, care should be given to obtain the maximum number of calves and to see

WORTH READING AGAIN

This article was published by Western Livestock Journal in its issue of Jan. 26, 1937. The principles and conclusions drawn by Mr. Wente were sound then and are just as sound today. The same dangers to the cattle business then are present now. The advice he gave the cowmen is worth taking, especially at a time when cow inflation threatens on the ranges.

When the story was written, Mr. Wente was president of the First National Bank of Reno, and director of Bankamerica Agricultural Credit Corporation. Today he is senior vice-president of the Bank of America and is stationed at San Francisco.
Selling at the Great Western

A Promising Herd Sire Prospect

We are proud to present this attractive, well-bred bull as our offering at public auction from the Blue Moon Ranch registered Hereford herd. Note his breeding in the pedigree below. He will be sold in the Great Western Hereford Auction, Dec. 1, at Los Angeles.

PRINCE D. ASTER 20th

PRINCE DOMINO ASTER 288888

O. MISS CARLOS 2719906

PRINCE D. ASTER 20th 3729694

Calved Dec. 5, 1942

Prince Dom. P. 2354974
Belle Domino 1136 1416822
O. Prince Domino 1896000
Miss Onward D. 45th 2131438

Prince Dom. R.
H. Lady Domino 2d
Prince Domino
Miss Wilton
Prince Domino
Belle Domino 125th
Onward Domino 16th
Carlos Lass 61st

The Pr. Domino
Blanch Mischief 14th
Prince Domino 76th
Mabelle 38th
Domino
Lady Stanway 9th
Beau Aster
Lottie Wilton
Domino
Lady Stanway 9th
Prince Domino
Rosabelle Aster
Perfection Domino
Mabel Domino
Wyoming Carlos
Panama Lass 42d

BLUE MOON RANCH

JOHN S. DAY, Owner

Medford, Oregon

November 15, 1943
THE annual Red Bluff Sale is sponsored by the Tehama County Cattlemen's Association as a means of encouraging the use of improved, registered bulls in the commercial beef herds of Northern California. Experience has proven the value to the beef cattle industry of using high quality, registered bulls on the range. It means greater weight, better quality and more dollars for cattlemen in this great beef producing empire.

More than 20 of the leading Hereford breeders of the western country are cooperating whole heartedly in the 1944 event, consigning a total in excess of 250 bulls and 80 females.

The Red Bluff sale has been carried on primarily for the benefit of range men seeking bulls for range use. Therefore consignors have been requested to bring bulls of service age to this sale and nothing is being accepted under 12 months of age. Consignments run mainly to yearling and two-year-old bulls with emphasis placed on rugged, heavy-boned, deep, thick animals that will sire calves that will weigh out over the scales.

The annual sale is also encouraging more Northern California men, with proper facilities, to engage in purebred bull production. Therefore, we are emphasizing individual bulls of herd sire calibre, and useful foundation females in order to make available seed stock for breeders in this area.

Catalogs showing the breeding, ages and consignors will be available within a short time to enable prospective buyers to learn just what will be available at the show and sale. Write for your copy, which will be mailed to you well before the sale date.

Buyers from 11 California and southern Oregon counties bought breeding stock at the first Red Bluff sale in 1942. At the second annual sale in 1943, buyers from 18 California counties and two southern Oregon counties made purchases. We hope to have an even more widespread demand at the 1944 sale.

Determine now to save time, expense and travel by centering your buying at this big sale, Jan. 28 and 29.
GRIND SCARCE FEEDS

Get faster gains, use less of your precious grains by fresh grinding. Save your time, tires, gas and money by grinding at home. Buy only the best home feeds. Case hammer mills with Hi-Suction fan keep feed cooler, make less powdery stuff, grind faster with the power of your tractor. Hammer tips have 8 cutting edges to give 8 renewals grinding. Your precious grains by fresh grinding at home. Buy only home feeds. Case hammer mills with Hi-Suction fan keep feed cooler, make less powdery stuff, grind faster with the power of your tractor. Hammer tips have 8 cutting edges to give 8 renewals grinding. Case hammer mill folder, J. T. Case Co., Dept. M-28, Oakland, Calif.

Many Case dealers can again furnish hammer mills. Others can help you get the use of one by ‘swapping work’ with a neighbor.

CASE WREDEN’S REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Herd sires by Prince Domino N 21st and WHR Safety Domino 8th, bred to top cows, mostly of Crocker-Huffman and Reese B. Brown breeding.

Henry Wreden & Sons
Carissa Plains
Santa Margarita . . . . Calif.

Use Good Bulls

I could advise the use of only good bulls and cull out the undesirable cows. All cattlemen know this is the right thing to do. Let’s agree that all this has been done and then we will have the ideal outfit. After we have this ideal set-up, can we then assume that the venture shall be a profitable one? My answer is “Yes,” just as long as the management adheres to such a program. Knowing the lack of stability of markets, and his inability to correct the causes, the cattlemen should set his outfit up so that over a period of years it will show a profit based on normal prices. No one year should be taken as an example.

You may ask then why it is that some cattlemen do not make money. I cannot give definite answers without having specific facts. May I, however, point out some of the evils and mistakes that bring about losses and failures?

Let’s call the first the price problem. Many factors have to do with setting the price on cattle—reciprocal tariffs, imports of canned beef, killing of dairy cows, drouths, surpluses, etc. Through your association and through co-operation with other associations much good can be done toward regulating taxes and duties. Some associations have helped their members through handling their sales. However, the problem of price is one that generally must be solved by the producer himself. He cannot influence the price, so he must do the next best thing and regulate his business to the price. One of the best ways to do this is to sell when the cattle are ready to go to market, accepting the going price. There are times when the grower would like to hold his steers for a better price and there are times when he will obtain a better price by so doing. He may hold them over a whole season and still make money. Too often, however, this holding for a better price costs money as well as tends to overstock and deplete the feed supply. If a short feed season should follow the time of the carry-over, the whole herd may be endangered.

High Price Pitfall

Another mistake that is frequently made is to sell heavily, including part of the breeding stock, when prices seem good. The theory behind this action is to buy back when prices get cheaper. Here again the producer is gambling on markets. Quite often the next season he will stock up with higher priced cattle and not always the same grade he sold the year before. Seldom is there any money to be made by an in-and-out. If he is a producer, he should follow the practice of producing and selling an annual crop. A trader buys and sells but that is another matter and not included in this discussion. As far as the producer is concerned, there is only one time to sell and that is when his stock is ready to go to market. If this policy is pursued year in and year out, he will be money ahead.

A common error that often leads to dire distress, and sometimes complete failure, is over-expansion. A study of the cattle business tells us that the units composed of 350 to 600 head are the most profitable. It is readily understood that a small outfit, say 100 head, independently run, cannot support its owner and

WHO-ME?

I May Need Pasteurella-Pseudodiphthericum Bacterin?

Now is the time to guard against pulmonary infections among livestock. During the cold, wet season the danger of pulmonary infection increases and adequate precautions taken now may save many valuable animals later.

Globe Pasteurella-Pseudodiphthericum Bacterin is suggested as an aid in the prevention of Hemorrhagic Septicemia... commonly known as shipping fever... and its pulmonary complications, or pneumonia, due to the Corynebacterium pseudodiphthericum organisms.

Remember... vaccination costs only a few cents a head. Good herd management and proper feeds are essential. Take every precaution before losses occur.

Look for the Globe trade-mark... for more than 24 years a symbol of dependability!

GLOBE LABORATORIES

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Bear Claw Ranch

Our Females —

We are justly proud of the brood matrons of the Bear Claw Ranch herd. Take BCR Miss Advance A, for instance. She’s a good representative example of the kind in which we specialize. Grand champion at Denver this year, she’s the dam of a splendid bull calf dropped Sept. 14, which we’re proud to say takes after his mother.

Visitors Always Welcome

R. E. LEONE, Mgr.
DAYTON, WYOMING
make him any money and is hardly self-sustaining. The owner can usually look after 300 to 350 head with but little additional expense in overhead. With another hired man, two or three hundred head more can be handled with the same cost of management. But practically, this cannot go on forever. If 500 head of cattle will yield an annual profit of so much, it does not necessarily follow that 2500 will bring five times as much. The owner can spread himself out in supervision only so far and if this outfit gets too big, supervisory assistance must be hired, which together with its coincidental increased overhead offsets the gain. Besides, foremen generally do not get the same results as the owner himself.

There is a breaking point in every business beyond which the overhead will not reach. Confine the business within that scope and profits will accrue. If extended beyond that point and additional overhead added, more volume must be added to provide for this additional expense. Now, theoretically, it would appear that the trick would work but other factors enter into this when applied to the cattle business. Let me cite just one hazard—a series of two or three bad feed years. With feed to buy, and feed is generally more costly in droughty years than in years of plenty, and what happens to the big outfits? Only the best managed to survive.

You would think from what I have said that any failures in the cow business were all the cow man's fault. Far be it from such. There are many conditions that arise beyond his control that contribute to distress and failure. However, in speaking of expansion, I am reminded that this takes money and this is where the banker gets into the picture. What has he done to help out the cattle business? Let's give him credit for all the good he has done but let us also consider whether he has contributed to any of the mistakes.

*Whose Money Is It?*

Getting right down to brass tacks, whose money is it that the banker has control over—is it all his? Can he do with it as he sees fit? The answer to the first question is: Only about 10% usually is the bank's own money and the other 90% is the depositors'. Theoretically, then, the 10% controls the 100% but let us not go into that, but let us consider whether he has contributed to any of the mistakes.

You think from what I have said that any failures in the cow business were all the cow man's fault. Far be it such that there are many conditions that arise beyond his control that contribute to distress and failure. However, in speaking of expansion, I am reminded that this takes money and this is where the banker gets into the picture. What has he done to help out the cattle business? Let's give him credit for all the good he has done but let us also consider whether he has done any of the mistakes.

*Western Livestock Journal*
money and has a nice balance in the bank. The banker regards him as his friend and a valued customer.

The cow man confides in his friend, the banker, that a neighbor is sick and wants to sell his whole outfit, ranch, cattle and all. For years the cow man has wished he owned both ranches and now that things are prosperous and it looks like there is a lot of money to be made in the cattle business, it is indeed the opportunity of a lifetime that the other ranch should be for sale. Sure, the price is high but is not the price of beef high too? Five years of these kind of prices and he could pay for the whole cost. How about borrowing the money? No, he needs the money in the bank to operate with but he will give a mortgage on both outfits for the purchase price. Need I go on with the picture? Need I tell of the short feed years that immediately followed and of the cheap beef prices; the worry of the wife, and the tightening up of money, and of the banker squeezing down on the budget?

I hardly see where anything will be gained by my citing other cases. But let me point out that had the banker kept in mind that the values prevailing at the time he made the loan were not normal but considerably above, and consequently the going values and prices at that time would have to maintain in order to pay the loan predicated on that basis, he should not have been influenced by his friend's enthusiasm but would have analyzed the situation coldly. He should have kept in mind that even if his bank had lots of money to loan, there might not be much risk in lending to his friend. But no, the temptation of having his friend's support was too much for him, and in his moment of weakness he let his friend pull his strings.

Prof. W. M. Regan of the University of California failed to give an "Excellent" classification to this airplane because, as he points out in the picture, "Her rudder is broken away." Prof. Regan visited Cal-Aero Academy recently while classifying Jerseys at nearby Orange Blossom Farm, Ontario, Calif., and insisted upon applying the same criterions of excellence to the planes which he uses to size up the Jerseys. Left to right in the photo are Neil McPherson of Faith Farm Jerseys; George Sanford, field commander of Cal-Aero Academy; Major C. C. Mosley, owner of Orange Blossom Jerseys; Paul Sparrow, Orange Blossom manager; and Prof. Regan.

Calling All Cattlemen... to the Arizona Hereford Association Sale

Feb. 5, 1944
Tucson, Arizona

To be held in conjunction with the Tucson Livestock Show, Feb. 4, 5, 6, 7—which will feature Hereford Cattle and Quarter Horses.

Our 1944 sales offering will be composed of 90 head of top selected Herefords, including herd bull prospects, range bulls and a limited number of choice heifers approved by a sifting committee of competent judges.

Art Thompson, Auctioneer
Herb Chandler, Judge
E. B. Stanley, Sales Manager
University of Arizona, Tucson

Above, DJ3 Heir 3d, sold in the 1943 sale by Roll X Ranch, Patagonia, Ariz., to Jay Six Cattle Co., Benson, Ariz., for $1125. There'll be more like him on February 5th.

See the ARIZONA HERDS on exhibit at Great Western Livestock Show... Los Angeles, Nov. 27-Dec. 3

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be a time coming when his depositors might need it. He should have remembered that if that loan went sour he would have to put up more money to keep the outfit going. He should have kept in mind that if this loan would ever have to be foreclosed that he would confiscate all his friend's equity for which he had worked so hard. He should have thought of what would happen if these things came about. But the banker made the mistake of not recognizing a temporary period of prosperity and forgetting that both prosperity and hard times come and go in cycles.

Many cases such as I have related actually happened. In all of these, the banker's motive was to be helpful both to the borrowing client and to his bank. Too often, I am sorry to admit, he was influenced by his desire to get the interest on the loans, which meant dividends to his stockholders.

Good Times—Bad Loans

We have just reviewed what took place during so-called prosperity. Most all of the bad loans made by banks are made in good times and not in bad times. In times of depression, values are down and loans, if made, are placed on the then going values and all of the chances are for values to raise, with resulting higher appraisals behind the loans. Were there no mistakes made by the bankers during such periods? I'll say there were. They shut off the credit of good, longtime customers who had not gotten deeply in debt like the one referred to. Appraisal values were necessarily reduced and payments asked for to keep loans on a conforming basis. Budgets were cut so low as to not provide even a decent living for the borrower and his family, which helped to break his morale. Liquidation of livestock was made at the lowest prices. Young stock was forced under sale which should have been kept for replacement of herds.

I could go on, but why? I have simply tried to point out that there is a very close relation between banker and cattleman where livestock is the main industry. Neither can exist without the other. Their problems are the same and both should think along the same lines.

The banker should be helpful to the cowman and in order to do this, he should study the changing conditions as they affect the cattle business. He should, if he does his duty by his community, be equally as willing to loan money when prices are down as when prices are high and things are booming. He is taking less chances when loaning on low market prices. Furthermore, he should not be a fair weather banker.

The cowman, on the other hand, should not expect to borrow as much when the business is on the down grade as on the up. Neither should he expect to borrow as high a percentage on high priced inventory. He should keep in mind that loans made at high prices may have to be paid later at sub-normal prices. Whether the loan is secured by a chattel mortgage on the cattle or mortgage on the ranch, the loan nevertheless should be paid only through cattle sales. Sale of the capital assets, that is the breeding herd, or the ranch, to liquidate the loan may mean complete wiping out of the borrower's equity if forced to sell during a period of depression.

Finally, if we take stock of the reasons for the distress of the cattleman, we

November 15, 1943

Thank You...

Mr. Dwight Vedder of Los Angeles
—and—
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schmidt, Los Banos

for the splendid reception accorded the double standard Registered Polled Hereford heifers recently purchased on mail order, and more recently delivered to you.

And thank you again for your gracious hospitality.

Antelope Creek Ranch, Verse, Wyo.

Agnes Stevick
Harry H. Stevick
Agnes Matilda Stevick

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find several causes: The desire to carry over cattle that should be sold; too heavy an investment in land compared with the cattle end; low prices and poor feed years; forced sales by the banker at depression prices; over-expansion and over-extended credit.

Now then, you may ask, can these things be avoided? I repeat what I have already stated: In a state such as ours, the interests of the cow man and the banker are the same, both are dependent on the livestock industry for their living and their prosperity. They should have a common viewpoint. The cow man should not attempt to borrow more money than he can pay back during a reasonable period of normal sales and prices. The banker should not break his client by lending too liberally when times are bad. Only by working together, with a common understanding, can both succeed and prosper.

Kohut Herd Gets Heifers

George Kohut of Sand Coulee, Mont., recently made a trip to Grassland Hereford Ranch at Drummond, Mont., to purchase 30 head of bred two-year-old heifers. They are of Beau Promino 66th, Hill's Promino 32d and HT Beauty's Bocaldo 2d breeding. Mr. Kohut has been a repeat customer, having used Grassland bulls for several years.

Outlook for Cottonseed Meal for 1944 Not Rosy

The U. S. Bureau of Census reports that 1,994,053 tons of cottonseed cake and meal were produced from Aug. 1, 1942, to July 30, 1943, compared with 1,752,610 tons the previous season, an increase of about 242,000 tons. At the same time mills shipped 2,165,560 tons in the season just closed, as against 1,726,954 tons the previous season, an increase of approximately 438,606 tons. This was made possible by drawing from a carry-over stock. This reserve now is down to 18,593 tons, and it is scattered from California to the Carolinas.

The Sept. 1 forecast of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is for 11,679,000 bales of cotton. If normal receipts of cottonseed come to the mills for crushing, the hope is for 3,800,000 tons of cottonseed meal and cake. This would be 194,000 tons less than for the season closed July 30, and 365,000 tons less than last season's shipments. The same condition prevails with the cottonseed hulls, in proportion.

The grower who provides seed for crushing has a priority on his meal and hulls from the seed they bring to mill, so the only way dairymen and other feeders can get any of the cottonseed feed products is from the tonnage not taken by cotton growers.

In considering the outlook for meals, A. L. Ward, director of the educational service of National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Dallas, Texas, reports that peanut meal production is uncertain but is hoped to reach 150,000 tons, about double that of last year. Even though it does, it will fall far short of making up the deficiency in cottonseed meal and cake.

Soybean meal will be available only if provision is made for shipping the beans in sufficient quantities to make use of crushing facilities of cotton oil mills. At best, it is vital that there must be a conservative use of all concentrate feeds during the coming season, and Mr. Ward believes that livestock men should understand the situation fully and work together for a fair and proper method of distribution of the concentrates which will be available.

Washington Hereford Breeder Dies

Ray De Witt, well known meat dealer and Hereford breeder of the Okanogan country in Washington, died Oct. 27 at Oliver, B. C., where he had gone for treatment following a lengthy illness.

Mr. De Witt came to the Okanogan country from Cashmere about 24 years ago and has been associated with Fred Pein in the meat business and later had devoted himself exclusively to the development of his Hereford herd.

The De Witt cattle, totaling 150 head of registered whitefaces, including three herd bulls and 90 head of breeding cows, were purchased in their entirety by Oliver G. Corbin, of Okanogan, who also acquired the ranch, which adjoining land already owned by Mr. Corbin. The herd was founded on stock from the famous Reese Brown herd of Herefords and has been built up through the use of outstanding sires.
You'll Find...

Quality, Size, Thickness and Style Galore in PETERSON Herefords at Los Angeles

A Pen of Bred Heifers...

These heifers are of Mousel breeding carrying intense Anxiety blood. They have size, quality and character. Nearly two years old, they will soon pay dividends. They are bred to our great herd sire—WHR REAL DOMINO 30th.

3 Pens of Rugged Yearling Bulls...

The majority of these bulls are grandsons of DOMINO 83d, double grandson of Prince Domino 499611. Raised in the high mountain area, they have constitution, development, size and quality with good heads. They will sire calves that will weigh out over the scales!

Buy Them in the Los Angeles Sale, December 1st!

Our champion pens of bulls have been sired by WHR Real Domino 30th. Calves from our pen of heifers at Los Angeles will be by this famous sire of Champions!

In the Red Bluff Hereford Sale Jan. 28-29

look for rugged, service age Peterson range bulls ... Also showing at Denver.
Pregnant Cows
Reduce Poundage of Beef and Financial Returns

By GEORGE H. MART and KENNETH A. WAGNON
Division of Animal Husbandry
College of Agriculture, Davis, Calif.

Individuality

Pregnancy can be made from a blood examination early in the season. They are in better condition because the drain of lactation. They are somewhere being graded up with good bulls. Because the cow with calf at side is as early pregnant cows so far as practical. The dry cow is likely to dispose of non pregnant or very dry cows. The cow with calf at side may still be open. Especially would this be so if the herd is to edge with other farm species.

This is not possible under present knowledge of the mare and jenny. A diagnosis of pregnancy, whether the cow or heifer, can be made from a blood examination after about the 45th day. In general, producers would prefer to sell cows which have not produced calves that year. Returns of $170.84. This was obtained over a period they probably would have been sold Aug. 11, 1942. No charge for trucking is included.

The Group 2 animals were placed on dry range feed and supplemented through the winter until Feb. 13, 1943. They received an average of 443.5 lbs. of linseed pellets and 38 lbs. of rolled barley per head. These supplements had been purchased at a price of $43.00 a ton for the pellets and $36.00 a ton for the barley delivered at the range.

Group 2 Calving Data
Cow No. Calving Date Sex
6 11-5-42 Heifer
26 12-20-42 Bull
118 1-11-43 Heifer

On Mar. 31, 1943, the calves of cows Nos. 6 and 26 weighing a total of 610 lbs. were sold at 18½ cents with a net return of $108.54.

On account of the development of the early stages of cancer eye in cows Nos. 6 and 118 with maggot infestation it was decided to dispose of all three cows and the remaining calf a little sooner than would otherwise have been done. They were sold on April 28, 1943. No charge for trucking is included.

Discussion

It will be observed that the average selling weight of Group 1 cows was 60 lbs. greater than the Group 2 cows. If the eye trouble had not developed and the Group 2 cows could have been kept until the end of the 1943 green feed period they probably would have equalled the weights of the Group 1 cows. The removal of the calves resulted in gains by the dams and makes such an assumption quite justified. The total excess net return on the Group 2 cows and their calves over the Group 1 cows was $170.84. This was obtained over a period they probably would have been sold.

On Mar. 31, 1943, the calves of cows Nos. 6 and 26 weighing a total of 610 lbs. were sold at 18½ cents with a net return of $108.54.
Our SHOW BULLS will be sold AT THE RANCH

Owing to the fact that we are unable to show our Herefords at the Great Western Livestock Show this year, we are offering our young bulls for sale here on the ranch. We also have for sale a few weaner bull calves. We invite you to pay us a visit and see some of these young herd sire prospects. All are by such sires as:

Painter’s Selection 26th
Donald Domino 78th
Painter’s SLW 21st
Western Prince 3rd

Also for Sale . . .

Poland-China Hogs
Foundation animals . . . gilts . . . young boars . . . from some of the best production-proven bloodlines of the West.

Thoroughbred Horses & Colts
Representing top racing families . . . adaptable for ranch work, pleasure horses or racing . . . some grand youngsters.

RIO BRAVO RANCH
SANTA YNEZ, CALIF.

B. E. Blackwell, Manager Phone Santa Ynez 3463 Elliott Cupp, Herdsman

November 15, 1943
period of eight months with range feed plus $30.65 worth of supplemental feed consisting of linseed pellets and rolled barley.

It should be observed that this was done on a rising market. The Group 1 cows averaged 10.32 cents per pound against 11.70 cents per pound of the Group 2 animals. Also the 17.76 cents per pound for the veal calves was high.

Nevertheless this would still be profitable on a considerably lower return which would probably be accompanied by a lower supplemental feed cost.

Regarding live weight poundage the Group 1 cows totaled 3394 lbs. against 3990 lbs. for the Group 2 cows and their calves combined. This seeming advantage of 605 lbs. must be considered in relation to carrying capacity of the range and how it could have been utilized had the Group 2 cows also been sold for slaughter on Aug. 26, 1942, when the Group 1 animals were disposed of. At that time they averaged 70 lbs. per head greater than their final selling weights.

The figures are the first actual data collected on this long discussed subject.

Youth rides in the saddle in many of our breeding institutions. An illustration: The Thomas Ranch Herefords of Madera, Calif., are owned jointly by father and son, Sherman and Raymond. At the present time Raymond, who holds a State Farmer degree, is president of the San Jose Valley Future Farmers. The Thomas herd is headed by a recognized sire—Junior Domino 160th. Thomas entries will be found in the California Hereford Association sale at Madera, December 19-20.

California Hereford Breeders:

When you attend your State Show and Sale at Madera on December 19-20, we cordially invite you to visit our plant.

We believe in good breeding; we also believe in good equipment. Modern Herefords are the result of years of careful breeding and practical handling. Our modern cattle and hay handling equipment likewise has been developed through the test of practical use—not on the drafting board alone, but in the field and on the range—with the ever-present thought that there is always a chance for improvement.

During your sale of last January our plant was practically at a standstill, due of course to the diversion of steel to war industries. When you drop in during your show you'll find us in full production, with equipment on the floor for your inspection, for we have at last been recognized as an essential industry.

—Clay Thompson and Carl Gill

Thompson Equipment Company
Madera, California

Table I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Date sold</th>
<th>Average selling weight</th>
<th>Average gross selling price</th>
<th>Average return commission</th>
<th>Average return net price</th>
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<td>Group 1—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sold when pregnant</td>
<td>8-26-42</td>
<td>1128</td>
<td>10.32</td>
<td>116.45</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>114.50</td>
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<td>Group 2—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>3-31 to 4-28</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>17.76</td>
<td>53.29</td>
<td>1.09</td>
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<td>Cows</td>
<td>4-28-43</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>11.70</td>
<td>120.53</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>119.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cow and calf</td>
<td>3-31 to 4-28</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>13.07</td>
<td>173.83</td>
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Guttridge Ranch Sold To Los Angeles Buyer

The famous J. S. Guttridge Estate Ranch at Prairie City, Ore., considered one of the finest beef producing ranches in Oregon, has been sold for a consideration in excess of $300,000 to Ford J. Twaits, prominent contractor of Los Angeles. Mr. Twaits has constructed many of the larger structures in Los Angeles, including the Biltmore Hotel. He has also been engaged in much war construction work throughout the western country. Seamans Ltd. of Los Angeles handled the transaction as broker.

The Guttridge ranch comprises some 1150 acres of irrigated meadow and crop land, 150 acres in grain, around 6500 acres in range land and Forest grazing permits, making a total carrying capacity of around 2000 head. Streams run through the ranch, providing cheap irrigation water. The ranch is located in Eastern Oregon and is noted for abundance of wild fowl and game.

Included in the transaction was the purchase of the registered Aberdeen-Angus herd of national reputation, the commercial herd of Aberdeen-Angus, and all equipment.

However, the Guttridge name will continue to be felt in registered Aberdeen-Angus circles as James S. Guttridge retained 27 choice animals which he will use as a foundation for establishing his own herd in California. Announcement of the location of Mr. Guttridge's ranch will be made later.

In another big Oregon ranch transaction, Mr. Seamans announces the sale of Frank H. Ashbury's Diamond Bar Ranch at Izee, near John Day, Oregon. This property, comprising some 14,500 acres of deeded land, excellent improvements and 1500 cattle, was purchased by Mrs. Katherine Weaver Rose of Beverly Hills. Mrs. Rose is a member of a widely known family of Texas cattle and oil operators. The purchase price was announced as $150,000.
Announcing

the Purchase of the Grand Champion Bull at the
1943 Cal-Oregon Hereford Show

Arthur Domino 5th

This good-headed, thick, mellow-hided bull, purchased at a cost of $4000 to share top honors in the Cal-Oregon Hereford Sale at Klamath Falls, will head our herd, founded upon purchases of Anxiety 4th females from the Lester Thompson herd at Bozeman, Mont. We consider him one of the most outstanding herd bull prospects we have seen.

ARThUR DOMINO 5th 3485039
Calved November 6, 1941. Bred by Herbert Chandler, Baker, Oregon.

For Sale at the Ranch . . .

20 bred cows and 15 open heifers from our registered Hereford herd. The cows are bred to calve in the spring to Mischief Domino 27th by Mark Domino 34th. The cows are mostly seven and eight years old and are from the Carey herd in Wyoming. The heifers are very attractive and are mostly by CY Domino 1st and Majesty 58th. We are also offering two proven bulls, CY Domino 1st, a three-year-old, and Majesty 58th, a four-year-old. You can see their calves at the ranch.

W. A. SERRUYS
BONANZA
Klamath Falls, Oregon
The $5500 BEAU ZENTO 5th, top selling Hereford bull in the state to date, brought to California by H. M. Harter of the Western Hereford Company, forms the base on which the Richards herd is being built. This much admired individual is a direct descendant of Hazford Tone 76th and brings to the herd much of Registry of Merit and show ring accomplishment combined with intense Anxiety 4th breeding.

Sacramento • Wheatland
Oregon House • Nicholas

No cattle to sell as yet, for the herd was founded on immature females less than two years ago.

The breeding herd numbers 150 heifers. The first purchase of note was the excellent group of 32 heifers selected from the Grimes Troublesome Valley herd in Colorado and the Heinz herd in Nebraska by H. M. Harter of the Western Hereford Cattle Company.

To this group were added others from the George Christensen herd of Nebraska through Mr. Harter. Purchases were also made from Western breeders including Winterton Brothers of Utah.

Many of these heifers have now calved and a fine crop is in course of development. Others are yet to be bred. The next crop will be influenced directly by BEAU ZENTO 5th, see illustration, and to assist him a new and tried sire has just arrived from the Heinz herd—HAZFORD CALDO 9th, whose pedigree is filled with Registry of Merit ancestry.

Our herd bull battery has been further strengthened by five Foster Farm intensely Anxiety yearling bulls from Kansas.

Watch for further messages to our fellow breeders and future patrons from time to time.
Repeat Customers Tell the Story
"Once Again Quality Pays"

During the last two weeks these repeat orders have been filled:

Van Vleck Bros. Sloughhouse, Calif.
J. W. Mahan & Sons Elk Grove, Calif.
John A. Rustan Tracy, Calif.
John F. Kiely Livermore, Calif.
Leland Schneider Sloughhouse, Calif.
John C. Forni El Dorado, Calif.
T. H. Richards Sacramento, Calif.
Sanders Bros. Moraga, Calif.
J. W. Mahan, Jr. Elk Grove, Calif.

NEW BUYERS —
Carr & Son Moraga, Calif.
F. J. Questa Clay, Calif.

FALL BULL IMPORTATION
NOW COMPLETED

★ 200 ★
Coming Two-Year-Old
Registered
Nebraska Raised
Hereford Bulls
NOW ON HAND

May we again impress upon you these are not just ordinary breeding bulls and heifers. We selected no cattle from herds backed by less than 25 years of constructive breeding.

★ ★ ★

It has been the universal comment of all buyers and visitors inspecting our cattle that we are providing California cowmen breeding bulls and heifers of the finest quality obtainable.

★ ★ ★

You are always welcome. We enjoy showing our Herefords.

Registered
Coming Three-Year-Old
Bred Hereford Heifers
Real Foundation Females

DUE TO CALVE
Jan. 1, '44 to Feb. 15, '44

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 Tel. Dixon 11
North American beef producers cannot fail to be interested in what goes on in Argentina because, without a doubt, it is about the most favorable spot in all the world for beef cattle production and I am not so sure that this would not be true also of nearly all kinds of livestock as well.

Blessed with an extremely large area of ultra fertile soil—so fertile that stable manure is burned to get it out of the way—because the estancia owner says the soil is rich enough (in my opinion a very unwise practice), and with a climate which permits of year round grazing, it is not difficult to visualize the distinct advantage Argentine cattle producers have over those of, at least, most sections of our own country.

To be sure there is foot and mouth disease to contend with which, thanks to our strict adherence to sanitary regulations which keep known sources of infection out of our country, we do not have. But this disease, because of its usually mild nature in Argentina is not a serious obstacle in the way of producing the best quality of beef to be found any place, cheaply and profitably. In other words, the handicap placed upon the industry by recurrent outbreaks of foot and mouth disease is more than offset by the Estancieros' extremely low costs of production in comparison to those of the United States producers.

Fears Groundless

Having a general knowledge of these conditions, American cattle raisers have, for many years, operated with the fear that some day, somehow, Argentine fresh beef, which is now excluded, would be admitted to the United States with a resultant injury to our markets. After my first visit to Argentina in 1940, I was convinced that these fears were groundless, and since my visit there last August, I am more than ever satisfied that, for a great many years, at least, we shall have nothing to fear from South American competition, so far as fresh meat is concerned.

I have two reasons for making this prediction, one being that foot and mouth disease will not be brought under control in Argentina and other southern hemisphere countries for a great many years, if ever, and that until it is, we will not run the risk of introducing it to our country by allowing fresh meat to be brought in from infected areas. The other one is that for a long time to come, Argentina's exportable surplus of beef and other meat products will be in urgent need by England and other European countries.

Contrary to the general belief in our country, Argentine beef cattle producers harbor no resentment against us for not accepting their fresh meat (we are, at this time, purchasing a great deal of canned meat from Argentina) because they understand our reasons which, to them, seem logical. This has, at least, been my general observation on my visits there during both of which I spent considerable time at the estancias of some of the most important cattle producers of that great agricultural country. And Argentina is truly an agricultural country; its highest per capita of wealth of any country in the world is based almost solely on agriculture, of which livestock is by far the most important branch.

Not only is agriculture almost entirely responsible for the great wealth of the country but its extremely high order of culture has its roots in the soil also. One is likely to marvel at the splendor of the great capital city of Buenos Aires until one has had an opportunity to travel over the great and soil-rich pampas country which supports this gay and fascinating city of high cultural attainments, with a population of over four million.

Beef Decline

But getting back to livestock conditions as they appeared to me in Argentina last August, I was surprised to find that in contrast to a substantial increase in the beef cattle population of our own country since the end of World War II, there has been an actual decline of approximately two million head of beef cattle in Argentina during this interval.

When I went through some of the great packing plants at La Plata in 1940, they were operating at full capacity and the difficulty was to get ships to carry the much needed meat to England as fast as it was produced. A quite different picture presented itself when I visited these same plants this year. There were plenty of ships in the harbor, both British and American, as well as a sprinkling of those of nations, including Sweden and Portugal, waiting to be loaded with meat for the far-flung battle fronts of the world, as well as to supply at least a meager amount for the civilians of Britain and other nations groups, and it is appropriate to note here that Great Britain has been designated as the sole purchasing agent of meat products for all of the United Nations, the United States in fact. In fact, it was during my attendance at the inaugural day ceremonies of the Palermo Show that the recent much publicized meat contract between the two governments of Great Britain and Argentina was announced for the first time, which was received with much enthusiasm by the great gathering present. This new contract, based on the United Nations, of all of Argentina's available meat supplies to the end of 1945, at prices that were entirely satisfactory to Argentine producers.

U. S. Gets No Credit

It was a matter of regret, on my part, that at the time this announcement was made, our country received no credit for its part in the transaction, which is of no little importance, because much of this meat will be paid for by us, a great deal of it will go directly to our armed forces on foreign soil. I am not sure, however, that the general run of Argentinians are aware of this and give us due credit.

Notwithstanding the above mentioned conditions, I found to my surprise the great packing plants operating at not more than two-thirds of their capacity, and I was reliably informed that a month or so earlier, their operations were less than half of capacity.

Two reasons for this present decreased slaughter activity are apparent, one being a very severe drought last spring

One of the visits to cattlemen made by Otto V. Battles, pioneer Aberdeen-Angus breeder, on his recent trip to Argentina took him to Estancia La Danesa, which bred and exhibited the grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the recent Palermo Show in Buenos Aires, which sold for the record price of $5,290. Left to right in the picture are Ricardo Jose de Firpo, John Joseph de Firpo, Mr. Battles, and Roberto Jose de Firpo. The Firpos are owners of the Estancia La Danesa.

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Western Livestock Journal
A Public Sale Offering of
—60 Choice—
Aberdeen-Angus
Will Be Held
Wednesday, Dec. 2nd
Starting Promptly at Noon

At 48th District Agricultural Association
Great Western Livestock Show
Union Stock Yards—Los Angeles

19 HERD BULLS
31 Choice Females

In this initial offering of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Great Western Livestock Show, consignors have limited their offerings to choice herd bull prospects and outstanding females, suitable for foundation material for breeding herds.

Consignors of Bulls and Females
WOODLAND FARMS, Creston, Ill.
FRED B. McCAY, Cathay, Calif.
ALL HOLLOWS FARM, Pacific Palisades, Calif.
ED. BIAGGINI, Cayucos, Calif.
ROBERT BELL, Woodland, Calif.
EHLERS BROS., La Moille, Ill.
ROSEMERE FARMS, Yakima, Wash.
A BAR A RANCH, Encampment, Wyo.

See the cattle judged, starting at 9 a.m., Monday, Nov. 29.
Carl Oldsen will represent the American Aberdeen-Angus Association.

FRED REPPERT, Auctioneer

For Catalogs and Information, Address:
GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW
Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles 11, Calif.
which caused the death of approximately 1,000,000 head of cattle in neighboring Uruguay, and a drastic loss of flesh on practically all of the cattle of Argentina, many of which were on the verge of complete starvation when the drouth was broken. And the other one, a gradual decrease during the past few years in the number of breeding animals maintained for reproduction purposes due to the temptation on the part of producers to sell at the attractive prices being paid for all the beef available by the British purchasing agency above mentioned.

So much for the beef situation; that of hogs is entirely different. Argentina has never been a pork producing country. In fact, when I was there in 1940, there was hardly a hog to be seen but with the phenomenal demand for pork products that has existed for the past several years, the Argentines have found that, with their always burdensome supply of cheap corn, there are good profits to be made in hogs and they have, therefore, gone in for them in a big way. Argentine livestock breeders generally do things on such a vast scale, anyway, that the size of the operation of a single individual has often been bewildering to me. In the case of hogs, for instance, I met one grower who up to a few years ago had never had a hog on his estancia, who now sends to La Plata as many as 2500 in one daily shipment. In fact, I saw one such shipment of all top hogs from this consignor at the Swift plant and I was informed that there were 50,000 of the same kind back on the estancia.

Huge Operations

This greatly expanded hog production of Argentina is something which may worry our hog producers some day. But that is not now nor in the near future, for there is sure to be a crying demand for pork products from Europe extending for several years after the close of the war.

Touching again upon the extent of the operations of a single grower, I visited an estancia that produces cattle in a commercial way only. After driving all one day, in an automobile, with a dozen or more mounted "gauchos" in attendance, to open and close gates and to round up various pasture groups for our inspection, we went from one great pasture to another. In one pasture there would be 1000 head, in another 1500, and so on. When it began to get dusk, the owner apologized because he had not been able to show me more of his cattle. The fact was, I had seen so many cattle and had gone through so many huge pastures, that I was totally confused as to even the direction of the estancia headquarters from which we had started.

Sitting around a cheerful grate fire that evening, I asked my host just how many cattle we had seen that day. His reply was, "Oh, in the neighborhood of 30,000." And a few minutes previously he had expressed regret at not being able to show me more of his cattle!

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The pilgrims allotted one cow to every six persons. Health conditions greatly improved after the arrival of cows in Plymouth.

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Curate: "And do you know why Santa Claus didn't bring you anything for Christmas, little girl?"

Little Girl: "Yes, darn it. I trumped Dad's ace in a bridge game Christmas Eve."

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Page 94
Announcing Our Repurchase of Queenall II

At the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Galt, Calif., last May, we sold our proven sire Queenall II to Mr. O. V. Battles, Yakima, Wash., for $1500, second highest price for a bull at that sale. At that time, further use of him in our herd would have meant inbreeding. Since then, we have purchased the entire registered herd of Louis B. Mayer and have repurchased Queenall II to breed to heifers of this herd. He is a son of Prizemere 481st, our reserve champion at the Galt show, and has outshone his sire, having produced the best calves we have ever had. We welcome him back.

OFFERING FOR SALE

4 Real “Tops” at the Great Western Aberdeen-Angus Sale, Dec. 2

We are proud indeed to present such a grand quartet of Aberdeen-Angus foundation stock for the approval of buyers in the sale which will be held in connection with the Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles.

2 PROVEN SIRES—2 CHOICE HEIFERS! The two young bulls are half-brothers to Queenall II and one of the heifers is a half-sister to him, all being sired by Prizemere 481st. The other heifer is one of his top daughters.

Our Consignment:
QUEENALL III 655898, calved March 24, 1941, by Prizemere 481st. He was chief herd sire for the Louis B. Mayer herd, having been selected with great care for this service. He is short, compact, low-set. He is just in off range after a year of heavy service and will not appear in as good flesh as our show string.

BLACKBIRDALL 655897, calved March 20, 1941, by Prizemere 481st. Also a proven sire from the Mayer herd. He is larger and rangier—the type which will be preferred by stockmen who like a large frame and heavy bone.

QUEEN OF ALL HOLLOWS 8th 733383, by Prizemere 481st, thus a half-sister to Queenall II.

BLACKBIRD OF ALL HOLLOWS 733385, daughter of Queenall II.
The J. S. Guttridge Estate

Announces the sale of the ranch, all equipment, and the famous Aberdeen-Angus registered and commercial cattle herds to...

FORD J. TWAITTS CO.

Mr. Twaits, for many years engaged in the construction business on the Pacific Coast, has our best wishes for success, and we are sure that our many friends and customers will continue to draw upon this herd as they have in the past, for both registered Aberdeen-Angus and choice feeder stock.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to our many friends and customers who have complimented us by making purchases from our herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls and females, and choice feeder cattle, during our 25 years as breeders of commercial Angus cattle, and 17 years as breeders also of registered Aberdeen-Angus.

James R. Guttridge will carry on as an Aberdeen-Angus breeder, having retained 27 choice animals, which will comprise a foundation for his own herd, to be located in California.

JAMES R. GUTTRIDGE
MRS. JOHN M. HENDERSON
MRS. HERBERT W. DAVIS
J. SHERMAN GUTTRIDGE

J. S. Guttridge Estate
Prairie City, Oregon
FORD J. TWAITS CO.

Announces the purchase of the J. S. GUTTRIDGE ESTATE Ranch, together with the entire herd of registered and commercial ABERDEEN-ANGUS Cattle. The property will be operated and known as the

OXBOW RANCH

The name is taken from the brand which has been in use in Eastern Oregon for many years.

We propose to maintain the high standards of production established by the Guttridge family in both the registered and commercial herds. We compliment them on their success in developing one of the finest herds in the West.

The ranch and cattle were purchased as a going business and we are carrying on just as in the past. We now have a number of registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls and females for sale.

We wish all success to Mr. James R. Guttridge, who has retained a foundation of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle to be located in California.

Herbert C. "Herb" Ball will be resident manager.
Protect Your Cattle from Cattle Grub
(Also known as Ox Warble, Heel Fly, Wolves and Gaddflies)

Destroy this pest and its ravages. Protect your cattle and your profits. Check loss of weight and lessened milk production. Put an end to loss in meat value and loss in hide value.

Do it with BOTANO R-S Powder No. 25-34. Timely treatments have proven highly successful. Easily applied by spraying or scrubbing. Moderate cost. Write at once for "Cattle Grub" Folder. It describes the habits of the pest and shows how to destroy it. Important information for every cattleman and dairyman. Address CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION Box 4, Richmond, California

BOTANO Sold by "ORTHO" Dealers

There's a Reason WHY a New Yorker manufactures that from a standpoint of producing results, Western Livestock Journal is one of the very best.

A & P FOOD STORES
Owned and Operated by The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

California's Biggest Customer
In a single year A & P makes purchases in California amounting to Over $50,000,000.00
A & P's contribution to the prosperity of the State of California

Fitting Calves for Show and Sale
By ELLIOTT BROWN
Rose Hill, Iowa

Selecting and feeding calves for show and sale involve a number of points. But the two most important ones are the type of calf—and the way it is fed and developed. The first major point is determined to a large extent by breeding and ancestry. However, unless the calf is given every chance to develop, its inherited strong points may be lost. For this reason good feeding practices are very essential.

For the first two weeks after birth the calf should nurse its mother three times a day. For the next two or three months the calves should be kept in a dry yard and the mothers turned in to them twice a day. During the winter months the cows will be in the same yard with the calves. By this time the youngsters should have access to all the hay or grain they want. In this connection a "creep," or a pen, built in the barn with an opening just large enough to admit the calves should be used. Calves will start eating grain at a very young age. In this connection there is no better practice than to tie them in a couple of hours at first and as they grow used to it to tie them up for a day or a week. A little work with curry comb and brush, along with some petting, will go a long way toward breaking calves. After they have been tied with a halter for a few days they can be tied by the neck with a light chain or strap. This so-called preliminary training will not only teach the calf to feel the calves over, trim the hair off the tail heads, and see which ones look and act like they wanted to be shown.

Shortness of Leg
Selection of the good ones is the hardest part of the job for some people, and the easiest for others. Being able to pick them at this age is probably the most important job of all. In my opinion the most important point in selecting show calves is leg conformation. The average buyer of cattle, new to the business, and even some judges, recognize type above all other things. But if your cattle are short of leg you are far behind of the man who has a nearly perfect bodied calf with long legs. The next important thing in selection of show and sale prospects, to my mind, is the girth, thickness and makeup of the animal.

Then comes smoothness—converting such points as smooth tail heads, full heart girth, smooth shoulders, clean skin and not a wrinkle in sight. Head, texture of hide and hair come next. These points add a lot to the appearance of the animal and also indicate if the animal will be a good feeder, or a good "doer," as the old timers say. I expect to be criticized for not placing the importance of the head higher on the list. I am taking for granted that cattle that pass all these other good points will, and usually do, have a pretty good head. Disposition of the animal is the least important factor, as this can be governed to a large extent by the man who handles them.

Need More Milk
Next comes the care of the calves after they are put in the show and sale barn. Most of the calves, after they are five or six months of age, will need more milk. There is not too much feed left on the calf through her milk. One-half pound of linseed meal per day for calves six months old is about right, feeding more or less, according to age. A 20% in the calf's diet is not too important as they will eat very little until they are three or four months old. Clover and timothy mixture through the summer months when the mothers are on grass and alfalfa in the winter is a good hay combination.

We will now suppose that our calves are four or five months old. You will want to pick out a few from the show and sale. About this time all of the calves in your herd should be given a little education—that is, taught to be tied up and to lead. This should be done very gradually and easily at first so as not to frighten them; for all of this will be done by the creep. Put them up for a couple of hours at first and as they grow used to it to tie them up for a day or a week. A little work with curry comb and brush, along with some petting, will go a long way toward breaking calves. After they have been tied with a halter for a few days they can be tied by the neck with a light chain or strap. This so-called preliminary training will not only teach the calves to feel the calves over, trim the hair off the tail heads, and see which ones look and act like they wanted to be shown.

Angus Breeders to Meet at Los Angeles
Mrs. Kernick Smith, secretary of the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association, announces a dinner meeting of the association at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, Dec. 1. This is the evening preceding the Angus sale at the Great Western Livestock Show. President Otto V. Battles will attend, as well as many out-of-state breeders.
The Champion Beef Breed!

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle are champions on every count... Champions when shown in competition with other beef breeds at America's major stock shows... Champions in efficient utilization of feed whether on pasture, range or in the feedlot... Champions in producing the greatest amount of high quality beef and minimum waste... just a few reasons why the Aberdeen-Angus breed is the fastest growing beef breed in America!

ABERDEEN-ANGUS are naturally "polled" and transmit this valuable characteristic on to 95% of their calves when crossed with other beef breeds. In these days of labor shortages, the man who uses Angus bulls has no dehorning job at any time.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS breeding cattle are in broad demand. The supply is not nearly sufficient to go around. Opportunity is open to breeders who will find the raising of registered Aberdeen-Angus a profitable business. Aberdeen-Angus feeder calves and yearlings command premium prices throughout the United States.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS breeders have the benefit and cooperation of an alert, wide-awake association which is constantly working for the interests of its members.

Your Opportunity to buy Top Quality Angus

bulls and females is afforded at the Great Western Angus Sale, Noon, Thursday, December 2, at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards. Fieldman Carl Oldsen will represent the Association.

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

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.

7 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
GOOD FENCES on the Farm Mean More Good Food at the Front!

"With good fences on our 306-acre farm, we're able to produce 40,000 more pounds of meat this year than five years ago. 40,000 pounds of extra food that really mean something to our fighters and war workers. That's why I believe the money we've spent for woven wire fence is one of the best investments we've ever made."

Red Brand Fence Costs Less...Because It Lasts Longer!

"We bought our first Red Brand Fence 15 years ago. It's still in excellent condition, and looks like it will be good for many more years. That's why more than 90% of our farm is now fenced with Red Brand. Because it's made to last, we have found it costs less in the long run."

Note: MORE Keystone Fence is now available due to recent Government releases (not heavily coated Red Brand because of war demands for zinc.)

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO. PEOIA, ILLINOIS

RED BRAND FENCE — and RED TOP STEEL POSTS —

DR. DAVID ROBERTS has a Prescription for every Curable Animal Ailment. Order from your dealer and ask for free copy of valuable 24-page booklet, "The Cattle Specialist" or write to DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO. 30 GRAND AVE., WAUKESHA, WIS.

Registered Hereford Heifers

Carload registered yearling Hereford heifers. Popular bloodlines; hardy, well grown and all on my own raising. Corbland price for early delivery, $175 a head.

WALTER G. KNOLLENBERG CROWHEART WYOMING

ESCORT MARSHALL

46 times champion, one of the early sires used in our herd

See Our Consignment

OF

Aberdeen Angus

AT THE

Great Western

Livestock Show

and Sale

We are selling one female and one bull, both of the famous Rosemere Pride family and sired by Bell Boy's Revolution, a great breeding son of Bell Boy A. His dam is a daughter of the champion sire Glencarnack Revolution 6th— a concentration of breeding that made Angus history.

Our herd represents 20 years of constructive breeding on a Rosemere foundation.

Ehlers Bros.

LA MOILLE ILLINOIS

Patronize WLJ Advertisers!

RANCHERS!

KER-O-KIL

WEED BURNERS

are available to you!

Write for information

KER-O-KIL MFG. CO.

Redwood City, Calif.

LUCE ANGUS

Lora Luce Allen, Executrix

Ralph Burdette, Manager

Herd now located on Mission, one mile west of Alfarata. Visitors welcome.

MERCEDE, Rt. 2, Box 796, CALIF.

"I understand Hank is better since his operation."

"Operation? What operation?"

"Why, they removed a brass nail that has been pressing against his foot for years."

"With good fences on our 306-acre farm, we're able to produce 40,000 more pounds of meat this year than five years ago. 40,000 pounds of extra food that really mean something to our fighters and war workers. That's why I believe the money we've spent for woven wire fence is one of the best investments we've ever made."

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"I understand Hank is better since his operation."

"Operation? What operation?"

"Why, they removed a brass nail that has been pressing against his foot for years."
BAR RANCH
ENCAMPMENT, WYOMING

"PRINCE SUNBEAM 44"
OUR CHIEF HERD SIRE!
HE STOOD FIRST IN HIS CLASS
AT THE 1943
NATIONAL WESTERN SHOW
IN DENVER
HE IS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING SONS OF BLACK PRINCE OF SUNBEAM

Selling in the Great Western Angus Sale...

BULL — A BAR A ESQUIRE
He is by Esquire of Bordulac and his dam is Heatherton of Burgie, imported from the Ballindalloch herd by Mr. Patterson.

ESQUIRE OF BORDULAC
Revolution of Page 43d
Elba 3d of Strathmore

HEATHERTON OF BURGIE
Revolution of Page 11th
Paprika Pride
Revolution 81st
Elba Harrison 4th

EXCELLENT OF BALLINDALLOCH
Evolution of Ballindalloch
Exinaitte of Ballindalloch

HEATHER BELL OF DARNAWAY
Wiseman of Ballindalloch
Heather Belle of Dunachetan

5 HEIFERS
To be sold individually. One is pictured at right. These are all by Prince Revolution of Sunbeam.

TWO PENS OF 5 YEARLING HEIFERS —
An outstanding group of future matrons • All by Prince Revolution of Sunbeam—who was sired by Revolution 100th, and whose dam, Pride 17th of Sunbeam, is also the dam of the great champion and breeding bull of the Fullertons, BLACK PRINCE OF SUNBEAM • Here is an opportunity to start or to improve your Angus herd with these 10 head of well bred and uniform females all out of one of the famous Fullerton bred bulls.

SEE THEM! APPRAISE THEM! OWN THEM!

ANDREW ANDERSON
Encampment, Wyo.

Jim Vincent, Herdsman
Lester Boyd, Assistant

November 15, 1943
NOT WELCOME

They have gone and turned this gelding out among some colts and mares.
They don’t want him in the pasture and he shore wants out of there.
Fer every time he comes around, they start to kick and bite;
That makes the pore old hoss take out fer he don’t want to fight.

He dassn’t to go near ’em so he keeps off quite a ways.
Some of ’em fight and chase him every time he tries to graze.
If he wants a drink of water he must sneak up to the trough,
Fer when they ketch him drinkin’ there they come and run him off.

He has got some teeth marks on his rump and bruises on his side,
Because they kick him in the ribs and grab and tear his hide.
He has got to stay and take it, fer the fence is good and stout,
And there ain’t no chance to make it if he does try to git out.

But you know there’s lots of people that will do a trick like that.
They are soter feeble minded. Crippled onderneath the hat.
Any body must be lackin’ up between the eyes and hair,
Or they wouldn’t shut a gelding in, among some colts and mares.

BRUCE KISKADDON
REV. RHEA KUYKENDALL, a Texas Cherokee part breed Indian, is now a Presbyterian minister at Silver City, New Mexico. The Reverend Mr. Kuykendall was born near the Hominy, a farm of E. O. Peck, about four miles north of Blum, Texas. It is adjoining the G. C. & S. F. Ry. right-of-way, just west of it.

The old Carlyle Crossing of the old cattle trail from Texas to Kansas crossed on to the battlefield, where it crossed Nolan’s River. That ought to locate the battlefield for you. The first herd of cattle taken from Central Texas to Kansas was taken by two cousins of my grandfather, both named Pierce. My great-grandfather, Joe Pierce, is buried on Nolan’s Battlefield. When I went to the grave two years ago, I found a flat rock about 18 inches long, one inch thick and 8 inches wide, lying in the grass. On it was chiseled “Sacred to the memory of Nolan.” The graves were under a big live oak tree. Evidently Phillip Nolan was buried under the same big tree. He was killed there, and the Mexican commander cut off both his ears and turned them in.

“My great-grandfather, Joe Pierce, must have been pretty ‘salty,’” he said. “He killed six men in his time in six-shooter scrapes, and was finally killed by Ross on the race track at Waco. Then he was buried on Nolan’s battlefield. He had taken up 320 acres of land just north of the battle ground, by two big springs on the Brazos in Hill County. When things got hot in Arizona for him, he sent for Quill. They were in a war at Glia Bend against an organized band of rustlers. Maybe I had better not call any names. They were also in the Tonto Basin fight, and they were in the Tonto Basin fight, and they were in the Tonto Basin fight.

“I went to the grave, and I said, ‘I don’t know what had happened to the good race track men to win. He said that six men in his time in six-shooter scrapes, and was finally killed by Ross on the race track at Waco. Then he was buried on Nolan’s battlefield. He had taken up 320 acres of land just north of the battle ground, by two big springs on the Brazos in Hill County. When things got hot in Arizona for him, he sent for Quill. They were in a war at Glia Bend against an organized band of rustlers. Maybe I had better not call any names. They were also in the Tonto Basin fight, and they were in the Tonto Basin fight, and they were in the Tonto Basin fight.

“I visited the graves, and I said, ‘I don’t know what had happened to the good race track men to win. He said that six men in his time in six-shooter scrapes, and was finally killed by Ross on the race track at Waco. Then he was buried on Nolan’s battlefield. He had taken up 320 acres of land just north of the battle ground, by two big springs on the Brazos in Hill County. When things got hot in Arizona for him, he sent for Quill. They were in a war at Glia Bend against an organized band of rustlers. Maybe I had better not call any names. They were also in the Tonto Basin fight, and they were in the Tonto Basin fight, and they were in the Tonto Basin fight.

“Then they took him home and buried him on the battlefield under the same tree with Phillip Nolan. I saw the graves, all had been dug into. My cousin Quill Pierce said that Nolan was supposed to have had a lot of gold with him, and that the hunters after buried treasure had dug the holes in the graves.

“You will notice that my grandfather, uncle, and cousin were all named Quill Pierce. The ‘Quill’ is short for ‘Aquilus;’ which is the Cherokee name that has been handed down in the family.

“Several of the Pierce men were named Dave. I talked to old man Cooper at Weatherford about him. He knew the story of Dave. Dave Pierce was the worst gun-fighter I ever looked in the face of.”

“Let me tell you how Dave died. This must have been before the War Between the States. Dave Pierce and his brother-in-law named Haley stood on the courthouse steps in Belton and shot it out with their enemies. When the shooting stopped, Dave and Haley were both dead—but they had killed three of their enemies and one innocent bystander.

Six men wiped out in less time than it has taken me to typewrite the telling of it. Texas must have been sort of bloody in those days.

“My grandfather’s brother was named Dave after the above deceased. I knew him well. A mild old man. He used to drift along in his lap. He killed three men in his day. Once, during the fight between the ‘Regulars’ and the Moderners—now I don’t know which side he was on—the sheriff of the opposite side ordered him to an abandoned log house. When they arrived, the sheriff gave him back his two six-shooters, told the plan was for him to kill him, and that the other men could come there and kill him. Uncle Dave calmly stayed there till night. A man came slipping up to the cabin and looked in between two logs. Uncle Dave promptly blew the top of his head off. Another man tried to slip up to the cabin, and Uncle Dave broke his arm with a shot. After that, they left him alone.

“Once Uncle Dave killed a man over in Mississippi. They had him in jail. His sister, Julia, came to see him. They changed clothes, and Uncle Dave made his escape. When he had had enough time to make his get-away, Aunt Julia calmly told them who she was, and that she wanted out.

“I never thought that my grandfather had killed anybody, but I found out that when Aunt Julia’s husband was assassinated, Uncle Dave and Grandpa followed the killer. They were all horseback. They brought the horse back, and told what had happened to the assassin. Aunt Julia had married a man named Lilly. They lived in Waco. He

November 15, 1943

CHEROKEE RACES IN TEXAS

By FRANK M. KING

By FRANK M. KING
was a professional gambler. One night he was shot to death through the window, while he and his wife were both asleep. In some way, her two brothers discovered the man’s identity, and tended to him.

“Uncle Dave’s wife was named Aunt Talitha. One of her daughters had married a worthless scoundrel. She had left him a time or two. Finally, while she was in bed with a new-born baby, he threw a bucket of cold water over her and the baby. She went home to her mother. The man threatened to come and kill the whole family. He got a neighbor man to come and told Uncle Dave and some of the children off to Sunday School one Sunday morning at Chigger Hill School-house. A young man who was courting another of his daughters heard of the plot and went to warn them. But Uncle Dave had already left. Some neighbors had been on guard at the house the night before, and they had stacked their guns in the yard. The young man calmly sat down inside the house with a shot gun across his lap. The would-be killer came. Aunt Talitha warned him not to come on the place, or she would shoot him. He came in the yard. She picked up a gun and went out on the porch. He kept coming, and talking to her. When he was close, he made a jump for her, and pushed the gun aside as she pulled the trigger. Pushing her aside, he yelled that he was going to kill everybody in the house. As he jumped for the door, the young man calmly rose up and put two loads of buck-shot into his chest. Aunt Talitha sent one of her smaller boys to the schoolhouse for Uncle Dave. He was sitting near the door and saw the boy coming on the run. He knew something had happened, so he ran to meet him. When he learned the part the neighbor had played in the plot, he got on his horse, and went for the neighbor. The man saw him coming. The Santa Fe train was going up a long grade slowly, so the man hopped the rear end of it. As he went through the door, Uncle Dave put two loads of buck-shot into the rear-end of the train, but failed to kill him.

“It will close with something that tickles me when I think of it. I was born at Morgan, in Bosque County, Texas. While I was still so small that I still slept between Papa and Mamma, some cowboys rode out of town one night, shooting off their guns. Our curtains were old and had cracks in them. We could see the flashes of the guns through the cracks. Mamma said, ‘Mose, you have got to get me some new curtains.’ Papa laughed and said, ‘New curtains won’t keep the bullets out.’

“When the big herds used to come through that county, the cowboys all carried long black-snakes. They popped them all the time, and it sounded like pistols shooting. Very exciting to me. But now I never see a cowboy using a black-snake when working cattle. Why did they quit using black-snakes?

“If you will publish these stories of my horse-racing Cherokee ancestors in the Western Livestock Journal, I will feel encouraged to write some about my other Texas people. They were the Courthouses and Kuykendall families. They belonged to Austin’s Original Three Hundred. They had equally interesting experiences, that I would like to put into print. Sincerely, REV. RHEA KUJKENDALL.” Unquote.

**Wyoming Pollled Herefords To California Ranch**

Harry Stevick, of the Antelope Creek Ranch, Verne, Wyo., personally made delivery of a carload of double registered Pollled Hereford bred and open heifers to Dwight Vedder for his ranch at Los Banos, Calif. It will be recalled that Mr. Vedder purchased one of the two top selling bulls at the Rancho Piocha sale at Santa Ynez, Sept. 27, getting a yearling son of King Domino 12th from the Wm. Dingwall consignment from Montana. This richly bred, promising herd sire was purchased at a cost of $3500.

Walter Schmidt, in charge of the ranch at Los Banos, was highly pleased with the shipment of Antelope Creek females which were bought by Mr. Vedder on a mail order as the result of an advertisement in the Western Livestock Journal. The Stevicks have developed their breeding program on a Benefactor-Homebuilder program.

**New Hereford Breeder**

Wm. P. Roth of San Francisco, who is president of the Matson Navigation Company, has founded a herd of registered Herefords on his ranch near Woodside, Calif. The Roth Stables, operated by Mrs. Roth, has been a leading exhibitor at horse shows throughout the country for many years. This represents the first Roth venture in livestock other than horses. For a herd sire Mr. Roth purchased Real Prince D. 31st from the Flounce Rock Ranch of Nion R. Tucker at Prospect, Ore. This bull, born July 17, 1942, is a son of Real Prince Domino 49th.

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**We’re Selling**

**Two Pens of Exceptionally Choice Bred Heifers in the Great Western Hereford Sale, Dec. 1st**

We have selected ten of our most outstanding yearling heifers as our consignment to the Great Western Hereford sale. They are uniform in every respect, have world’s of quality and breed character. We would like very much to see the entire lot go to one buyer because of their uniformity and unusual herd foundation value.

All of these heifers are safely in colt to one of the best herd sires we have ever used—REAL ONWARD 34th, a Grimes-bred son of Real Prince 29th by Real Prince Domino 66th; and out of an Onward Domino Jr. dam. We know what the calves by this great sire are to our own herd—and they will satisfy the most discriminating breeder.

These heifers are sired by our proven herd bulls—Lucky Domino 18th, Master Domino 73d, Young Domino Mixer 4th, Benefactor 73d, Colorado Domino 242d, and Preston Domino. Most of the heifers carry Preston Domino blood, one of the most influential and potent sires in the Southwest.

**Cowden Livestock Co.**

Box 1550, Phoenix, Arizona

Ranch at Willcox, Norman Palmer in Charge
Mavericks

By FRANK M. KING

prices for beef up near the ceiling, and also to move some of the surplus stock to market? I do hope you will keep up your courage and continue to write in favor of clearing some of the red tape from the livestock industry. Kindest regards, P. U. HARRIGAN, Agricultural Commissioner.” Unquote.

* * *

I often hear from our readers about old west stories that I write, showing that a heap of folks are still interested in our West when it was young. I have had several already about the story I had in the Longhorn Section of Western Livestock Journal, so I am going to let you all read one that I received from a Texas lady, who now lives on her Walking Turkey ranch in Montana. So here is her whole letter like she wrote it as follows, to-wit: Quote: “McRae, Montana. Dear Mr. King: Inclosed find check for $2.50 for a copy of your book, ‘Longhorn Trail Drivers.’ I have read so much in your Maverick column in Western Livestock Journal about the notorious (or famous) Big Foot Wallace. Well, I couldn’t refrain any longer from telling you that I have seen Mr. Wallace several times, when I was quite a youngster. I was practically raised in the little town of Pearsall, in Frio County, Texas, not very far from Mr. Wallace’s home. I remember quite well of attending the old Confederate Reunion one summer in San Antonio.

“Mr. Wallace was right there, with all the old veterans. He was called upon to tell some of his early day life experiences. The first thing he said was that he wanted people to take notice of his feet. Said he derived the name ‘Big Foot’ because he killed the big foot Indian. (His own feet were small for a big man.) One thing that impressed me most was when he said he had ate everything from a skunk to a buffalo. I was surely amused when I read about that awful varmint in Texas, the ‘Santa Fe.’ I do enjoy reading your Longhorn and Mavericks columns so very much. Quite often, I note some old familiar name mentioned. I was so thrilled when I read Mrs. Artie Slaughter Roberts’ letter in your Maverick column about a year ago. Miss Artie and I attended Prof. Hendricks’ school in Pearsall many moons ago. Did that old professor make his students step Spanish and speak English, but they were happy, carefree days. Mr. King, I’m so glad that you are a Texan too. J. Frank Dobie writes that there are ‘Texasians, Texans and Texas.’ Both my husband and I are real Texas products, however, we have drifted quite far from our own native land. Our ranch is located in Bighorn County, Montana, where we run a few Pollled Hereford cattle. Sincerely, Mrs. IRA HAYNIE.” Unquote.

Away back yonder, the Tucson Daily Citizen ran a column titled “Old Tucson News and Stories,” from which I saved the following that interests me and might recall memories from some of the old timers of them lively times of the early Nineties. Here it is like the Citizen printed it. Quote: “John O. Dunbar was editor of the Phoenix Gazette when Judge Sloan was presiding in this district. An article in the Gazette caused Dunbar’s arrest for criminal libel. Judge William H. Barnes was employed as counsel and applied for a change of venue, which was written in such a manner and so displeased Judge Sloan that he ordered both Dunbar and Barnes jailed for ten days for contempt of court. Immediately the editor sent word to his assistant, Frank M. King, to give the judge “hell,” and the next edition of the Gazette made Frank King libel for contempt of court and he was sentenced to
30 days in jail. Joe Scott was sheriff, and deputized Mose Drachman, who went to Phoenix and brought Frank King to Tucson.

"Now there was bad feeling between this young assistant editor and Frank Heney, attorney-general, who was mentioned in the Gazette article, and it was reported that Frank Heney had said he was going to shoot Frank King; this King did not know until he was going up the steps of the courthouse. Mose Drachman, the deputy, was in the lead, his prisoner a few paces behind. Just as they reached the top of the stairs, Fred Hughes, then clerk of the board of supervisors, slipped a big .45 into Frank King's hip pocket and whispered to him as they walked along to be on the lookout for Heney, and told him of the threat. No fight occurred, and afterwards these two men made up. But to go back to the contempt cases: Judge Barnes was released in three days by Judge Baker; Dunbar served nine of his ten days before Judge Rouse released him, and Frank King served 13 days before he was released by Judge Rouse, under habeas corpus proceedings. The air was blue around here in those days."

Unquote. The Citizen reporter toned his story down a heap. There was more brimstone burned around there at the time than he knew about.

The OLD FILES of the Tombstone Epitaph are literally mines of pioneer history of Southern Arizona, and I often read with interest such items as the following dug up by the Epitaph book worm from the files of that journal dated 1888, while the late famous John H. Slaughter was sheriff of Cochise County, Arizona. The item was captioned "Brave Sheriff Slaughter." Here is what it said. Quote: "Early yesterday morning a dispatch was wired from Fairbank to W. D. Shearer, justice of the peace and ex-officio coroner, to go to the Whetstone mountains and take possession of the body of a man killed by Sheriff Slaughter and his able deputy Burt Alvord. Since the Nogales train robbery, Sheriff Slaughter has been tracking these men and on Wednesday night caught them in their rendezvous. The following well known citizens composed the coroner's jury: Ben Cook, foreman; G. W. Atkins, J. S. Williams, J. B. Hennessey, Josiah Kirlew, Sime Galen, Chas. F. Hine, Ridgley Tilden. It is not every county that has a sheriff brave enough to walk over the mountains in his bare feet to capture desperate criminals." Unquote.

I MAVERICKED THIS ONE, but I believe the question propounded would be a fit intelligence test for our five flying, talkative senators who found out that our war generals are all wet about running the war in 60 days. Here is the item I caught in the roundup. Quote: "A famous alienist was visiting Bermuda and a certain prominent official happened to meet him. The official after discovering that the alienist was authority on the mentally unsound, asked: 'Doctor, how do you really tell whether a person is insane?' 'Oh, we merely ask him a few question which ordinary people can answer correctly.' 'What type of question?' 'Well,' replied the alienist, 'this is the sort of thing. Captain Cook made three voyages around the world and died on one of them. Which was it?' 'Oh, I say,' objected the official, 'I think that's a bit steep. I'm not very good at history.' Unquote.

I SEE WHERE Pearl Buck, the lady who has lived in the Orient and who received the Nobel prize for writing a book of some sort, appeared before the California Un-American investigating committee recently and put in her bid for releasing them buck-tooth, yaller bellied cut-throats of the flowery kingdom here on the coast. She says they devils that are born here are nice, loyal Americans and that if we are going to ban them, we should ban all Germans too. I'm wondering what a woman who has spent most of the years of her life in the Orient knows about what constitutes an American. I don't believe her so-called testimony had any influence with the committeemen, but I don't understand why she was even permitted to appear before the committee. That old gal should go back to where she belongs, and not stay here telling us what is a loyal American. This is my personal opinion and does not necessarily reflect the ideas of Western Livestock Journal. This ain't no cow item.

"What is your occupation?" asked the magistrate.
"I'm a locksmith, sir," replied the prisoner.
"Then what were you doing in that gambling house when the police raided it?"
"I was making a bolt for the door."
Cereals vs Meat

(Continued from Page 17)

has not yet been ascertained. As individuals we may survive on the substitute nutrients offered, but who knows that synthetics can give the "kick to win"? We must not take this chance until all methods for securing essential meats are blocked.

From the standpoint of national survival, the dreaded inflation spiral would create far less national wreckage than a lack of essential amino-acids. The absence of one such amino-acid causes tremendous fatigue and irritability to develop, and the normal body carries a storage of such amino-acids adequate for only a few days. I repeat, "Meat has a way of sending the normal adult human, and today is not the day for the gratification of dietary and economic curiosity.

Use the Grass

Finally, we face the economic problem. Fifty-five per cent of American land can produce grass only. Livestock offers the only means of converting this to human food. Can we afford to discard this tremendous reservoir for meat and milk production?

In the fattened beef animal and lamb only a third to two-fifths of the final weight involves the partial use of cereal feeds. The rest before fattening comes from water, dams' milk, grass and harvested roughage. Figures on corn consumption show that only 12.2% of the whole crop is used in beef making and only 0.4% is used in lamb production.

Human consumption of cereals calls for more seasonal labor, farm machinery, and transportation facilities, especially at points of production and processing, if we are to eat more cereals. Who will attempt to iron out the manpower question and adjust the whole problem to the policies of the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation?

No American citizen is unwilling to change our system of production and consumption if it will speed the prosecution of the war, but he does not feel assured that the lowered standard of nutrition advised by theorists from other fields of science, or faddists from our own, is desirable except as a last resort, and he opposes planning in that direction until all other means are exhausted. The maximum in nutrition is as important on the war and home fronts as the maximum of equipment and material is important on the battlefield.

Don't Switch Tattoo Letters

A good piece of advice to breeders is given in a recent issue of the Aberdeen-Angus Journal, regarding the incorrect usage of tattoo letters given a certain herd as identification marking.

"When the tattoo letters are assigned to a herd," the piece states, "they should be used in their correct order. In some instances they are being used in the wrong sequence. For instance, if the letters 'ABC' are assigned to a herd, they should be used only in that order and not as 'CBA.' To change their order means that the cattle would not be carrying their correct herd letters and very likely would have the letters assigned to another breeder."

November 15, 1943

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To Cure Meat Correctly Without Waste...

Cure the MORTON WAY

FIRST...

Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water to make a rich, fast-acting curing pickle, and pump this pickle into shoulders and hams along the bones. This starts the cure INSIDE — prevents bone-taint and under-cured spots.

THEN...

Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This complete sugar curing salt strikes in from the OUTSIDE — gives a thorough cure and rich wood-smoke flavor. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, used together, give results you can get in no other way.

This Morton Method has revolutionized the curing of meat on the farm... assured uniform, positive results all the time... taken the guesswork and uncertainty out of home cured meat... made the job easier and faster.

The safest, surest way to cure meat is to start the cure at the bone—Morton's Tender-Quick, mixed with pure water, makes the pumping pickle. This fast acting curing pickle is your best safeguard against bone-taint, souring and off flavor. Morton's Sugar-Cure, rubbed on the outside, strikes in, curing toward the center.

Now when meat is so valuable, cure the Morton Way. Enjoy the best-tasting meat you ever had... and the best-keeping — meat that stays sweet and mild, from season to season. Ask for Morton's Tender-Quick and Morton's Sugar-Cure. For delicious sausage, use Morton's Sausage Seasoning.

For Delicious Sausage...

Morton's Sausage Seasoning contains salt, peppers, sage and other spices — perfectly blended and ready to use. Just mix with meat and grind. No measuring or guesswork... the same perfectly flavored sausage every time.

Finest Home Curing-Book ever Published... 10c

More than 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher and cure. No other book like it! Write today... send 10 cents in coin.
We Need a Food Program

(Continued from Page 19)

reaching almost 19 billion pounds. In 1941 production was increased to a total of about 19 and one-half billion pounds. In 1942 it was again increased to approximately 21 and one-half billion pounds, and this year when there has been the most talk of meat scarcity, official government estimates indicate a total meat production in excess of 23 billion pounds.

There has been bad distribution and there have been black markets which have siphoned meat away from normal channels of distribution; but there have also been adequate supplies for the army, enormous shipments for lend-lease, and, as detailed above, the greatest production in the history of the country.

In making this great contribution to the war effort, producing far above normal demands, the livestock industry—and, as a matter of fact, practically every branch of agriculture is assuming far greater risks than are taken by most manufacturing industries. We cannot lock the door on a livestock production plant when the war is over and the demand for the product drops back to normal. It takes a long time to liquidate such a producing plant. In the ease of cattle, liquidation back to a normal basis may well take a period of several years. It is therefore of great importance in the midst of war, with every effort being made to keep production up and supply the meat so badly needed here and abroad, that we should likewise have an eye to the future.

We need an intelligent program for livestock and agriculture that will help to carry producers through the critical postwar days to come without the chaotic conditions that followed the last war. Farms and ranches belong to the producers and not to the government as so many of the war plants do. They cannot be turned back to the government except under foreclosure, which all should wish to avoid. Some relief may be afforded in the liquidation process through the export of meat and possibly some breeding animals for feeding and restocking occupied countries. At best, this is only a temporary expedient. This outlet will be available only as long as we are willing to provide the product free and, when the war is over, taxpayers will not be willing to continue long in the role of Santa Claus. We should not forget that at the close of the last war in spite of predictions that markets abroad would absorb our surpluses for years to come, the outlet dried up quickly—within a year or two.

The first movie taken by civilian populations and disbanded armies when peace comes is to grow something to eat. We should not forget that many other countries have likewise expanded their production to meet the war emergency and that their surpluses, too, will be crowding upon the world market.

Mr. Mollin, editor of this article, is well known to stockmen as executive secretary of the American National Livestock Association. This discussion of the wartime food problem has previously appeared in the Denver Post.

New Member Added to Lester Thompson Clan

A new member was added to the Thompson Hereford breeding family organization of Bozeman, Mont., in September, when Herbert Thompson was married to Miss Marion Bliss of Bozeman, a 1943 graduate of Montana State College and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bliss of that city. They will carry on their good herd of Herefords with the Thompson Hereford Ranches.

Meantime a strong lot of 1943 calves are coming on in the herd of Thompson’s Anxiety Herefords, according to Lester Thompson. Cows of the herd have never packed so much beef, he reports.

Recent sales include eight heifers to Spain Bros., of Belgrade, Mont.; seven heifers to Fred Robinson & Son of Malta, Mont., for a purebred foundation herd; and three outstanding heifers to Mrs. Charles de Rham of Jackson, Wyo. This was the second purchase of Thompson Herefords by Mrs. de Rham in recent years. She secured Flowerette 62d, by Future Domino and a full sister to one of her top cows, and the heifers Bouglette 52d and 57th.

New things are being tried during these hectic war times. The dairyman has found labor-saving tricks, new gadgets to help in the handling of cows and of milk. He has learned several things about feeding. The processors and the distributors have discovered new things, too.

Diamond Ranch Herefords

In the LOS ANGELES Sale Dec. 1st.

Our consignment to the Great Western Hereford Sale will be made up of a pen of high quality yearling bulls, a pen of yearling heifers and a pen of heifer calves.

Four of the yearling bulls are sired by Pueblos Domino 194th, by Dandy Domino 62d, a bull that has sired some of the best calves we have ever had on the ranch. The breeding of Diamond Donald, by Donald Domino Jr., will also be featured, as well as Donald Domino Jr., himself. Donald Domino Jr. sired the grand champion bull at the 1941 California State Fair.

Mrs. Mary Parker is entering a choice female, Miss KC Domino, a senior yearling calved May 17, 1941. Her sire was Baldwin Domino, her dam, Lady Catherine 6th. She will sell in calf to the service of Donald Domino Jr., a son of Donald Domino.

Harry Parker • John Gilli • Henry Lang

P. O. Box 461
San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Diamond Ranch

at MADERA

in the California Hereford Assn. Sale, Dec. 20, we will have a select offering. See the sale catalog for details.

DIAMOND RANCH
Mission Ranch Herefords
In Madera Sale

When the California Hereford Association sale at Madera is over on Dec. 20, it will mark the close of another successful sale for Bunting Herefords from Mission San Jose, Calif. As always, Manager Dale Carithers will be on hand with the kind of bulls for which that herd is famous, and they would not be available for this event except for the fact that they were reserved and inducements to part with them privately were refused.

It is quite possible that this will be regarded the best lot of bulls yet offered from this herd. They represent the two nationally-known sires — Domino Prince and WHR Triumph Domino 6th. Some are by Triumph and out of Prince daughters. Others are by Prince and out of cows carrying Beau Blanchard and WHR Stanway 58th blood. Both these sires as seen at the ranch today are in magnificent condition. It is remarkable how Prince maintains his wealth of covering and remains as active as ever, even though years are growing heavy on him.

Marybell: "Have your fiance's people accepted you yet?"

Marybell: "I'll say they have. I got bawled out last night for using the guest towel."

"I've been told that yer man's teeth ain't really his own, Mrs. Smithers."

"Sure they are. Ain't we just paid the last installment?"

In the Middle West

Chicago reports the bulk of fed steers on Nov. 9 at $13.50 to $13.75 with an extreme top of $16.00 on prime, fed steers. At Kansas City, heavy runs of stocker and feeder cattle from drouth districts in the Southwest featured the market during the past month. Fleshy yearling steers were bought by feeders at $12.25 to $12.35, steer calves at $11 to $12, medium to good light stocker steers at $9 to $10.25. At Omaha, medium to choice stocker and feeder steers brought $10 to $12.35, choice steer calves up to $12.85. At Denver, steer calves ranged from $12 to $12.75, heifer calves at $11 to $11.75.

Chicago reports medium to good native lambs at $13.50 to $14.25, slaughter ewes $5.40 to $6.40. Medium to good feeding lambs at Omaha, $10.50 to $11.

Reno County, Kansas

... moves on to Los Angeles for the Great Western Livestock Show and Sale. 50 bulls and 53 heifers! These cattle are tops out of the oldest established and strongest herds in central Kansas. They are sired by bulls purchased from the leading herds in America and carry the best blood. These cattle have been through 110 degrees in summer and 14 degrees below zero in the winter!

KANSAS CATTLE DO WELL IN ANY CLIMATE. LOOK 'EM OVER

The following are consignors:

A. R. SCHLICKAU & SONS
Haven, Kansas

We are consigning 20 senior bull calves and 15 senior heifer calves sired by C. K. Royal Domino, by Royal Domino 5th. Advance Stanway 119th and Prince Stanway. Our ninth consecutive year at the Great Western.

FRANK WALSTEN
Hutchinson, Kansas

We are consigning 5 junior heifer calves and 5 yearling heifers sired by Beau Stanway 12th, a Foster Farms bred bull.

W. H. SCHLICKAU
Haven, Kansas

We are consigning 10 senior heifer calves, 5 junior yearling heifers and 5 senior bull calves, sired by Real Princeps 2d and Junior Mixer 60th. Our fifth year at the Great Western.

DON SHAFFER
Hutchinson, Kansas

We are not coming to Los Angeles this year, but expect to be there next year (1944) with some top sons and daughters of Super Baron. Buy my neighbors' cattle. They will please you and do you good.

W. H. TONN & SON
Haven, Kansas

We are consigning 20 yearling bulls sired by WHR Saturn Domino 22d and WHR Sufficiency 48th. Our fourth year at the Great Western.

JOHN HAYES
Hutchinson, Kansas

We are consigning 18 heifers, sired by Prince Royal 25th and Superior Domino. This marks our third year at the Great Western.
creased the earnings of the great bulk of the industry, have not been open to them.

The present directive, affording relief to non-processing slaughterers by means of a special additional payment, has been issued after exhaustive study of alternative possibilities. A higher selling price for these slaughterers alone would have destroyed the structure of uniform dollars-and-cents prices which experience has shown to be essential for effective control of meat prices. Higher selling prices for the industry generally would have caused a major break in the Government's hold-the-line program and would have nullified the gains from the subsidy payments already made, while at the same time adding unnecessarily to the peak profits now being enjoyed by the greater part of the packing industry. A reduction in live cattle prices sufficient to permit the non-processing slaughterers to stay in business would likewise have added unnecessarily to the profits of the bulk of the packing industry. This would have been done at the expense of cattle producers, and would have nullified another major purpose of the present subsidy program to insure the maintenance of a level of livestock prices sufficiently high to encourage maximum production. The alternative of permitting the greater part of the non-processing slaughterers to be forced out of business would not only have been contrary to the national policy in favor of protecting small enterprises, but would have deprived the nation of slaughtering facilities which are needed to assure the full utilization of existing meat supplies.

The directive has a second major purpose: to stabilize the prices of live cattle within a range corresponding approximately to current levels.

A substantial increase in present live cattle prices would nullify the relief which the directive affords to non-processing slaughterers. It would also threaten the position of the industry as a whole. A decline in live cattle prices, on the other hand, would defeat the purposes of the general subsidy program by discouraging production, and would be detrimental to the interests of livestock producers.

The Director has considered the possibility of establishing both price ceilings and support prices for live cattle. The present directive, while avoiding the disadvantage of a formal price regulation or support price program, seeks to achieve the purposes of both. This it does by requiring deductions from subsidy payments in the case of any slaughterer whose monthly payments for live cattle are either above or below the range of prices provided for in the directive.

The directive states both high and low market prices for each of the various grades of live cattle at Chicago. A spread of $1.00 per hundredweight separates the high and low price for each grade. Similar high and low prices at points other than Chicago, which are in line with Chicago prices, will be determined and published by the Price Administrator and the War Food Administrator. Recipients of livestock slaughter payments will be required to report each month the aggregate amount paid for live cattle and the dressed carcass weights of each grade slaughtered. The maximum and minimum amounts which should have been paid for live cattle will be computed on the basis of the dressed carcass weights. The amount, if any, by which the aggregate prices actually paid either exceeded the maximum or fell short of the minimum which should have been paid will then be deducted from the regular slaughter payment. The method of varying subsidy payments will thus be used to assure that cattle prices are neither unduly depressed nor bid up to a point, beyond that required for production, which threatens the stabilization program.

A primary objection to a live cattle ceiling has been the difficulty of grading live cattle "on the hoof" and, in particular, of determining the grade of carcass beef which any individual steer will produce. The industry has customarily bought cattle at varying prices depending on expert estimation of the quantity and quality of meat which will be obtained. The appraisal which cannot be made with certainty on an individual basis can be and normally has been made on the basis of aggregate purchases over an extended period. The directive recognizes this normal method of buying. It measures prices paid on the basis of average monthly payments. Individual purchases are thus uncontrolled. A range of $1.00 per hundredweight, moreover, is permitted between the high and the low prices. Deduction from subsidy payments on the

We are selling at the Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles on December 1st:

4 Herd Bulls • 1 Choice Bred 2-Yr.-Old Heifer • 2 Pens of 5 Bulls

We have for sale on the ranch several carloads of these rugged bulls, 100 head of bred two-year-old heifers and 150 open yearling heifers of the same type. The heifers are the same quality as those purchased from us by George B. Cooke and sold recently to Circle M Ranch of Victorville, Calif.

Grassland Hereford Ranches • John E. Hill and Son, Wayne B. Hill} Owners • Drummond, Mont.
payments is the only penalty for falling outside this range.

The subsidy payment heretofore made has been in the amount of $1.10 per hundredweight of live cattle, irrespective of grade. The new directive provides for modified payments varying according to grade. The payment for choice will be $1.00 per hundredweight; for good $1.45; for medium $0.90; and for the lowest grades $.50.

The prices set forth in the directive have been determined so as to return to cattle producers approximately current prices. At these prices, and at prices prevailing in recent months, the relationship between the live cattle price and the value of the carcass and its unprocessed by-products has varied materially for different grades. These prices in some respects increase this variance. They have been calculated so as to assure the continuance of essential feeding. Hence a spread of $3.00 per hundredweight has been provided between the top prices for medium and choice cattle and of $4.25 between common and good. For certain grades these spreads increase the negative margin between the live cattle price and the value of the carcass and unprocessed by-products. Thus, the present flat payment of $1.10 per hundredweight is more than is needed for certain grades and less than is needed for others.

To remove these variations by altering the present wholesale and retail price structure would impose a substantial burden on the industry and upset the stability of beef prices which has only recently been established. The directive accomplishes the same result by varying the subsidy payment for the different grades. This will benefit slaughterers of all types who slaughter in the

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**STANDARD FARM SERVICE NEWS**

**Homemade Roof Cement Seals Damaging Leaks**

Make sure your prepared-paper and metal roofs are water-tight before heavy rains set in. Leaks around flashings and chimneys can often be stopped with cement made this easy way: Just mix 3 pounds (a little over a quart) of Standard Asbestos Roof Coating with 7 pounds of Portland Cement.

To preserve prepared-paper or metal roofs use Standard Roof Coatings too. First clean roofs thoroughly. Then prime paper roofs with Standard Priming Solution, metal roofs with Standard Utility Coating. Let dry 10 hours, and apply a final coat of Standard Asbestos Roof Coating or Standard Roof Paint.

Fire-resistant Standard Asbestos Roof Coating contains asbestos and mica. Standard Roof Paint is a good asphaltic-base cover at a low price. Ask your Standard Man.

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**SPECIAL GREASE GUN OFFER TO SPEED 14-POINT CAR WINTERIZING PROGRAM**

Winter means the zero hour for cars, trucks, tractors. Check, repair and lubricate now and you'll have extra insurance against costly repairs. Just in time to simplify your winterizing job, an exclusive deal brings farmers a big, new, lever-action grease gun like the one illustrated. It fills easily—develops pressures up to 10,000 pounds per square inch—saves time and labor. It's offered to farmers for only $3.50 with the purchase of 35 pounds of Standard greases.

Old Man Winter strikes first at these 14 trouble points. Get to them first and you may save repair bills. Flush radiators—and add anti-freeze. Check ignition. Keep batteries charged to prevent freezing. Clean fuel lines and traps. Wash and reoil air filters.

To protect wheel bearings, re-pack them with RPM Wheel Bearing Grease. Drain crankcases—refill with RPM Motor Oil. Check oil filters. Lubricate chassis thoroughly with RPM Chassis Grease or RPM Tractor Roller Lubricant. Examine tires. Drain and refill transmissions and differentials. Test your car heater and replace windshield wiper blades.

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**STANDARD OF CALIFORNIA**

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**November 15, 1943**

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**STANDARD OF CALIFORNIA**

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**November 15, 1943**

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main those grades of live cattle with respect to which the negative margin has been greatest. Included in this group are many non-processing slaughterers.

The savings effected by reducing subsidy payments on grades for which the payment has been excessive are estimated to be sufficient to cover the cost of the additional payment of 83.30 per hundredweight which is provided for non-processing slaughterers.

The directive also requires the War Food Administration to develop a system of allocation of live cattle "as soon as practicable.

It is recognized that the success of this program in keeping cattle prices within the desired range will tend, at certain times, to create intense demand among slaughterers for the available supply. To prevent either a breakdown of the program, or maladjustments in the movement of cattle to individual slaughteers or feeders or to various regions of the country, a method for directing the flow must be ready for immediate use. Accordingly, this directive directs the War Food Administrator to institute a system of allocation of live cattle to slaughtered and feeders which is adequate to maintain an equitable distribution of available supplies.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION DIRECTIVE

This directive is issued pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, entitled "An Act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to aid in preventing inflation and for other purposes," and by Executive Order No. 9328, April 8, 1943.

1. The purposes of this directive are to insure:

(a) That the livestock slaughter payments made with respect to cattle under Regulation No. 3 of Defense Supplies Corporation (Livestock Slaughter Payments) inure to the benefit of cattle producers;

(b) That such payments are made only to the extent necessary to maintain live cattle prices within a range consistent with the purposes of the stabilization and production programs;

(c) That such prices do not impose undue hardship upon any group of slaughteers whose output is needed to obtain the maximum necessary production; and

(d) That the available supplies of live cattle are equitably distributed among slaughteers and feeders.

2. It is hereby determined that the stabilization and production programs require the maintenance of live cattle prices within the following ranges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Price (per cwt., at Chicago)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choice</td>
<td>$15.00 to $18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>14.25 to 15.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>12.00 to 13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>10.00 to 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutter and Canner</td>
<td>7.45 to 8.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Price Administrator and the War Food Administrator are directed to determine and publish, and to certify to Defense Supplies Corporation, conversion factors for determining the dressed weight equivalents of live weights.

In the case of slaughteers who operate more than one plant, the amount of the payments and deductions to be made shall be determined separately for each plant.

4. The livestock slaughter payments hereafter made with respect to cattle under Regulation No. 3 of Defense Supplies Corporation (Livestock Slaughter Payments) to any slaughteer whose carcasses are graded by an official grader of the Food Distribution Administration are made either fell short of the total amount he would have paid at the lower of the applicable prices, or exceeded the total amount he would have paid at the higher of the applicable prices, set forth or provided for in paragraph 2, above.

The grade of live animals purchased by a slaughteer shall be determined on the basis of the carcass grade. The Price Administrator and the War Food Administrator are directed to determine and publish, and to certify to Defense Supplies Corporation, conversion factors for determining the dressed weight equivalents of live weights.

Cutter Pelmenal 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, Pelmenal — like Blacklegol and Charbonol—is aluminum hydroxide adsorbed. This special chemical fortification holds the vaccine in the animal's tissues, releasing it slowly.

For surer control use Pelmenal! 10¢ a dose; less, in quantities.
not graded by an official grader of the Food Distribution Administration shall remain unchanged.

5. Slaughterers who during the year 1942, or a representative portion thereof, sold and who currently sell 98% more of the total dressed carcass weight of cattle slaughtered by them in the form of carcasses, wholesale cuts, frozen boneless beef (army specifications) (carcass equivalent) or ground beef, shall be paid in addition to the payments authorized by Regulation No. 3 of Defense Supplies Corporation (Livestock Slaughter Payments), the amount of $0.80 per cwt. of cattle slaughtered during the month for which such payments are made.

6. Defense Supplies Corporation is directed to amend Regulation No. 3 (Livestock Slaughter Payments) in accordance with this directive.

7. The War Food Administrator is directed as soon as practicable to institute a system of allocation of live cattle to slaughterers and feeders which is adequate to maintain an equitable distribution of available supplies.

8. The Secretary of Commerce is directed to determine on the basis of facts certified by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration whether the effectuation of the expressed purposes of this directive require adjustments in, or addition to, the payments contemplated by this directive because of inequities resulting from differences in transportation costs.

9. This Directive shall become effective immediately, except that Paragraphs 3 and 4 shall become effective on Dec. 1, 1943, and payments under Paragraph 5 shall be made with respect to cattle slaughtered during the month for which such payments are made on and after Nov. 1, 1943.—FRED M. VINSON, Director.

Fewer Lambs to Be Fed

The number of sheep and lambs to be fed for the coming winter and spring market will probably be considerably smaller than the number fed a year earlier, the Department of Agriculture reports. The number fed in feed lots in the Corn Belt States may show little change from last year, but there will be a large reduction in the number fed on wheat pastures, mistly in Kansas. Feeding will be below last year in nearly all of the Western States.

Reports from the Western States and Texas indicate that lamb feeding this season will be materially reduced in all of these States. The causes given for these reductions are: (1) high prices of feed grains and hay; (2) materially lower level of slaughter lamb prices during September; (3) difficulties encountered in obtaining feed grains — especially corn—from other areas; (4) high asking prices for feeder lambs up to the middle of September, and (5) reduced acreage of sugar beets and the resulting short supply of sugar beet feeds.

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 devitalize 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 Blacklegol.

PELMENAL, you know, is chemically fortified like Blacklegol. 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, sera, antitoxins, intravenous solutions, blood plasma, etc., for the men of the armed forces naturally is calling for the greater part of our facilities.
WEEDS
By HORACE DUNBAR

For years I have wanted to write a book about weeds. They are so like people, for there are good weeds and bad, just as there are good folks and bad. Even when a boy on a midwestern farm I did not altogether share the hatred of weeds which had to be pulled or grubbed from garden or meadow. Perhaps it was the hard work involved that inspired the profanity, especially when operating in the angles of the old rail fences.

There seemed always to be a good reason for the existence of weeds. Life across the half-century since then has convinced me that I was right. Gray, in his enduring verse called 'Weeds,' whether in the air, earth or streams..."
WE SALUTE THE EXHIBITORS AT THE 18th ANNUAL GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SALE AND EXTEND THEM OUR BEST WISHES FOR A MOST SUCCESSFUL STOCK SHOW . . .

The Cudahy Packing Company

LOS ANGELES • NORTH SALT LAKE • SAN DIEGO

All Cudahy Plants are operated under U. S. Government Inspection

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR OR ANY OF THE GENTLEMEN LISTED BELOW ABOUT "CUDAHY'S FAMOUS BONE MEAL MINERAL" AVAILABLE IN BOTH “BLOCK” AND POWDERED FORM.

A post card will bring you an interesting free booklet entitled, "HOW TO OVERCOME MINERAL DEFICIENCIES."

Cudahy Livestock Buyers . . . LOS ANGELES

CATTLE
C. N. WHITLOCK
KEN RYKER
GLENN BROWN

HOGS
DEAN ABRAMS
J. R. BRUMMETT
C. F. HEIKES

PAUL G. MCBRIDE
J. S. COLLINS
D. L. DIEZ

SHEEP
MELVIN ELLIS
HAROLD PETERS
LARRY SANDBERG

ANIMAL FEED DEPT.
C. RUSS HASTER
CHESTER G. RIESING

NORTH SALT LAKE—GLEN WHITLOCK

NORTH SAN DIEGO—DAN CAMERON

all surprised to learn today that they still provide ample material for mattresses.

Those of us in our youth who poured out our precious sweat digging out the deep and stubborn roots of the burdock weed, look with wonder upon the fact that some farmers today are growing the sly burdock for medicines, a crop of weeds that is worth $150 to $200 per acre.

One report had it recently that the lowly milkweed was being used in a process for rendering tough meats tender. What a pest that milkweed was in the pastures of our boyhood days, and how it’s juice would leave our hands stickly as we wiped our sweaty brows. How like some people we have known, sticking around, nuisances, only at an emergency to be the heroes of the hour! And what emergency could be worse than tough beef?

Men have sometimes wondered why crops are so pestered by pests, whereas weeds seem immune to so many of these destroyers. There may be other explanations of this question, but the principal answer is very likely that pests thrive in proportion to favorable conditions. The greater the opportunity the better the pests can multiply and ply their trade of destruction. But these too are subject to a great law of nature— if they destroy their hosts they destroy themselves. As John Burroughs once pointed out, no potato plants, no potato bug. Nature’s checks and balances are always at work, always impartial to the weed and the pest. Considering everything, man has done a rather good job of it to stay in the picture as well as he has. Nature’s checks and balances are not always wholly satisfactory to man. Man is in a hurry, having only a brief period in which to operate. Nature has been, from always and will be forever. She is never in a hurry, she heals her own wounds and tolerates man just as she tolerates everything that can enter and hold its own in the cosmic picture. Should it be that man will eventually perish, some other variety of “weed” will fill the gap. This may be no loss to Nature at all, especially if man’s successor will be less wasteful and heedless of her cherished resources and balance. Even the depletion of her soils, her loss in forests, water courses, wild life and minerals in time will be repaired and America may regain much of her beauty and wealth that distinguished her in 1492.

There are many useful things weeds can do while they are causing man no end of trouble in keeping them under control. They grow in soils subject to erosion, helping to keep the world together within their tiny area. They gather in the plant foods, and conserve these within their structure, which might otherwise leach and be wholly lost to the soil. Their shade does its part in...
WE ARE SHOWING AND SELLING

IN INDIVIDUAL CLASSES...

...Real Princess 163d, by Real Prince Domino 19th. She will sell with heifer calf at side sired by Bocaldo Tone 15th and dropped September 5th.

...Lady Tone, by Masterpiece, a grandson of Real Prince Domino 19th. She was bred to Stanway Battle on September 12th.

...Bocaldo H. 22d, by Bocaldo Tone 15th and out of a Bocaldo Tone 19th dam. This youngster is an outstanding herd bull prospect.

IN THE PENS-OF-FIVE DIVISION...

...Two pens of yearling bulls and one pen of yearling heifers. These bulls and heifers are sired by Bocaldo Tone 48th, a son of Boca Tone 19th, and by Rex, a son of Real Prince Domino 19th.

HEINZ HEREFORD RANCHES

JOHN ... GEORGE ... JACK
FLOYD COONS, Herdsman
Henry, Nebraska

FRED REPPERT
Livestock Auctioneer
Write or wire me about your next sale.
President of Reppert School of Auctioneering
Box WJ, Decatur, Indiana

ALDARRA FARMS
(W. E. BOEING, Prop.)
Registered HEREFORDS
of WHR Bloodlines

Address inquiries to:
1411 FOURTH AVE. SEATTLE 1, WASH.

DOUBLE REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS FOR SALE
LAWRENCE A. KELLEY
Uno Rancho Bueno, Santa Ynez, Calif.

Curipamba Polled Herefords
J. W. MERCER
Route 1, Box 66
Gilroy, Calif.

Observations (Continued from Page 5)
decided the loss suffered by the children at this show and suggested that next time, they buy good breeding stock on which they could collect dividends year after year.

The suggestion met with the approval of the Quinn youngsters and Miss Aveline Quinn bought a registered Hereford heifer for $100 at the same show. Sale of five calves from this heifer, plus the ultimate sale of the heifer as a mature cow, paid the tuition of Miss Quinn through Stanford University.

And in the first 10 months of 1943, the Quinn children sold more than $60,000 worth of registered Herefords from their famous CBQ Ranch! And they have 259 breeding cows at home, one of America's great registered Hereford herds.

The youngsters of today are the big business people of tomorrow!
dicate their feelings in the secrecy of voting booths, a huge volume of food is being produced because producers want to win this war and they know food is just as important as any other war material.

Make no mistake, the war will be won—and voters are going to kick out the present bungling bureaucratic system when time comes around to vote, so that when the boys who are fighting come back home, they will come back to the America they knew before they went to war.

Price Ceilings on beef cattle apparently are to become effective about Dec. 1. On another page of this issue, the statement of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson is printed. The expressed idea is to maintain cattle prices at about the present levels—in some cases, prices may even be somewhat higher than at present. It is a complex scheme that burdens the meat packing industry with still further regulations. It means price ceilings and it doesn't. It means subsidy payments and it doesn't. But it does mean more bureaucratic control over the entire industry, more confusion and more government expense.

As we have pointed out many times before, the expressed intention of Congress in passing the Price Control Act was to protect consumers. If all efforts at price control were limited to consumer prices, the program would be simple, easily understood and workable. It would require less policing, less government expense.

GOOD HERDS DESERVE THIS PROTECTION

Straub Vaccines and Bacterins have meant dependable protection for many fine herds for almost a quarter century. No matter how large or small your herd, it deserves the dependable efficacy of these triple-tested, health-guarding biologicals.

Bacterins and Vaccines since 1919
Wixson & Crowe Herefords
550 REGISTERED

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

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

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

WIXSON & CROWE RANCH
18 Miles East of Redding, California
H. N. STONE—Manager T. L. WOLTERS—Herdsman

Compliments . . . Coast Packing Co.
in Reno, Winnemucca and Elko, playing a waiting game in the hope that prices would soften a bit. It was anybody's guess whether or not prices would hover around 1942 levels or ease off with the first big run. The raising of the slaughter quota helped for a short time but really has not enlarged outlet materially. Removal of retail ceilings and lightening of rations on beef supplies which are periodically short, and the loosening of retail rations when they are long is the only practical and sane solution, which was suggested of course by the Livestock and Meat Council of the nation as long ago as last spring but which has received little if any notice from the OPA boys in Washington who seem obsessed by the policy of subsidation which is just plain anathema to the farmer and stockman.

Dropped in on the Dresslers at both Bridgeport and Minden ranches. Bill and son Fred leaving following day for Elko show and sale. Fred, for the first time, entered a bunch of his best heifers off the Bridgeport ranch, and acquired the famous old Culbert Ranch at top prices. The Dresslers haven't done so badly this year. A month or so ago they already left the ranch by truck. He proceeded to win highest sale average with $435.38 per head. With the sale of a large bunch of beef cattle to feeder buyers off the Bridgeport ranch at top prices, the Dresslers haven't done so badly this year. A month or so ago they dropped over to Sacramento Valley and acquired the famous old Culbert Ranch in Amador County not only for a winter grass range but to be nearer the California coast market for the expanding outlet of their big registered herds.

Ike Strosnider's big Point Ranch in Bridgeport Valley was alive with beef buyers eager to get one of the best lots of grass cattle I ever saw. There were some 200 head of top quality yearling heifers in the lot which it seemed a shame to beef. They should have been a foundation breeding herd on many of the ranches lacking quality, but the Strosnider herd is large and the owners wise enough to cut and cull to the limit at a time when many overstocked ranches would do well to follow this example. There will always be a premium on quality but not on quantity.

Missed seeing Walter Muller at his Sweetwater, Nev., ranch. He commutes between his Los Angeles business and the ranch frequently and is difficult to locate. He is feeding out a large bunch of beef cattle for the late fall market and where he has not been in the business very long he already knows most of the answers. This cattle industry is no longer a hit-or-miss affair, but one demanding the same intelligent operation any commercial enterprise demands, what with intricate and mounting taxes, labor, depreciation, and the scores of details requiring strict and accurate accounting to determine operation profit or the cost of producing a cow and calf.

**Hereford Association Officers Remain Same**

The lack of the required quorum of 50 members at the annual meeting of the American Hereford Association held at Kansas City late in October made an election of officers impossible and the officers who served during the past year continue for another term.

The officers are: J. S. Bridwell, Wichita Falls, Texas, president; George H. Davis, Kansas City, vice president; E. P. Swinney, Kansas City, treasurer; R. J. Kinzer, Kansas City, secretary. The directors, in addition to Bridwell and Davis, include Robt. W. Lazeer, Cheyenne, Wyo; Alan Peeney, Pulaski, Tenn.; E. S. Pillsbury II, Buellton, Calif.; A. E. Stuart, Lafayette, Ind.; C. A. Smith, Chester, W. Va.; W. H. Hoover, Great Falls, Mont., and Roy J. Turner, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Secretary Kinzer reported 1229 new members of the association during the past year, bringing the membership up to 10,774. Registrations for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1943, were 276,433, an increase of 29,906 over the previous year. Transfers totaled 241,756, an increase of 31,231 for the year. Breeders recording more than 400 head during the past year were reported as follows:

- **Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, 1457.**
- **Painter Hereford Co., Roggen, Colo., 977.**
- **Greene Cattle Co., Patagonia, Ariz., 664.**
- **T. E. Mitchell & Son, Albert, N. M., 648.**
- **W. O. Culbertson & Sons, Dalhart, Texas, 588.**
- **William Spidel, Round Up, Mont., 563.**
- **Banning - Lewis Ranches, Colorado Springs, Colo., 553.**
- **Harriet McClelland, Lubbock, Texas, 548.**
- **M. T. Everhard, Pueblo, Colo., 404.**

**Fair Visitor:** "And what is that huge thing?" **Fireman:** "That's a locomotive boiler."

**Fair Visitor:** "Why do they have to boil locomotives?"

**Fireman:** "To make the engine tender."

---

**Rancho Matilija HEREFORDS**

`will be represented at the California Hereford Association Show and Sale, Dec. 19-20 at Madera with a consignment of . . .`

**6 Bulls • 3 Heifers**

Despite an unusually heavy demand for bulls at the ranch, we have held and fitted for the Madera sale two pens of three bulls each, all two-year-olds with good heads, good bodies, plenty of size and just the sort that range men like.

We're also selling a pen of three choice heifers, bred to our new herd bull, a son of Domino Prince.

These cattle were sired by our two senior herd sires: Pueblos Domino 177th (by WHR Tommy Domino 18th) and Pueblos Domino 298th (by Dandy Domino 107th).

At home, we are offering a number of bulls of service age, yearlings and twos.

---

**RANCHO MATILJIA**

M. R. GRAGG, Manager

OJAI, CALIF.

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November 15, 1943
Livestock Growers Tax Committee Is Formed

Under auspices of American National Live Stock Association and National Wool Growers Association, a committee of stockmen has been formed, principally to try to get the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington to approve formally the method of accounting which many livestock breeders have been using for years. In brief, under this method, livestock on hand at the beginning and end of each year are valued at the same figure per head. This is sometimes known as the "constant value" method and has been used for many years by thousands of breeders with the approval of local revenue agents.

Now it seems there is grave danger that orders will be issued from Washington prohibiting this method and requiring each outfit, in figuring income taxes, to value livestock on hand at cost or market prices.

Unfortunately, most growers find it utterly impossible to determine cost of breeding animals, especially where the practice is followed of saving young she stock to replace old breeding stock each year. The practical effect of such an order would be to require such growers to value all stock on hand at market prices.

It is easy to see that such a practice would mean that whenever market prices rise during any year a wholly unrealized inventory profit on breeding stock kept for production would have to be reported for income tax purposes, and conversely, if market prices fall during any year, an unrealized loss would be shown. In other words, profits would be magnified in good years and losses increased in poor years.

If the grower actually receives large profits, he should of course pay his fair share of taxes without complaint, but to subject him to taxes on wholly unrealized profits at the very high rates now in effect, especially the high surtax and excess profit rates, would be little short of ruinous. And it is to try to remedy this threat that the committee will direct its efforts at present. Later they may work upon other tax problems.

This committee is an independent organization. While formed under the auspices of the two national associations, those associations do not have funds to finance an enterprise of this description, so contributions from stock growers are desired. Mail your check to F. E. Mallin, Secretary, Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo., and be sure to specify that it is for the Tax Committee. Remember, this may mean saving you many dollars in taxes.

Kittitas Stockmen Meet

The cattle feeding outlook was the chief subject of discussion among cattle men in the Ellensburg country at their association meeting Oct. 12.

"I have more cattle in my feed lot than ever before. Someone will want them next spring," said Ed Schaake, extension feeder and manager of Schaake packing plant at Ellensburg.

Higher feed prices and weakened cattle markets have caused uncertainty in the minds of many Washington feed lot operators as to the possibility of feeding cattle profitably. Shipment of feeder cattle from eastern Washington markets to the corn belt, where more and cheaper feed is available, was reported.

Over 80 Kittitas stockmen enjoyed dinner together and exchanged ideas following the business meeting.

Douglas County Stockmen Meet

Douglas County stockmen favor permanent removal of slaughter quotas, ceilings, and other livestock marketing restrictions, according to their resolutions drawn at an association meeting in Mansfield, Wash., Oct. 13. Point rationing, skillfully managed, they believe will control marketing and prices with the minimum of confusion and administrative overhead.

Parasite control will go a long way toward efficient livestock production, according to Laurel Smith of Washington State College Extension Service, who addressed the group. Control of cattle grubs, lice and ticks was discussed fully.

Showing and Selling Three Pens of 5 Open Heifers at Great Western Livestock Show, Nov. 27-Dec. 3

The heifers we are bringing to Los Angeles are out of the same calf crop and half-sisters to our Grand Champion Pen of Bulls at the Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah, in 1942. They are top quality and will be presented in good condition. We think you'll like them!
Pollock Hereford Sale

George G. Pollock and his manager, Jack Garden, are making ready for the first annual sale of Pollock Herefords on December 18th from the ranch near Sacramento, Calif. Few announcements are capable of arousing so much interest, for this event promises to outclass any individual effort yet put forth in the way of Hereford sales in California. This claim is based on the fact that Mr. Pollock has not permitted price to stand in the way when buying foundation cattle and herd sires to carry on his breeding program. This offering is made up of the best they have been able to produce from the best it was possible to buy.

This first sale has been long anticipated as a part of the Pollock plan of operation. Breeding effort, using excellent individuals, has been going on there for several years. The very size of the herd permits of a high class offering, for the operations there are on a larger scale than is generally known. The acreage involved is around 3400, including the Nicholas Ranch, the Meadowview Ranch which is the headquarters place on Franklin Road, and the Johnson Ranch, the latest property to be acquired between the old and the new Sacramento roads, a few miles south of the headquarters. There Jack Garden carries the bulk of the breeding herd and there is where one gets a clear vision of the relative strength of the herd sires in use.

--

Rooster: "What on earth are you doing down there in the cellar?"
Hen: "Well, if it's any of your business, I'm laying in a supply of coal."

A Sketch of...

CARL GRIEF, Uniontown, Wash.
Director of the Washington Cattlemen's Association

CARL GREIF is perhaps the most widely known cattlemen in the State of Washington. For 29 years he has bred Shorthorns with the goal of quality rather than quantity. At the present he is serving as vice-president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Mr. Greif takes an active part in every livestock meeting in the Northwest and has a host of friends among Angus and Hereford men, as well as with the Shorthorn fraternity.

Back in 1914 Mr. Greif bought his first purchased Shorthorn cows. In those days, when prices were not what they are now, he paid from $900 to $1000 for these cows.

The Greif herd now has great uniformity, excellent dark color and a wealth of Shorthorn character. It is at present headed by the imported bull, Marellbar Crown Command. He was bred at Cluny Castle, Scotland and sired by Calrossie Command. This bull, bought as a nine months calf, at a long price, has already proved his worth as a sire. His first bull calf dropped in January, sold in May for over half the cost of his sire, going to head one of the well-known Washington purebred Shorthorn herds.

VANDERHOOF POLLED HEREFORDS

You are invited to visit the California Polled Hereford Ranch to see these and many others like them.

25 weaned bull calves and 10 selected yearling bulls for sale.

Also registered Arabian horses and Jersey cattle.

FRED E. VANDERHOOF, Woodlake, Calif.
Phone Visalia 43F14
We’re Taking Five Young Bulls to MADERA FOR THE California Hereford Association’s Third Annual Show & Sale DEC. 19-20

The five promising young bulls we’re selling at Madera are all sired by Pueblos Domino 448th and Pueblos Domino 469th, and are out of heifers from the J. M. Coreys Bro. herd at Cheyenne, Wyoming. They are well marked, deep bodied, heavy boned, good headed. Two are red herd bull prospects and the other three should make outstanding range bulls.

We will have a few good bull calves for sale at the ranch after January 1st.

MEINRAD GRAB
P. O. Box 475
King City, Calif.

At the 1944 Great Western we will offer a son of

WHR Princeps Mixer (Sire of the $20,000 Proud Mixer 20th)

Our young bull is out of a good daughter of WHR Worthy Domino 18th. He is now growing up in his father’s hoofprints, along with some excellent sons of WHR CONSTELLATION, WHR ELATION 3rd, WHR TRUE DOMINO 34th and WHR WARRIOR 60th . . . .

IDLESS RANCH
CAMARILLO • CALIFORNIA

MR. and MRS. HAROLD SHUMATE Owners

GLEN SONS Superintendent

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were at or near record proportions at major livestock markets during the past 30 days, reflecting heavy inventories of livestock on farms and ranches, the desire of many operators to reduce inventories, and shortage of range feed through most of the southwestern country. Unfortunately for the meat supply next winter and spring, demand for replacement cattle has been very narrow due to relatively high costs of feed, unsatisfactory relationship between prices of feeder cattle and finished stock, and uncertainty about future government moves.

Widespread rumors of an early peace, and even statements from such high-personages as Winston Churchill, give hope of victory in 1944. Livestock owners are anxious to reduce inventories of livestock before the day of final victory when it is felt that demand for meat animals may be sharply curtailed despite talk of “feeding the world” after the war has been won.

Despite continued high point values for meat, packers generally do not report any serious backing up of meat in coolers as they say government demand is sufficient to absorb all grades and classes of meat beyond restricted civilian requirements. Big trouble in the Pacific Coast area is shortage of skilled labor needed to slaughter livestock and process meat. Labor shortages are hampering processors and this factor is said to be principally responsible for inability of packers to handle heavy receipts.

Added confusion was injected into the livestock and meat picture by announcement of so-called “price ceilings” on live cattle by the government. Packers are wondering just how they will come out as they will not get government subsidy payments unless their average costs of various grades over a monthly period are within the ranges to be announced Dec. 1. Detailed announcement by Economic Stabilization Director Vinson is presented in an article appearing in this issue.

It is possible that the effect of the new order will be higher prices for certain grades of cattle, especially canners and cutters and the medium, or utility and commercial grades.

October slaughter in the United States was the largest on record on cattle, calves, sheep and lambs. Hog slaughter in October at 4,800,000 head was 15% greater than in September and one of the largest totals for any month on record.

The total of all dressed meats produced under Federal meat inspection in October—1,518,000,000 lbs.—represented an increase of 142 million lbs. or 12.5% over September.

During October and early November, there was an increased movement of cattle into feedlots in the Pacific Coast area. Los Angeles County feedlots, with capacity of more than 30,000 head, were reported completely filled early in No-
November, for the first time in several months. There was also increased movement into feedlots in Oregon, Washington and Idaho as finishers were able to buy steers at prices which appeared to offer reasonable profits. In Idaho, hay was being released at $15 to $16 a ton against earlier asking prices of $30—and this has encouraged both cattle and lamb feeding.

There is still a very narrow demand for replacement cattle in California, due to shortage of dry range feed and high protein concentrates. No great increase in California replacement cattle buying can be expected until the state gets general rain and assurance of green feed, even though the present sale prices on stock calves and yearlings is tempting.

Most of the Nevada yearling and two-year-old steers have been sold at $11 to $11.50, with some choice heavy calves up to $12 a cwt. Idaho cattlemen are culling out cows which are selling for slaughter at satisfactory prices, but there is a tendency to refuse present offers on yearlings and carry such cattle over as there is abundance of dry feed and hay in most sections of that state.

Livestock producers and feeders are closely watching the present labor disturbances and the apparent breakdown of wage controls in many large industries. There has been little complaint about price ceilings on meat, providing wages are also held in check. But there will be a tremendous political pressure to ease up on food price controls if wage increases become more general.

The Cattle Market

Near record cattle receipts have been reaching the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards with weekly receipts running 9000 to 10,000. Most of these cattle are going into immediate slaughter channels.

Shortage of the better grade steers, cows and heifers are holding prices about steady, but medium and common cows, canners and cutters and bulls have declined sharply from a month ago.

Three loads of good $9-$11 fed steers cleared early in November at $15.30 and some other better quality steers carrying higher finish brought $15.50, the practical top of the steer market. Medium to good steers are selling for slaughter at $14 to $14.85, with grass and "warmed up" steers mainly at $12 to $13.75 and very common steers on down to $10 a cwt.

Medium to good heifers are selling at $12 to $13.25, common and medium grades, mostly grassers at $10 to $11.75. A few good, well-covered cows scored $11.75 to $12.50, a few up to $12.75, with the bulk of cows of common and medium grade at $9.50 to $11.35. Cutter and common cows made $7.25 to $9.25, with cutters as low as $5.50 and under.

Good, weighty bulls are selling at $10.75 to $11.25, common and medium grades $8.50 to $10. These prices are sharply lower than a month ago. Packers are utilizing cheap canner and cutter cows for sausage and this has reduced demand for bulls.

Dairy type cows continue to move to market in volume, although promise of cash subsidy payments to dairymen has served to relieve the unloading of dairy cows in Southern California herds. Most of the dairy cows are selling at $8 to $9.25, a few heavy Holsteins making $10 a cwt.

Native vealers are in seasonally light supply and no choice vealers are arriving. A few medium to good vealers brought $12.50 to $14 a cwt.

Range calves for slaughter are selling mostly at $11 to $12, cull and common calves at $8 to $10 a cwt.

Demand for stocker and feeder cattle is showing some improvement as prices are attractive. Medium to good feeder steers are selling at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards at $10.50 to $12.40, with some half-fat, good quality steers going to packers for feedlot finishing as high as $13 a cwt. A few stock cows brought $7 to $8, and stock calves made $11 to $11.50, choice quotable to $12.

The Hog Market

Hog prices have declined sharply under pressure of extremely heavy receipts at all markets. Uncertainty regarding a "floor" on hog prices resulted in a very slow market the second week in November. On Nov. 9, the actual top of the Los Angeles market was $14.25, although some hogs were weighed after standing without feed or water 24 hours at $14.75, which may be determined as the packer "floor" on hog prices. A few 270 to 300-lb. weights brought $13.50 and some 340-lb. hogs made $12. Good and choice sows are bringing $11 to $11.50. The present top at around $14.25 compares with a top of $15.40 on Oct. 11.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been of small volume at the Los Angeles market. Good and choice wooled lambs are considered quotable at $14 to $14.50, with cull and common lambs on down to $10 and $12 a cwt.

Your Last Chance...

to buy a daughter of the late and great DOUBLE DOMINO

We are consigning a daughter of the outstanding champion DOUBLE DOMINO 2429796 to the Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles—to be sold at auction there on December 1. She is bred to Real Prince D 154th 2830738 and due to calve in December.

WE ARE SELLING NO MORE OF DOUBLE DOMINO'S HEIFERS!

Mehlhorn Hereford Ranch

Albert Mehlhorn, Owner

Halfway, Oregon
Gold Valley
Polled
Herefords

We're consigning three pens of heifers and two pens of bulls to the Great Western Livestock Show at Los Angeles. They're sired by Victor Domino 72d, Gill's Domino 2d and Bullion Woodrow. They'll be offered in good range condition, not pampered in any way.

Victor Domino 72d

Our Chief Herd Sires: Victor Domino 72d (head photo illustrated), bred by John M. Lewis & Son, Larned, Kansas, and Van's Perfection 12th, bred by Fred Vanderhoof, Woodlake, Calif.

Gold Valley Ranch
SOUTHCOTT & SOUTHCOTT
CIMA • San Bernardino County • California

Bloat in
Cattle and Sheep

Editor's Note: The following is a report on the prevention of bloat in cattle, as recommended recently by a subcommittee of the National Research Council. This is the first report from a national committee on animal health, headed by Dr. G. H. Hart, head of the division of animal husbandry at University of California.

BLOATING of cattle and sheep pastured on alfalfa or clover has seriously restricted the use of these valuable feeds.

General Information on Bloat

1. What Is Bloat?

Bloat is the distention of the first stomach, the rumen, with gas. Large amounts of gas are normally formed in the rumen by fermentation of the feed. These fermentative processes are essential for the proper digestion of feed, especially roughage. Under certain feed conditions, however, this gas is not expelled by belching and, consequently, accumulates.

2. Are all cattle and sheep subject to bloat?

Yes, most, if not all, will bloat but some are more susceptible than others. In one experimental trial, 14 of 17 cows bloated. The three which did not bloom had recently freshened and ate very little. A few "chronic bloomers" will bloom on any feed. These chronic bloomers are abnormal individuals. The suggestions presented here for the prevention of bloat are applicable only to normal animals.

3. What causes bloat?

There are many theories to explain bloat. It is generally agreed, however, that in some way belching fails to occur normally on certain feeds such as green immature legumes.

4. Is not more gas formed from legume pasture than from other feeds?

No, actual measurements show that the amount of gas formed in the rumen on hay and grain is just as great as the amount produced on green legumes. Some investigations have indicated that some of the toxic gases, always present in the rumen in small amounts, are increased on legume pasture. Studies have indicated that far more gas can be expelled by belching than is ever formed providing the rumen is functioning normally.

5. Then why do cattle, sheep and other ruminants bloat on legume pasture and seldom on grasses?

Experiments have shown that the rumen functions more normally on grasses; rumination and belching occur more regularly, for example. Attempts to explain this difference account for the many theories of bloat. Some believe that the formation of toxic gases interferes with normal activity of the rumen. Others believe that legumes form a more compact mass which prevents belching. Still others believe that gas can only be expelled when there is sufficient coarse material in the rumen to stimulate the reflex act of belching. Grasses

Gold Valley Ranch
COLD VALLEY
Herefords

Here we'll show you not only beautiful scenery but registered Polled Herefords which are good to look at. Our cow herd is of the modern beef type—hornless, but first of all, good. Two strong breeding bulls in succession have been used; Victor Domino 90th and Van's Pueblo 6th. We now offer 14 weaner bull calves by the latter. You'll like them. Turn in at the sign south of Laytonville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brunson • Laytonville, California

101 HEREFORD RANCH, named after the
101 Redwood Highway which passes the
door, is also the home of registered
Percheron Horses, as modern in form as the Polled Herefords.
have sharp, irritating surfaces which may facilitate belching.

6. Does frost, dew, or rain have any influence on the incidence of bloat?

Possibly, but the kind of feed and stage of growth are more important. Experimentally, bloat has been produced under a wide range of weather conditions.

7. Under what conditions does bloat most frequently occur?

Bloat most often occurs on thick immature stands of alfalfa or clover. In one series of experiments involving 42 cases of bloat, no cow bloated until she had been on pasture for 1½ hours. Of the 42 bloated cows 27 bloated during the first 3½ hours on pasture. Animals that have had all the hay they want for at least two days before being turned out to pasture are less likely to bloat. When the legume pasture contains many weeds or grasses bloating does not usually occur until these coarser materials are pretty well cleaned up. Cows and sheep apparently prefer to eat considerable amounts of weeds and grasses if available with legumes. For these reasons, the mere fact that bloat does not occur the first day gives no assurance that the pasture is safe.

Cattle and sheep bloat most readily on legume pasture, but they may bloat on rape, cabbage leaves or other succulent crops. Furthermore, bloat may occur in dry lot feeder cattle when the amount of concentrates exceeds the roughage. If this condition becomes chronic in a particular animal, two courses are open: market the animal or reduce the amount of concentrates.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

1. Mixtures of grasses with legumes cause much less bloat than legumes alone.

This method is effective only when the proper proportion of grasses and legumes is maintained by good cultural and pasture management practices. Selective grazing may interfere with the effectiveness of this process. Very often, there is a tendency for either the grasses or the legumes to predominate. Practical tests show that bloat rarely occurs if grasses make up at least 50 per cent of the mixture. Severe bloat may occur on blue grass and white clover pastures if the white clover predominates and the pasture is lush.

2. Unless supplemented, pure stands of alfalfa or clover should not be pastured until after they have reached the bloom stage.

Mature legumes stimulate belching by which the cow rid[s] herself of the gas it forms. Because legumes vary in the rapidity of growth and in coarseness, it is difficult to make specific suggestions. A fine leafy growth is the most dangerous. Unless one uses a system of rotational pasturing, utilizing small fields, it may not be economical to pasture mature alfalfa.

3. Supplemental feeding of hay in dry lot at night will reduce the incidence of bloat on legume pasture.

Experiments have been conducted on pastures proven to produce bloat. In one experiment, for example, 10 of 17 cows bloated when no hay was fed. The feeding of Sudan hay in dry lot at night com-
Lorena's Domino 20th

Pilot Butte Hereford Ranch

We have a few choice yearling bulls for sale. We have used as herd sires Lorena's Domino 20th, Beau Mischief 8th, Domino Real 106th and WHR Wor­thy Domino 69th.

Ralph Breese & Sons
Prineville, Oregon

Cheap Water!

Things are high enough — there is no point in paying a premium for water from your own well. Get a JENSEN Water Well Pumping Unit. Pay for itself? Certainly it will! Cheap, dependable water has been our business for 25 years.

14th and Pacific Streets
COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS, U. S. A.

Export Office, 50 Church St., New York City
Tilted Floor
A New Angle for Farrowing Houses

The sow is often lacking in maternal instincts. She may be deaf, too fat, too lazy, grumpy and awkward. She may have a bad disposition. Whatever the cause, many a little pig is crushed by its mother, and guard rails have been used extensively to prevent this very considerable loss.

Another method has been tried out successfully by hog raisers of the mid-slopes and R. W. Pifer of University of Kentucky reports on it. The scheme is to tilt the farrowing house so that the floor slopes downward from the door to the back, with the entrance from eight to 12 inches higher than the back. Those who have convenient hillsides of the proper pitch can utilize them.

In a sloping house of this sort, the little pigs, struggling to reach the maternal font, tumble and roll, and gradually accumulate along the low back of the floor. The lower end of the house is equipped with a pig hover, made by securely nailing a strong 2x12-inch plank about 12 inches above the floor. Without this protection, the sow, too, would roll down and crush more pigs than ever. A little nesting material will help keep the small pigs warm and comfortable. If the floor is too steep, it is advisable to nail cleats crosswise on the floor to keep the sow from slipping. Warning is sounded about the amount of bedding used, as it may clog up the space left for the pigs.

The practice, says Mr. Pifer, is to put the sow into the tilted house a few days before farrowing, so she may get used to the incline. She soon finds out that it is hard for her to get up if she lies with her back down grade, so she lies with her back upgrade, which makes it more convenient for her litter. Sows on tilted floors are reported to lie close to the back of the house, often bracing their feet against the lower back wall. The pigs brace their feet against the wall to keep from slipping while nursing.

Mr. Pifer says he first saw this practice in Indiana, and tried it out for himself, testing farrowing sows of various ages and breeds. One sow he tried out weighed 759 lbs. Out of a previous litter of 13, she overlay 10, and would have probably mashed the rest had they been left with her. In the tilted house she farrowed nine and raised them all to weaning age.

Livingston Polands Sold

J. B. Livingston, who built the Livingston herd of Polands to a high standard and greatly influenced pork production in California, decided to sell both the ranch and herd at San Miguel, Calif., and retire. Who would the buyer be? Would the herd be perpetuated?

Both these questions, fortunately, can now be answered in a highly satisfactory way. For the Livingston ranch and herd and the use of the Livingston prefix has passed to the ownership of Chas. D. and C. E. Moore of Los Gatos. Now, with the lifting of dimout restrictions, the big Neon Hog Sign will again be illuminated to indicate to 101 motorists and SP passengers the location of a great porcine breeding institution.

This transaction places the ownership in men of widely recognized business ability, rendering their country a particular service in duplicating the manufacture of essential items for the prosecution of the war. H. S. Harcourt has taken over as resident manager. Announcements of plans will appear in these columns from time to time, but in the main a definite effort will be made both to increase the size and improve the quality of the herd of registered Polands. Golden Gift, Robin Adair and Broadway Captain will carry on as sires.

One of the first acts on the part of the new owners was the purchase of a number of Holstein cows in a plan to sell the cream and feed the skim to the growing pigs, thus meeting a nutrition problem and following a practice that has proven effective in many sections of the cornbelt. Cows for this purpose were purchased in the recent Peterposten Dispersion at Modesto—18 grades and 10 purebreds.

Gayle Jones Polands

The blood of Goldenrod permeates the entire herd of Polands owned by Gayle D. Jones of Bakersfield, Calif. The Governor, a boar which A. Buckland selected for the Livingston Ranch from John Hendricks of Wisconsin, head of the herd, is by The Boss whose dam is a daughter of Goldenrod. Many of the sows are daughters of Golden Gift, a grandson of Goldenrod. Some are by Robin Adair and out of dams sired by Goldenrod. Others are by Broadway Captain, also a descendant of Goldenrod.

Gayle Jones, now in the Navy, has requested that attention be brought to the fact that the dominant influence in his herd is in fact Goldenrod. During his absence, the father, Dr. A. C. Jones, is operating the farm and directing the breeding program.

Glass, China, and Reputation are easily cracked and never well mended.
Approximately 70 people attended the second annual swine conference which was sponsored by the department of animal husbandry of the University of Idaho on Oct. 15, 1943. W. L. Stephens, district extension agent, acted as chairman of the group and an address of welcome was given by Dean E. J. Iddings of the College of Agriculture. Dean Iddings emphasized the importance of continuing with the production of livestock in the Northwest in order to continue to do our part in maintaining the supply of meat and keeping in mind that the production of livestock on the farm contributes in maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil.

Dr. G. C. Holm, station veterinarian, gave a very interesting discussion on swine sanitation and disease control emphasizing in particular the control and elimination of swine erysipelas and swine brucellosis. These diseases are becoming more prevalent in Idaho and can be controlled by testing the herd, eliminating reactors, and by the use of accepted swine sanitation methods. The swine producers were also warned against feeding cereals treated grains to swine. Since mercury poisoning is accumulative, the symptoms of blindness, constant walking and convulsions may not appear for several days.

Prior to the judging contest, which consisted of classes of Duroc boars, Poland boars, Duroc gilts and Poland gilts, Prof. C. W. Hickman, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, gave a brief discussion of the type of hogs that should be produced. He emphasized in particular that the medium meat type with good ham development and plenty of thickness and quality is the kind of hog that should appeal to both the producer and the packer, of course, not forgetting the fact that hogs should also be selected on their ability to raise good litters of pigs that have a heavy weight at weaning time (56 days). Considerable progress can be made on selecting efficient producing hogs by keeping for breeding stock those pigs which have heavy weights at 56 days and are born in large litters.

Walter Tolman, extension animal husbandman of Washington State College was the contest leader and considerable interest was displayed by all of the members of the conference in the discussion and placing of classes. The swine breeders committee was composed of Wade Wells, manager of the Grange Livestock Commission Company, Spokane, Wash.; Hexie Eggers, Poland China hog breeder, LaCrosse, Wash., and M. L. Buchanan, formerly assistant professor of animal husbandry at Idaho and now livestock agent for the Great Northern Railroad. Three men tied for first place in the contest and were compelled to draw for the prizes. The winner was Rudolph Schroeder, Keuterville, Idaho, 1st prize 100 lbs. of meat meal; L. C. Drake, Kamiah, Idaho, received second prize which was 100 lbs. of ground oyster shell; and honorable mention went to Leroy Cocking, Colfax.

A brief discussion was given by W. M. Beeson of the department of animal husbandry of the University of Idaho on coping with the protein and mineral shortage. Special emphasis was placed on using larger quantities of ground alfalfa hay and pasture for hogs so as to decrease the amount of animal protein necessary to balance the diet. It was further emphasized that due to the shortage of labor, it is more practicable at this time to use a free choice method of feeding hogs, using the two-hopper system, in one compartment placing some suitable farm-grown grain, and in the other compartment a protein mineral mixture.

W. A. Coon of Armour & Co. emphasized the fact that although the market for hogs at the present time is over sup-

< Idaho swine breeders "look 'em over" during the judging contest held at the University of Idaho recently in connection with the state's second annual swine conference held at the Moscow school.>
plied, it was due to the fact that the packing plants were running at only about 60% capacity and actually it was not an over production of hogs. The increase in shipping of war materials from the West Coast means that the Northwest region will be short of meat unless we continue to keep up our pork and beef production in this section of the country.

The conference adjourned after a very interesting forum on various problems, led by F. R. Gladhart, manager of the Union Stockyards, Spokane, Wash.

New Boars for Monache

In keeping with his plan of constantly infusing into the Monache Poland herd the best and most popular influences at work in the Cornbelt, Rolla Bishop of Porterville, Calif., attended Iowa and Nebraska sales in October and purchased two herd sire prospects, both out of the Clark Huber sale at Irvington, Neb.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the recently published story on the Pure Gold and Goldenrod tribes, that it was from this same Huber herd that Rolla Bishop got his present senior sire, Golden Glory. His purchase of Constellation out of the Huber sale was well directed on the basis of conformation and extreme masculinity, plus the fact that his dam is a granddaughter of Goldenrod, the sire of Golden Glory. His sire is Chief of Staff, top selling pig last season, he a grandson of Made-rite, sire of Ben that was used at Monache and now heads the Longacre herd.

The second pig, known as Onward, is also a son of Chief of Staff and out of a dam by Kayo, a boar that did much to thicken Poland form. Kayo is a grandson of Wonder Master, the sire of Made-rite, which means a reintroduction of Made-rite blood into the Monache herd, as well as more of the Goldenrod influence.

Of both these young boars it can be said that their center of gravity is somewhat nearer the ground than the average run of Poland sires in use today, which leads us back to Abraham Lincoln's philosophy on the subject of "How long should be the legs of a hog."

Good News from Longacre

D. Sidney Longacre, owner of the Alta Vista herd of Poland-Chinas at Lindsay, Calif., reports the sale of the boar advertised in the September monthly of this publication. This pig, known as Little Ben, has been sold to Alex. Cameron of Lindsay. In breeding, he is a son of Ben, present chief sire in the Longacre herd.

Mr. Longacre reports having had a fine fall farrowing season, which means many excellent pigs for sale later on.

"Do you make good money as a ventriloquist, Mr. Smith?"
"Oh, yes, I have a good job now in the city."
"Where are you working?"
"In a bird-store. I sell talking parrots."

Boy (to train porter): "Hi, there's a man in this car gone balmy—he says he's Napoleon."
Porter: "Never mind. The next stop is Waterloo.

November 15, 1943
The Livingston Hog Ranch Has Been Sold

New Owners: Chas. E. Moore and C. D. Moore of Los Gatos
H. S. Harcourt, Manager, San Miguel, California

This transaction brings under new ownership both the Livingston Hog Ranch and the entire herd of registered Poland-Chinas, founded and brought to a high state of perfection by J. B. Livingston.

The breeding program, built around such proven animals as Golden Gift, Robin Adair, Kitty Fashion and the group of Goldenrod sows brought from the Cornbelt, will be continued.

In time the herd will be enlarged through Eastern selections with a view to providing new blood for Western breeders and making this the outstanding purebred hog breeding establishment on the Coast.

It will interest Livingston Ranch customers to know that through cooperation with the University of California swine health will be safeguarded.

Our aim is to carry on where Mr. Livingston relinquishes his work as a breeder. We solicit the continued patronage of Livingston Ranch customers and suggest that all interested communicate with or call and see the resident manager:

* H. S. HARcourt
Livingston Hog Ranch
San Miguel, California

Robin Adair—One of the Top Herd Sires in Use
Ration Orders
Relaxed on Much
Farm Equipment

Reflecting a notable increase in the output of farm and ranch machinery and equipment, many implements which have been rationed since shortly after Pearl Harbor are being taken off the rationed list, effective October 15.

At the same time, other equipment will be distributed under a greatly relaxed rationing plan during the coming year, according to word from the War Food Administration.

Items which are not to be rationed after mid-October are largely of 15 types of tractor-drawn or mounted implements. This includes beet and bean drills or planters, moldboard plows, disc plows and tillers, middlebusters, disc harrows, soil pulverizers and packers, cultivators, rotary hoes, dusters, grain binders, stationary threshers and irrigation distribution equipment such as portable pipe and extensions. No purchase order must be obtained to secure these implements and they will be controlled only through general state distribution plans.

Twelve types of equipment which will be rationed, but on a more flexible basis, include field ensilage harvesters, portable elevators, grain and forage blowers, garden tractors, milking machines, farm milk coolers, feed grinders and crushers, well water systems, power pumps, windmills and irrigation pumps. Manufacturers of these items must have state distribution plans approved but will not be required to submit county distribution plans to the governmental agencies, due to a larger output of the equipment being considered more nearly sufficient to meet needs. Farmers must still go to their County Farm Rationing Committees, however, for clearance on the purchase of the items.

More complete distribution control is to be maintained over 19 types of equipment because of the importance of this machinery in increasing production of such crops as soybeans, dry edible peas and beans, peanuts, corn, wheat, potatoes and other essential crops. This machinery includes planters, listers with planting attachments, grain drills, manure spreaders, power sprayers, combines, corn binders, corn pickers, potato diggers and pickers, mowers, rakes, hay loaders, pick-up hay balers, ensilage cutters, tractors, and stationary hay and straw balers. State and county distribution plans will be obtained from manufacturers for 80% of the authorized production of this equipment, as soon as possible. To obtain this equipment, farmers must continue to apply to their County Farm Rationing Committees for purchase certificates.

The new order establishes a national reserve equal to 20% of the total authorized output of items listed in the three rationing classes. "The need for planning the 1944 distribution program as far as possible in advance of crop plantings and machinery manufacture,"

Ventura
Berkshires

Home of
Hacienda Masterpiece

Only AAA Boar in the West

A few of his sons and daughters out of carefully selected dams now offered for sale.

Idless Ranch
Camarillo, California

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shumate
Owners

Glen Sons
Superintendent

Crinklaw Polands
Home of the Pure Golds in California

Select Gilts Bred
To Great Young Boars

Now offering gilts by California Gold bred to Golden Flash and Yankee Boy, both sons of Golden Gift; and to Royal Glory, son of Royal Purple from a Golden Glory dam. Real foundation gilts.

Fall Weanling
Boars and Gilts

Make your selection from 300 head, sired by California Gold, Golden Flash and Yankee Boy. Most of them are from Pioneer 1st dams.

Wm. D. Crinklaw
King City, California

Page 131
ADOBE
Hampshires

Roger Perfection, Chief Sire

Now offering bred gilts or gilted to be bred on order to your choice of our quartette of Eastern sires—Roger Perfection, Hi Hope Supreme and the two young boars we purchased in the California Sale at Madera—sons of Low Score and Don's Flashy Roller.

Chas. Floh, Manager
Arch Bassett, Herdsman

Adobe Ranch
Madera • California

NOTICE

... to California Swine Breeders planning to consign to the All-Breed Hog Sale at Madera, Calif., on Saturday, Feb. 19.

This sale will offer Senior Gilts exclusively. These gilts must have been bred between Nov. 7 and Dec. 7.

California Swine Breeders Association

PLEASE make sure that we have your correct address for mailing your copies to the... JOURNAL

Duroc Boars and Gilts
Sired by General Doug, All-American spring boar of '42, and Ideal Parade for sale. Easy feeding kind.
O. K. Flaugh • Turlock, Calif.

declares the War Food Administration, "has made it desirable to insure the possibility of making later adjustments through the 20% reserve. This reserve will be used largely to meet new needs of areas where significant shifts in crop production are made and to provide additional equipment for areas where seasonal conditions indicate unusually heavy production."

Rationing is to continue on milk cans and pressure cookers, which will be covered by supplementary orders to be issued later. All purchase certificates now being issued by County Farm Rationing Committees will be valid only until Dec. 1.

— X —

4-H Stock Sold Well at Portland Exposition

The annual 4-H Club livestock auction held in connection with the limited Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, Ore., Oct. 27, resulted in the sale of 266 animals for a total of $21,035, according to L. J. Allen, assistant club leader of Oregon State College.

Fifty-two head of lambs sold averaged 89 lbs., and brought an average of $17.74 each or $19.75 per cwt.; 126 hogs averaged 196 lbs., and brought an average of $176.78 each or $19.48 per cwt.

Top prices in the different divisions were $108 paid to Arthur Spencer, Corvallis, for the grand champion lamb; $145.50 to Art Reis, Toppenish, Wash, for the grand champion hog, and $431.30 to Dick Hotchkiss, Burns, for the grand champion calf.

Much of the money, said Mr. Allen, went directly for war bonds.

New Boar for Pala Rey

T. E. Leavcy of Los Angeles, owner of the Pala Rey herd of Berkshires at Bonsall in San Diego County, Calif., made a trip to Indiana to attend the National Berkshire Show & Sale at Indianapolis. In that auction he purchased a gilt entered from Fairholme Farm, one which impressed him so much that he made a trip to see a boar pig out of the same litter.

This litter mate had been reserved for use at Fairholme, but Mr. Leavcey's persuasion brought him to California. This boar has been known as Pala Rey Fairholme Lad, sired by The Millionaire, first prize junior pig at the American Royal in 1941, he in turn a son of The Millionaire grand champion at the American Royal in 1941, and the Nebraska State Fair in 1941 and 1942, and sold for $1500.

The dam of this new purchase is Pomeroy Pansy, undefeated junior champion at 10 shows in 1941 and grand champion at the Wisconsin State Fair the same season. She in turn is a daughter of Pomeroy Falcon 2d, the highest priced boar of the breed sold in many years, bringing $2500.

— X —

Additions to Hacienda Berk Herd

A. H. Simons of Chino, Calif., brought three members of cornbelt Berkshire royalty back to his Hacienda Berkshire herd recently from the Munn-Kish sale in Iowa.

The individuals were the two top gilts and the top selling boar of the sale. The gilts are out of a daughter of the nationally recognized sow, Broadview L Duchess. The boar is sired by the great Bar None. Mr. Simons plans to have gilts bred to this boar available to buyers at the ranch in the near future.

CONGRESS KING, a five months registered Duroc-Jersey, became a star bond salesman at Memphis, Tenn., during the National Duroc Congress, July 30 and 31. On the basis that every bidder was required to purchase War Bonds in the amount of his bid, total sales reached $1,767,900, or $33,829.50 per pound. This son of Lo-Set was donated by his breeder, B. J. Kincaid of Fairfield, Ill. He went to the final bidder—the Missouri Duroc Breeders' Association. Their pledge of $250,000 came from the governor of Missouri. The pig will be used in further bond drives in Missouri and then will be turned over to some outstanding 4-H or PFA group in the state. The two-day event which included a type conference, market barrow demonstration, judging contest and a breed gilt sale, drew to Memphis more than 1,600 Duroc breeders from 51 states, sponsored by the United Duroc Record Association, Peoria, Ill. The breed gilt sale of 88 head from herds in 19 states averaged $399.94, with a top of $8,100 paid by Seco Farms, Arcadia, Mo., for an entry from J. O. Buchanan, Ely, Mo.
How to Save Food...

By E. W. HOWES
General Electric Co.

Quick-freezing is the ideal way to keep the best meat on your farm or ranch for future use. Modern methods of quick-freezing and storage of meats either in the home storage cabinet or a nearby locker plant, furnish a product which retains all the taste, quality and appearance of fresh meats.

For the cattleman who has had no previous experience with quick-freezing, the following simple rules and procedure should be observed most carefully to assure a final high-quality product:

Selection—All meats to be quick-frozen should be healthy, with ample fat covering. Veal dries out more readily than does fatter, more mature beef. It should be remembered that quick-freezing does not raise the quality of meats. You get out just what you put in.

Dressing—A clean dressing job is essential. Bloody or contaminated meat does not keep well.

Chilling—After slaughtering and dressing, meat must be chilled to 35 degrees F. immediately or it will spoil. Delay in chilling pork fat, for example, may result in rancidity of the frozen meat. The need for prompt and thorough chilling of all meats cannot be overemphasized.

Aging—Beef and lamb will be more tender if hung in the chill room (35 degrees F.) for a week or 10 days after slaughter. Enzymes in the meat soften up connective tissue during this period. The actual freezing also has a tenderizing effect. Pork, veal and poultry are not aged but cut, quick-frozen and stored after 48 hours chilling.

Cutting—Carcass should be divided to meet the requirements of those who eat it. Size of roasts, number and thickness of steaks and chops, amount of ground meat, etc., adapted to family wishes.

Wrapping—Moisture vapor proof paper designed especially for wrapping meats to be frozen should be used. It is tough and inexpensive. Paper is a poor item on which to save money since ordinary meat paper and wax papers just don’t have the characteristics needed. Each package should include the meat for one meal or the quantity to be cooked at one time—such as a roast. It’s wise to label each package as you wrap it since all cuts look the same in brown paper.

Freezing—After cutting and wrapping, meats should be put in the freezer immediately for quick-freezing. Foods should be frozen in a freezer where the temperature is at least as low as minus 10 degrees F., circulation is rapid, and the packages are spread out to assure rapid freezing. If foods freeze too slowly, a poor quality product, which will not keep for long periods, will result.

Storage—After freezing, foods should be stored at zero—not above—and the temperature should not be permitted to vary widely. Most frozen products will keep for long periods, will result.

November 15, 1943

Hampshire Hogs at TUDOR

We offer a few boars, six to eight months, one out of Yuba Lady, known as “Granny” (above), sired by Pick Up and two out of Spot’s Lou by Royal Flash. Also, younger boars out of such sows as Yuba Lady, Sutter’s Moonbeam 4th and New Lady Fashion, and sired by Real Glory. For delivery now or later. Also a big selection of bred gilts.

Tudor Orchards, Inc., Box 868, Sacramento (4), Calif.

No Wonder this Boar Was Not For Sale!

(Excellent Breeding and Fastest Developer Fairholme Ever Raised)

SIRE: The Bomber
MILLIONAIRE: Fremont Girl 10th

PALA REY FAIRHOLME LAD

DAM: Pomeroy Pansy

Pomeroy Falcon 2nd

POMEROY PANSY

Conner’s True Value

PALA REY RANCH, Bonsall, San Diego County CALIFORNIA

A New Star at Monache

CONSTANCE

Son of Chief of Staff, top selling pig in the Cornbelt last season.

To continue the line-breeding program which has proved so effective at Monache, CONSTELLATION has for dam a grand-daughter of Goldenrod, the sire of Golden Glory. And out of the same Huber sale came another Chief of Staff pig, known as ONWARD, he out of a Kayo dam to provide an infusion of new blood for old Monache Poland-China customers.

These two Chief of Staff boars are now being mated with daughters of Golden Glory by Goldenrod and Royal Purple by Fast Mail. Offering gilts bred or with breeding privilege; also, a few service age boars of highest quality.

Rolla Bishop, Porterville, California

November 15, 1943

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November 15, 1943
keep a year at zero except pork which should be eaten in six months.

Storage in household refrigerator—Quick-frozen foods may be held in the ice-making compartment of an electric refrigerator up to two weeks without damaging the quality of the food. Once thawed, however, frozen meats should be cooked immediately. Cooked frozen meats should be stored just like fresh frozen meats.

Cooking frozen meats—Frozen meats may be cooked satisfactorily with or without thawing, but don’t let thawed frozen meats stand over a few hours before cooking. When cooked, frozen foods are served at the table, not even the most experienced connoisseur can tell whether they are frozen or fresh.

If these simple suggestions are followed, you will be able to keep the best quality meats in the world right on your own farm or ranch for enjoyment by your own family.

Heavy Entries at Chicago
Fat Stock Competition

Heavy entries for the Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition, to open at the Chicago Stock Yards, are reported by B. H. Heide, manager of the International Live Stock Exposition and in charge of entries for the market show.

The competition will be held Nov. 29 to Dec. 2. It will take the place of the regular International Live Stock Exposition, cancelled last year as a war measure. The substitute show, consisting of fat stock only, will be held in the buildings and pens of the stock yards proper.

Sponsored by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, operators of the Chicago market, the show will comprise all of the fat classes, both individuals and carlots, that have in past years been an important part of the International Live Stock Exposition. The prize lists will remain the same as at recent Internationals.

Ceiling prices will not apply on the sale of steers, lambs, and hogs exhibited in the show’s Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest, open to both 4-H and Vocational Agricultural boys and girls. All animals shown in both open and junior divisions will be sold at auction before the close of the event.

Vann Nuptials

Lt. Seymour G. Vann was wed recently in Phoenix, Ariz., to Martha Crapser Hutchison of Hempstead, N. Y. It. Vann is known to Western Livestock Journal readers as a breeder of registered Poland-Chinas at Williams, Calif. During his service in the Army his brother Max is carrying on. Mrs. Vann, now residing at Williams, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carol Field Hutchison and a niece of John J. Crapser, Associate Justice of the Appellate Court in New York State. The family has farming interests at Waddington, N. Y.

Friendly Susie: “Had you heard that Jane is engaged to an X-ray specialist?”

Jealous Fannie: “Well she’s lucky. Nobody else could see anything in her.”

HACIENDA BERKSHIRES
Announce

We have just acquired the top selling boar and the two top gilt at the famed Mumm-Kish sale in Iowa. All are sired by Bar None and the gilt is daughters of Broadview I, Dutchess, recognized as the greatest of all Berkshire sows. They are typical Berkshire-headed pigs with lots of substance, deep, thick bodies, heavy hams. Gilt bred to this boar will soon be available.

A. H. Simons
Chino, Calif.
BOB BOWMAN, Kern County, Calif., FFA boy and recently elected national president of Future Farmers of America, showing one of the purebred Guernseys at the high school farm at Bakersfield.—Photo by Ralph Kreiser, of the Bakersfield Californian.
BIZERTE... BERLIN
—and TOKYO too!

Logistics and the farmer!

Little did the Dairy Farmer dream of being an important cog in the wheel of military logistics—the science of supplying the fighting fronts with all their requirements. Milk products are an essential part of military logistics. They are a basic part of the diet of the armed forces. Ice Cream, one of the milk products, has proved to be an important help in overcoming fatigue.

Because Ice Cream is now known to be an important, nutritious dairy food, you who produce the milk and cream from which it is made will have a larger market tomorrow, in the Ice Cream industry. In the past ten years the Ice Cream industry has almost trebled its purchases of milk products. After the war, Ice Cream will be even more important to you as a greater demand is now assured. The men and women in our armed forces and in our war plants are learning what Ice Cream really means to them.

The government has placed Ice Cream in Group 4 of the essential foods in good nutrition.

Bar Building - Washington 6, D. C.

The International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers

Dr. Robert Prior, manager of the Washington State Dairy Products Commission, talks over the dairy situation with Ben Smith, large scale dairy operator at Kent, Wash., a producer-distributor supplying milk to the vital Seattle-Tacoma area.

Dairymen Of Washington State Their Case

The situation was 'cockeyed'!

At least that was the way dairy leaders of the state of Washington looked at things last spring.

On one hand was the official livestock census of the Department of Agriculture, showing more cows on Washington farms than the year before. There was no prospect of a milk shortage to be found in this report.

On the other hand, these key dairymen could ask themselves and their neighbors a few questions and see handwriting on the barn walls which pointed to a real scarcity of milk when the coming fall rolls around and the winter feeding season starts.

"I'll milk 'em while I still have pasture this summer, but when they begin falling off in the fall I'm going to keep only what I have hay and feed for on the place and can handle without any extra help."—That was the general plan of hundreds of dairymen in the state who watched the mounting cost of feeds, the scarcity of dairy labor and the high wages that must be paid what help they could hire, and who read in public statements of the OPA little likelihood of any advance in the price paid for their butterfat.

There was a more immediate prospect of a dropping off in the state's milk production, too. Bucied up by public concern over a possible spud shortage this coming winter, potato prices had jumped to unheard of highs. Fieldmen for canneries and freezing plants were out with contracts for peas, beans, sweet corn, carrots and other field crops, offering the highest payment in history. Dairymen who had figured their costs closely and knew they were actually losing money with every pound of butterfat they produced, were signing these contracts, selling off a part of their herds and con-
verting pasture land into fields of these cash crops.

Council of War

It was these problems which faced a meeting of the state's farm leaders at Bothell, Wash., on Wednesday, May 19. Besides delegated leaders in the dairy industry, there were representatives present from the State Grain, Bureau, Extension Service and Experiment Station of the State College of Washington. All agreed the situation was acute, but it was also agreed that not just generalities but definite facts and figures on the cost of producing milk must be presented to the OPA and other government agencies before any relief could be expected.

With this objective in mind, a committee set to work. Their goal was to get actual figures on production costs from producing dairymen in nine principal dairying regions of the state, then to correlate these reports into a complete analysis of the milk production picture on a statewide basis. Questionnaires filled out by dairymen were to be analyzed by the economists of the Department of Market Service, Agricultural Extension Service and the Experiment Station of the state college.

The committee's work was given real impetus shortly after it was started through a report from the Washington State Dairy Products Commission. Into this commission, dairymen of Washington pay a self-imposed tax amounting to some quarter-cent per lb. of butterfat, to be used for the advertising of dairy products and for educational and research work aimed at extending the consumption of dairy products. Thus, Dr. Robert Prior, commission manager, has an exact index on the total amount of milk produced in the state, through tax collections which reach his office.

During the month of May, these tax collections showed, with the pastures green with lush spring growth and the flush milk production period just hitting its stride, total production from the entire state was 5.3% below the production of May, 1942. Already, those economic factors which control milk production and prompt the dairymen to increase or cut down their herd were beginning to slice into the state's milk output.

Population Increase

Add to this situation the impounding of thousands of persons into the state to work in the big Boeing Aircraft plants in Seattle, the many shipyards scattered along the coast and to mine and process the minerals in the mountainous sections of the state. By August, milk dealers in Walla Walla were being forced to ration milk to their customers, and contractors for the government on the Richlands-Blue Bluffs project were meeting questionable success as they tried to develop a milk supply which they hoped would reach 1500 gallons daily.

By August, too, the committee was ready to present its report on the cost of milk production. To OPA and other government officials were handed complete figures on the cost of getting milk from the cows in each of nine sections into which the state had been divided. That report showed clearly a situation which even many a dairymen had failed to fully appreciate—that on the average Washington dairy farmers were producing milk at a loss of approximately 12 cents per lb. of butterfat.

To make the report completely fair, average production of all the cows included in the study was 308 lbs. fat per cow per year, or 63 lbs. above the state average. There could be no charges of attempting to base production costs on the output of marginal cows.

Dairymen's Report

For the rest of the story, let the following portions of the report speak for themselves:

"Dairying in Washington is now and has been since the early pioneers brought their family cows across the plains, a growing enterprise, until at present it is the principal branch of agriculture. It is therefore of major importance in our economic life."

"Our people in this state therefore want the assurance of a supply of milk adequate for their needs. However, they are willing too, to get along with less milk, if necessary, in helping with the war effort."

"Therefore, this committee does not feel it is necessary to allow greater casualties in the dairy industry, for there is no question that a reasonable price paid by consumers and passed to the producers will go far toward stimulating increased production of this most necessary food product."

"The dairy farmers of this state are willing and anxious to produce good wholesome milk and milk products in quantities sufficient for our population and an additional amount to meet the requirements of our armed forces and allies, but they are not in a position to produce at a loss any more than manufacturers of food, ships, guns, airplanes and miners of materials needed to successfully carry on an all-out war are."

"The committee are of the firm belief that relief from the present situation as..."

2 of 4 size milk 41 cows in 45 Minutes... 

...with 3 HINMAN LOW-VACUUM UNITS

O "I am a girl 21 years old," writes Rose Arruda of Tiverton, R. I. "My sister is 18. The two of us milk 41 cows in 45 minutes with three Hinman units. We like the Hinman very much for there is very little stripping to do and it's very easy to keep clean."

No matter how big the herd, women and youngsters can take complete charge of the milking if they have Hinman Low-Vacuum Milkers to help them. From all over we are constantly receiving letters telling us that boys and girls are doing a fine job, releasing men for the heavier farm work.

The Hinman is so efficient because it enlists the cow's cooperation. Hinman has found the exact degree of vacuum at which cows milk best. They like its steady, soothing action. They relax, and let their milk down freely. With this faster milking, the udder is more thoroughly drained and both milk and butterfat production is increased.

The Hinman is easy to dump, easy to clean, and easy to keep clean.

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc., Oxnard, N. Y.

CHARLES KLINT & COMPANY, Dist.
2618 Tulare St., Fresno, Calif.

If your dealer is temporarily out of stock, remember that a Hinman is worth waiting for. We are doing our level best to keep him supplied.

November 15, 1943
it affects the consumer, distributor and dairy farmer can be had if reasonable adjustments are made in the price ceilings of milk, cream and products of milk, on a regional or sectional basis as the facts on production costs warrant, before it is too late.

"In submitting this report, the committee fully realizes the tremendous problem with which the government is confronted, and the O.P.A. in particular, in trying to control inflation. However, it is also necessary to place controls on debt inflation, as this might prove to be the most objectionable type with the possibility of especially when proper precautions are not taken to drain off excess earnings, through taxation. Therefore, it might be more desirable to control price ceilings at high levels than to attempt to maintain them at their present ones, which will cause the piling up of a debt on the dairy farmer to be paid off in the post-war period or will necessitate government subsidies, and a post-war debt upon the taxpayer. Thus it may be seen that this committee’s recommendations are firmly fixed to the war effort, and pattern of wartime organization.

"Thus in approaching the Office of Price Administration with an appeal for price relief for the fluid milk and cream industry, the committee assumes the position that production of milk, being a basic food product in the American diet, commands the protection and assistance of the federal government, and is intrinsically allied to the war effort as an essential item. The committee feels that this statement of purposes is not inconsistent with the actions and attitudes of the federal government in its management of other vital phases of the war effort.

"Had the federal government been committed irrevocably to the policy of ‘holding the line’ against inflation in hundreds of phases of the war effort, this nation would have lost the battle of production.

"It is the opinion of this committee that without acknowledgment and remedy of the conditions set forth in this report, the government shall have unnecessarily and disastrously handicapped the battle of food in Washington.

Recommendations of the Committee

"On behalf of the consumers, dairy farmers, distributors, armed forces and especially the children of Washington, this committee believes that immediate consideration be given by the Office of Price Administration to the following recommendations for adjustment of the milk situation in Washington:

1. The committee recommends an increase in the price paid by milk dealers to dairy farmers for all milk normally used for fluid milk and cream purposes.

2. The committee recommends that the increases in the price to producers be by sections throughout the state, f.o.b. producer’s farm or f.o.b. distributor’s plant, plus transportation charge from farm to plant.

3. The committee further recommends that when producer prices are fixed as above, then the wholesale and retail prices charged by distributors should be adjusted to be consistent with the cost of milk to them plus the cost of services rendered by distributors to the wholesale and retail trade.

4. The committee recommends that historical data give way to actual facts as they exist at the present and enter into production costs.

"For example, historical data shows a differential between Washington and California over a period of years, from 10 to 20% higher in the latter state and milk prices are in excess of 10% higher to the consumer and 15% higher to the producer at this time than they are in the State of Washington.

"This is not justified by wages paid to agricultural labor, as Washington on April 1, 1943, paid the highest rate for farm labor of any state in the Union, according to the Bureau of Labor, Company of America reports,’ that on above date the daily wage paid by Washington farmers, without board and lodging, was $8.30 per day,’ same date, 1942, $3.90 per day in California, the wage was’ $5.90 per day and’ $3.90 per day.

"Our average for labor costs in the three coast states is approximately double that of the nation. Hay, grain and mixed feed costs are also higher in Washington, so we should have price adjustments comparable to costs.

"Alfalfa Hay, No. 1 leafy, per ton .............. $26.00 1942

Alfalfa Hay, No. 2 leafy, per ton .............. $37.00

Ground Oats, per ton .................. $25.00 1943

Ground Oats, per ton .................. $36.00

Ground Oats, per ton .................. $35.00

Mill Run, per ton .................. $40.00

Mill Run, per ton .................. $41.00

Soy Meal, per ton .................. $55.00

Soy Meal, per ton .................. $65.00

Dairy Feed 18% Protein, per ton $50.00

Dairy Feed 15% Protein, per ton none

Dairy Feed 10% Protein, per ton none

Quotations are nominal only, none of these products are available, at least Not in quantity.

"Retail milk prices in California are lower than in the state of Washington. Eighteen per cent protein dairy feed was standard mixture in 1942. The lower percentage only available in 1943.

"Hay prices in California are 10.45% lower than in the state of Washington. Retail milk prices in California are 17.85% higher than in Washington. Price paid to producers by distributors is on an average 16.5% higher in California than in Washington.

"A review of feed price ceilings, labor costs, supply costs and transportation difficulties, clearly indicates that the consumer is either going to have to pay a higher price for milk or quotations will be only nominal. It will be low prices and no supply.

"So this committee recommends that a candid facing of the harsh facts by the Office of Price Administration is not only indicated but necessary at once, otherwise the responsibility for want and suffering as a result of famine in the field of milk supply, will rest upon their shoulders. The question isn’t one of holding the line, but one of supply versus hunger and suffering.

"In conclusion we want it understood that this committee does not either by word or implication infer that price controls, if not necessary, is that it is their belief that our war economy should be balanced to the point that costs may be secured for the extra effort and expense of production during these strenuous times. It is our belief that the dairy farmer has suffered greater monetary losses, and thereby has gone farther than any other group of American citizens in supporting the war effort."
School-Days Again at
The Guernsey Ringside

A dozen trophy shelves and sideboards in California have been decorated in recent years with silver Guernsey jugs that have been won by contestants at the Los Angeles County Fair's annual Guernsey Judging Contests. Now that the big show at Pomona is out for the duration, the Western Great Western Livestock Show directors have agreed to step into the breach and provide a place for the event.

For the last several years the California Guernsey Cattle Club has presented a Guernsey Judging Contest under the direction of G. E. Gordon of the University of California, using the cattle on exhibition at the Pomona show. From 50 to 100 ringsiders have taken part in the contests, placing the classes of cows according to their scores in five subdivisions: General Appearance, Dairy Character, Body Capacity, Mammary System and Feet and Legs.

Prof. Gordon has again agreed to supervise the contest in this revival of the event at Los Angeles. Hundreds of dairymen have taken part in previous contests, and have been asking for another chance to practice and to compete, and this is their opportunity. Guernseys will be judged on Monday, Nov. 29, and the Guernsey Judging School and Contest will be held on the same day. Prospective contestants may wish to remember the date.

In the process of blending Langwater and Santa Cruz Holliston blood to the Guernsey people, active as usual, will revive this old Pomona custom at the Great Western at Los Angeles. Be there on Monday, November 29th, and place the cows as you think it should be done!

There are ringsiders available. Write this office for their names and addresses.

Convalescent sailors and marines at Santa Cruz are lucky—at least they can get Golden Guernsey milk.

Come to school again at Los Angeles! Following their custom of providing a Judging School and Contest for ringsiders, the Guernsey people, active as usual, will revive this old Pomona custom at the Great Western at Los Angeles. Be there on Monday, November 29th, and place the cows as you think it should be done!

Want to buy a War Bond Guernsey Bull? Twenty-six California Guernsey breeders have agreed to accept Series E War Bonds at their maturity value, in payment for a registered Guernsey bull with good breeding and production. Write this office for "List of War Bond Guernsey Bulls."

Seventy per cent of all the Guernsey breeders in California subscribe to their Guernsey Breeders' Journal. That's high coverage for any trade publication. They keep up with—and ahead of—the world. They breed the kind of cattle you would like.

Chapter One of a Guernsey Story

By Rancho Santa Ynez

In establishing our registered Guernsey herd, we have taken advantage of the work that successful breeders have done, by buying for our foundation all or part of herds with a well known history.

The first half of the herd consists of 100 head from R. F. Weber of Rancho Nicasio, Marshall, California. This line-bred Foremost group includes:

- 16 Daughters of Superb's Foremost, by Foremost's Superb.
- 21 Daughters of Valor's Roamer, great California show bull and sire of type and production, including Rancho Nicasio Roamer's Bee, with 14,857.9 milk, 817.0 fat, in class B (senior four-year-old).
- 22 Daughters of Foremost's Best, by Foremost's Superb.
- 16 Daughters of Superb's Foremost, by Foremost's Superb.

Some of these cows will be dropping bull calves. We plan to buy a War Bond Guernsey Bull. Weekly, thirty workers and their families will get their milk.

Come to school again at Los Angeles! Following their custom of providing a Judging School and Contest for ringsiders, the Guernsey people, active as usual, will revive this old Pomona custom at the Great Western at Los Angeles. Be there on Monday, November 29th, and place the cows as you think it should be done!

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Rancho Santa Ynez Gets Top Indiana Guernseys

George A. McKenna of Rancho Santa Ynez, Santa Ynez, Calif., is letting no grass grow under his feet in his newly established Guernsey breeding project. His herd of 200 head is about equally divided between the line-bred Foremost strain formerly owned by R. F. Weber, and the Coronation-Chicana group of 80 head bought from Virgil W. Jorgensen. Fortunately a herd of this size permits continuation of the family groups as originally purchased, in order to continue a well proven line-breeding program.

A purchase made at the Indiana Guernsey Breeders' Association Sale on October 14th represents the first long step forward in the selection of a herd sire and a foundation heifer that will fit into the Jorgensen cattle like a foot into an old shoe. Followers of Guernsey news have read in the Western Livestock Journal that the Jorgensen purchase included the proven sire Coronation Fearless and 23 of his daughters. Fearless is exactly the combination that has made the Coronation strain so popular in the East—a son of Green Meadow Coronation Prince out of a daughter of Green Meadow Coronation King.

Now to supplement this group Rancho Santa Ynez has bought the young bull Normandy Prince Wistar at $700, and the junior yearling heifer Pine Manor King's Glorianna at $300. They have arrived safely in California and the heifer will be in the small group which Rancho Santa Ynez will show at Los Angeles.

The young bull comes from Normandy Farm at New Augusta, Ind. His five generation pedigree presents a breeder's dream of constructive line-breeding, and it is made to order for the Fearless daughters. Four times to Green Meadow Coronation King and three times to Green Meadow Coronation Prince does this bull trace, and his seven nearest dams average 693 lbs. of fat. His own sire is Coronation Prince Steadfast, with 19 A.R. daughters. He is the highest transmitting sire of all breeds in Indiana. He is a son of Prince out of a daughter of King, just like Fearless. The dam of Prince Wistar is Coronation Wistaria, a proven breeding son who made 618.6 lbs. of fat as a senior two-year-old (class FF); and she is the dam of two tested daughters that made 656.2 lbs. of fat as a junior two-year-old (class G), and 660.4 lbs. of fat as a junior three-year-old (class E).

Accompanying Prince Wistar, and bred to him on sale day, was the junior yearling heifer Pine Manor King's Glorianna. On her sire's side she is a line-bred Coronation. Her dam is Rex's Viola, one of the great proven dams of the middle west. She made records of 619, 732 and 733 lbs. of fat, and has four tested daughters with 503, 587, 610 and 638 lbs. of fat. Her lifetime production record was 89,936 lbs. of milk and 4248 lbs. of fat. Viola's sire, Bournedale Rex, sired the first prize A.R. get of sire at Waterloo and the National in 1935, and has 74 A.R. daughters.

These two animals have been chosen to add polish to the Guernsey gold of the Coronation-Chicana line in California. It is particularly gratifying to learn that the last contesting bidder on the young bull was Arthur Galusha of Massachusetts, who bred every animal in his herd and has 74 A.R. daughters.

Elm Lane’s Junior Sire

Elm Lane Farm, home of superlative Guernseys at Fresno, Calif., reports the sale of the young bull. Elm Lane’s Fashion’s Predicament, a calf at the October issue of the magazine of this publication. This young son of McDonald Farms Fashion, the senior sire at Elm Lane, has for dam a daughter of Troutmere Melvin, offered in the October issue of the magazine. The purchasers are Lou H. and Mrs. Flora J. Wilson on Minnewawa Avenue near Fresno. He will be used in a herd made up in part of purebreds.

In this issue Elm Lane Farm presents the phenomenal calf, "Fashion’s Predicament," which has been reserved for use in the herd. He is the result of Elm Lane mating—McDonald Farms Fashion with a daughter of McDonald Farms Development to continue the intensification of McDonald Farm blood which went into the foundation at Elm Lane. This calf is not only a marvelous individual, but he comes from parentage of the most modern type and commendable production. He is considered as a perfectly logical selection for junior sire.

It's a Boy at the Stockdales

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Stockdale of Pinedale Farm, Fresno, Calif., recently sent out word to their friends that Fresno Royal Hercules and Happholme Valiant’s Gladys are the proud parents of a Guernsey bull made records for George W. Emde of 12,364.4 lbs. of milk and 592 lbs. of fat in class F and 14,257.4 lbs. of milk and 709.5 lbs. of fat in class BB. She is a daughter of Holly Farm Valiant who is by Langwater Gascon and Yeoman's Mixter Rita. Gladys is a daughter of Escalon Gladys with four Advanced Register records including two over 800 lbs. of fat. Furthermore, Happholme Valiant’s Gladys has carried out the performance of her previous Advanced Register records by making excellent Dairy Herd Improvement Association records in the Stockdale herd consisting of 616 lbs. of fat in 332 days and 561 lbs. of fat in 292 days, both on twice daily milking.

This new bull calf has been named Palmway’s Royal V. Lad. His sire Fresno Royal Hercules has 34 daughters in the Palmway herd that have made 61 Dairy Improvement Association records that average 481 lbs. of fat in 232 days on twice daily milking. The Stockdales are getting ready to start Advance Register testing in order to put future equally good production records into the Performance Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Meantime Palmway’s Royal V. Lad is one bull calf that is not for sale at any price.

PINE MANOR KING’S GLORIANA

This pair purchased in the Indiana Guernsey Sale in October by George A. McKenna, Rancho Santa Ynez, Santa Ynez, Calif., at a total cost of $700. See story below for details.

NORMANDY PRINCE WISTAR

This pair purchased in the Indiana Guernsey Sale in October by George A. McKenna, Rancho Santa Ynez, Santa Ynez, Calif., at a total cost of $700. See story below for details.
S PANNING an era which marks the widest extremes in modern history, National Dairy Council next month celebrates its 25th anniversary of service to the Dairy Industry. Those 25 years have seen the greatest inflation and the worst depression in the history of the nation. They have seen the wildest speculation, followed by the most dramatic financial catastrophe. They have seen days of plenty and then hunger rampant. They have been characterized by peak production followed by widespread unemployment, and then a volume of production undreamed of until now.

Probably the greatest changes in the history of the dairy industry have occurred during this quarter century period. Certainly they are greater than any period of similar duration. The dairy industry, born from an infant to the greatest of all the giant industries of America. Its products have come to be recognized as the most important of all foods in building a strong, vital and vigorous nation.

The men who organized National Dairy Council were hard headed business folk with a touch of idealism, particularly M. D. Munn, a lawyer, who was a dairy farmer by avocation, and owned an outstanding Jersey herd. The newer knowledge of human nutrition, based on the studies of Dr. Elmer V. McCollum of the University of Wisconsin, and others, was just coming into public notice. Each new development in the science of food seemed to stress the value of milk; so, at Mr. Munn's suggestion, instead of using advertising only as a means of promotion, the decision was made to foster a health education program which would command the respect and support of scientific and educational groups. All materials and statements put out by the Dairy Council were to be such as would meet the approval and command the respect of scientific workers and educational leaders. Furthermore, the decision was made that the Dairy Council program would be a nutrition education program. Instead of devoting entire attention to dairy products, a complete diet would be emphasized.

The years have shown the value of this policy. Today hundreds of thousands of teachers and millions of school children use Dairy Council materials regularly in studying what foods to eat for maximum health. Nurses, nutritionists, peak producers, consumer leaders, and government workers seek the assistance of Dairy Council in carrying forward their health education programs.

A powerful factor in Dairy Council growth has been the development of nutrition education programs in local areas. The plan was early developed on a state-wide basis in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan. California Dairy Council was incorporated in February, 1919. Other state units also were formed, but while Washington, Oregon, California, and Connecticut have continued as state units, it was found advantageous in many cases to organize around the highly concentrated population centers. Today over 40 cities benefit from the concentrated nutrition.
For Sale...

St. James Philosopher's Benny 292318

Born—April 9, 1940

From our small herd, we have two sets of calves and all cows are now in calf to him.

OUR CONFIDENCE IN HIS BREEDING, TYPE PRODUCTION AND LONGEVITY PROMPTS US TO USE HIS SON AND OUR FUTURE HERD SIRE, PHILOSOPHER'S BEAU GESTE 328360, ON HIS HALF SISTERS (HIS PICTURE AND THAT OF HIS DAM APPEAR ON OPPOSITE PAGE.)

Pedigree of St. James Philosopher's Benny

LANGWATER MOONLIGHT, A. R.
15 A. R. Sons, 25 A. R. Daughters
42 records average:
12060.8-663.5—
33 in immature classes
Longwater Golden Bloom
14026.8-818.7—A
Longwater Moonflower
16715.6-984.4—A

LANGWATER RECOLLECTION 2D
14381.7-707.1—C
2 A. R. Sons

SHUTTLEWICK CHAMPION, A. R.
Sold 1928 for $15,500.
16 A. R. Sons, 37 A. R. Daughters
95 records average:
11402.0-537.9—
55 in immature classes
St. James Champion's Princess
16155.5-883.9—A
St. James Champion's Vesta
18434.1-743.7—D

CHERUB'S MATTIE OF ST. JAMES FARM
11254.9-499.3—F
1 A. R. Daughter
St. James Champion's Verbenia
12766.3-602.6—A

CIRCLE L. RANCH
DYER, NEVADA

E. L.CORD, OWNER
Philosopher’s Beau
Geste 328360
Born April 24, 1942
Sire—St. James Philosopher’s Benny, whose pedigree appears on opposite page.

Corium Slogan’s
Rainbow 469518
12850.8—605.1—DD—T. M.—1095
Sold 1939 for $1,000.00
2nd Ill. Cow 4 yrs. and over Illinois State Fair 1939.

LANGWATER VALIANT, A. R.
30 A. R. Sons, 29 A. R. Daughters
45 records average:
12368.5—599.4—
33 in immature classes
Langwater Lively
18079.1—895.3—AA
IMP. SLOGAN’S LADY ASTOR OF LANGWATER
13018.1—636.3—A
4 A. R. Sons, 3 A. R. Daughters

PRUD' LANE OF ECHO GLADE, A. R.
Sold 1928 for $1,550.
Sr. & Gr. Champion, Ill. State Fair, 1929
Gr. Champion, Ky. State Fair, 1930
6 A. R. Daughters
7 records average: 9695.1—516.0—
7 in immature classes
CORIUM ULTIMAS’ IVY
1 A. R. Daughter

CIRCLE L. RANCH
DYER, NEVADA

E. L. CORD, OWNER
Breeders of: Pure Bred Guernsey Cattle — Registered Polled Herefords — Registered Holstein Cattle

FOUNDATION STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

November 15, 1943
education program of National Dairy Council. M. D. Munn, who was its founder, now is president emeritus of National Dairy Council. The president is Milton Hult, a practical operator, and former president of International Association of Milk Dealers. Under Mr. Hult's capable and aggressive leadership, Dairy Council has made steady, consistent gains. National Dairy Council is now well departmentalized, and is in the best position in its history to carry forward the goal and objectives for which it was founded. With well-staffed nutrition, home economic, production, program operation, and public relations departments, the organization is prepared to do a better job than ever, and starts its second 25 years of service to the dairy industry confident of bigger and better gains to the industry and to the health of America in the future. Due to the existence of Dairy Council, while the total intake of foods per capita has greatly decreased during the past two and a half decades, there has been a 30% increase per capita in the use of dairy products.

New Owners of Venida Holsteins

With the sale of the B. A. McNees herd of registered Holsteins to Tom S. Maben of Visalia, Calif., it means the development of another sizable breeding unit in Tulare County, already famous for its dairy production and the prominence of its purebred Black & White cattle. Mr. Maben has formed a partnership to be known as Maben & Pearce, to be managed by Leeloyd Pearce, who came up through vocational agriculture while contributing his energies to the building of his father's dairy herd.

The bull that heads this unit is a son of Sunshine Bessie Johanna, he by the proven King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 86th in the Clark herd at Hanford, Calif., and out of Laddy Kornedyke Sunshine Johanna with seven records averaging 540 lbs. fat, all on two milkings. His own dam is El Capitan Pontiac Ormsby Echo, 636.3 lbs. fat, a five-year average of 588.5 lbs., and a prospect of reaching or exceeding 700 lbs. this lactation. The name of this herd sire is "Echo King."

More information will appear in these columns from time to time regarding this herd, which will carry the Venida prefix. The location is one mile north of the Tarusa school, which is north and east of Visalia.

Bay Meadow Guernseys Sold

The Bay Meadow herd of registered Guernseys which John Schmid built to a very high state of uniform good type and production has been sold to two men who formerly owned the Mountain View Dairy of grades. They are Lacher & Betschart who have taken over the herd and all equipment and a long lease on the farm property. Bay Meadow is located on Lawrence Road out of Santa Clara, Calif. In this group of cows are individuals which would grace any herd in the country.

Buys Happyholme Bull

Wm. H. Heehtman of Walnut Grove, Calif., has purchased a young herd sire from the Happyholme Guernsey herd at Lodt. The sire is Escalon Filida's Royal; the dam Happyholme Ambler's Jewell, 598.7 lbs. fat from 11,270.7 lbs. milk.

ELM LANE
FASHION'S PREDICTION

To continue our line-breeding program intensifying the McDonald Farm blood that went into our foundation, we are reserving for our own use the above calf, a son of McDonald Farms Fashion, our senior sire by My Haven King, and out of Western Glow Favorite, a daughter of McDonald Farms Developer finishing her first-calf record with about 400 lbs. fat in Class GGG.

ELM LANE FARM
East Olive Avenue
Fresno, California

Matapa Guernseys

Home of the herd that reached an average of 548.3 lbs. fat, twice-a-day milking. Headed by Troutmere Zeke and the 912-lb. El Toro. Matapa is being established in a new location.

John Equi
Patauma Hill Rd., Penngrove, Calif.

NO-SCOUR POWDER

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

Stockton Veterinary Supply Co.
SUPPLIES FOR ALL LIVESTOCK NEEDS
Phone 4-4921
336 E. Lafayette St.
STOCKTON, CALIF.
Neighbors...with JAMESWAY

N}EAR Hillsboro, Oregon, in the vital Portland milkshed, are two neighboring dairy farms, both boasting recently constructed barns, and with both barns efficiently outfitted with JAMESWAY equipment.

The two structures are of different types. At the Burkhalter Dairy, the new barn is a long, low milking barn—210 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a specially constructed suspension ceiling avoiding the use of posts, afforded a wealth of light from 44 JAMESWAY windows, with supplemental fluorescent lighting for use in winter months, and with 108 JAMESWAY stanchions and drinking cups ranging along either side. At the Newton G. Johnston farm, nearby, the barn is an all-purpose structure, hip-roofed to provide ample hay storage space, also with plenty of light from JAMESWAY windows on the ground floor and with 36 stanchion and drinking cup installations for the Johnston Jersey herd.

Here you find two neighboring dairymen, both enthusiastic over the practicability and efficiency of JAMESWAY equipment. George and Ed Burkhalter say the cows lined up in their new barn present a regular "stock show" appearance and have drawn a lot of "Oh's and Ah's" from visitors. Mr. Johnston used JAMESWAY poultry equipment and other barn equipment for many years and there was no question in his mind as to the type of equipment he wanted in his new barn.
The Permanent Dairy Cow
By BUSH

In spite of din and shouting wild,
In spite of barns with filth defiled,
In spite of drafty shelter shed,
With threats of slaughter o'er her head,
Through heat and cold, through drouth and flood,
She placid stands and chews her cud;
In feedlot bare, in meadow green,
The dairy cow remains serene.

She feeds our armies overseas;
She guards our allies from disease,
And from her milk, beneath the foam,
She feeds civilians here at home;
And knows not what the shooting's for;
While eighty centuries have flown,
She's fed our babies and her own.

And she will still be munching hay,
And making milk the same old way,
Will keep her usefulness and poise,
When there are no more slide-rule boys;
She still will serve the human race
With customary bovine grace
When bureaucrats that once were hot
Have disappeared and are forgot.

“On October 5th, I sold to Maben & Pearce the Venida Farms and my entire herd of Holsteins—some of the finest blood in California. This herd is headed by Venida Ormsby Echo King and the cows are high quality producers. I can sincerely recommend these bloodlines to anyone wanting to purchase top-notch registered Holsteins.”

VENIDA ORMSBY ECHO KING

B. A. McNees, Former Owner

VENIDA FARMS
VISALIA . . . CALIF.
and veterinary scientists will have a great impact on the business of producing, handling and manufacturing milk and its products.

Synthetic rubber—aluminized steel—air conditioning—these and more, will be available commercially in peace. The possibilities are very great. How they will be used by and in the dairy industry is a subject that deserves our serious study.

Nobody knows when the war will be over, nor when the task of rehabilitating a despoiled world will slacken. But it can be said with assurance that such a time will come. It is prudent and sensible to study how we may establish ourselves under new conditions, with all the new possibilities.

After talking with many men, all connected with the industry, it becomes clear that they realize all these things and, to the best of their ability, are planning now to enter the dawn of a different day.

It is not wise to be either too optimistic nor too pessimistic, but it seems reasonably certain that there will be an ample market for all the milk produced, even under the pressure of today. Millions of consumers who slighted milk in the past, have become used to it and like it. Millions of soldiers and sailors will return with an appetite whetted for milk; they have been taught its value. And besides these, other countries have had a taste of it and there will be a great market for milk products abroad.

Whole milk is one of Nature's masterpieces, and cream has its important uses in this almost perfect food; but a diet of butterfat alone would not build up the body without the remarkable elements found in the rest of the milk.

What the industry needs to do is to establish ample funds for a scientific study of the food we deal in, and follow the example of the meat industry which has done a real job in getting scientific and dietary facts about meats. They have been at it for years.

It isn't necessary to be a crystal gazer to get some glimpses of the future for the dairy industry. We have the materials for building a part of that future at hand. We know already what has been done, what is being done and what can be done.

We must not rest on past laurels. We might lose them.

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Clark Proven Sires

The same persistent, constant effort that has distinguished the Clark herd of Holsteins at Hanford, Calif., through 24 straight years of herd testing, has brought still further recognition in the matter of proven sires. In fact the two are perfectly correlated.

Not long ago there appeared official figures in DHIA relative to three proven Clark sires; now a fourth has been added to the list—King Bessie Vera, son of the proven King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 86th, both of them doing heavy service in the Clark herd today. While the original "King Bessie" sire was brought into the herd, the proving of his son reflects special credit on Clark efforts for the reason that he is a product of the Clark breeding program. His dam in fact goes back many generations of Clark Holstein ancestry.

Not every breeder or dairyman can have the use of a proven sire, although that should be the ambition of all constructive dairymen. So, the Clarks point out, if one cannot have the use of a proven sire, the next best practice is to use a son of a proven sire.

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Venida Farms Announcement:

"We are proud to announce our purchase of Venida Farms and Holsteins. It is our desire and purpose to not only maintain the high production records of this herd but to improve them as much as possible each year. We hope to supply California dairymen with top quality bulls at reasonable prices."

Maben & Pearce, New Owners
VENIDA FARMS
VISALIA . . . CALIF.

Leeloyd Pearce, Manager
Venida Farms
Route 3, Box 135
Visalia, California

---

El Capitan Ormsby Pontiac Echo
DIANA SEGIS TRIUNE HISKE 1956835
First Prize Four-year-old, Reserve Grand Champion, California State Fair, 1941, and Honorable Mention All-American Four-year-old, Bred by Kidd Farms.

Several years ago we concurred in the thought that leaders in the development of the best type in our breed would also be leaders in production. We decided that we would put type and production together. With pardonable pride we suggest we have attained some success in this field. Our herd won premier breeder and exhibitor honors at the last two California State fairs.

Our high animal this September produced 109 lbs. fat; our high five a total of 428 lbs. In October our high animal made 106 lbs.; our high five 425 lbs.—All on rugged farm care, 2-X milking.

We believe that dairymen can improve their production by selecting a bull from a herd that is strong in both production and type.

Kidd Farms Holsteins
Hubert, Milton and Herman Kidd
Modesto, California

Subsidies Grow No Feed
Dairymen Should Feed Cows According to Their Production
By M. J. WOLFE
Assistant Farm Advisor, Los Angeles County

In the matter of actual tons of hay and concentrates, the subsidy will not make the dairyman any better supplied, although it may help him pay for it. Under present conditions it is clear that more land should be planted to dairy cow feed crops.

As it is largely an individual problem, many dairymen are putting in more feed crops, and some are leasing land for that purpose, while others are contracting with farmers, and especially vegetable growers, to grow feed for them.

To conserve and use wisely what feeds are available, practice turns to some new methods and emphasizes some of the old ones. In the past it was often profitable to feed cull cows heavily for the butcher for the sake of extra pounds of beef and perhaps a higher grade. At present, beef cattle men are not finding it profitable to feed grain to finish stock, and beef cattle are more efficient beef makers than dairy cows are.

It seems reasonable to conclude that under present conditions, no large amounts of grain should be fed to a low butterfat producer. And this leads to the conclusion that feeding according to production is a way to cut costs and make feed go farther.

In July, a well known dairy operator fed 72 cows 25,360 lbs. of concentrates, 15,620 tons of hay and 28.45 tons of silage, feeding all cows alike. In August he changed to feeding according to production, and fed 16,880 lbs. of concentrates, and the same amounts of hay and silage. He got a little less milk but more butterfat and he saved 8480 lbs. of concentrates. He utilized his feed better and saved over four tons of concentrates in a single month. Figuring his concentrates at $60 per ton, he saved $420 per month on 72 cows.

The reason why all dairymen do not feed according to production is that they believe it takes a lot of extra work. But after the system is once set up, it takes very little more work, partly because the feeder handles less feed.

There are a number of ways to feed according to production. If the herd is small, it can be done by training the cows to go to the same stall at each milking, and then the feeder, usually the owner, can feed according to production because he knows what each cow produces.

Another way is to feed by strings. Cows producing 40-50 lbs. in one string, lower producers in others. This is not fully feeding by production, but it will make a feed saving at that.

Another is by having a chain on each cow, and different colored chicken rings fastened to the chains, denoting production. Once a month, testing sheets in hand, the operator can change rings or verify them.

It is not necessary to weigh the feed for each cow if a scoop is used in feed-
It killed both chewing and sucking lice.

It was tried on 12 louse-infested ani­

ments conducted by H.

syrup of the night before.

1, 1943

the hair. Next day, however, the lice had

the cows giving 50 to 60 lbs.

H. S. Telford, J. H.

Conducted a complete report on 12 louse-infested ani­

ments by Telford, J. H.

S. Telford; J. H.

L. Longwell and J. A. Munro at the North

Dakota Agricultural Experiment

Station at Fargo.

In view of limited supplies of rote­zine and pyrethrum, both effective

house powders, this mixture may replace

these imported insecticides, the experi­menters believe.

In preliminary tests, phenothia­zine alone, merely diluted with equal parts

flour, has been tried on 12 louse-infested ani­

mals in various parts of North Dakota. The

result was a 100% kill of both short­nosed and long-nosed sucking lice in

every case. However, it failed to kill

chewing lice. Twelve hours after the

mixture was applied to two heavily

infested bulls, the chewing lice had

stopped feeding and were scattered throughout

the hair. Next day, however, the lice had

moved in and were getting their last

supper of the night before.

The sodium fluosilicate was added to the diluted phenothiazine, however, it killed both chewing and sucking lice.

New Chemical Combination
Sure Kill for Cattle Lice

A new combination of two chemical

compounds, diluted with ordinary wheat

flour, has been used successfully this

summer to kill both chewing and suck­

ling lice on cattle.

The mixture is made up of two parts

sodium fluosilicate, one part phenothia­zine and one part white flour and com­

pletely slaughtered the pests in exper­iments conducted by Telford, J. H.

Longwell and J. A. Munro at the North

Dakota Agricultural Experiment Sta­

tion at Fargo.

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When the sodium fluosilicate was added to the diluted phenothiazine, however, it killed both chewing and sucking lice.

Prof.: “Didn’t you have a brother in

deer? The student: “No, sir, it was I. I’m taking it over.”

Prof.: “Extraordinary resemblance.”

King Bessie Vera

In the latest list of sires proven in DHIA, which contains the provings of 1,225 bulls of all breeds, King Bessie Vera is the only bull of any breed whose daughters average over 600 lbs. fat. There are 22 sires of all breeds who have daughters averaging over 500 lbs. fat. Of these 18 are Holsteins.

King Bessie Vera was used on cows that average 602 lbs. fat. He increased the test .2% and the fat 17 lbs., daughters averaging 619. This gives him an index of 16,215 lbs. milk, 3.9% test, 635 lbs. fat on eight dam-and-daughter comparisons.

This places him in the same position as his famous sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 86th, held in the 1940 list which contains the provings of three Clark bulls among 183 of all breeds. Both are living and in heavy service in the Clark herd. Full brothers to King Bessie Vera and in service in the Mitchell herd at Arvin and the Sherman Institute herd at Riverside.

IF YOU CAN’T USE A PROVEN SIRE, THEN USE A SON.

Clark Holsteins  Mrs. G. U. Clark & Sons  Hanford, Calif.

Starksford Holsteins
Young bulls by Taylaker Ormsby
Gettie De Kal Lad for Sale from
heavy milking cows.
Ray Starks, Box 1803, Fresno, Calif.

Wascals Holsteins
Nothing for sale except baby calves. Drop in when passing this way. Ranch half mile east of town on the Highway.
AGE ABMA  Wasco, California

Sleepy Hollow Holsteins
Six year average on official herd
test—529.9 lbs. fat. Foundation
females for sale.
Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Co.
PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA

Heil ranch Holsteins
BULLS FOR SALE.
Wm. Heil & Son
El Nido  Merced Co. California

Freeman Holsteins
Stood third in number
of 1,000-lb. fat records made
in 1942.
E. E. Freeman & Son  Modesto, Calif.

There’s a Reason WHY
a well known national advertiser in
the livestock field says: “Put down Western Livestock Journal as a MUST on our schedule for the full year.”

We’ll See You at
the
Great Western
Livestock Show
Los Angeles, Nov. 27-Dec. 3

We’re sending a complete show herd
to the Great Western’s dairy cattle
show. Young bulls will be shown in
six classes; females in four classes.
Also showing Get-of-Sire, Junior
Get-of-Sire, Produce-of-Dam, Young
Heerd and Graded Herd. See this
show window of the breeding pro­
gram we have been carrying on

F. F. PELLISSIER & SONS
Whittier, Calif.
The task that has confronted the British dairy farmer during the war has been to produce more milk with less feed and much less labor. His sons went into the armed forces and he hired help to munitions factories. The acute farm labor shortage in Britain was far greater than in the United States. In spite of these handicaps, with a new dairying system he produced enough milk to meet increased fresh milk demands—45% above pre-war production. Dietary experts say this has had much to do with the high standard of health in Britain during the war.

After centuries of following a system of grass farming, British dairymen had to turn their whole economy upside down. Before the blitz, the British grasslands exceeded cultivated land by 30%. Today it has been found necessary to plow up much pasture to produce food for people and feed for cows. In ante-bellum days, British dairymen produced about one out of every three gallons of milk consumed in all forms. Around 23% of the cheese and 11% of the butter used was made there; the rest was imported. But concentrate shipments ceased, and a violent change in farming practice had to be made, according to F. L. Easterbrook, British authority on agriculture. How did they do it? According to Mr. Easterbrook, by cutting out butter and cheese production, selling all milk in fluid form, except for a little summer surplus, banishing cream and weaning calves on a calf gruel.

But these would not have made up for loss of production in high producing herds, deprived of high protein concentrates. The real solution came through enlisted thousands of small farmers, who were urged to "add another cow." By every art and improvisation, each small farmer set out to fill another pail with milk every day.

The old practice was to produce heavily on grass through summer and let production drop low in winter. Now dairy farmers have turned to fall calving, plowing up old pasture and growing small winter feed, chiefly kale and mangolds. Feedstuffs are rationed as rigidly as foodstuffs and are allocated to farms on the basis of milk output. Peas and beans are used to balance other feeds, and oat and pea straw takes the place of some hay.

Silage in the past has never been used much in Great Britain and before the war only a few thousands of tons were utilized. Today, two million tons of silage are put up. They have found out that young grass silage is rich in protein, nutritious and helps replace concentrates. When they decided to plow up pastures it was found that thousands of farmers did not own a plow.

Some of these changes are temporary and there is a likelihood, says Mr. Easterbrook, of a return to more grass but some of the new practices will continue after peace comes, for British people are sold on milk as never before.
DOMINO OF OAKLANDS

SENIOR HERD SIRE

IMPORTED

DOMINO OF OAKLANDS, 431561: Sired by Wonderful Standard and out of the great cow, Doris of the Manor, a daughter of Poppy's You'll Do, who holds seven certificates of Merit on the Island of Jersey, topped by the Class A record of 483.69 lbs. of fat in 361 days, as a seven-year-old.

Domino's maternal inheritance is one of comparably eminent achievement. In his case there is a trio of famous female fountain heads that amount to seventy-five percent of his being. His dam, Doris of the Manor; her dam, Dottrina; and his sire's dam, Delicious Wonder.

He has proved his ability to breed type and production since he was the last bull to win the Many Springs Farm Cup on the Isle of Jersey and his progeny has been high wherever shown, while his daughters are showing the ability to produce as evidenced by the records we are now completing.

***

MARIÉ'S BOY DESIGNER, 415651: Sired by 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.

Merryvale Isabel Marie, the dam of Marie's Boy Designer, is an excellent imported daughter of Imported Marie's Boy, owned by Orange Blossom Jerseys, and has just completed a 365-day record of 14,452 lbs. of milk and 686 lbs. of fat, starting test as a senior four-year-old. Record will soon be official.

***

LES GEONNAIS ROYALIST, 392432: Sired by Dreaming Royalist, a Superior Gold and Silver Medal sire; senior herd sire in the Twin Oaks herd at Morristown, New Jersey.

His dam, the great cow, Les Geonnais Lady, a Gold Medal daughter of Xenia's Rower and dam of more first prize winners at the National Dairy Show than any other cow in Jersey history.

Royalist won first prize as a senior yearling at the 1939 National. He is proving himself as a sire of type and production; having sired the Junior Champion heifer at the Ohio and Michigan State Fair in 1940. His first daughter to be tested made a Silver Medal record of 9869 lbs. of milk and 544 lbs. of fat in 365 days, as a Junior two-year-old.
Announcing

ORANGE BLOSSOM BASILEUS

[FORMER HERD SIRE AT BRAMPTON UNDER NAME OF BRAMPTON BELLO BAS 2ND]

ORANGE BLOSSOM BASILEUS: A four-star bull qualified with 22 credits, his dam and Paternal Granddam have an average butterfat production of 1073 lbs. of butterfat. Orange Blossom Basileus is now in service and is destined to be a worthy successor to Domino of Oaklands. This calf is tops in Standard blood, both in the paternal and maternal sides of his pedigree. We wanted the best; that's why we chose him to carry on our Standard breeding.

ORANGE BLOSSOM JERSEYS

HOME OF THE DOMINOS...DEDICATED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF TYPE AND PRODUCTION

MAJOR C. C. MOSELEY AND FAMILY

RIVERSIDE BLVD. AND ONTARIO AVE.

ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

PAUL SPARROW...MANAGER

Rennie Driscoll, Herdsman

Phone Ontario 619-190

P. O. Box 387
His Ancestry

BEST BY TEST

His Pedigree contains many of the greatest animals in Jersey History——HE IS GENETICALLY GUARANTEED——

BRAMPTON BASILUA — HIS GRANDDAM
The World's Most Famous Dairy Cow

- 5-year-old: 19,012 lbs. milk, 1313 lbs. fat, 6.90%
- 7-year-old: 19,119 lbs. milk, 1251 lbs. fat, 6.54%
- 8-year-old: 17,862 lbs. milk, 1239 lbs. fat, 6.94%

Made a Silver Medal record as two-year-old. In six lactations milked 100,341 lbs. milk and produced 6367 lbs. fat with a fat average of 6.39%, Basilua holds the world's record for butterfat for one year for the Jersey Breed and has the highest butterfat test of any world's record cow. She holds the world's record for butterfat production over all breeds for six consecutive tests. She is not only a phenomenal producer, but is a real brood cow, passing on to her progeny her extreme dairy quality and type.

BRAMPTON BASILEUS — HIS SIRE
BRAMPTON BASILEUS: Superior and Silver Medal Sire with 10 tested daughters that have a mature equivalent average of 13,599 lbs. of milk and 728 lbs. of fat. Twenty classified daughters have an average of 86.75%, most of these being classified with first calf, only a few being classified with second calf.

BRAMPTON BASIL KAVA — HALF SISTER OF ORANGE BLOSSOM BASILEUS

BRAMPTON STANDARD BELLO — HIS DAM
BRAMPTON STANDARD BELLO, classified Excellent. Five years old: 11,034 lbs. milk, 741 lbs. fat, test 6.7%, 305 days Gold and Medal of Merit. Six years old, 12,620 lbs. milk, 832 lbs. fat, test 6.59%, 365 days. Gold Medal. Seven years old, 10,156 lbs. milk, 655 lbs. fat, test 6.26%, 305 days. Gold Medal. Sired by Standard of Oaklands, Gold and Silver Medal bull with 62 tested daughters averaging 11,680 lbs. of 5.97% milk and 673.3 lbs. fat.

BRAMPTON VOLUNTEER OXFORD LASS—PATERNAL GRANDDAM

ORANGE BLOSSOM JERSEYS • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
If you think on reading this title that we've been going to H. H. Bushnell for copy, it at least means you read his "Memories" in the October Issue and besides, there are few better country poets than Bush and he's as good natured as the Lord maketh them.

Rural Spirit was the name of a fine old magazine and, whoever conceived it, had more than the ordinary perception. Come to think of it, his name actually was Wisdom. It conjures up green pastures, fine livestock, hay fields, wood smoke curling from brick chimneys, old fashioned flowers in old fashioned gardens, a country church bell ringing on Sunday morning, children, collie dogs and kittens.

From such surroundings have come the great Americans whom America remembers. And many more with an equal capacity for greatness have remained on the farms of America to prove that in the Land of the Free there are better ways of making progress, better ways of making a happy people than the Fascists have yet thought of.

Rural Spirit is coming to mean more to more Americans in these days and, without doubt, when the war is over Rural Spirit will be THE stabilizer of American economy.

Country Life, Good Farming and Jerseys have withstood happily the vagaries of the past two centuries through wars, depression and peace. They are, by their nature, the essence of security.

I hope that you, too, may enjoy them. We will gladly cooperate with you.

Neil McPherson of Faith Farm
Route 2, Box 271
Telephone: Chino 6455
Chino, Calif.
(Farm located approximately 5 miles South of Ontario on Euclid Avenue)

Wilda...
A Grand Old Foundation Dam of the Jersey Breed

Talk about your grand old cows, C. J. Hunter has made the most on a truly great foundation Jersey dam it has been his privilege to own and milk for about 14 years at his farm near Ashland, Oregon.

The right kind of cows can build a herd, and the Hunter herd of high-testing registered Jerseys have been built on the ancestral background of old Oxford's Wilda of Myer Creek. The herd is chiefly made up of descendants of this great cow and recently every animal in the herd classified "Very Good," a testimonial to the sort of good Jersey conformation old Wilda passed on to her offspring along with the ability to produce a lot of milk and butterfat.

As to that production ability, old Wilda was never placed on Official Register of Merit Test until she reached the age of 15 years, 7 months, but even at that age she produced on twice daily milking and under ordinary farm care 638.33 lbs. fat in 365 days. At the age of 15 years, 3 months, she had been officially classified "Good Plus" by Prof. William Regan of the University of California.

Last summer, Wilda was elevated to the position of "Tested Dam" by the American Jersey Cattle Club on the strength of the production of her first three tested daughters, which averaged 741 lbs. fat, 11,776 lbs. milk, 6.3% test on twice daily milking. A fourth daughter under test and now milking with her first calf will complete a record soon with about 525 lbs. fat in 365 days. This is going to give these first four tested daughters one Gold Medal and three Silver Medals, with more of them to make Gold Medal rating as they get older, Mr. Hunter believes.

More than that, Mr. Hunter is using as his junior herd sire a grandson of old Wilda, out of one of her Silver Medal "Very Good" daughters. Senior herd sire is Eagle's Double Gamboge, classified "Very Good," the highest rating possible for his age as he turned three years in October of this year. He is out of an "Excellent" cow and the dam of another "Excellent" cow.

But back to the herd which old Wilda has so richly endowed with butterfat heritage—the Hunter Jerseys have completed two herd test records in the last two years of 532 lbs. and 529 lbs. fat per cow. Which you must agree isn't bad for a herd milked just twice a day. It's Wilda's contribution to the welfare of the Hunter farm.
Florence Gale-Neal
Long-time Jersey Breeder Retires

There was a distinct sense of loss among Oregon Jersey folk when they learned that Mrs. Florence Gale-Neal, so long a stalwart member of the fraternity, with a list of achievements as a breeder extending back for many years, had dispersed her famous Tiddledywinks Jerseys and moved from the farm on Beavercreek Road in Clackamas County, to a small place at Troutdale, early in October.

She sold her herd to various northwest breeders, eight of the daughters of her herd bull, Cornelia's Standard Sir, going to M. F. Fox, of Fox Jersey Farm, Molalla. But she could not part with them all; she retained Cornelia's Standard Sir, her herd sire, three cows and a heifer.

She has been a supporter of the breed for many years, and has always done her utmost for breed promotion. In 1942 Ralph Cope of Langlois, Ore., was highest scoring Oregon 4-H Club member for the year, and as a prize Mrs. Neal gave him a purebred calf, Successor Lass Fanny. In May, 1942, the Clackamas County Jersey Cattle Club honored her at her home for the Constructive Breeders’ Award which had been presented her the previous year by the American Jersey Cattle Club. Only two women in the United States have won this honor, Mrs. C. C. Dickson and Mrs. Neal. Her former herd bull, LaBelle Sultan, qualified for the Tested Sire award in 1942; 10 of his daughters bred and raised by Mrs. Neal, averaged 543.53 lbs. butterfat with a 6.21% test.

For many years, Tiddledywinks Dairy furnished milk in and around Oregon City. Now the milk route has been sold and the Jerseys scattered.

While Mrs. Florence Gale-Neal has retired to a well merited rest, the work she has done and her kindly influence will continue.

Elmwood Bull Calf

Rinda Abbey, classified "Very Good" in the Elmwood herd of V. J. Lancaster, Turlock, Calif., is the dam of a bull recently sold to Charles E. Dolcini of Petaluma, Calif. Known as Elmwood Nick Advance, his sire is California Nick's Centurian and his dam, Elmwood Choice Buster, (Lancaster). We are happy to announce that the younger son of the original owner, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, now in Idaho, came to the dairy for the 1944 election. The Jersey breeders who have won the coveted Construction Breeders’ Award from the American Jersey Cattle Club.

No More Homesickness

This letter from Ray J. Fox, once of Oregon, now in Idaho, came to the dairy department of Western Livestock Journal recently:

"Please stop writing your homesick stories in the Journal, because you now have us homesick. The Sheards you mentioned were Mr. and Mrs. Will Sheard, instead of Frank Sheard of Dayton, Ore. (That’s right!) The best hog letter I ever received was from Herb Willard, taking about three pages to tell of some wonderful sow he had. He sat up with her for several nights expecting a great litter of show pigs and was anxious to save them all. Finally they came, or rather, she just farrowed one pig. We know more of those you mentioned down in the valley. We lived at Lyons, Ore., had Polan hogs and made the Oregon State Fair, the tent city and all. The last state fair we attended there—no tent city, in fact, don’t think there was a single tent out there and very few in the cabins they used to live in during fair week.

"We have been taking Western Livestock Journal for several years; started when you had a Portland office. Just this week we heard the pleasure of meeting Nelson Crow and Bob Teale at the Angus sale at Pendleton. We have a very good herd of Angus cattle, around 100 purebred cows, and milk a few Carnation-bred Holsteins.

"Our youngest son is in the service (he always had been here with us), and we are trying to keep things together until he gets back, so the boys can carry on. We like your section of the Journal and the stand the Journal and you all have taken, trying to save the livestock situation, but it looks like they will put us all out of business before they get someone at the head that understands the dairy and livestock situation. To us it looks like you are promoting home production—much politics, and getting ready for the 1944 election. "More power to you all, and hope you get no more homesickness spells."

November 15, 1943

Blackburn Jersey Farm

Oldest herd in Los Angeles County
RALEIGH-VOLUNTEER breeding.
Henry V. Blackburn
15520 Roscoe Boulevard
SAN FERNANDO • CALIFORNIA

Low Jerseys

HERD SIRE: Noble Fauvic Design, (Shields); Yanodera Fauvic Design, (Miller); Elmwood Choice Buster, (Lancaster). Their bull calves for sale from our best cows only.
M. C. Stotts, Manager
Low Ranch, Hughson, Calif.

Lone Oak Jersey Farms

We are happy to announce that the first daughter of Viola’s Trixie Gamboe 405578 is due to freshen in December. Her udder development is the best we have ever seen.

VIOLA’S TRIXIE GAMBOE

Sons of this bull now available, write for information.
Our 1942 herd average — 471 lbs. fat on 30 cows, including 14 two-year-olds.

LLOYD FORSTER
TANGENT, ORE.
When was cottage cheese first made? Who started it? How long ago? How much has the industry grown?

These and other questions were propounded to Th. R. Knudsen, better known as Tom Knudsen, head of Knudsen Creamery of Los Angeles.

"Cottage cheese has been made ever since people milked cows, I think," said he. "If there was a little sour milk left over, your grandmother and mine would heat it, put it into a flour sack or strainer bag of some kind, twist it to get some of the water out and let it hang and drip into a pan or pail, as I remember it, behind the stove.

"After it was drained, grandma took it out and salted it and peppered it and sometimes put some chopped onions in it or something else to suit the taste of her family.

"It was very good, too. In Germany it was known as 'schmierenkase' which means a smearable or spreading cheese. It really is not cheese for it has not been cured. In this country it was called ' smearcase,' but now it's 'cottage cheese.'"

Mr. Knudsen said that years ago in Detroit a creamery having a little skim on hand would make a little cottage cheese and put it out, but there was no demand and no regular supply.

"There was a reason. It wouldn't keep more than a day and that isn't long enough for a commercial product."

In 1915 two young Danes, Th. and Carl Knudsen, who had come to this country and traveled across the continent, working here and there, worked out a process that prolonged the life of cottage cheese. It was simple and inexpensive, and consisted in washing the acid out of the curds. This delayed the souring, halted the acidity and made it possible to have a cottage cheese that would remain good for four or five days. They patented the process and started making it at the old Independent Creamery in Los Angeles, then under the management of Kerr & Beckett.

They manufactured cottage cheese for other creameries of that day, and began to prosper. Ultimately they established plants in Portland, Seattle, Spokane, then in St. Louis, Mo., and had made plans for one in Wisconsin, when World War I broke.

"Skim was so high that cottage cheese didn't pay, so they shut down their plants and gave up their patent, hoping that by releasing it they would help the industry and the nation."

"Carl and I discovered the process," said Mr. Knudsen, "and we patented it, so we started commercial cottage cheese in the United States. We began, you might say, with one pound of cottage cheese. The last figures I have seen show that 188,670,000 pounds of cottage cheese were made in the United States—94,335 tons, in a year. Those figures were for 1942."

After the war the brothers started to making cottage cheese again. They resumed operations in 1919. They contracted for skim with various companies and organizations, and finally established a plant at Santa Maria in 1924, and then one in San Joaquin Valley. Two of these plants are still operated along with the large Los Angeles plant.

In 1923, Harry West began to make a large curd cottage cheese in Portland, Ore. This "velvet" cottage cheese became popular, and the other cottage cheese makers had to find out how it was made. In Los Angeles this product was marketed as "Castle" cottage cheese. Ultimately it was purchased by Kraft.

**ALL PURPOSE "W" DAIRY CLEANER**

CLEANS FASTER  
RINSES EASIER  
SAVES TIME  
REDUCES LABOR

NOW AVAILABLE IN 4 LB. PACKAGES FOR THE MILK PRODUCER

This specialized dairy cleaner is widely used by milk processing plants in barrels and kegs. Popular demand has brought about this smaller sized package for the milk producer. All-Purpose "W" completely and safely penetrates to the metal surfaces; softens the water—removes all fats, proteins and dirt and then holds them in suspension as they are completely drained away. Not harmful to tin, copper, stainless steel or rubber. Recommended for cleaning milking machines, cans, pails, coolers, strainers and all other utensils with which milk comes in contact.

**CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION**

"EVERYTHING FOR THE DAIRYMAN"

SAN FRANCISCO  
777 FOLSOM STREET

SAN DIEGO  
432 ELEVENTH AVENUE

LOS ANGELES  
4621 PACIFIC BOULEVARD

Associate Distributors: Dairy Machinery Co., Seattle & Spokane; Monroe & Crisell, Portland & Salt Lake City
In 1942, New York State produced the most cottage cheese, 29,069,000 lbs. California came second with a production of 26,893,000 lbs., 13.6% of the nation’s output. Following in order are Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. These 10 states produced 145,911,000 lbs. of cottage cheese in 1942, 77.3% of the entire nation’s production.

While New York stands at the top in bulk production, a comparison of populations indicates that California consumes twice as much as New York. New York’s population is around 13,000,000 in normal times; California’s is around 6,000,000, while Washington’s, the only other Pacific Coast state in the cottage cheese “big ten,” is around 1,500,000.

“Cottage cheese is a valuable food,” said Mr. Knudsen. “It contains the best proteins that can be found, and its vitamin content is very satisfactory. It is appreciated by housewives because it is easy to combine with other foods in a tasty dish.

“In the camps of the armed forces it is used in large quantities and is regarded by the military dietitians as of particular value in building strong bodies. It is not possible to ship it overseas, so it remains a strictly domestic product.

“The manufacture was on the upgrade at the opening of the present year, and we believe that it would have surpassed all previous years in quantity if it had not been for the war, which required great quantities of skim for powder to be shipped overseas.

“But after this war demand dwindles again I see no reason for not expecting that cottage cheese will regain its place among the dairy products. It’s a nourishing food, a wholesome, healthful food, a tasty one and one that has the increasing approval of housewives. It will be the same after the war.”

---

Buyers of Sunshine Heifers

Recently, E. E. Greenough of Merced, Calif., offered a very select group of registered heifers from the Sunshine Jersey herd. Due to the fact that the herd has reached the desired proportions, some heifers have been available to the public that otherwise would have been retained for replacement.

One of the chief transactions was with R. L. Thomas & Son of Sanger, Calif., who bought four under-year heifers in expanding their purebred foundation. Two are daughters of Twinkle Volunteer, one out of a heavy producing Diplomat dam, the other out of a Comet dam. The third is a daughter of Blonde Golden Lad 2d and out of a Twinkle-Diplomat dam. The fourth is sired by Brampton Brun Basil, a junior sire from the Bull & Son herd in Canada. His first calves started arriving recently at Sunshine Farm. His sire is Brampton Basileus, whose dam is the world record cow, Brun Basil Lad, 1313 lbs. fat, 365 days at five years. His own dam is Brampton Favorite Brunette, with a Gold Medal record of 771 lbs. fat, she a daughter of the Medal of Merit bull, Favorite Volunteer.

Frank Castle, Legrand FFA, who bought a heifer last year, returned and got another by Blonde Golden Lad 2d and out of Brilliant Lassie, one of the great daughters of Diplomat. And Ray T. Miksch of Visalia, user of Sunshine sires, bought two heifers, one by Blonde Golden Lad 2d and one by Brampton Brun Basil.

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E. E. GREENOUGH • Merced, Calif.

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Start with SUNSHINE JERSEYS

WE OFFER you selection from a large herd, an opportunity to start where we have arrived after years of breeding for combined good production and pleasing type... Bull calves are always available, qualified for service in good herds, because they are from our best cows. Heifer calves of the same quality are now for sale in greater numbers than formerly, for the reason that the herd has reached the size where we cannot use all our better individuals for replacement... Usually those who come to Sunshine and see what we have buy at Sunshine. You’ll be welcome here.

---

Ashburn Farm Jerseys

Conformation Score—85.4

SENIOR HERD SIRE

Gamboge Ashburn Baronet 369170 — Silver Medal, Superior Sire whose tested sire rating on his twelve tested daughters is:

- 699.94 lbs. fat, 5.87% test on the 365-day basis
- 568.00 lbs. fat, 5.87% test on the 305-day basis

We have just received word from the American Jersey Cattle Club that our herd average of 836.28 lbs. fat ranks second in the nation for the year ending March 31, 1943, for all herds of 25 cows or over, regardless of the frequency of milking.

J. M. DICKSON & SON

SHEDD, OREGON

---

ELMWOOD JERSEYS

California Nick Philip, our present Three Star herd sire, is a son of California Napoleon Nick, the “bull with the gift.” Philip’s full sister, California Nick Floss, holds the state butterfat record, 621 lbs. fat made as a yearling... We have mated Philip with daughters and granddaughters of California Napoleon Nick that have averaged over 500 lbs. fat per year for six to eight lactations. The class of calves now arriving pleases us and we are confident they will prove to be great producers. Pedigrees of bull calves offered for sale will be gladly furnished for inspection. Write us your needs.

V. J. Lancaster, Turlock, California

---

Bramarán Jerseys

START BULLS for sale at REASONABLE PRICES

AT NO TIME will we offer for sale a bull calf, even though registered, that has not been issued a Star Certificate... At the present we have three for sale that so qualify with one or more stars, and from breeding that commands respect both for type and production. In fact, through recent purchases, calves have been brought to California in dam that will provide new blood for breeders and dairymen. See these. You’ll like them.

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

November 15, 1943
Many "Shy Breeders" and inactive bulls can be helped by Rex Wheat Germ Oil. Get it from drug store or feed dealer. Guaranteed: Your money back if you are not satisfied.

ViBin Corporation, 15 Oak St., Monticello, Ill.

NUEVO REGISTERED JERSEY FARM

H. H. WYMAN, Owner

Herd Sire: Volunteer Sybil Standard No. 4!77971. fourth son of Holly's Standard Volunteer No. 365924, Highest tested sire of the breed. 10 daughters with 933.31 lbs. fat Register of Merit.

Dom: Volunteer Nelle Dora No. 1175964, 581.05 lbs., fat 305 days, 892.16 lbs. fat mature equivalent. Register of Merit.

Volunteer Sybil Standard is a 75 per cent son of the above world record bull with 22 credits.

Star bull calves from Register of Merit tested cows now available.

NUEVO

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIF.

FOR SALE

ROYAL BRAMPTON NORA

Reg. Jersey—solid color beautiful 4-year-old cow. Will show her worth in show ring or at the path, Design-Rt. Royal breeding. Disease free. Due freshen February to service grandson of great production—grand champion cow CHARLA WAS WANTED.

VALLEY KNOLL FARM, ROBERT L. LANG

1814 E. Basillo St., Covina, Calif.

Telephone 20084

Patronize WLJ Advertisers!

Milking Shorthorns

DAIRYMEN—Offering for sale the finest lot of grade Shorthorns in California, from high producing Grade-A dairy.

100 HEAD

80 milking—all 2nd, 3rd and 4th calf.

Have used purebred Milking Short­horn bulls from the Rockwood herd for 10 years.

Write for information:

MRS. M. A. ANTONINI

1150 S. Drake Ave.

Stockton, Calif.

More "Excellent"

Cows in Orange Blossom Herd

The total number of "Excellent" animals in the herd of Orange Blossom Jerseys, Ontario, Calif., was brought to 22 head on Oct. 19 when Prof. W. M. Regan of the University of California made a trip to the Jersey breeding establishment of Major C. C. Moseley to classify an additional 23 head.

It was the second classification within a year for Orange Blossom Jerseys. Prof. Regan's placings added six "Ex­cellent," 10 "Very Good," and seven "Good Plus" classifications to the herd. This gave the group an official score of 86.5%.

Five females and one bull were the animals designated "Excellent" under the official eye of Prof. Regan. The sire is Marie's Boy Designer 4158651, a three-year-old son of Blonde's Designer Jun. Females given the "Excellent" classification are:

Brampton Domino Vigil 1391282, a three-year-old daughter of Domino of Oaklands and almost certainly headed for Silver Medal rating as she completes her first test.

Brampton Valiant Rosebay 1210940, a five-year-old daughter of Valiant of Oaklands.

Clover 1261046, a six-year-old daughter of La Sen's Draconia O.K.

Lone Oak Mabel Success 1336767, a six-year-old daughter of Brampton Merry Success.

Tapon Becky Susie 1040507, a 10-year-old daughter of Tapon's Volunteer.

In the "Very Good" class was the promising young bull Orange Blossom Basileus, possibly excluded from the "Excellent" bracket only because he is but 19 months old.

During his classifying, Prof. Regan obliged Jersey breeders in attendance by taking time out frequently to explain specific requirements entitling an animal to classification in the various brackets.

Enjoys Overseas Letters

I am taking time out to tell you how much I enjoy the Western Livestock Journal, especially the letters from overseas. Although three and four hundred miles an hour may be an everyday thing with them, our boys buy their own private ponies to ride in the far off land of Arabia just like they did when they were kids at home. And God how we all miss those kids back here, all of them. Well, so much for that. I want to find out how they make them "giddap" and "whoa" in Arabic. I know there is a way, but how easy is it for a stranger to get them in gear and put on the brakes, etc.? I know a number of people would like to get the lowdown on a lot of things first hand and get to know more about the everyday life of our neighbors in the Old World across the seas.—J. B. LYON, Lake County, Mont.

"How does Fred make love?"

"Well, I'd call it unskilled labor."

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Meadowsweet Jerseys

Will be shown at the Great Western, Los Angeles
Nov. 27 . . . Dec. 3

Coronation Volunteer Lad
and four of his daughters in the Meadowsweet Foundation:

Virginia Fern
Coronation showing in milk

Day Dream Memory
showing in milk

Coronation Golden Ruby
showing in milk

Coronation Fashion Lucile
showing dry

From unretouched photographs.

C. T. & W. P. STOVER, Route 2, Chino, California
Clair Smith, Manager • Phone: Ontario 616-090

November 15, 1943
When the Hammer Falls on Kanowa Holsteins

... something significant happens, because we try to enter cattle that meet with appreciation by those who know the value of a definite breeding program, involving good type, good udders, good production and high test.

In the Stanislaus County Sale last May the top cow came from this herd—“Gigi”—purchased by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor of Visalia, California.

In the Young Holstein Sale staged by the Stanislaus County organization on November 6, four heifers, averaging only nine months in age, matched the top consignment, totaling $1270 for the four.

Three were daughters of Royal Combination purchased by W. P. Roduner of Merced at $300, Walter Kling of Riverbank at $460 and D. Melssac of Nicasio at $235. The fourth, a daughter of Sir Segis, went to the Lodi Future Farmer Chapter at $275.

We appreciate this patronage. Furthermore, we were honored to have our breeders use the facilities at Kanowa for their sale and happy to have been of some special service to the breed in California.

DECKER BROTHERS, Turlock, California

Dairy Cow Salvage

In the annual report of the Los Angeles County Live Stock Department, reviewing conditions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the following comment on the dairy situation, appeared and will be of interest to other sections which have supplied Los Angeles County with dairy cows for replacement purposes:

We have... sought to interest persons who have the good of the dairy industry at heart in the idea of salvaging as many cows from the dairy offerings in the stock yards as possible for future use. Bear in mind the two sources of these animals—those raised locally were the best cows in somebody’s dairy, and those purchased by dairymen from dairy sales yards have been brought in by skillful buyers operating in practically all western and mountain states, and counties of California. They are not just cows, but are good cows that are not quite good enough to hold their places in the strings producing milk for this market, i.e., they have dropped below a monthly 30 lbs. fat average.

A few of these cows are occasionally bought up by dealers and dairymen among the several hundred available for selection. Most of those purchased are dairy type yearling heifers out of mixed shipments from out of state, or those which some dairyman has sacrificed in order to raise funds quickly. Some dry cows are likewise purchased by dealers and dairymen, but competent veterinary examination must show them to be within 90 days of calving. The number thus salvaged varies around 5% per month, thus leaving the remainder—between 4000 and 7000 cows—to go on their way to the butcher. Bear in mind that the principal charge against these cows is that between one-fourth and one-third may be removed from the yards for any purpose except immediate slaughter.

Just how good are they? There are some with unsatisfactory breeding records. This is readily detected by veterinary examination of genital organs. There are some that have one or more quarters of the udder diseased, again a condition readily recognized on careful examination. There are some agey ones, cripples, and occasionally some suffering from subacute or chronic ailments not readily apparent. These, however, are eliminated by examination during the tuberculin testing period through which they must all pass before they may be removed from the yards for any purpose except immediate slaughter. It is the opinion of men who have dealt in, professionally examined, tested and handled these cattle over a period of years that between one-fourth and one-third should be salvaged, and possibly one-half of them.

"Burnt out" is an expression we hear frequently applied to the cows headed for the stock yards. "Tired" is a better term, for we believe that in many cases their udders, reproductive and digestive organs would make good recoveries. They should be removed from dairies where extremely high production is required and secured by high feeding and minimum exercise in unnatural sur-

MID-WINTER DAIRY ISSUE

December 15, 1943

The Finest Dairy Edition of the Year

Covers Every Phase of the Industry

Over 8000 Commercial Dairymen and Breeders Will Read It

Every Pacific Slope Breeder of Dairy Cattle Should Advertise in This Issue

Western Livestock Journal

UNION STOCK YARDS—LOS ANGELES 11, CALIF.

Make Your Reservations Early!

FORMS CLOSE DECEMBER 5th
roundings. Some might require professional attention and some nursing, but the average expense per head should be moderate. They should respond satisfactorily and profitably in a few months under more normal conditions, of which exercise in pasture is an important part.

This situation has attracted some attention and data have been requested by officials who should have the welfare of the dairy industry at heart, especially since this nation will be called upon to repopulate many of the European countries with dairy stock within the next few years. Thus far little has been done about it in a manner worthy of mention. Prolonging the period of usefulness of good dairy cows and raising all the calves they can produce could well be made a project which should warrant the use of federal funds by responsible persons interested in doing a real job of salvaging.

The situation is without parallel in the country. In no section can as many good cows be secured with as little effort and expense as in this market.

HARRY ALLEN

HOG & CATTLE POWDER CO.
Hearst Building, San Francisco, Calif.
Dear Mr. Castillo:

Our family company has used Economy Minerals in feeding our herd of registered Jersey cattle for the past 12 years and certainly consider it a valuable supplement in our feed ration. In our part of the country, soil chemists tell us our land is shy on necessary mineral content and we use Economy Minerals to make up for this deficiency.

We are one of the oldest Jersey breeding establishments in the state of Washington, and we take pride in our herd which has averaged better than 400 lbs. of butterfat per cow per year for the past 17 years. All our records have been made on two milkings daily and under practical farm conditions, with good home grown hay and pasture making up the foundation of our feed ration.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Sam Castillo,

ECONOMY HOG & CATTLE POWDER CO.
Hearst Building, San Francisco, Calif.

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ECONOMY HOG & CATTLE POWDER CO.
San Francisco

Representatives in Coast States

November 15, 1943

Page 161
Horse of the Month

Alla Amarward—Arabian Stallion owned by H. H. Reese, Covina, Calif.

Drawing by Amber Dankerley
With the breeding season only a few months away, most people with mares to breed are looking for the stallion possessing the qualities desired in the colt they hope to own.

The pedigree of the stallion is, of course, important, as most of these qualities are inherited, but it is not necessary to go back several generations. The immediate ancestors are most important in showing quality and the ability to pass quality on to their offspring. It is not fair to expect the stallion to do it all, either. The mother is responsible for her share of the offspring and if she does not possess some, if not all, of the qualities desired, disappointment may be in store.

Of all records of breeding and performance, those of the Thoroughbred have been kept most complete and authentic. Breeding for speed should be a rather simple matter, but the pedigree experts have a great variety of theories, all of which work about 1%—for although every breeder is putting his theories to work to produce stake winners, only about one in a hundred make the grade.

Going back to the part the mare plays, out of 26 of the outstanding two and three-year-old horses of the 1943 racing season, 10 of them were out of mares that had won stake races, 11 were out of mares that had won some race, two were from mares that had placed, and only one was from a non-winner and two from non-starters.

For instance, Occup, winner of the $16,000 handicap at Belmont Park on Oct. 2, was out of one of these 10 stake winning mares, Miss Bunting, and was thus a full brother to last year's Belmont Futurity winner, Occup. It was the first time that a full brother to a winner had also been a winner, and incidentally the two brothers have established a record in the number of futurities won. Occupation last year won the Arlington, Washington Park, Breeders and Belmont Futurities, while this year Occup had accounted for the Washington Park Futurity prior to winning the Belmont. Between the two of them, they have garnered $278,265 in futurity firsts alone.

We use this example because it is a striking one with records to bear it out but the breeding truth we point to is as pertinent in the case of other breeds of horses as in Thoroughbreds.

This month we feature the Arabian horse, the breed which has provided foundation blood for the building of every other popular breed of horses today. We must pay tribute and admiration to the fiery Arabian stallion, the sort of sire which is on hand on dozens of breeding farms throughout the West today and is producing an ever-improving type of Arabian horse for western purposes, both for pleasure uses and as a working stock horse. But we must also do homage to the long procession of outstanding mares which stands behind these good stallions.

From desert days forward, Arabian breeders who have really contributed better individuals to the advancement of the breed have worked with full realization of the equal importance of both sire and dam in producing the sort of foal desired.

Four Belgian Colts Sold

Paul Herrington reports the recent sale of four Belgian colts. Two yearlings went to Walter Scott of Blythe, Calif., and two two-year-olds to Sam Hitch of Moorpark, Calif. Paul expects to move from Hesperia, Calif., to his Moorpark ranch about Dec. 1.

Horse of the Month

As Horse of the Month In our annual Arabian Issue we present Alia Amarward, 1140, eight-year-old Arabian stallion owned by H. H. Reese of Covina, Calif., and a representative of many colorful ancestors of the sort often to be found in the pedigree of a registered Arabian.

Alia Amarward is a golden chestnut with attractive white markings, light flaxen mane and tail. He stands 15.1 hands, weighs 1400 lbs. and shows splendid Arabian conformation. He was foaled Oct. 6, 1935, and has more than 100 living sons and daughters, many of which have brought top prices. Young colts sired by Alia Amarward have been shipped to Montana, Nevada, Utah, Texas, Oregon, Mississippi and to many parts of California. Most of his offspring are chestnut but matings to Palomino mares have often resulted in foals of the golden color.

The sire, Stambul, was bred by A. W. Harris of Chicago, president of the Arabian Horse Club, and is now owned by the U.S. Remount. Stambul's sire, El Sabok, is the only stallion of any breed to successfully complete some of the U.S. Official Endurance Rides. El Sabok's sire, El Nahrous, sire of El Sabok, was owned by Anita Baldwin, daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, and was imported from England.

Another noted ancestor in Alia Amarward's pedigree was Sabok, a dappled gray mare owned by the Sultan of Turkey. Other mares trace to the importation from Arabia made by Homer Davenport, New York cartoonist who was able to secure choice horses from the interior of that country because he had letters of introduction to various Sheiks from President Theodore Roosevelt, who as former head of the famous Rough Riders, was anxious to see choice breeding stock brought to America.
Keep horse at work

Farmers know there's nothing so good as Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder gall, puffs, strains, bruises. Many leading veterinarians have used Absorbine for over 50 years.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It often brings swellings down in a few hours.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Never blistered or removes hair. It costs only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times. At all druggists.


MY TWO STALLIONS

By Mrs. H. A. Vicars

Red Bluff, Calif.

I've heard that stallions are high-strung and hard to handle—certainly nothing for the pleasure riding of a woman and above all too much of a handful for a woman to attempt breaking and training. Maybe Arabian stallions are different, but anyway...

Seven years ago, we bought Ghazawi, an Arabian mare, from the Kelloggs. She had a horse colt by her side, Farawi, sired by Farana.

We started breaking Farawi early. He was our first colt and the enthusiasm of owning our purebred mare certainly hit with a bang. We harnessed-trained Farawi at 18 months and got him going nicely with a sulky. He was boarded at the Sutton Ranch, nearby, and received plenty of attention—too much in fact.

At the time we got ready to saddle up, I was to have a baby. I did not have the opportunity of sitting on our young stallion for the first time. We had a young friend who sat up on his back and was gently led around. Everything clicked, nothing happened, and Farawi enjoyed...
What Will You Sell the Beginner?

By ENSIGN BILL SMALE, U.S.N.R.

You, as a breeder, have a problem on your hands that is not easily answered when a prospective horse owner comes to your ranch and wants to buy a horse. What breed and sex are you going to recommend for him? Will it be of advantage to him to have the type of horse you have, or should he go elsewhere to get some other type of horse for his purpose? Then, too, how interested are you in your own horses? That oftentimes determines the interest you will impart to the prospective buyer.

If the buyer comes to you, most often he is interested in the type and breed which you have to offer, but as to the sex, there is a definite problem, probably the largest problem in the selling of a horse.

The man who becomes interested in horses will most often want a stallion for himself, for the stories of men and horses for generations have been about the grand stallion ridden by such and such man. Washington and Lee are two

(Continued on Page 172)

by Amber Dunkerley
The “Arab,” the “Barb” and Ilderim

By A. M. HARTUNG

The Arabian horse was the first breed of livestock developed by man. This was so because he filled a definite need—a fast, spirited mount for warfare. Thus the Arabian became a saddle mount for man, with stress on his particular adaptability for warfare.

He seems to have descended from the wild Libyan horse native to northern Africa—the most excellent of all known species of the horse. He was taken to England at the close of the 17th Century and was used in founding the English Thoroughbred. He was also used in producing the Norfolk Trotter, known today as the Hackney. In Russia, his blood was introduced in developing the breed of Orloff Trotters. The Percheron breed of France is said to owe some of its excellence to Arab blood in its foundation. In fact, all breeds of horses prominent in the world today carry the blood of the Arab to a greater or lesser degree.

The Barb came from the Barbary states of northern Africa and is heavier of build and lacking in the finer qualities and beauty of the Arab. He is found in his purest form among the Moors, who introduced this horse into Spain during the period of Mohammedan ascendancy and during their rule in that country.

Intermingling of Barb blood so improved the Spanish horse that for centuries the horses of Spain occupied first place throughout Europe. Spanish horses of this stock, brought to America by the early Spanish explorers were no doubt the progenitors of the wild horses once common to the plains of the Southwest.

Early importations had greatly molded the conformation of the Arabian horse we know in America today. An example of an outstanding later importation may be seen in Ilderim, pictured above as he appeared on his arrival in this country in 1890, as a four-year-old.

Ilderim was foaled in the Royal Stud of Weil, Kingdom of Wurttemburg, Germany, in 1886. He was sired by Djerdan, who came from the haras of Severs Padishah. His dam was a granddaughter of the famous stallion Gadir, who at one time stood at the head of the haras of the Viceroy of Egypt. After the accidental death of Padishah, he passed into the possession of the King of Wurttemburg.

This stallion Gadir was the most highly valued of any horse in the stud at Abassie, which comprised more than 2000 horses. He belonged to the family of Saklavi, Kingdom of Wurttemburg.

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In offering this sensational young stallion at public service, we are presenting an individual of great beauty, conformation and temperament. One of the most beautifully bodied horses in America. A perfect parade horse. He has never left a show ring without a ribbon. A proven sire of many outstanding Golden Palomino colts.

Stud fee $50 to approved mares at time of service. Return privileges—season 1944.

Palomino Color Guaranteed or Fee Refunded!

RASLET, 702
(A Seglawi-Jedran)

Many good horsemen have claimed Raslet is among the best built Arabians in this country. He is a top stock horse in every respect, with a good level head and excellent disposition. A proven sire of better cow horses. Sired by imported Raseyn, 597, the champion Kellogg stallion by Skowronek, out of Sherlet, 339, by Letan. Raslet has an exceptionally beautiful head and ears and good, strong, sturdy legs and feet.

Stud fee $50 at time of service. Return privileges—season 1944.
ARABIANS
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in
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The climatic conditions of our great valley are much the same as the original home of the Arab.

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LANCASTER • CALIF.

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LANCASTER • CALIF.

Sire: Raseyn, 597—Dam: Bint, 608.
Sire: Mudir, 1515—Dam: Bint Sedjur, 1148.

SAHRIS.................... AHC 1868
EL ADALON .................... AHC 1497

Also . . . Several half-bred Arabians and Palominos by Arabian sires, offered for sale at both ranches.

W. B. CARTER RANCH

New Training Stable
Pete Speer, located on Parthenia St., west of Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif., has a very adequate setup. He has 20 stalls, all filled, two large rings and a complete line of equipment.

Most of the horses are two and three-year-olds, just starting to work. He has one four-year-old ready to show, with which he took first in the five-gaited class at Burbank, Calif., Oct. 24.

Alia Hanna Sold
Alia Hanna translated to English is “May God Prosper You,” which makes a fitting title for a young registered Arabian stallion which will soon be making a name for himself at his new home near Jackson, Miss.

A son of Alla Amarward, featured as Horse of the Month, this colt has his sire’s color and much the same markings. The blaze face and evenly marked four white legs combined with flaxen mane and tail make a striking color combination with the golden chestnut body. Aham, the dam of Alla Hanna, at 25 years of age is still a choice saddle horse notwithstanding that she has produced four fine colts in the last four years.

Henry Douglas Day, temporarily residing in Los Angeles, expects to return to his home state of Mississippi shortly and will make a special effort to develop Alla Hanna into an outstanding sire of high class saddle stock.

Standing at Stud

Terhani
4-year-old 15.1 hands 1000 Lbs.
Bright bay with black points. Sired by Farana and out of Halawa.

Deep bodied, well balanced conformation, with typical Arabian head. Very stylish but tractable.

FEE
$50 to approved registered mares
$25 to approved grade mares

BY APPOINTMENT

Russell Lowrey
224 Irving Avenue
Glendale, Calif.

Phone Citrus 28737
My "Desert Song"

(Goodbye, Faithful Arab)

There's an empty stall on the ranch
Tonight while I stand here alone.
My gallant Arabian steed has gone
To a new and far-off home.

I fondly caress the bridle
That fitted his beautiful head,
I touch the steel of the bit that is cold
As my horse that is lying there dead.

When I looked for him out in the pasture
I felt there was something wrong,
He didn't come when I called him,
My beautiful "Desert Song."

When I found him, I knew what had happened.
His body was trembling with pain,
I felt of the leg that was broken
And cried out my tears in his mane.

I knew how much he was suffering
By the anguished look in his eyes.
Then I patted his neck, so gently,
And whispered, "Thanks, boy, for all the nice rides,
And all of the joy that you gave me
The past nine years of our lives."

I said, "Don't forget what I've taught you
If there are horse shows wherever you go,
Remember the right and left lead when you canter,
And curve your long slender neck in a bow.

"Stretch when the judge looks you over
And kneel for your new master, too.
Then hold your head still so he'll have the thrill
Of clasping the blue ribbon on you."

Then I kissed his quivering nostrils
And in his gentle, affectionate way
He turned and nipped my cheek with his lips
And with blurred eyes I stumbled away.

—by DOROTHY CLYDE MEYER,
Phoenix, Ariz.

The Donald Jones Arabians

In the spring of 1934 Donald L. Jones of Porterville, Calif., bought his first Arabian mare, and a few months later an Arabian stallion. The mare, Farhan, proved to be an excellent brood mare and Mr. Jones now has two of her daughters and a granddaughter producing foals. They are all excellent mares. Brukhah, his young stallion, is out of the mare Mabruk, of Davenport blood lines, and sired by Trehal of Crabbet blood. He stands 15 hands, weighs 1000 lbs., and has an excellent disposition, which he has transmitted to his get.

Mr. Jones also has some nice fillies coming on, which he is keeping. He has an outstanding young stallion, Rasul, now being trained by Mark Smith at his stables on Riverside Drive. He is sired by Ronek and out of Tranzhah, both prize winners. He seems to have inherited the good points of both parents.

Harvester's New Home

Jim Fagan is getting settled in his new location at 6949 Wilbur St., Reseda, Calif. He has a stableful of horses and the Harvester and the Reaper seem well satisfied in their new home.

November 15, 1943
Western Livestock Journal’s 9th Annual STALLION NUMBER JANUARY 1944

The Largest and Oldest Horse Edition in the West This Year!

All breeds of horses are featured in the annual Stallion issue going to our 19,000 subscribers who own about 207,000 horses. So, whether you have American Saddlebreds, Morgans, Arabians, Thoroughbreds, Quarter Horses, Walking Horses, Pintos, Palominos, Standardbreds, Appaloosas or Draft horses — some of Western Livestock Journal’s great family of readers will be interested in your advertisement. They are interested in buying horses as well as obtaining the service of stallions.

LET US HELP YOU KEEP YOUR STALLION BEFORE THE HORSEMEN WITH AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS EXCLUSIVE BREEDER ISSUE JANUARY 15!

Write today for information. An illustrated folder will be sent you, giving cost of advertisements and the approximate cost of half-tone reproductions of photographs.

Act today. Forms close Jan. 5, 1944. Address:

HORSE DEPARTMENT
Western Livestock Journal
UNION STOCK YARDS LOS ANGELES (11), CALIF.

My Two Stallions

(Continued from Page 164)

the new experience. Having put the children up onto his back while he was still a colt had helped.

The Revolt

Then, when I was ready to start riding, I did. Everything went along smoothly and I did not use spurs—a mistake. Came the day when the young horse wanted “right-of-way” and planted his feet down—nothing doing! He reared and pawed the air. We spent some few minutes getting over the spasm, backed all over the place, up in the air some more, and then went on.

A couple of rides like this and I got out the little book, buckled on the spurs and got down to business. We had quite a time negotiating an old, rickety, evil smelling bridge. The first time, Farawi was led across. On the way back, he did not care to cross over, even to get home. So, I gathered him in plenty and he backed over that bridge until about 10 feet from the end, when he calmly turned and walked off as though nothing had happened!

From that time on, we had no more difficulty. Of course, there were some rough times and stiff rides, as there usually are with stallions, but we got along. Another thing about Farawi is his smoothness—he is slick. He possesses a good fast walk which can put him ahead of other larger horses. His trot is good and springy, his gallop all that can be desired—slow, medium and fast with ease. For the benefit of those exponents of other breeds, Farawi is not only a purebred Arabian but an A-1 saddle horse as well. A ride or two on him soon convinces the person what a top notch sort of fellow he is. For to associate with a purebred Arabian stallion is an experience in itself and never lacking in interest.

Fara Boy

Now, there is Fara Boy, son of Farawi. Fara Boy's mother is Mesaouda, by the old Nasik and out of a Saddlebred mare. He has had attention but not the petting and making-over that his "pa" had. This is a better set-up. It eliminates nipping.

Fara Boy was introduced to the saddle right from the start. He was driven around in a bit and harnessed a few times, then we got down to business. The first time he was saddled and bridled, he was turned into the corral, reins tucked into the stirrup leathers and he really set 'em down. Then, with no assistant, I took hold of the reins and proceeded to teach him the "stand-still" part for the mount. All that we did that first lesson was to stay together and I got up onto Fara Boy and sat in the saddle and got off and put the horse out.

I used spurs from the start and got the best results. The young Fara Boy learned to stand still, back, turn and move forward on indication—chin in. I used a regular English curb bit, double reins, and I can safely say that Fara Boy has a delightfully sensitive mouth which the use of such bitting has not spoiled at all.

First Rides

After eight lessons in the corral, I rode Fara Boy—half walked and rode—down to the Sutton place and back. The
second ride was up along the highway—only one time off. The third ride was all the way to town, with one dismount to overcome fear in the young horse. Some riders will snicker at this dismounting business, but when a young, green horse gets panic on cold, hard pavement, it doesn't hurt a bit and confidence is a good quality to develop in your horse.

There was the day when, out on a long ride, we passed some cows tethered to the fence. This caused some worry in the mind of Fara Boy. But the rider held the reins firmly and placed the spurs into his sides. No whirl and run act there! He merely stopped in the middle of the road and looked the situation over—and continued on his way. This was pretty terrifying, but we made it.

So, with Fara Boy, I have made much more headway in a shorter length of time than I did with his "pa." It is far better to nip the impulse at the start than to let a habit grow. Experience is the best teacher, of course. Fara Boy is getting there fast at this writing. He is growing up and beginning to assert himself. This is where the skill in horsemanship enters—to make or break. Now is the time to keep him calm and to teach him to mind. He gets awfully put-out; but he's learning!

---

Three Arizona Horses Brought to California

Mrs. Addie Parks and Coyne Rickett, of Arcadia, Calif., have recently brought three horses from Phoenix, Ariz. One of these horses is Penelope's Pride, an American Saddlebred mare now in foal to Kentucky Nuisance. The second is a Tennessee Walking Horse mare, Step Along, in foal to the Palomino champion, Cream of Wheat. Both were purchased from Tom Goodnight. The third horse is a four-year-old Thoroughbred gelding, Davy Jones, brought back for Irene Manning. He is a good hunter type and was secured through Roy Harleson of Phoenix.

---

New Home for Cosby Arabians

Dr. R. W. Crosby has sold his home in Burbank, Calif., and has purchased a 10-acre place two miles west of Sunland. The move was made to provide more room for his Arabians, so colts can have green feed and plenty of room to run. The property was formerly a Thoroughbred breeding establishment and has box stalls, corrals and several large paddocks in permanent pasture.

The Cosby stallion, Sarajih, won first and Cosby mares took first and second at the Burbank Horse Show on Oct. 24.

---

Domingo to Be Retired

Following a successful trip to the Midwest Palomino Show and Kansas National at Wichita, Kan., Domingo, Palomino stallion, will be retired, it was announced this month by Mrs. Gerald Gray, of the House on the Hill, San Mateo, California.

Domingo was shown in four classes and took first and second. The House on the Hill, San Mateo, California, owned by Joe Humphreys of Dallas, Texas, won the Model Class for the golden horses at Wichita, but Domingo won the Stakes. Mrs. Gray reports she will soon be showing some of Domingo's younger brothers.

Greetings to THE LIVESTOCK MEN of the West From the Heart of America— the Heart of the Great Saddlehorse Country

Arabian bloodlines from the studs of:
KELLOGG ARABIAN STUD—POMONA, CALIF.
ALBERT HARRIS—CHICAGO, ILL.
SEB GOO STUDS—PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.
BABSON ARABIAN STUD—DIXON, ILL.

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... Come to see us if you can—if not, draw up a stump and we'll talk "horse" with you by mail.

GEORGE CASON, Manager
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Write for list of western Morgan breeders and a copy of the booklet...

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HAS TWO PALOMINO COLTS TO SHOW

Bred again to Palomino

Beautiful rich bay

MORGAN FILLY

Eighteen Months Old.

Two fine Palomino stud colts—one twenty-eight months old, one sixteen months old.

Both Can Be Registered

Paul M. Thornton
1637 E. Whittier Blvd.
Whittier, Calif.

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The Outstanding Registered Morgan and Palomino Stallions in California:

Red Vermont

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El Moreno

JACK DAVIS
2428 CAMINO REAL — Just West of Baldwin Avenue

ARCADIA • CALIF.

Telephone Atwater 7-2240

What Will You Sell the Beginner?

(Continued from Page 165)

good examples of men with fine stallions about which each was extremely particular. But to you as a breeder there are a number of considerations that cannot be overlooked that will crop up under these considerations, and all of them are not altruistic.

In the first place, does the man have the facilities to keep a stallion? If so, is it a part of the country where your breeding is not well known or where another stallion of your breeding has been sent? Don't send too many stallions of your breeding to one locality if possible. It only makes the competition between the owners greater and the horsemen of that locality begin critical comparisons which often may lead to losing the friendship of both buyers. Stallions of your breeding will be of better advantage to the buyer and yourself if sent to areas where they have not been previously. Along with considerations for the benefit of the buyer, it brings an opportunity for your horses to become known there and to increase the demand for your breeding stock.

Don't, however, overlook the considerations of the buyer. He is the primary one to be satisfied and obtain results from the transaction. The horse must be the type that will give the man satisfaction for riding and can be handled easily. It is of no advantage to you to sell a horse to someone who will be dissatisfied with the purchase. Can the horse be handled easily during the breeding season and will he produce the results that will make him a worthwhile sire? That doesn't mean that he must produce champions, but will he do the job of producing useful horses for that area? Coming back to the original consideration of selling a horse to a prospective horseman, it will, under most considerations, come down to a question of selling a mare or gelding and that will depend again on the job which the buyer wishes to perform with his purchase. If he wishes to have a mare for producing a colt every year, suggest a mare that will perform with his purchase. If he wishes to have a mare for producing a colt every year, suggest a mare that will perform the job as well as he can. Remember that other horsemen are going to see the mare and her colt and will pass judgment on her. To the green horseman it is a fine idea to have a colt arriving each year, but he must also be told the other considerations such as the fact that the mare will be laid up for a month or possibly more and then when rebothing her it may be inconvenient to take her to a stallion and there may be no stallions in that area that will sire colts that come up to the standard of the mare. Then, too, she isn't going to produce every year.

Poor colts are no asset to you as a breeder. If a mare is going to a new home, try to see that she gets the advantage of an area where there are stallions that will sire desirable colts and thereby give her a chance. As the stallion cannot do it all, it is just as true that the mare cannot do it all in producing good colts.

If the buyer wants just something to ride and have some pleasure out of, don't overlook the gelding and his ability to serve many purposes as effectively as the stallion or mare. Often it is of more advantage to the new horseman selling...
him a gelding than making him plunge into breeding operations before he has ever become acquainted with horses. A good many people today don't have either the facilities or the time to handle any sort of breeding operations and hence a mare or a stallion will be more of a disadvantage than an advantage to them.

You, as the seller, have much to do and many things to think about in handling a buyer, and it is up to you to understand his situation and sell him something that will fill the bill. He may be one of your best customers if he is satisfied. You can never tell by the length of his legs how far a frog can jump.

Better Christenson Shires

To bring about improvement in the kind of Shires that make up the breeding stud at Meridian, Calif., owned by the Arnold Christensons, would appear to border on the impossible. If that be true, the impossible has been done, for the colts which Dick Eubank can show you on the Sutter Ranch today exceed anything previously seen there with top stud and filly foals that challenge description. These best colts, all by Innisfail King, are either out of Topper daughters or Huddleston mares.

On the same ranch with the Shires the Christensons now maintain the group of registered Angus purchased in the West Coast sale at Galt last summer. These are making a fine growth. A bull to go with them will come from the Rosemere herd of Otto V. Battles.

Saddle Horses

Breeding Farms of West Are Getting Far Behind

Since the war has required the cessation of activities in the horse shows of the West, much of the interest in breeding good American Saddle Horses has been restrained, largely by the fact that the breeders were dubious about the effect of no shows on the interest of the public to purchase good prospects for show and pleasure riding.

This situation is singular to the West, for in the East and down in the blue grass states, interest in the breeding farms has grown and rigid culling operations have made it possible for breeders to maintain the foundation of the best breeding individuals and also make it possible to replace the older and less desirable mares with young, capable, producing mares that will weather the war period and produce after the emergency. In some cases horsemen from Kentucky have come to California and picked up mares of breeding that will be advantageous to cross with stallions of that area, thereby building up their storehouse of valuable blood and at the same time making sure that horsemen after the war will again have to travel to Kentucky to obtain young horses, mares and stallions to resume large scale operations in the West.

This is a situation that owners and breeders of the American Saddle Horse of the western country can well look into, evaluate and prepare for in one of a number of ways. The situation is present, the possibility of the West producing worthwhile horses in sufficient number to satisfy the postwar requirements seems unlikely now, unless some few men take on the responsibility of maintaining the blood which we have that will serve as foundation for the young stock after the war.

This is a responsibility to the horsemen who have been exhibitors as well as those who have been and in some cases still are breeders. Whether the action is taken individually or collectively, the results will be the same for all concerned if the prospects which show themselves now are present after the war for the re-establishment of the western show circuit.

Along with other considerations it can be readily seen that those few who are able to weather the financial problems of carrying this stock will later on be repaid many fold, for when there is wide demand and the supply is limited, the prices go up. That is one of the things that the war is showing us today in staggering fashion. There is a place for a good pleasure horse today on the bridle paths of the Pacific area and those breeders who can cull their stock wisely can retain those few that should be valuable in forming a nucleus for future breeding and showing operations.

If all of the valuable breeding stock of this part of the country is diffused, bred to nondescript stallions and records are no longer kept and the rest of the worthwhile horses leave for the breeding farms of Kentucky, Tennessee and other horse states, we can be sure that it will cost many more thousands of dollars to...
rebuilt the shows and stables of the West than has ever been the case.

This of course, brings up the question of how much time it will take to rebuild the shows and interest after the war and there is every reason to believe that it will take much longer and the interest will be much more localized if potential horsemen must travel three to five thousand miles to obtain horses for a show string. This means that there will be another of beginning of horse shows in the West, a condition which existed for a number of years here and was hard to overcome. It takes time to raise good horses; it takes time to build financially sound horse shows; it takes time to interest new exhibitors. All of these things present an opening for horsemen of vision and direction to maintain their houses in order for the future.

New Mexico Palomino Owners
Effect New Organization

Organization of the New Mexico Palomino Exhibitors Association was effectuated during the recent State Fair at Albuquerque, as a result of the visit of Chester R. Upham, Pacific Palisades, Calif., president of P. H. B. A. of A., who came to judge Palominos at the fair.

Officers elected were: Jay Leek, president; C. J. Fisher, vice-president; Mrs. Leon H. Huns, Albuquerque, secretary-treasurer.

Palomino Folk Meet at Wichita

Members of P. H. B. A. of A. from 13 states held a meeting at the Allis Hotel, Wichita, Kan., on Oct. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Beauch from Portland, Ore., journeyed the farthest to be present. Chester R. Upham (from California) and Dr. Zappe (from Texas) represented the national organization.

Kent Weaver of Concord, Calif., who was present to judge Palominos and stock horses at the horse show, discussed the desirability of having more geldings and fewer stallions. Charles Green of Kansas City, well known in horse circles, spoke on the improvement made on the Palomino during the last few years.

Ringling Gets Morgan Stallion Out of Kansas

A new Morgan stallion for the West came to the Clark Ringling ranch at Lovelock, Nev., in October as the result of a trip. Mr. Ringling made into Kansas.

Mr. Ringling went to the corn belt to make delivery of a pair of registered mares, Star Ruby and Fanfair, to Andrew W. Mahaffey at Russell, Kan. Both mares are sired by Revere and out of dams by Dewey.

While in the tall corn state, Mr. Ringling saw a number of outstanding cows by Royce 7748, a black Morgan stallion by Winterset 7403 and out of a dam by Morgan Star 6891. When he returned to Nevada, he brought the stallion with him. No other living Morgan stallion carries more of the blood of old Vermont Black Hawk or gets it through better channels, he declares, and adds that for downright beauty he has never seen the stud's equal.

He plans to use Royce principally to mate to the daughters of his stallion Vanguard, 6234, but will use him also on some other mares.
Burgess at White-O-Rancho

Nothing more clearly illustrates the desire of Osborne White to further the cause of the Percheron Horse in the West than the selection of Tommy Burgess to direct the breeding program, attend the foaling and develop the colts as they should be grown out. For the benefit of those who may not personally know this veteran horseman, Tommy belongs to the internationally-known family of importers and breeders who operated at Winona, Ill., under the name of the Burgess Stock Farm. After 26 years at Winona, Tommy spent 12 years with J. O. Singmaster at Keota, Iowa, and came from there to California when H. C. Maddux established the Meadowview herd at Sacramento. After 13 years at Meadowview, the horses were closed out and the farm sold to George Pollock to become the home of Pollock Herefords. In the interim, Tommy was associated with Harry D. West of Shafter in building a herd of Clydesdales. Now he is in his element, directing the destiny of the big Blacks and Greys at White-O-Rancho, near Healdsburg, Calif.

Montrose, Colo., Man Buys Morgans in Montana

Two foundation Morgan females and a filly colt were secured recently by Dr. Paul C. Wallace of Montrose, Colo., on a trip into Montana.

From J. C. Jackson, of Harrison, Mont., he purchased the chestnut mare Red Bird, with a promising chestnut filly at side sired by Mr. Jackson's stallion Delbert. Red Bird is by Chief Buglar and out of a dam by Hal Mercury Jr. At Billings, Mont., Dr. Wallace bought the five-gaited golden sorrel mare Faustella from Dr. Roy Morledge.

Golden Jubilee Goes to Utah

Jack Davis, Arcadia, Calif., reports recent sale of the Morgan-Palomino stallion Golden Jubilee to J. Holman Waters of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Waters is manager of the New House Hotel of Salt Lake City and also took home with him the Morgan mare, Duce, purchased from Munsons, Inc., of Baldwin Park, Calif. At the same time, Mr. Davis purchased from Munsons the Morgan mare Zuance, in foal to the Davis stallion Red Vermont.

New Palomino-Saddlebred Colt

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Betts of Flintridge, Calif., hit the jackpot of golden color when their mare Princess Belvedere foaled recently to Highland Chief.

The colt is thus both a registered Saddlebred and true Palomino, with golden color, dark eyes and skin and white mane and tail. The Betts are right proud of their golden baby and have him stabled at the Oak Grove Stables in Flintridge.

Morse's Get Morgan Filly

Keith and Mel Morse, of Arcadia, Calif., have added to their stable of registered Morgans through the acquiring of a filly colt out of Duce and sired by Merle Little's stallion Sun Down. The younger was purchased just before Duce was sold by Munsons, Inc., to a new home in Salt Lake City, Utah.
RANCHES WANTED

HAVE MANY CASH buyers for good Calif. stock ranches. Either range or irrigated ranches. Quick action guaranteed.

R. C. DODD
Anglo Bank Building
Modesto, Calif.

WANT CENTRAL or No. Calif. winter range which will carry 6000 head of young livestock from Dec. to May. Box 666, Western Livestock Journal.

CATTLE FOR SALE

WELFORD ANGUS, REGISTERED BULLS ready for active service. Highest Quality—Reasonable Prices —Dr. A. W. Henry, San Leandro, Calif.

CATTLE FOR SALE

500 Cross Bred Brahman steer calves for sale. E. J. McDermott, P. O. Box 622 Phoenix, Arizona.

DAIRY CATTLE

SELECT BREEDING STOCK for sale at all times—Guernsey and Holstein cattle. Poland—China, Duroc and Berkshire swine, Hampshire, Romney and Southdown sheep. Throughout 20 years in breeding better livestock this department stands for accuracy and integrity which means satisfied customers. In 1939 our Guernsey cows in the school herd averaged 463 lbs. fat CTA. Kern County High School Agricultural Department, Bakersfield, California.

FOR SALE—Fifty fine grade dairy herefords, Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, and mixed. All from high producing dairy cows. Ages from sixteen months to two years, Jurupa Hills Rancho, Corner, Pedley and Mission Road, Box 319, Rt. 2, Riverside, Calif.

HEREFORDS

30 REGISTERED Whiteface Bullocks, 7 months. Reasonable if take all. Stewart S. Hatheway, Julian, Calif.

SPECIAL—Going to get married and need money for honeymoon. Will make good deal on 20 purebred, whitefaced heifers, calving now. P. O. Box 771, Phone 39-F-12, Merced, California.

SHORTHorns

REGISTERED BRED SHORTHORN COWS, heifers, one head or carload. Chester White bulls, sows, gilts, Heinemann Bros., Ritzville, Wash.

CATTLE WANTED

WANT 100 to 200 good young calvy cows. Prefer central Calif. district. Box 711, Western Livestock Journal.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Young married couple. No children. Must help with registered Hereford cattle, irrigate small pasture and general work around ranch. Woman to cook for family and one other ranch hand. Give references and wages expected. Box 1782, Fresno, Calif.

JACKS FOR SALE


Calf Powder

SCOURS IN CALVES—One trial convinces anyone, 15c to 25c per calf. HEATH'S Calf Powder. Prices $5.00-$12.50. Ask your Dealer or write Boine Specialty Co., P. O. Box 25, Hydes, Calif.

The Market Place

HORSES FOR SALE

REGISTERED QUARTER MARES, some in foal to champion stallion. Red Rose, some with colts by Red Rose. Several good weaner colts, two foals. Delivery can be arranged. Hewitt Wagner, Winkelman, Arizona.

FOR SALE

HALFRED ARAB, brown mare No. 20078, seven years old. 15 hands, gentle, sound,ambitious. This mare can walk 5 miles per hour flat and hunt faster. TEN- NYNOS, Phone At 1-6623 after 7 P. M.

GORGEOUS golden Palomino stallion. One of the finest breeding animals in the country. Registered Quarter horse mare with six-months' old colt by Topper. Fine Thoroughbred gelding Will make fine saddle horse. Beautiful chestnut roan, quarter horse fifty by Topper, two years old. Jurupa Hills Rancho, Corner Pedley and Mission Road, Box 345, Rt. 2, Riverside, Calif.

DOGS FOR SALE

ENGLISH SHEPHERD puppies, some naturally biddable, sired by registered bobtailed dog from Suntyside Kennels, Reinbeck, Iowa. World's Best Farm Dogs. Females $5, males $10. Fred Orebaugh, Helendale, Calif.

HOGS FOR SALE

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS—We now have to offer four good spring boars. These pigs are sired by our imported boar. and out of one of our best sows who in her last litter has averaged 7.5 pigs per litter. Write for prices per head. Wayne Swearengen, Prairie City, Ore.

SHEEP

WRITE FOR BOOKLET on Corriedales, the wool and mutton breed, NATIONAL CORRIDEAL SHEEP ASSN., 809 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

TAXIDERMIST

GILBERT H. JONES—Southwest's leading taxidermist-tanner. For sale, horse-calf skin jackets, vests, horse-calf, rare Texas steer horns. 465 Isleta Hiway, Albuquerque, N. M.

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FOR SALE at Merced, 700 head 4, 5, 6-year-old bred cows. Many of very good size. These cattle are the result of over 35 years' breeding to registered Hereford bulls. Straight O. R. O. breed. This is the largest and of quality and uniformity in the country. There is no substitute for quality and youth. Will sell 200 registered Hereford cows 4 to 8 years old. Above cattle are of our own breeding and of one brand. Also offer any number of yearling steer, heifers and weanling calves, registered Hereford bulls. Buy direct in lots to suit buyers. Box 349, Rt. 2, Box 641, Phoenix, Ariz.

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Range Forage Consultant
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KARAKULS —Buy top Quality registered breeders from world's oldest and largest breeding farm, having full facilities for Assoc. Breeders. Write or see H. K. Hemingway, owner, Karakul Farm, Box 96, Upland, Calif.

WHY NOT INVEST in Karakuls? Will sell my small flock of 45 Karakul Fur-Bearing Sheep at a great sacrifice. Take advantage of this unique opportunity now. Box 115, Mariposa, Calif.
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Approximately 2000 really top Hereford range cattle, 300 registered. Fenced approximately 300 registered Herefords including many top quality individuals purchased at the Denver Shows and from leading breeders. Permit for 1000 head on National Forest. Temporary war emergency permit for balance. About 1500 acres hay ranch complete with fine buildings and modern trucks, tractors and farming equipment. 100 horses. Located in the high altitude country of America. Priced right. It is a sure sale to the first buyer who sees it. It is free and clear and is in any fancy bargain under forced sale. Cattle and land all sound value and grounds are excellent. Owner has other extensive holdings and operations and simply hasn't time to properly supervise.

Box 714, Western Livestock Journal

COW AND CALF BEEF RANCH


An inflation hedge and prime investment. For details, address:

Box 716, Western Livestock Journal

CATTLE RANCH BARGAINS

No. 1

$100,000

CAPACITY 500 COWS

Central Calif., near Oakland, 5273 acres deeded, 1520 acres leased and Forest Permit for 700 head, 1000 acres wild hay land, balance foothills. Improved with New English type home with 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3000 sq. ft. 2 story, electricity, telephone, school, barns and close to good town. Capacity 500 cows. This ranch can be converted to 1000 young cattle. Sheepmen will pay $20,000 cash rental for 9 months pasturage and care for their stock. Rent- al value 9% net interest on secured lease.

No. 2

$130,000

CAPACITY 750 COWS

Central Calif., near Oakland, 5273 acres deeded, 2840 acres leased and Forest Permit for 200 head, 300 acres wild hay land, balance foothills. Improved with New English type home with 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3000 sq. ft. 2 story, electricity, telephone, school, barns and close to good town. Ideal climate. Great hay land, very good range. Good hunting on the ranch. Good hard surfaced road. This outfit and the above No. 1 listing could be operated as one unit, which would afford good feed for 1000 cows and make the finest combination cattle ranch in the West.

No. 3

$50,000

CAPACITY 700 COWS

Central Calif., near Modesto, 2410 acres deeded, 3000 acres leased and Forest Permit for 600 head, 1000 acres wild hay land, balance foothills. Abundance of water and well. Fenced. Great home. Good barn. This is a real cow outfit. Rental value $5000 per year on secured lease.

No. 4

$110,000

CAPACITY 500 COWS

Central Calif., near Modesto, 500 acres irrigated. Permanent Pasture. Linton Clover, Rye Grass, Blue Grass, etc. Also a nearby nut grove is this large 5-room, well built, modern and successful livestock men of national reputation. Everything goes at bargain price. $20,000 Cash or Terms. Can be run as a profit or can be leased for cattle. 

FULL DETAILS UPON REQUEST

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FOR SALE—13,500 acre Northern California Stock Ranch. $30 per acre. Capacity 1600 head cattle, 230 acres farming land. Watered by river, creeks and springs. No winter feeding. Shippimg corrals on ranch. Buildings fair, 60% open only. This land and stock can be purchased at market price. Best saloon, steelhead and trout fishing in West on ranch. As well as apple, pear, cherry, plum, apricot and all varieties of fruit trees. Ideal climate. Near a large city. Ideal for a registered herd, as the area is a sure sale. It is an inflation hedge and prime investment. For information contact R. G. Percy, 5275 1st St., Sacramento, Calif.

FOR SALE—1350 acres ranch, in Kern County, Calif. All land level. New ditches and drains. Plenty water the year around. Producing 1500 acres hay and alfalfa. All buildings and houses are equipped with modern equipment, including machinery, heat and fireplace. This is such a problem. With farm land and crops. Heavy quality gasoline and diesel fuel, with modern trucks. This outfit is ideal for a dairyman or cattleman. Asking $52,500. Must see to appreciate. Price $12,500. Will contract, lease, divide or exchange. For details, address:

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REAL HOME AND INCOME—Just 21/2 miles southeast of Pomona, setting in a 5-acre walnut grove is this large 5-room, well built, stocked house, hardwod and brick, heat and fireplace. Modern throughout, large chauffeur and good. This is a real cow outfit. 

Terms. Box 714, Western Livestock Journal.

FOR SALE—340 acres of good rich bottom land, level, fenced, no buildings. $60,000 per acre. This is a real cow outfit. Eight months pasturage and finance balance at 4 per cent interest on secured lease. Also $280 acres of land within two miles of above acreage at $5 per acre. Lands level and fenced. For details, address:

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WANT POSITION as Foreman or Manager on cattle ranch. Must have a good rider and can get along with children. Go anywhere. State salary and living expenses. Have had some experience with horses and cattle. Have been a good rider through a Bronze Star. I am young and single. Tex Perrill, Rt. 2, Rochester, Mich.

RIDING JOB on any neat, well run sheep, goat, or cattle ranch in the Southwest. I have had some experience with horses and cattle. I am a good rider through a Bronze Star. I am young and single. Text Perrill, Rt. 2, Rochester, Mich.
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AN INVITATION
To Great Western Livestock Visitors

See our Demonstration Plots of EVERGREEN, IDEAL and DRI-RANGE permanent pasture and Hay crop mixtures. These plots were planted in August, 1942, and are now fully developed. See the 56 plots of individual grasses most practical to the West.

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Attach these prices to your Evergreen Permanent Pasture Booklet on the inside of the back cover. The prices quoted below are the PRESENT prices of mixtures shown in the Booklet and are subject to change and stock unsold.

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As frequently as possible, we will show the picture of some outstanding forage plant that is valuable as a pasture or hay plant and give detailed information on it.

BURNT—Poterium Sanguisorba
NATIVE—Central Europe
DURATION of growth—Longived perennial
CLIMATIC adaptation—Mild or cold
SOIL—Sandy to clay loam

MOISTURE—Prefers medium moisture on well drained land, but stands extreme drought
NATURE of growth—Tap root, with very leafy top growth standing 12 inches to 16 inches high before seed stems form
PALATABILITY—Very high
USAGE—Pasture and hay
POPULARITY—New to most people; becoming more popular right along.
TIME to sow—Fall, winter, spring
NUMBER of seeds—53,000 per pound
POUNDS per bushel—25 pounds
REQUIREMENTS—15 pounds per acre

GENERAL INFORMATION—One of the best known forage plants. Excellent for the dry range, very palatable and has extremely long life. Will not grow on excessively wet land. The plant is neither grass nor clover. It belongs to the rose family but has no thorns. It is used liberally in the Evergreen and Dri-Range permanent pasture and Hay crop mixtures.
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treat wounds promptly with REPELLA BONE OIL

Infestations of Screw-Worm Fly are very active
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as far as 30 miles from the center infestation.
It will pay you to examine all animals regularly
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F.O.B. San Francisco
Pint 50c — Quart 75c
Gallon $1.75
50-Gallon Drums
90c Gallon