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JUST AS IMPORTANT as the number of pounds gained is the cost per pound. Cane Feed-Molasses is recognized as one of the most economical of feedstuffs, as well as one of the most effective. * Containing approximately 1,000 pounds easily digested sugars per ton, it is also rich in vitamins and minerals. * Practically equals grain in feeding value, yet costs you less. * Order, in bulk or mixed, from your feed dealer, or write to us.

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One of Our Leading Herd Sires—(Purchased Last Summer, 1943)

BACA R. DOMINO 2ND

A WINNER
AS A CALF IN 1943

1st—Great Falls  1st—Pueblo
1st—Billings  1st—Gunnison
1st—Denver  2nd—Denver
(Pair of Calves)  (Get of Sire)

Many have said . . . He is "O. J. R. 10th's" best son

HIS SIRE
BACA GRANT'S . . O.J.R.
ROYAL DOMINO . . 10th

HIS GRANDSIRE
O. J. RANCH'S . . W.H.R.
ROYAL DOMINO . . 51st

BACA R. DOMINO 2nd is mated to some of our very choicest females.

Plan to inspect our herd this summer.

MODERN HEREFORDS GROWN AT HIGH ALTITUDE IN THE HEART OF WYOMING'S FAMOUS JACKSON HOLE COUNTRY

MOSELEY LAND & CATTLE CO., OWNER
Franklin Bacterins for Short-handed Ranches

Users of the Franklin Brand of vaccines have long had the benefit of the labor-saving that makes unnecessary the second vaccinating of calves against Blackleg. The powerful potency of the 10 to 1 concentrated bacterin assures practical protection with but ONE shot, even in very young calves. Franklin Products are dependable and economical. Look for the star-signature label.

ONE DOSE IMMUNITY

Most users of Franklin Blackleg Bacterins never give their calves but ONE shot, because they find that the Franklin concentrated culture dose has the potency to confer a LASTING immunity.

Blackleg and Malignant Edema

Double protection for the price of one with Franklin Clostridium Chauvelii (Septicemia Bacterin). In some regions it is preferred because it affords protection against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema.

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

Distributor: Kansas City, El Paso, Denver, Franklin, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Atlantic City, Los Angeles

Los Angeles Office, Union Stock Yards—Phone Lafayette 2043

Franklin Offers Stockmen Dependable Help for Reducing Livestock Losses

Disease cuts down the income you need and the meat supply our nation needs. Protection with Franklin Products is small in cost but large in results.

New and improved items are brought out from time to time. Keep informed by looking over the current copy of the Franklin catalog which will gladly be sent to you free upon request.

Ask your local Franklin Dealer or drop a postal to nearest Franklin office.

FRANKLIN

VACCINES & SUPPLIES for

CATTLE SHEEP HORSES HOGS POULTRY

America's Leading Brand of Animal Biologies and Supplies

LOS ANGELES OFFICE, UNION STOCK YARDS—Phone LAFAYETTE 2043

SALT LAKE CITY OFFICE—42 West Broadway
Observations

by the EDITOR

NELSON R. CROW

Although California's drouth conditions were partially relieved by April rains, it is generally estimated that there is not more than 50% to 75% normal grass available on ranges and pastures, and that the state's grain crops may not yield more than 30% of normal per acre. Cold weather retarded growth of alfalfa with result that growers lost most of what would normally be the first cutting. Offseting low grain yields and late development of alfalfa are larger acreages, but the feed shortage is very acute. Range feed conditions in the Sacramento Valley area are considered the most serious since the bad drouth in 1924.

Aggravating these feed shortages are big increases in prices and high prices for finished cattle. Some of these cattle will and now exist, the greatest belief that steers tend to greatly stimulate cattle feeders despite high costs of all feeds. A good many cattle and lambs will be fattened mainly on alfalfa hay and molasses, both of which promise to be quite plentiful.

The fact remains that a much larger than normal volume of livestock will have to be marketed through slaughter channels.

In An Emergency such as now exists, the greatest help that can come from the Government would be in the form of as little as possible interference with slaughter, processing and distribution. Therefore, growers are insistant that all restrictions on slaughterers should be removed; that inasmuch as there is a surplus of meat rather than scarcity, all meat rationing should be dropped, at once. OPA announced the dropping of 85% of meat from rationing restrictions, effective May 4.

As result of conferences with Dan McKinney, secretary, California Cattlemen's Association; W. P. Wing, secretary, California Wool Growers' Association; and other leaders in the livestock and meat business, OPA has sent a representative to California to study and report on beef cattle marketing problems.

Secretary Wing believes that the big job ahead is to encourage consumers to call for the lower grades of meat, which are a drug on the market because of two factors: Greater buying power of consumers; unsatisfactory range feed conditions and shortages of concentrates. "If all want the best—the lower grades will continue looking for a home," says Chet Wing. Effects of removing all meat except "roasts and steaks" from point rationing can hardly be determined at the time this is written, mainly because uncertainty in the minds of many as to what constitutes "steaks and roasts." Spokesmen for cattle and meat distributing interests are of the opinion that all beef should be removed from rationing, or at least, all beef below "commercial"

OUR COVER

ARIZONA—and Quarter Horses. They seem a fitting cover subject for this May issue which features the blocky, short-coupled cow horses. The breeders of Arizona have been leaders in the Far West in developing top Quarter Horse strains. They have even adapted these horses to the dual purpose of working horse and pleasure-horse, and around Tucson many a descendant of Peter McCue works cattle during the week and goes to town on Sunday to race.

The desert scene was taken by the cowboy photographer, Chuck Abbott, of Tucson.
grade. Livestock interests have succeeded in enlisting support of at least one of the large chain retailers in featuring lower grades of meat as an emergency measure. The California Wool Growers Association is urging its members to take up with local meat stores the matter of pushing sales of lower grades of meat.

Appeals are also going to governors and mayors to rescind their “meatless day” proclamations, and are insisting that public eating places should immediately put an end to “meatless days.”

A Seals Are Needed to Prevent Meat from Becoming Obsolete

But shortages of all feeds are so acute that the market is now overburdened with half-fat stock. It is vital to welfare of the livestock industry that these half-fat cattle and lambs be marketed at once. After point values are sharply reduced or eliminated, the next problem will be to educate consumers to buy the lower grades.

Not only must housewives be encouraged to buy these low grades of meat, but a national program should be done with chefs and cooks in public eating places, which are now serving more meals than ever before. We pass this suggestion along to the National Live Stock & Meat Board.

It seems strange for a publication which is always good for and has consistently encouraged quality meat production to turn about and suggest the need for a campaign to stimulate demand for lower grade meats. The very fact that a campaign is needed proves that consumers are thoroughly sold on the desire for choice grades of meat, and that they are unwilling to buy the common grades even with incentive of much lower prices per pound. They know that even at a higher price, there is more pleasure and less waste in buying quality meats.

The problem, however, must be attacked and it has been attacked. At least it has been revealed that certain methods of filling the meat market are not always sound.
Via Truck Trailers

livestock rides with less waiting
less bruising...less weight loss

Your livestock will lose little or no weight...when they're hauled by Truck-Trailers like this George J. Saul rack. For a Truck-Loader loads, not at a distant rail point, but right at your ranch or pasture...then goes straight and swiftly to market.

No time spent on sidings. There's little or no cost for feeding while enroute. The stock rides easily...with less bruising and skinning.

Whether it's sheep, hogs, cattle or horses, Truck-Trailers provide the ideal method of hauling livestock. And, when you choose a Trailer, remember that Fruehaufs are engineered to provide lowest cost per mile, which, after all, is the only cost which counts. Your Fruehauf Branch will gladly help you with your motor transportation problems.

World's Largest Builders of Truck-Trailers
FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY
Western Manufacturing Plant—Los Angeles

Sales and Service Branches:
Los Angeles San Diego
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Phoenix Portland
Seattle Denver
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250 sheep on their way to the Los Angeles stockyards via one of George J. Saul's fleet of 18 Fruehauf Truck-Trailers.

MAKE YOUR TRUCKS DO MORE
...By Pulling Trailers!
Here's what a 1½ Ton Truck can really haul

...as a Truck
2½ to 4 Tons

...as a Semi-Trailer
6 to 9 Tons

...as a Truck-Trailer
9 to 12 Tons
YOU want, you deserve, the full value for the product of your ranch, farm or feedlot. You can best assure that you do get full value for your livestock when you consign to the Central Markets where there are many buyers to compete for your offerings. These buyers, in open competition, one with the other, mean that you receive the highest going price. In addition, you are afforded the most up-to-date facilities for unloading, yarding, sorting and weighing.
To continue about the

PAINTER AUCTION:

Last month, in announcing our June 26 sale of 800 registered Herefords, we told you that the offering will consist of 200 cows with bull calves, 200 cows with heifer calves, 50 bred heifers, 150 open heifers, 150 yearling bulls, 50 bull calves, and 100 commercial cows.

Further, we realize that the success of this auction and our future good will depends upon the quality of the females we offer in this sale. Each animal sells backed by the famous Painter guarantee.

"THEY MAKE GOOD OR WE DO"

We explained that practically the entire offering will be sold in lots of 10, with no choices allowed in those lots. However, 10 cows with bull calves and 10 cows with heifer calves, as well as 10 bulls and 10 heifers will be sold individually.

We said, "This is not a dispersion sale. We are not going out of business."

Now may we bring up some other special matters pertaining to this offering, and may we explain how sections from it can work very well into the program on your ranch.

Brown's Domino 123d

800 REGISTERED HEREFORDS AT AUCTION • • • • • JUNE 26

May 15, 1944
For cattlemen and prospective cattlemen in the Pacific Coast states particular attention is directed to several things which make this Painter auction offering important.

You have been going through a bad drouth. Many of you may have to cut down. Others may be forced to do so within the next few weeks. We can carry all of our cattle, including those in this sale, well into the fall without a bit of difficulty and with nominal expense.

Therefore, if you are short of feed, or if you can handle more cattle later in the year, sell off now, come to this auction June 26, buy enough Painter Herefords to restock your ranch. Leave those Herefords on the Painter ranch until fall when your feed again will be plentiful. All cattle will receive the same careful attention this summer whether ours or customers.
First Hereford sale of its kind ever held

1. More registered Herefords than ever before offered by any one breeder in a single day’s auction, a dispersion excepted.

2. Backed by nearly 50 years of that famous PAINTER TYPE and breeding experiences.

3. The cattle will sell in the order catalogued, from LOT 1, a cow with bull calf at side, to the last LOT, a pen of 10 bull calves.

4. The cattle will be penned in the order in which they sell.

5. Only 20 cows with calves at side, 10 bred heifers, 10 open heifers and 10 bulls will be sold individually ... 50 head in all. The remaining 750 registered Herefords will be catalogued and sold in groups of 10.

6. Everything calved since 1938 has been officially vaccinated for Bang’s Disease.

Different

IN THESE WAYS

Almost everything sells in groups of ten
Someone near you is successfully using PAINTER Herefords

Thank You
Mr. DeLashmutt
for your faith
and continued
interest in our
bulls and operations.

We still plan on supplying you with top bulls as well as demands of our other customers, old and new
Results from PAINTER'S

1943 Ogden Champion Bull  1943 Round-up Champion Bull

DOMINIE C., exhibited by Hinman Bros., Kremmling, Colo. Out of a Painter cow. Now in service in the Hinman herd following his Ogden triumph. Another demonstration of what can be done with Painter females.

SUPER BLANCHARD 2nd, exhibited and sold by Henry Volzke, Waco, Neb. Sold at the American Hereford Association's Kansas City Round-Up Sale in 1943 at the top, $5,000. Out of a Painter cow. The same cow produced the 1942 champion and top seller for Volzke.

Painter females and Painter bulls give that extra vigor, extra ruggedness, extra weight-for-age that leads to repeated successes. They get results.
Nearly a full brother of Painter's Domino C. 36th, the bull that has boosted the value of the commercial Hereford output of the San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona $5 to $10 per head . . . on 30,000 head.

It is our feeling that the success of this auction depends to a large extent upon the quality of our own work in shaping up the offering.

The females of breeding age have been divided into groups of 40 and placed in breeding pastures with top Painter herd sires. We are working now among the groups of 40 to shape up uniform, uniformly bred lots of 10 for the sale. We are far enough along on this program that we think you and other breeders are going to be very pleased with the uniformity of the groups and the very real opportunities to buy here, 1, 10, a carload, or several carloads of registered Herefords of PAINTER TYPE.

The cows and heifers are selling right off grass, but the calves will be creep fed and the bulls will have some grain.

We Are Looking for You at Roggen, June 26

Roggen is on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, with excellent shipping connections to all points. Roggen is on paved highway No. 6, out of Denver northeast 50 miles. From Greeley, Roggen can best be reached by going east on No. 34 twenty-four miles and then south through the Painter ranch. Sale will be at Roggen.

Hotel accommodations: Excellent at Denver, Greeley, Ft. Morgan and Brush. It is suggested that you engage your hotel rooms well in advance. We can do it for you if desired.

Sale headquarters:
COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, Denver.

If you will let us know your time of arrival, we will meet your train or bus at Greeley or Ft. Morgan. Or, we will arrange transportation to the ranch for you from the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver.

Contact us or contact Bob Teale or Nelson Crow of Western Livestock Journal for further details regarding the offering.

The catalogues are being made up now. Send your name and address for one. To conserve paper, please bring your copy of the catalogue sale day.

PAINTER'S DOMINO 25th A.

PAINTER'S HEREFORDS
ROGGEN, COLO.

AUCTIONEERS:
FRED REPPERT
EARL O. WALTER
H. B. SAGER

Western Livestock Journal:
NELSON CROW
BOB TEALE

800 REGISTERED HEREFORDS AT AUCTION • • • • JUNE 26
Will you ever again see a CROP SURPLUS?

A SURPLUS IS LIKE A HIPPOPOTAMUS—too much to move, without plenty of help.

We Safeway people add up to a powerful lot of selling help—organized and ready to lend a hand whenever you need it. Years ago we made this firm offer:

"We'll do all we can to help move into consumption a surplus of farm products any time the producers decide there is a real emergency and ask us to help out."

We were asked, and we did. Many times. You may recall some of the "Farmer-Consumer Campaigns" we put on. They moved large quantities of such surplus products as peaches, prunes, eggs, lamb, beef... and quite a number of other farm products.

Not only in times of actual surplus but anytime there is a special need for moving a farm product into consumption we are ready. Here just lately—when supplies of potatoes began to pile up we again went to work. With ads, mass displays in our stores, large purchases. The producers tell us we're helping plenty.

Let us emphasize one point about all this. All surpluses are moved at a fair price to the farmer... our Safeway customers save money... we make our regular profit. Everybody benefits, every time;

That's because for 27 years now Safeway people have been simplifying and improving the methods of food distribution.

By cutting out "waste motion" and needless costs all along the way, the Safeway method has helped increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. Boosted consumption. And offered consistent savings to consumers.

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

SAFEWAY
The neighborhood grocery stores

CORDIAL INVITATION: Over a third of all our customers are farm folks. We invite you to trade with your Safeway grocer for one full month—and compare what you save.

PLANT YOUR EXTRA DOLLARS INTO WAR BONDS... AND GROW SECURITY FOR TOMORROW
WINDSOR RUPERT 4th is one of the many good bulls to be sold in the Windsor Place sale. Hazlett blood-lines predominate in our herd, 20 cows bred by the late Robert H. Hazlett being a part of our select herd of 100 cows. As a feature attraction, in that the Hazlett Memorial Sale has been cancelled, we have decided to include in our sale five of these Hazlett-bred cows. We are also selling approximately 60 bulls and bred and open heifers, most of them sired by our herd bulls Tone of Windsor, Rupert of Windsor and Don Rupert. Windsor Place is 100 miles East of Kansas City, Missouri. Reservations are available at the Frederick Hotel, Boonville, Missouri. Make plans and reservations now to attend. Write for catalogue.

WINDSOR PLACE • BOONVILLE • MISSOURI

A. W. THOMPSON and EARL F. GARTIN, Auctioneers

W. C. WINDSOR, Owner
Tucson Racing Association, as it exists today, is the result of a good many years of trial and error in the conducting of Quarter Races. Way back in 1937 Bob Locke used to hold little country meetings from time to time in an alfalfa field at the original Hacienda Moltacqua. Jake Meyer was starter, without benefit of gate, and the rest of us made ourselves handy. Admission was two-bits and, officially, there was no betting—the boys just brought their ponies in from the ranches and had a lot of fun.

Realizing that a race meeting could not be run on charity, the following year Rukin Jelks and the writer went in with Bob and tried to put on a real meet at the Tucson Rodeo Grounds. We went in for all the trimmings—betting machines, starting gate, jock’s room, valets, etc.—and went broke in just seven weekends! Overhead and purses, which we guaranteed, kept us running steadily at a loss and the half-mile oval with no straightaway chute was not popular with the Quarter Horse boys. We were more than ever convinced that racing must carry itself even when it is conducted as a sport and not a business.

In 1940 Bob Locke got his nerve back and built a nice half-mile track with quarter mile straightaway chute on his new Hacienda Moltacqua. Profiting by what we had learned in the past, Jelks, Clancy Wollard, Jake Meyer and myself helped him put on nine little amateur meetings during the fall and winter. We offered all kinds of racing—Quarter Horses, Thoroughbreds, Harness Horses, Steeple Chases, even relays and Roman races. Purses were small but there was plenty of sport. Our overhead amounted to almost nothing—we had mutual betting but Jim McDonald, ex-Sheriff of Pima County, acted as judge, Jake Meyer was official timer and announcer, Bob himself served as starter and the rest of us made ourselves useful—even getting out the programs with an old Sears-Roebuck mimeograph machine practically while the first race was in the paddock.

During that year we called ourselves the Tucson Horsemen’s Association and everybody taking part in the racing as owner, trainer or rider had to become a member. In February, at the time of the Tucson Livestock Show, it occurred to us that it would be a good idea to find out how fast good Quarter Horses could run, so we put on the first World’s Championship Quarter Horse Speed Trials in connection with the Horse Show, and Clabber became Champion by defeating Little Joe Jr. and War Chief.

Much to our surprise this venture broke even, so some of the boys got up nerve enough to put up the money for some improvements. A six-stall closed mechanical gate was built, the mutuel room enlarged, paddock improved and we launched forth in 1941 pretty well convinced that a small, sporting, amateur meeting could be a success if it was run with the idea of sport coming before profit.

We stuck to our informal setup and amateur officials. Bob Locke continued to act as starter, Clancy Wollard was dignified by the title of “Racing Secretary,” Jake Meyer became “Presiding Steward” and I acted as “Associate Steward” representing the newly formed Southern Arizona Horse Breeders’ Association, for which I was secretary-treasurer. We had a very good year—the starting gate added greatly to the sport—and wound up with the improve- (Continued on Page 116)
Livestock Markets

By PURL R. MANIFOLD

UNQUESTIONABLY the “Big News” in the rather unsettled market picture at the present time was contained in the announcement from Washington May 3 that the Office of Price Administration had dropped ration point values on 85% of all meats. Only beef steaks and beef roasts were retained on the list of rationed meat foods.

Pork, veal, lamb and mutton are ration point free. For months livestock growers, through their various associations and other interests closely allied with the livestock industry, had been agitating and bringing all possible pressure to bear on the OPA and WFA to drop the point value rationing system as applied to meats but final action came with surprising suddenness.

In the opinion of many close observers the general effect of the new OPA order dropping points have any effect on meat prices, either for livestock on the hoof or meat over the retail counter is anticipated because of the heavy movement of hogs has resulted in large daily carryovers at several of the Missouri River market points.

Threats of embargoes have been heard so far but so far persuasion and warnings have been the only means used to hold receipts down to a point where they can be handled with available labor.

Packers are willing to take all the hogs they can kill and process but there is apparently a limit to the numbers they are able with present working forces to slaughter and process.

Range feed conditions in the West, particularly in California, are on the whole rather unsatisfactory. Early grass in most of the West Coast area is shorter than usual at this season of the year, cold, windy weather delaying or stunting growth. Only along the coast in Southern California is the grass situation anything like satisfactory. Here earlier rains started a fair growth of vegetation that while shorter than usual has produced feed of good fattening quality. In the higher mountain altitudes snow disappearance has been held.

(Continued on Page 75)
Whether or not his particular range is producing forage to its full capacity is the standard by which the careful conservation-minded stockman gauges his stocking and management.

In other words, as shown by both research and multiplied rancher experiences, good range, valued at, say $7 to $12 an acre, may be in poor condition and consequently yielding far below its potential production of war-needed beef and mutton. By the same token, so-called “poor” range, worth not more than a dollar or two an acre, may be in excel-

lent condition and yielding 100% returns for that particular class of pastureland. Even though the first-named land ranks much higher on the property valuation chart, it then is not returning the interest that should be expected on the capital investment; whereas the other is giving full returns.

A farmer raising alfalfa or asparagus knows that if he culls too closely one year he pays for it with a short crop the next season. Many livestock raisers are coming to appreciate the fact that the same thing is true of range forage, and that continued close grazing must surely cut down on the succeeding years’ meat poundage or wool clip produced on his rangeland.

It is because of the basic importance of a healthy, vigorous range, regardless of its original “normal” carrying capacity, that a standard part of all range appraisals by the Soil Conservation Ser-

vice, made at the request of soil conservation districts or otherwise, is a breakdown of the range into “condition” classes. This classification takes into consideration what everyone with experience in growing things on the land knows, that some areas have deeper or more fertile soils than others and are naturally more productive. In other words, we do not say an area is in “poor condition” just because it has shallow rocky soil and is naturally incapable of producing much. It may be producing as much as it ever will and, consequently, may get a condition rating of “good” or even “excellent.”

On the other hand, a nearby site may maintaining a range in good condition.

The range survey of these five ranches, which varied in size from about 4000 to 14,000 acres, was made during the summers of 1942 and 1943. The area covered included four principal types of vegetation: bunchgrass, sagebrush, bitterbrush, and annual weeds or grasses such as Russian thistle or cheatgrass.

Although the condition classes used are frequently difficult to define exactly, range is classed poor (Fig. 1) when it supports few or none of the forage plants it should grow, but generally heavily infested with sagebrush or weeds, and usually is severely eroded; fair range still supports up to about 60% of the forage it should and usually is moderately eroded; good range (Fig. 2) supports from 60 to 80% of its possible forage and commonly is eroded only slightly; and range classed as excellent (Fig. 3) has from 80 to 100% of all the forage it can grow and has no measurable erosion.

The study showed that every one of the five ranches’ range that was in good condition had a higher carrying capacity than range in fair condition, and thus in

(Continued on Page 42)
The Scientific Side of CROSS-BREEDING

By WAYNE H. FISHER

When the average individual approaches any strictly scientific subject, he usually finds his interest soon hopelessly lost in a maze of figures and strange sounding words. Fortunately for the common range variety of cattlemen, the U.S. Department of Agriculture discovered a man to head its Livestock Experimental Station at Jeanerette, La., who was a good farmer at heart and only an internationally known scientist by profession. Dr. A. O. Rhoad has the happy faculty of expressing experimental results in terms which any of us average men can easily grasp.

Perhaps, before you are introduced to Dr. Rhoad, it would be logical to discover the reason for a Livestock Experimental Station near the heart of the Evangeline Country in that beautiful, semi-tropical southern portion of Louisiana. While driving along this highway extending from the Texas Gulf Coast to New Orleans, an observant cattlemen would recognize the breeds of cattle as those which are to be found elsewhere, but the size would have puzzled him for it had diminished until many of the individuals were "pony cattle" when compared to their prototypes of the Northern states. Any cattle breeder with an inquisitive mind could not avoid wondering what had happened to the specialized British breeds of cattle to transform them into veritable dwarfs.

The answers to many of these questions would have been available if you could have been with a small group of us Californians when we turned off the main highway before reaching the little town of Jeanerette, crossed the Bayou Teche on the whitewashed drawbridge, drove around a large circular garden area, flanked by magnificent looking frame buildings, and stopped before the rather unimposing wooden structure labeled, "Office."

Inside we found a man who was in sharp contrast to his unimposing office, for Dr. Rhoad is friendly, communicative and a fountainhead of understandable information. His accent was one of surprise aroused by the miniature cattle of the deep South, naturally the first questions would center around that subject. Dr. Rhoad quickly settled the problem by stating that Aberdeen-Angus breeds of cattle came to transform them into the veritable dwarfs.

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Inside we found a man who was in sharp contrast to his unimposing office, for Dr. Rhoad is friendly, communicative and a fountainhead of understandable information. His accent was one of surprise aroused by the miniature cattle of the deep South, naturally the first questions would center around that subject. Dr. Rhoad quickly settled the problem by stating that Aberdeen-Angus breeds of cattle came to transform them into the veritable dwarfs.
As the population of California continues to increase, more and more of the land now used for the growing of livestock feeds will be diverted to the growing of crops used directly for human consumption; greater and greater will become the demand for livestock and poultry products; and more and more will the by-products of industry be relied on to fill this gap between the demand for and the production of livestock feeds.

Stockmen have neither the time nor facilities to accurately determine the feeding worth of these new materials. In anticipation of the demand for this service by the livestock industry, the University of California through its Division of Animal Husbandry has for many years followed the policy of determining, through digestion trials and feeding tests with animals, the approximate worth of these new materials. Many of the feeds listed below were tested for the first time in our laboratories. Since during this time of acute feed shortage many new and strange materials are finding their way onto the market, a brief description of each is given below for the benefit of the feeder who may be meeting it for the first time.

Kapoc Meal—A few years ago thismeal, a by-product of the manufacture of oil from the seeds of the kapoc tree, was offered for sale in considerable quantities for the feeding of cattle. Our attempt to carry on a digestion trial was unsuccessful because of the inability to induce the test sheep to eat it. Poor palatability definitely rules this material out as a feeding stuff. Dairy cows refused a concentrate mixture containing 30% kapoc.

Avocado Meal—The oil of the avocado has a special value in cosmetics. In the late 1930's the Calavo Growers of California began the crushing of surplus and off grade fruits. The oil was solvent extracted. The residual meal proved fairly palatable. According to our digestion trials this meal, when fed to sheep and cattle, is about equal to a good quality hay. Its digestible composition is, protein 9% and 57% total digestible nutrients.

Artichoke Silage—In those sections of California where the globe artichoke is grown intensively for human consumption hundreds of thousands of tons of material, stalks and unmarketable heads, remain in the fields. Certain livestock feeders in these areas have been preserving this residue in silos as cattle feed. Our trials show this silage to be quite palatable to sheep and cattle, to contain slightly less than 1% digestible protein and almost 16% total digestible nutrients. Its value is therefore about equal to corn silage.

Babassu Meal—The small babassu nut, a native of South America, belongs to the same family as the coconut. Because of the high quality of its oil and the ease with which the nuts are handled it finds favor with processors. The residue is almost identical in palatability and digestible composition to coconut meal. The results of our trials show 21% digestible protein and 80% total digestible nutrients. An unusually high magnesium content, about 1%, makes the meal more laxative than coconut meal.

Fenugreek Meal—Ground fenugreek seed has long been used as a condiment in proprietary feed mixtures. The increased demand for vegetable oils led to the pressing of fenugreek seed. The meal was suggested as a feed for livestock. Because of its exceedingly laxative effects on the test sheep we were unable to complete a digestion trial.

Dried Coffee Pulp (Coffee Bran)—A by-product of the processing of coffee is the pulp covering of the coffee berry. In an attempt to find a satisfactory outlet for the disposal of this residue the Nicaraguan Consul had a supply of the dehydrated material forwarded to Davis for testing. Our preliminary trials showed it to be quite palatable. Sufficient material was available for digestive trials. Its chemical analysis, however, indicates a feeding value equivalent to a good quality of hay. Further work is not needed to accurately establish the value of dried coffee pulp for livestock feeding. Coffee bran is now being quoted on the San Francisco market.

Dried Orange Pulp—In 1924 the manufacture of orange products from the surplus and cull oranges had increased to the point where the Exchange Orange Products Company was faced with the problem of disposing of several thousand tons of wet pulp annually at their San Dimas plant alone. Digestion trials with sheep and feeding trials with dairy cows conducted by us demonstrated a feeding value equivalent to that of dried beet pulp. Its digestible composition is, protein 6% and 78% total digestible nutrients. Dried orange pulp is now being sold on the open market for $45 per ton. A waste product once a liability, now a valuable asset to the orange growers, has contributed materially to our feed supply. Later trials have shown that lemon and grapefruit pulps have nutritive values similar to that of orange pulp.

Dried Asparagus Butts—In the refuse from our great canning industry lies another potential source of animal feed stuffs. Asparagus canneries seeking relief from a ban against the dumping of waste in the rivers furnished us with a supply of their dehydrated residue. The results of digestion trials with sheep show dried asparagus waste to be only fairly palatable and to be worth about as much as a fair quality of oat hay.

Dried Olive Pulp—There is annually a large tonnage of residue from the manufacture of olive oil. This material which contains about 60% indigestible pits was found to be extremely low in digestibility. In feeding value it is about equal to straw. Unless the pits can be removed this material is of doubtful value as a livestock feed.

Dried Pineapple Pulp (Pineapple Bran)—The residue of the pineapple canneries, consisting of the skin, trimmings, core and ends of the pineapple from which the juice has been extracted has been dried and marketed as a feed for livestock. Before the war somewhat more than 5000 tons of this dried material was produced annually in the Hawaiian Islands, about half of which was shipped to California. The first digestion
YOU want good fence when you buy. So ask for the best. Ask for U-S-S American. Get your order in now. The government is permitting us to manufacture more and more of this popular farm fence. But there still is not enough to fill all demands right away. If your dealer can't supply you immediately—just be sure he puts your name on his American Fence waiting list. That way, you'll get your share of this strong, long-lasting fence as soon as possible.

While the war lasts, ask for only the amount of fence you absolutely need. And send for our free booklet, "How to Make Fences Last Longer." It tells 25 easy ways to keep old and new fences in tip-top condition. Mail the coupon below. There's no obligation.

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trial on this material was conducted at Davis. The animals ate it readily and it was found to contain about 1% digestible protein and 60% total digestible nutrients, thus being slightly less valuable than dried beet pulp.

Dried Winery Pomace (Grape Meal)—Normally there is a vast tonnage of residue from California's wine industry. This material is being dehydrated and offered as a feed for cattle and sheep. Our digestion and feeding trials with sheep indicated it has a feeding value about equal to oat hay of from fair to poor quality. Its palatability proved to be rather low.

Acorns—There is a great difference of opinion among range cattlemen concerning the value of acorns. The following is the conclusion from a trial recently completed at the University's San Joaquin Experimental Range. "It seems evident therefore that a bountiful crop of acorns need no longer be regarded as a curse but rather as an additional source of feed that may be put to good use if supplemented with an adequate supply of protein." The acorns used in these tests were from the Blue Oak (Quercus douglasii).

Flax Hulls—As a result of the rapid increase in flax acreage thousands of tons of residual hulls are produced annually in California. Recent digestion trials conducted at Davis indicate their feeding value to be about equal to a poor quality of straw. They contained about 1% digestible protein and about 35% total digestible nutrients.

Carob Beans (St. Johns Bread)—The leguminous carob tree grows well in our southern coast countries. Each tree yields from 300 to 500 lbs. of pods. In a trial with calves conducted here almost 30 years ago, it was found that the ground beans with pods had a feeding value about like that of barley.

Mesquite Beans and Pods—This leguminous shrub grows in the desert sections of California. The ground beans and pods have a value somewhat under that of barley in cattle feeding.

Ogden Show Dates Set

The 1944 Ogden Livestock Show will be held at Ogden, Utah, on Nov. 4 to 8 inclusive, according to an announcement by Secretary-Manager E. J. Fjeldsted. The two purebred sales will take place early in the show week with a fat stock and feeder sale set for the middle of the week. As all junior exhibits must be held in sheep barns, it will be necessary for the youngsters to have all stock tested for T. B. and Bangs.

Last year's show, despite loss of the pavilion which was taken over by the government, was largest in the show's history, $24,000 in premiums being distributed.

New Hereford Breeder

H. R. Jeannerett has acquired a foundation herd of registered Hereford cows, purchased from R. C. Robertson. He purchased a couple of Polled Hereford cows and a Polled Hereford bull, which he is breeding to the horned cows, from Rolling Ridges Ranch, Pomona. Mr. Jeannerett has for many years operated a cattle ranch near Chino, Calif.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Montesano, Washington

Announcing Our Sale

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1944

50 Top Registered Herefords

12 Herd Bulls

Including Donald Baker, the outstanding Chandler-bred bull that sired 30 top heifers which we are keeping in our herd. They will be available for your inspection.

38 Cows with calves at side

The greatest evidence of guaranteed breeders. Some of our best females are entered in this sale, including the mother of the $4,000 bull we sold in the 1943 Klamath Falls sale.

Every Animal Offered in this Sale is a Guaranteed Breeder

A cow with calf at side is positive evidence of a guaranteed breeder.

AUCTIONEER:
FRED REPPERT
Decatur, Indiana

For Catalog or Hotel Reservation
Write:
BOB TEALE, Sale Manager
Marck Hotel, Aberdeen, Wash.

OSCAR SMITH
L. K. "BILL" FREEMAN
OWNERS

MONTESANO, WASHINGTON

May 15, 1944
April 1, 1944

To Our Fellow

Hereford Breeders -

To you cattlemen, I am a stranger, just another businessman in the Hereford business. However, business has taught me one great lesson: If you don't know your business, get the best man in that particular business as your partner.

This I did when I selected such a man and formed the Smith and Freeman Herefords. The man I became associated with is L. K. "Bill" Freeman.

Bill went to the Reese Brown Ranch when that herd was first purchased and stayed with them throughout the nine years of their history. His intimate knowledge of cattle, particularly the Brown herd, enabled us to get the "cream of the herd" as our foundation of Smith & Freeman Herefords.

I extend an invitation to you to visit us on May 29th.

Yours truly,

Oscar Smith
April 1, 1944

To Our Fellow Hereford Breeders -

After reading Oscar's letter you know how I became one of the firm owning the Smith & Freeman Herefords. You know that for nine years I was at first herdsman, then manager of the famous Reese B. Brown Herefords.

When Mr. Smith started into the Hereford business he came to me and asked that I select a group of females from that herd that I, as an individual, would like to own. This I did, and at our sale, May 29th, we are going to offer you some of those grand females along with their produce.

Our herd has been selected for their production ability governed by 12 years of selectiveness at the Brown Ranch and at our own ranch at Montesano. We believe we have selected the type of animals you will like. They have and are making good for us.

We hope to see you at our sale May 29th.

Yours,

Bill Freeman
A Real Headliner
The Proven Sire
DONALD BAKER

DONALD BAKER was sired by Donald Domino 16th. His dam was Baker Maid 2d by Baker Domino. His dam carries the best of Prince Domino and Debonair breeding. He was calved March 14, 1940. He was 1st prize bull at the 1941 Billings and Portland shows, 2d at Ogden, San Francisco and Los Angeles as a junior yearling.

The most positive proof of the breeding ability of any sire is his Get, pictured at left and below. See these sons and daughters on sale day.
WE PRESENT a few of the Cattle we are offering in Our Sale, May 29, 1944

A FEW OF THE HERD BULL PROSPECTS

DeLuxe Domino 1st

S & F Royal Lad

S & F Peerless 6th

S & F Peerless

OSCAR SMITH
L. K. "BILL" FREEMAN
OWNERS

MONTESANO, WASHINGTON
We Believe You Will Like...

**Peerless Domino B. 55th**

The sire of many of the calves selling with their mothers, and many of the cows rebred to him.

The "55th" Is NOT For Sale

He will remain in our Herd.

If you can come to our sale a day ahead and take time to look around, we will show you all of his "Get." They're the right kind!

Oscar Smith  
L. K. "Bill" Freeman  
Owners

Montesano, Washington

Western Livestock Journal
DUCHESS DOMINO B. 14th
a good sample of the cows
we are offering.

PURITY DOMINO S. 4th

38 FEMALES
and ALL
Guaranteed Producers

OSCAR SMITH
L. K. "BILL" FREEMAN
OWNERS

MONTESANO, WASHINGTON

May 15, 1944
WE PRESENT a few of the Cattle in Our Sale Offering, May 29, 1944

OSCAR SMITH
L. K. "BILL" FREEMAN
OWNERS
MONTESEANO, WASHINGTON
By-Product Feeds

Beet Pulp and Molasses Can Be Used Efficiently

About the turn of the century, it was a serious problem for sugar beet factories to dispose of pulp and molasses; today it is impossible for some of them to meet the demand for these materials for feeding purposes. In general, the keen competition for these sugar beet by-products can be attributed to the favorable prices at which these feeds may be obtained.

With the present impending feed shortage, it is imperative that producers feed by-product feeds effectively and efficiently. At the Irrigation Branch Experiment Station, Prosser, Wash., Harold P. Singleton has successfully substituted beet molasses and dried molasses beet pulp for a considerable part of the barley, wheat and corn used as fattening rations for steers. The third year of three successive trials was concluded with the Cattle Feeders Day at the Prosser Station on Thursday, March 9.

In discussing the results of the three successive trials before the Cattle Feeders Day crowd, Dr. M. E. Ensminger, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, State College of Washington, indicated that the following facts seem to be substantiated by the investigations:

1. Beet by-products furnish a desirable substitute for part of the grain ration.
2. Addition of pulp resulted in some decrease in hay consumption and in gains—especially when feeding large quantities of hay and limited grain. (This is probably due to the high fiber content of beet pulp: Pulp equals 15.9% fiber; corn equals 2.2%; and wheat equals 2.7%.)
3. The type of the ration did not influence the quality and finish of the cattle with steers grading “good” and “medium” and fed for a 100-day period.
4. Feed cost per cwt. for lbs. gain seemed to be determined by comparative feed prices more than efficiency of the feeds used.
5. Wheat, barley, or mixtures of wheat and barley can be fed successfully.
6. Pulp is a good appetizer and will lessen trouble from bloat.
7. An average daily allowance of 6¾ lbs. of beet molasses may be fed successfully.
8. It appears to be doubtful that phosphorus is needed for mature steers on short feed under the conditions of this experiment, particularly where the forage is high in phosphorus content.
9. Feed lot gains are expensive—usually costing more to produce than the selling price of the cattle. Profits are realized from increasing the value of the initial weight, which is the feeder’s margin or the difference between the cost of the feeder cattle and the selling price of the fat cattle.

Still the greatest contribution to anthrax prevention since Pasteur!

Lederle
CARBOZOO
Anthrax Spore Vaccine

Soil once contaminated is forever contaminated. Anthrax (“Charbon”) clings to the soil year after year. If there has been anthrax in your area—even many years ago—the soil is contaminated and you cannot get rid of it. The only protection for your livestock is to vaccinate them every year.

CARBOZOO, Lederle Anthrax Spore Vaccine has protected millions of cattle, sheep and horses since it was introduced in the United States in 1931. CARBOZOO has enabled farmers and stockmen to make enormous savings annually. CARBOZOO provides successful vaccinations even in the presence of heavy active infection! A single injection will protect for at least a year. CARBOZOO is inexpensive. Don’t take chances—order a supply of CARBOZOO today.

Packages
Anthrax Spore Vaccine No. 3 (Carbozoo)
6 cc. vial (sufficient for 20 large or 40 small animals)
10 cc. vial (sufficient for 40 large or 80 small animals)
Anthrax Spore Vaccine No. 2 (Carbozoo)
For Horses only—5 cc. vial (20 doses)

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing Advertisers

Kings River Herefords

Wm. H. Collins
SANGER • CALIFORNIA

Buy where the selection is the largest!

As is shown by the annual report of the American Hereford Association for the fiscal year ending Aug. 1, 1943, Kings River Herefords with 255 calf registrations were leaders in the state of California and 28th in the entire U.S. I welcome to us with your needs. They will be filled to your complete satisfaction.

ROY RICHARDS, Supt. Phones: Sanger 30-F-4 and 17-F-2

May 15, 1944
THE VALUE OF A GOOD RAM

By ROBERT F. MILLER
College of Agriculture, Davis, Calif.

IT will soon be time to plan for next year's lamb crop. Sheepmen will be thinking about the purchase of rams. Sometimes the value of good sires is overlooked by our customers. Purebred rams with years of the right kind of breeding back of them are certain to produce superior offspring as compared to a common grade ram. The lambs should be of superior mutton type, possess the early maturing qualities, reaching the desired 85 pounds weight at an early age. In addition to wool type, lambs from purebred sires should produce wool of superior quality as well as heavy weight fleeces.

It is often said that "the ram is half the flock", particularly in view of the fact that a ram may sire 40 to 50 lambs a year. A purebred ram may cost $50 to $60 while a common grade ram may be bought for $20. Let's see what the difference is.

We will assume the average life of a ram is 3 years or 4 breeding seasons and that each ram produces 40 lambs per year to market age. Lambs from the good ram may weigh an average of 83 pounds while lambs from the grade ram may weigh 75 pounds. Consider the sale price of both groups of lambs. On this basis 40 lambs produced a year for 4 years with a difference of 8 pounds in weight would be 1320 pounds at 12¢ or $158.60. In other words a grower could actually afford to pay $123.60 for the good ram and still be money ahead because there will be a number of scrubs or culls produced by the inferior ram which are not accounted for in the above figures.

Points of Good Ram

In selecting rams the first thing to look for is the general thrift and condition of the rams, to see that they are good representatives of the breed, and to inquire as to their age—yearlings preferred. Also they should show depth and thickness of body, a bold front as shown by width of head and chest and a "leg on each corner". A ram that does not show "buck character" or masculinity expressed in the head and neck; rams that are narrow-chested, shallow-bodied, and fine boned. These are not strong vigorous rams and their breeding ability may be impaired.

If you are selecting rams of the wool type you naturally will not expect as much depth and width as found in the mutton breeds and yet they should show plenty of constitution as indicated by a deep chest. A wide muzzle and strong, masculine character are also important points in addition to the wool qualities.

Common Defects

Two common defects found in rams are a faulty back, a weak and loose jaw, and an absence of one testicle. In passing on rams the purchaser should make it a rule to examine each ram's mouth as well as to feel the scrotum to make sure there are two normal-sized testicles present. A ram with an under-shot or over-shot jaw is not able to face age or graze properly and this of course, will tell sooner or later on the animal. A ram with only one testicle may be a non-breeder or at least a shy-breed and what's more both these defects are congenital and may be passed on to the offspring.

Other defects such as blindness in one eye, crooked legs, flat pasterns, sway back, flat rib, hump back, etc., should be guarded against. These are easily detected by close examination. In the case of blindness the animal may take a little closer inspection. Fortunately there are very few ram breeders who intentionally will try to breed a ram with these defects. Owners of purebred livestock are an honorable group of men and among our better citizens in the community.

Where to Buy Rams

Perhaps the ideal way is to visit a breeder's place and look over his entire offering. If possible visit two or three places and compare the rams offered. Take notice of the type of breeding ewes as well. Due to shortage of gasoline and limited help on the ranch this may not be possible at this time. Perhaps the next best place would be the California Ram Sale which is to be held at Galt, California on the 15th and 16th of May of this year.

This is an auction sale held annually, under the auspices of the California Wool Growers Association. The rams will be consigned by the most progressive breeders in California and neighboring states. All the rams are carefully inspected by an efficient sifting committee and any that show defects are rejected. There will be about 1700 rams offered and all the prominent breeders will be represented. This affords the buyer an opportunity to make his selection from a large number of approved rams, purchase them on the open market at auction and get the job done with the least amount of time, travel, and expense.

Time to Buy

It is very desirable to purchase rams a month or six weeks before they are to be used. This allows time for the rams to become acclimated to the new conditions and environment and to the change in feeding program. The care and feed of rams prior to turning them out with a band of ewes is a part of good management. It is not only important to secure good purebred rams but to take care of them properly, prior to and during the breeding season. The balance of the year they should have a pasture to run in and during the winter months they should be fed hay in order to keep these flock rams in good thrifty condition. This will increase their normal life span and years of usefulness.

Arizona Hereford Herd
Will Move to Colorado

Jack Roach, Houston, Texas, businessman and owner of the Bar T Bar Ranch at Payson, Ariz., has just purchased the noted Hartsel Ranch at Hartsel, Colo., and plans to move his well known Arizona registered Hereford herd to the Colorado range. The ranch consists of 8420 acres deeded, 21,240 acres state leases and 7420 acres private leases.

WHISTLER LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
How a certain* Diesel Oil can increase food production

All tractors must keep plugging this year (even though they're a year older). If food production is to be increased, every avoidable breakdown must be eliminated. And that means—

The oil filter should have a regular cleaning. (The instruction book or your tractor dealer will tell you how often.) Remember, a clean filter removes sludge before it can hurt the engine.

Your tractor's air cleaner should be taken off and serviced as often as recommended by the manufacturer. This keeps the engine from breathing-in grit and abrasives.

Your farm Diesel should have Shell Talpex Oil. Only Diesels doing War Work can have it, because Talpex contains additives so scarce and so valuable in keeping rings from sticking, cylinders from being scored.

WHEN YOU GET SHELL TALPEX OIL keep it clean, keep it dry, and use for Diesel equipment only

*SHELL TALPEX OIL
Extra protection for every type of Diesel Engine
A REAL OPPORTUNITY for those seeking genuinely choice foundation stock is offered by this sale, as we are forced to reduce the size of our herd to suit accommodations at our new ranch, located 12 miles north of Spokane on the Little Spokane River. Because we can carry only 35 cows, we must sell 30 of our top females and two of our proven herd sires. Our foundation was selected from the famous Willow Creek herd in Montana, and the Herbert Chandler herd in Oregon.

Twenty-six of the cows selling are granddaughters of Prince Domino 9th, the bull that made Willow Creek Ranch famous.

Another outstanding feature will be the cow selected from the Whitmore Hereford Ranch with heifer calf at side by Advance E. Domino, the bull sold to Mrs. de Rham for $5,000. This heifer was calved Oct. 30, 1943. The mother of the calf is a fine individual herself.

We are selling 33 cows with calves at side. All animals are in splendid condition.

JUNIOR DOMINO 2d—3297206
Seed by Stephenson & Hoover

WE ARE ALSO SELLING 10 yearling heifers and five yearling bulls. Eleven are sired by Junior Mischief 2803298, top herd sire at Willow Creek Ranch. They are in excellent condition. We want visitors to see our new ranch and our new barn. We are mighty proud of our set-up and we hope visitors will spend enough time to inspect the entire establishment. You won’t be disappointed in the cattle or the ranch!

REAL PRINCE DOMINO 49th—2498406
Colved March 21, 1936

PRINCE REAL 9th—3426906
Colved Oct. 15, 1941
Bred by Otto Faischer

Page 35
The Story of a WESTERN BOOK

By JACK CULLEY

CHAPTER II

LAST month I gave you a brief account of my early literary influences; of how I began and continued writing about the West, and about the adventures met with in publishing Cattle, Horses & Men. Today I propose to deal with another point (and the most important one) in the story of my book: What its readers thought of it.

Now the reasons people have for liking a book, the grounds of appreciation, vary. But by far the most usual of them is recognition. To recognize, according to my dictionary, is to “recall or recover the knowledge of” some object, and I think it is this feature of recovery of something that is past that makes this act of recognition one of the most pleasing giving we perform. It may in the reader take its simplest form; we may merely recognize in a book (or picture) something we have seen or been familiar with, or it may take a higher form: recognition of the essential truth, the validity, in our own experience, of a scene or circumstance or character as depicted by this writer. There is yet another form of appreciation which I shall deal with later.

Of course both these two methods of judging a book unite sometimes in the same person. This is notably true of the old-time range cattleman, referring to whom my good friend Jack Rollinson who wrote the charming Pony Trails in Wyoming and who knows them, says: “What a discriminating lot these boys are!”—and careful readers too, I will add. Listen to this one—referring to my book: “It’s setting takes me right along with it, back, back, back—I read awhile and then study it and think back. Will be sorry when I’m through.” That’s Roy Grumbles in a letter to his sister, Idelle Culley, about Cattle, Horses & Men. Roy lives at Klamath Falls, Oregon, now but he grew up on his father’s cow ranch in that historic Lincoln County of New Mexico.

Another good letter was from E. M. Dean of Richfield, Kas., who likes the book because it “speaks the truth and describes things and men as they actually were back in the “old days.” He closes by saying, “Keep on writing. The stuff you put in print will be eagerly read long after you have hit the sun-down trail.” Dean is an abstractor today but he worked on the range in early life and his letter has so much interest in it that it is one of several I shall deal with in a later article.

Of course this matter of being read after one has passed away, the permanence of one’s work, is always present in the mind of a really serious writer. It is a question, certainly, that can only be proven by time, but some indication of it may perhaps be found in an inclination on the part of readers to return to a writer’s work, to read it over again. One day I got a letter from that clever Western writer, Omar Barker, who has lived most all his life in one of those sweet valleys of the Rocky Mountains above Las Vegas, New Mexico, in which city he and my boy, Matt, were school and room mates at the Normal University. In ordering a copy of Cattle, Horses & Men Omar said he had read many of my articles in the Western Livestock Journal. As the book practically consists of these articles I thought it might not interest him and so wrote him. But he came back saying that he had read them all and was impressed with my way of doing things. That somewhat indirect tribute, coming from a practised writer, gave me great satisfaction—not to mention the matter of an old friendship renewed.

Another experience along somewhat similar lines came through George Nye. A friend and neighbor in El Monte. Sent as a boy, by wealthy parents to Wyoming to go to school and taste the West, he had stayed for some years working with cattle near Loveland. And in those few years the virus of the range life entered his veins and will be there as long as he lives. He and his wife, who grew up in the same Oklahoma sheep and cattle country and witnessed the disintegration of their range by the dry-farmers, read my book and thought well enough of it to order five copies, to be sent as Christmas gifts to George’s five sisters who are all married to well-to-do and influential men in New England. This little episode has brought me some pleasant visits in the Nye home on whose walls hang pictures of the 25-room family mansion, show place of Albany, New York, which George Nye left to try the West.

There is altogether too much praise of books in these times. But all the comments an author receives is not strictly along that line. On one occasion someone wrote: “I had written about one of our most famous livestock auctioneers in the Western Livestock Journal stirred the wrath of a reader from Colorado. Completely misunderstanding what I had said, he wrote my editor complaining of my remarks and asking: ‘Who is this upstart who undertakes to belittle our best beloved Western salesman?’

Then there was a lady from Las Vegas, N. M., about whose father’s death I had made some statements on what I thought the best of authority, for I go to almost any pains to get my facts correct. She pointed out my mistakes, none too politely, adding “the next time you make statements about a person you had better be sure of your facts.” And she threatened me with dire consequences at the hands of those terrible men who people our Western ranges.

Less abusive but more sarcastic was the practical ranch woman from the coast brush country of Northern California, who wrote in to Mr. Crow when I was writing some articles about work-

(Continued on Page 46)
As a contribution to America's fight for food, General Mills offers several free booklets which anyone who feeds poultry or livestock may have by writing our nearest office. They include the following:

- MAKING FEED GO FARTHER
- THE LARRO DAIRY BOOK
- THE LARRO CHICK BOOK
- BREEDING DIFFICULTIES OF CATTLE

*The Herd V Check was originated by General Mills as a service to dairymen. It is a thorough analysis or "audit" of the intake and output of your cows.

The Sheplers still like to tell about this feed man's first visit to their farm. Had he never come again they would still remember him, they say.

It was just about milking time and they were impatient to start. Had no time to visit with salesmen. For the Sheplers are busy folks. Besides a herd of Guernseys, they have a big flock of laying hens, some hogs and plenty of work to do on the 200 acres they farm.

Yes, lots of feed salesmen called on the Sheplers. But right off this one seemed different. He didn't talk about his feed—how good it was—how much money they could save by using it—how it would make their production skyrocket.

Instead he asked the Sheplers a lot of questions about their roughage and how they figured the amount of grain each cow should get. Then he began talking about a *Herd V Check.

The term was new to the Sheplers, but when this man explained it they quickly decided they wanted one. So he went along with them while they milked and started a Herd V Check right on the spot.

That Larro man has made many a return visit to Sheplers' farm. He has given them and their neighbors, too, some mighty good ideas about their dairy herd, their poultry and their hogs as well—proved ideas straight from General Mills Larro Research Farm.

That's why the Sheplers have never forgotten this Larro man. That's why he'll always be welcome. Because he helped them... showed them and a lot of other folks what it means to have not only the benefit of Larro Feeds—but the benefit of Larro Follow-Through service in the field—the service that helps feeders get the full benefit out of the quality that General Mills, even in wartime, is putting into Larro Feeds.
We Invite You to Visit Our Ranch to See This Outstanding Cow Herd

And Their Calves

We Are Offering
• FOR SALE
• BULLS
  2 yr: old & Yearlings
• HEIFERS
  Bred and Open
Successors to
Whitmore’s Registered Herefords
OF POMEROY, WASHINGTON

WE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE REGISTERED HERD OF OVER 330 HEAD

Advance E. Domino The bull purchased from Whitmore
by Jeanne T. de Rham, Jackson, Wyo., at $5,000.00

Many of Our
1943 - 1944
Calves Sired
by
This
Bull

Joe Fisher (owner) 1585 S.W. Adler St., Portland, Ore.
Headquarters Ranch Located 20 Miles Northwest of Portland on Highway 30
Isn't this account about settled?

Back in 1850, Uncle Sam owned more than 1,400,000,000 acres of land. Much of it was the Louisiana Purchase—land that cost about $ an acre.

It was wild. It was unsettled. It produced no tax revenue. Because it had no transportation.

To help get railroads built into this undeveloped territory, Uncle Sam turned over to them 130 million acres of these lands. In return, most government traffic received special rates — 50% off.

And ever since, year in and year out, the government has received this advantage. Not alone from the few railroads (9% of the mileage) which received land grants, but from the others competing with them.

Railroads opened up new frontiers.

Settlers followed the advancing rails. All land values multiplied. Tax revenues vastly increased. Agriculture developed. States and cities grew. The nation knit together.

Through the years, the value of the land grants has been repaid many, many times — while the continuance of these deductions discriminates in favor of shippers doing business with the government who can take advantage of such rates as against other shippers who cannot.

That's why shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners join with transportation agencies in seeking to do away with these land-grant deductions.
Throughout the ages . . . to most men . . . thunder has meant either gentle rains or storm and destruction. But always . . . man's fears have been tempered by the knowledge that along with THUNDER generally comes rain, to water the thirsty earth. The sun and rain give us the rainbow that arches the heavens as a sign that the storm is passing and that the earth will blossom with new hope.

The storm of war that broke over Pearl Harbor staggered a nation caught unprepared. Out of this tragedy came a rekindled spirit, a willingness to sacrifice, a unity of purpose that welded the people of America into a formidable fighting force.

Today . . . the clouds are beginning to break. In the distance lies a sun-swept, happy land. Spanning the far horizon . . . is a rainbow . . . the promise of a brighter day not far off.

The storm of war beats heavily even on the American farmer. He works through its fury, producing the Food for Freedom. By substituting ingenuity in making repairs for new machinery, and by recruiting his entire family for long hours of hard work, he has been able to fill the ever-larger quotas set for him.

In due time every farmer will want to equip his farm with the most efficient modern machinery that can be had. Freed from war-time duties of making war material MM will direct ALL* its resources to work with the farmer as in the past, supplying him with modern machinery, to help him raise crops at lower cost . . . to help him plant and harvest those crops so the quality will be better . . . to help preserve and increase the wealth of his land.

TO SPEED THE DAY OF VICTORY . . . BUY WAR BONDS NOW—AND MAKE YOUR VICTORY GARDEN A PRODUCER. *MM produces all the tractors and farm machinery allowed under government limitation orders for which materials can be obtained.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA, U.S.A.
Grazing Capacity

(Continued from Page 19)

turn more carrying capacity than range in poor condition. Only two of the ranches had excellent-condition range, but on these ranches this range had a higher carrying capacity than any other class. The figures on which these observations are based are given in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cow Months Grazing per Section Ranch</th>
<th>Ranch A</th>
<th>Ranch B</th>
<th>Ranch C</th>
<th>Ranch D</th>
<th>Ranch E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One may ask, after looking at this table, why does good-condition range on Ranch C have a higher grazing capacity than excellent-condition on A or B. And why does fair-condition on Ranch B have a slightly higher capacity than good-condition on E. As pointed out earlier, exceptions of this sort are to be expected, because some sites naturally are more productive than others and, even though they may be in poor condition and producing far below their real capacity, still are able to carry more stock than sites that naturally are less productive but in better condition.

A direct ranch-by-ranch comparison of the amount of forage produced on range in poor condition, as compared with the amount on range in good or excellent condition, shows that a man whose range is run-down is absorbing startling losses every year. On Ranch A, for example, excellent-condition range produced exactly four times as much feed as poor condition; and on Ranch B, a little more than three times as much. On the other three, good-condition range had from about two and a half times to almost three times more feed than did poor condition range. It follows that it definitely pays to bring back run-down ranges and then to keep them in top shape.

The poorer condition a piece of land is in, of course, the longer it takes to bring it back to a satisfactory condition. Experience has shown, however, that there are few areas that will not respond in a surprisingly short time to the right kind of treatment. The time required is frequently closely correlated with the amount of annual rainfall. This correc-

"And he'd just enlisted for the food front.

CUTTER BLACKLEGOL would have saved him..."

Isn't any immunizing agent which fails to immunize too expensive—at any price?
The loss of a single calf offsets several years' "savings" in vaccine cost—even if there were a big difference instead of practically no difference in the price of Blacklegol and ordinary vaccines!
Cutter Blacklegol is the blackleg vaccine that's fortified chemically—by aluminum hydroxide adsorption—the principle, patented by Cutter. So no other vaccine can be "just like Blacklegol."
Use Blacklegol! 10¢ a dose; less, in quantities.
it may be developing water to spread the stock out over a wider area and for a period and in some instances system of deferred or rotation grazing; for age plants. it may be closing the area to all grazing seeding it to adapted species of desirable seeds and big sage. Big sage has been only lightly grazed in past years.

Where these or other remedies are required, every year that slips by and finds no improvement in the run-down range means money lost. A run-down range is a sick range. A range cannot cooperate with the stockman in maintaining high forage production if he fails to give it the needed study and apply the practices required to secure the best plant growth each year.

WHAT WILL THE WARM MONTHS AHEAD COST YOU?

GRAZING ON "ANTHRAX BADLANDS?"

You can't clean up the soil, but you can immunize against deadly anthrax—with potent Cutter Charbonol! One-shot seasonal protection. Like Blacklegol, Charbonol is specially fortified chemically—with aluminum hydroxide adsorption, that releases the vaccine slowly into the tissues.

USE CUTTER CHARBONOL

WILL SORE MOUTH RACE THROUGH YOUR FLOCKS?

Although mortality is low, contagious ecthyma can cause heavy losses to the sheep raiser through shrinkage and stunting of the animals and general loss of condition. Prevent it with Cutter Ovine-Ecthyma Vaccine.

Where the disease already has a foothold, this vaccine can shorten its course and lessen its severity.

USE CUTTER OVINE-ECTHYMA VACCINE

Production of Fats and Oils Show Increase in 1943

According to BAE’s latest report on fats and oils, on the basis of reported factory production in 1943 and a provisional estimate of farm butter and non-inspected lard production during the year, total output of fats and oils from domestic materials was about 10,870 million lbs, 9% more than in 1942. Production of animal fats increased about 6% to approximately 7200 million lbs. Output of vegetable oils rose approximately 15% to about 3660 million lbs. The principal increases in 1943 were in soybean oil and lard; the principal decrease was in inedible tallow and greases.

Apparent domestic disappearance of fats and oils in 1943, excluding the fat equivalent of exported soap, margarine, and shortenings other than lard, totaled about 10.2 billion lbs., compared with 10.3 billion lbs. in 1942. These estimates include both civilian and military disappearance.

The decline in civilian disappearance was somewhat greater than in total disappearance. Civilian consumption of food fats has been restricted by consumer rationing since late March, 1943. Use of fats in the manufacture of civilian soap and civilian paint, linoleum, and similar products was limited by Food Distribution Order 42.

Suitcase Zink says: "A dumb girl is a dope. A dope is a drug. A doctor gives dope to relieve pain. Therefore, a dumb girl is just what the doctor ordered."

—U. S. Sub-Base Patrol.
Cross-Breeding

(Continued from Page 20)

vigor resulting from divergent cross-breeding are matters which should be given greater credit for the distinct increase in gains among cattle with a percentage of Brahman blood. In order to show that the experimental results in the deep South serve to confirm themselves, our attention was directed to the work which had been done by Dr. C. F. Bray of the Louisiana State University. Perhaps the study carried on at L. S. U. was not so deeply scientific as that directed by Dr. Rhoad, but it was extremely practical.

In the tests run from 1930 to 1933, calves of the University grade herd were weighed at birth and at weaning time. The cross-bred calves averaged over 500 lbs. at weaning, showing a gain of nearly two pounds daily; while the calves of other breeds ran from 426 to 471 pounds at weaning, for a daily gain of 1.56 to 1.65 pounds. During the same periods cross-bred yearlings of the L. S. U. herd averaged 733 pounds while others showed 649 pounds.

During the 1941 grazing season, running 157 days and ending September 30, cross-bred heifers averaged 1.56 pounds of gain per day, while other grade heifers picked up 1.25 pounds and purebred Herefords gained 1.01 pounds.

Back in Texas we carefully re-searched and discussed the feeding tests which had been carried on as a joint enterprise by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Texas Agricultural Experimental Station and the King Ranch. The first year cross-bred Brahman Hereford and Brahman x Short-horn steers were used along with like numbers of Hereford and Short-horn steers in order to obtain comparative results. In later years only cross-bred Brahman and Short-horn steers were used to compare with Herefords and Short-horns.

These experiments were carried from the seven-months-old calf stage, through the feeding period to eventual shrink, slaughter, yield and cooking tests. Three years of work went into these exhaustive tests and the resulting U. S. D. A. Technical Bulletin No. 417 draws some interesting and positive conclusions.

Reading directly from the Bulletin we find:

"Dressing percentages of the steers of Brahman breeding were consistently greater than those of non-Brahmans. The usual difference was between 2% and 4% with an average of 2.4%. This difference is significant from the market standpoint because of the greater yield of meat from the same weight of live animal. The difference for the various lots was so consistent that the highest dressing percentage of cattle of Brahman breeding is indisputable.

"From the standpoint of the producer or rancher raising and marketing steers for beef under conditions in which these experiments were conducted, table 13 offers some noteworthy comparisons. In the two years that sample shipments of steer calves were made direct from grass, the part-Brahman steers made gross returns of $26.35 and $31.42 per steer, respectively, as against $20.45 and $24.53 for the non-Brahman steers. Difference in returns of $5.90 and $6.89 are

Sanborn Polled Herefords
BULLS FOR SALE by above sire, Spidel H. 85th, some old enough for service. Homer L. Sanborn MERIDIAN CALIFORNIA

Curipamba Polled Herefords
J. W. MERCER
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VANDERHOOF Polled Herefords
WOODLAKE, CALIF. Phone Visalia 43F14

Lewiston Polled Hereford Ranch
ADVANCE TYPE "POLLED" HEREFORDS FOR SALE Herman Nordby & Son, Lewiston, Idaho

Polled "A Few of the Best" Herefords
JOHN E. RICE Lodge Grass, Montana Breeding Stock for sale at all times.

FRED REPPERT
Livestock Auctioneer Write or wire me about your next sale. President of Reppert School of Auctioneering Box WJ, Decatur, Indiana

RANCHO ALAMO
REGISTERED HEREFORDS LOS ALAMOS CALIFORNIA

RUPERT’S JO TONE
Sires of
Royal
Breeding
in service at
Sycamore
Hereford
Ranch
Such as:
Rupert’s Jo Tone by College Joe Tone; dam by Hazzford Rupert 81st, her dam by Bonnybel.
Mark Weston by Mark Domino 60th. Dam by Belmont Hartland.
Domino Triumph 2d by Triumph Domino by WHR Triumph Domino 6th.
CR Dandy Domino 7th, a Coltvert Ranch bull.
Monty’s Mischief Domino 9th, a W. T. Montgomery bull, and others.
Now Offering 80 Head of Yearling Bulls and 20 Camiling Two-Year-Olds
At ranch, 11 miles east of Farmington, Calif., on State Hi-way No. 4.

C. B. Orvis & Son
Phone Orvis Toll Station
FARMINGTON • CALIFORNIA
Nelson Brusa, Herdsman at Ranch

Curtice Herefords
Foundation Animals For Sale
At All Times

PINES RANCH
H. D. Pierson, Mgr., Stevensville, Mont.

Mountcrest Ranch
Where Rugged Prince Domino Herefords are
HILTON CALIFORNIA Raised.

ANDREW JOUGHIN
Registered Herefords
Range Raised Bulls
ARROYO GRANDE • CALIF.

HORN WEIGHS
1/4-In. and 2 Pound Sizes

TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, $1.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size 53.25 postpaid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

→ Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs, Iowa

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
of great significance to the producer selling calves off grass at weaning time. As an average for the two years the part-Brahman calves weighed 91 pounds more per head and sold for about 29c more per hundredweight, than the non-Brahman calves.

"The data on dressing percentages, in the present study, indicate that the superiority of Brahman cross-breds increases as the feeding period becomes longer.

"Some of the observed differences in these studies may be the general effect of crossbreeding resulting in so-called hybrid vigor or heterosis. Others are doubtless the result of characteristics peculiar in Brahman cattle."

None of the experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture or the two Southern states were made in an attempt to discredit the British breeds of cattle. These cold climate animals are doing a magnificent wartime job in those areas to which they are properly adapted. Even in our deep South they represent from 50% to 75% of the blood in those cross-bred animals which have formed the basis of most experiments and much of their beef producing ability doubtless came from that source. It was the Brahman blood that added hybrid vigor, resistance and an ability to use rough feed to advantage.

With the national trend away from pen feeding of cattle, it may seem wise to consider the results of the Southern experiments in growth of cattle on open range and in the pastures. As the prelude to U. S. D. A. Circular No. 673 we find the statement that, "Hybrid cattle with one-quarter to one-half Brahman blood and the remainder from a British breed have demonstrated unusual ability to produce beef from grass."

More Chandler Heifers Go to Rancho Sacatal

Six yearling heifers at $500 each and two replacement heifers at $1500 each, filled the order of Rancho Sacatal, Paul Spur, Ariz., from Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore. C. G. "Sox" Hendry, Rancho Sacatal herdsman, for the owner, W. E. Holland, made the purchase.

The $1500 heifers are daughters of Donald Domino and Royal Belmont 12th and bred to Donald Dhu. The others are by Cascade Domino, Donald Domino, Donald Dhu, Mark Donald, Mark Domino 60th and Mark Domino 88th. It was a repeat purchase, as Chandler females formed a large part of the foundation of the Arizona herd. Rancho Sacatal also bought a $3000 Chandler bull at the last Spokane sale.

Ranch Owner Heads Sunset Oil Company

Tom Fournier, owner of Rancho Talaquega in Tehama County, Calif., was elected president of the Sunset Oil Company at a meeting of the directors of that concern, March 21. Mr. Fournier succeeds James H. Lewis. Mr. Fournier will devote the major portion of his time to Sunset interests, but will continue as president of Merchants Finance Corp.

May 15, 1944
Remember that when a soil once becomes well seeded with the dread anthrax bacterium, Bacillus anthracis, it can seldom be eradicated, because of the organism's spore forming properties.

If you have cattle, horses, sheep, or swine in districts where anthrax has ever been present . . . it's wise to vaccinate against the disease before it usually becomes prevalent in the area.

One dose of Globe Anthrax Bacterin ordinarily confers protection against Anthrax for the duration of the season in most cases. However, in many sections re-vaccination is recommended in from 80 to 90 days after the first treatment. Globe Anthrax Bacterin is a sterile product, containing no living germs of the disease . . . thus cannot cause vaccination outbreaks.

HINT TO THE WISE!

See your Druggist for dependable vaccines, serums, bacterins and veterinary medical specialties. Look for the Globe trade-mark . . . it's a symbol of dependability.

One of the small herd kept by George Lambert on his New Jersey hill farm, "to just be happy seeing a white-face or two and hearing a bull bugling in the morning."
HELP YOUR COMMUNITY DRIVES

...and You Help America

In Colonial days when a family faced misfortune, kindly neighbors set up a melting pot before the door. The community was quick to contribute, because lean and perilous years taught our forefathers that only by helping one another could all survive and earn security in a land of growing opportunities.

Today, when this hard-won security is in jeopardy, our country and many of its citizens need a helping hand. The Red Cross, the War Chest, the scrap and salvage drives and other calls on each community are realistic reminders of the pioneer spirit that bound our nation together... that gave us the highest standard of living the world has ever known. When we help our neighbors we help our country.

In every community, Budweiser is known as the Perfect Host to a host of friends. To serve your neighbors beer is simple hospitality, but to serve them Budweiser is a gracious compliment... and, it makes your simple wartime meals taste better.

In addition to supplying the armed forces with glider and bomber fuselage frames, wing 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.
Agricultural Problems Solved!

Wild Morning Glory, Knapweed
Hoary Grass, Johnson Grass
Ground Squirrels, Prairie Dogs, Gophers
Nematodes, Centipedes, Strawberry Root
Weevil
Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, Poison Weeds
Ants and many other Soil Insects

CARBON BISULPHIDE

takes care of all. This is a real live tip on what can be done about these agonizing pests.

Send for free illustrated circular No. 212J containing full information on uses of Carbon Bisulphide in agriculture.

WHEELER, REYNOLDS & STAUFFER, 636 California St., San Francisco
S. V. Flashy Triumph

Comes to the Pacific Coast!

S.V. FLASHY TRIUMPH, great son of the great WHR Royal Domino 51st, is leaving the Sun Valley Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Arizona, for California and Oregon. His success as senior herd sire at Sun Valley has been outstanding. He is known wherever good Herefords are bred by the job he has done there.

Ten calves in the Sun Valley show barn, all sired by him, were purchased at the same time. See him and his get at the ranches of the new owners, Ed. Asher, Willets, California, and Flounce Rock Ranch, Prospect, Oregon.

---

SV FLASHY TRIUMPH 3397575
Calved March 33, 1940
Bred by J. L. Frazer, Lampasas, Texas

Owned Jointly by
Ed. Asher
Willits, Calif.
—and—
Flounce Rock Ranch
Prospect, Oregon

---

Tat. B-177
L-177

WHR Royal Domino 51st
2122699

WHR Belle Dom. 49th 1959017

Victor Domino 1935019

D. Martha Stanway 2590008

Prince Domino C. 1385007

Prince Domino 4th 1460000

Lady Aster 41st 1302218

Prince Domino 141st 1285506

Miss Sturgess 22d 945590

Superior Domino 1834178

Belle Best 2d 1502245

Randolph's Star 976687

Floydona 1st 854749

Prince Domino 496611

Beau Aster 412145

Belle Domino 1000559

Prince Domino 499511

Vida Aster 2d 662794

Beau Sturgess 4th 382184

Yuf 425576

Superior Messiah 592229

Donna Anna 40th 1385009

Don Victor 1220235

Belle R. Best 2 1285312

Beau Randolph 2d 598876

Pauline 557985

Prince Dearborn 620784

Martha 2d 670434

May 15, 1941
Announcing the Most Important

POLLED HEREFORD SALE

Ever Held in Western America

The late Colonel Lucius B. Manning had aspired to develop America’s greatest herd of registered Polled Hereford cattle. He was sincere in his aim to bring together all of the requisites in Hereford bloodlines, individuality, quality and type that would make the hornless Herefords second to none in modern beef-producing cattle.

He spared no expense or effort in collecting great herd sires and the breed’s greatest foundation females. His program was established and will be carried on, but necessarily upon a smaller scale than he had planned.

Therefore Rancho Piocha offers you the opportunity to share in ownership of these great foundation females, and two nationally known herd sires. A large portion of the foundation cows will have sons and daughters of Advanced Domino 30th at side, many others bred to the "30th" and other famous sires.

ASTER DOMINO

Reserve Champion and Top Selling Bull at the 1940 National Polled Hereford Show at Des Moines. He is a son of Advanced Domino 30th. His dam was Louise Domino 3rd by Bright Domino. He was calved Jan. 25, 1940, and won his championship as a junior calf. He has never looked better and is in the peak of condition. Many of his sons and daughters will sell.

CHOICE ADVANCED

a sensational two-year-old son of Advanced Domino 30th, also sells. His dam, a daughter of Advanced Domino 38th. Hereford authorities proclaim him a great bull with a lot of promise.
The Sale Will Feature Outstanding Sons and Daughters of

ADVANCED DOMINO 30th

"The World's Leading Polled Hereford Sire"

The number of cattle offered, and the fact that the individual quality and breeding worth require that buyers be given opportunity to bid on such individuals, may necessitate a two day sale, starting...

AUGUST 2, 1944

A. W. THOMPSON, Auctioneer

BOB TEALE
Sale Manager

For catalog and any other information, address:
DR. CHAS. L. COLEMAN, Manager
Rancho Piocha, Santa Ynez, Calif.
Sale Headquarters: Barbara Hotel, Santa Barbara, Calif.

EARL RYAN
Cattle Supt.

May 15, 1944
POLLOCK HEREFORD RANCH

"HOME OF BETTER HEREFORDS"

5 MILES SOUTH OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, ON FRANKLIN ROAD

JUPITER'S RETURN

Son of WHR Jupiter 110th, top bull in the Ken-Caryl Dispersion 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 breed cow.

FOR SALE NOW

A number of bulls, several of service age. Twenty-five heifers, some bred to Jupiter’s Return (above) and Super Constellation. Also, cows in lots to suit purchaser. We'll know about their background and suitability for heifers, some bred to Jupiter’s Return (above) and Super Constellation. Also, cows in lots to suit purchaser. We'll know about their background and suitability for heifers, some bred to Jupiter’s Return (above) and Super Constellation.

Parker Registered Herefords

Raising rugged, heavy-boned, quality bulls for range men and breeders. Herd Sires: Domino Mixer Plus, King Domino 30th, Advance Mischief 20th and M.S.C. Advance Mischief.

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

Montana Type Polled Herefords

Means Quality and Weight for Age

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

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

(Continued from Page 48)

have interested me more than the grown-ups. One of the best letters I got about Cattle, Horses & Men was from Mrs. Kirk Bryan of Cambridge, Mass. She is the wife of a Harvard professor and has several children, among them a cadet in our Navy. But to me she is Mary MacArthur, radiant schoolgirl of New Mexico and frequent visitor at our Rafter C Bar ranch near Wagon Mound. Her father was a close friend of mine; a splendid example of Scotch Canadian who managed the MacArthur Co., general mercantile store in Wagon Mound until his all-too-early death. Mary wrote enthusiastically, telling how through the pages of this book she had been able to live over again her childhood days in "what will always be for me the loveliest and most interesting part of the world." And her letter helped me in turn to live over again some of that grand life of the cattle country when one could—and did—ride seventy-five miles in a day. Though it wasn't all ridin', apparently; Mary recalls my teaching her and our own Mary to read the poems of Alfred Tennyson.

Another sweet touch of childhood came to me from Farnley, White Post, Kentucky, where lives my friend A. Miskay Smith, secretary of the Cleveland Bay Association and historian of the breed. One of his letters opens thus: "I have been reading your book Cattle, Horses & Men to my wife and I don't know which has enjoyed it more." His remark that it is a "pleasure to read something about the West which is written in a simple style, appropriate to the life you are writing about" is a reflection on many modern Western books which employ an extravagant dict. Ion quite out of keeping with the breed. Homeric spirit of the country and life. You can't go far wrong, to my mind, with a man who writes about horses and reads to his children!

And did you in another place how my young friend, Jimmy Lind, said he found even my informative passages, interesting. To speak truth, it was fortune for me my own children took me in hand early and have been careful ever since not to allow me to contract old-fashioned ideas or habits; with the possible result that my mature work preserves some of the qualities we associate with youth. I hope so, and append a story which may make those who know me well, personally, smile, but which is true! My friend Arthur Millier—distinguished art editor of the Los Angeles Times—and his wife have a friend who hails from Arizona. They just call him "cowboy" but his real name is Lewis Davis, and he and his wife are artists and run a bunch of horses near Scottsdale. On one of Lew's visits to the Millier home he noticed on the table a copy of the Western Livestock Journal. Picking it up, he remarked: "I take this paper." Then he added: "There's a young fellow called Jack Culley writes for it whose stuff I've read for several years."—Ah well, Lew Davis, not so young! But thanks all the same.

I am avoiding quoting persons who had especial reason to be prejudiced in my favor. You can't, for instance, persuade Mary Bulleyke of Hartford, Conn., my ex-partner in the Rafter C Bar cattle concern in New Mexico, that Cattle, Horses & Men isn't the best book on the West ever written.

(To be Continued)
Stop grease leakage from track rollers!

Leakage of tractor lubricants not only increases grease consumption but exposes costly bearing surfaces to the grinding of grit, dust and mud.

You can avoid this danger, however, by simply using Red Line Tractor Lubricants. For Red Line Tractor Lubricants contain special agents which give them strong adhesiveness to metal. This tenacity or tackiness assures complete and effective lubrication of track rollers under the roughest conditions.

Red Line Tractor Lubricants will not leave bearings dry even when the tractor is left standing idle on slopes for long periods of time. They give excellent lubrication to all moving parts, and at the same time form a protective seal against dirt and water. They remain pumpable at well below freezing temperatures, permitting grease gun application when other greases are too hard and stiff for use.

Red Line Tractor Lubricants are non-corrosive. They do not wash off in the presence of water, nor melt and run out at high temperatures. They are especially effective for use in worn track rollers where clearances are larger and the grease is more exposed to the elements.

You can have a supply of Red Line Tractor Lubricant delivered to you by phoning your local Union Oil Resident Manager. For tractor lubricants, or any other of 492 petroleum products, Union Oil Company assures you of careful refining and quality service.
Your certificate entitles you to buy a tractor. To get the greatest value from that certificate, weigh carefully the features that will help keep your new tractor modern for a long time to come. Here are some of the latest advancements in crawler tractor design:

- **2-CYCLE DIESEL POWER**—double the power impulses of an ordinary Diesel. Steady, vibrationless power.
- **200-HOUR LUBRICATION** of truck rollers. They work for 200 long days without refilling. Less "time-out" for greasing.
- **INSTANT STARTING**—step on the electric starter and GO. Saves wasted time. Conserves fuel.
- **HIGH ALTITUDE POWER**—2-Cycle Diesel jacks up combustion to offset "thinner" atmosphere. Only slight power loss at high altitudes.
- **EASY HANDLING**—New balance and stability. Quick, responsive power.

These are all features of Allis-Chalmers 2-Cycle Diesel tractors—advantages which will contribute much to your convenience and satisfaction in the years ahead.

ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR DIVISION
MILWAUKEE 1, U.S.A.

Your chance of getting a new tractor or farm machine may be better than you think. Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer to help you get a certificate. If you are unable to obtain one, he may have a good, serviceable reconditioned machine. He also knows custom operators with machines available for outside work.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
2-CYCLE DIESEL

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**SUNLAND-RODMAN HEREFORDS CROSS**

$52,055

On previous occasions Herefords from Ted Harper's Sunland Ranch at Clovis and Jess Rodman's ranches at Fresno, Calif., have gone under the auction hammer with very complimentary results, focusing wide attention upon the quality of these breeding units. But when these two breeders combined their resources and went deep into their herds with the avowed intention of presenting an offering worthy of much higher appraisal, the results of their efforts on April 24th at Madera, supported their claims and hopes in a very fine way. The combined offering of 100 head grossed $52,055, to average $520; the 50 Sunland cattle reaching $700 around and Rodman cattle $347 each. Six bulls from the two consignments averaged $1042.

The sale was attended by a representative group of breeders from California and other Western and Coast states, with a significant number of comparatively new buyers appearing in the list of purchasers. With characteristic Madera hospitality the visitors were greeted by many city and county folks. In addition, the California Hereford Association complimented the sellers by designating Madera as its meeting place, staged a dinner on the evening prior to the sale and then went into a meeting to discuss matters of policy and a fall sale, subject to final action by the board. The holding of the membership meeting at that time and place made it possible for more breeders conveniently to attend the Sunland-Rodman auction.

A complete list of transactions appeared in the Western Livestock Journal of May 2, and elsewhere in this issue the sellers join in thanking the purchasers, which total 28 from five states. The use of the two Triumphants, Type Aires, purchased in the last Denver sale, had the effect on values which was both expected and logical, indicating general admiration for these two Thornton-bred bulls and an equally general desire to share in their use and influence through their having been mated with 20 females in each of the consignments. In case of the Sunland entries, those in calf to the Denver champion, TT Triumphant 16th, averaged $1100.

Allowing due credit for the values which were added through such services, many of the cattle figuring in this average were in their own right exceptional in quality and breeding. Particularly was this true of the females which originated in the Reese B. Brown herd in Washington. One of these furnished the sale with its extreme top—$3000—paid by Dr. McPheeters of Fresno for a daughter of the late Prince Domino N. 21st. Two more of the same origin, with splendid bull calves at side and rebred to the Champion, were purchased by George A. Smith, Jr., of Stratford, Calif., at $2025 and $1525. Other females above $1000 were purchased by Eugene
CASTLES....

Blood + nutritious feed + luscious mountain pastures + vigorous cold winters + cool summer nights + vitalizing sunshine . . . these make Kings and Queens for any breeder's Castle!

(The photograph below, taken in the autumn of 1943, shows a productive and picturesque corner of the Oak Springs Ranch . . an interesting focus of a castle of rock and a castle of hay)

Write us for full details on our famed HEREFORD Cattle.
Hillsmith of Franktown, Nev., $1400; T. H. Richards of Sacramento, Calif., $1250, and Rancho Matilija of Ojai, Calif., purchaser of one at $1250 and two at $1060 each. These were out of the Sunland consignment. A noted Rodman sale was a group of five first-calf heifers, bred to TT Triumphant 9th, purchased at $740 each by Robert S. Lytle of Jack’s Valley Ranch, Carson City, Nevada.

The bulls scored a top of $2600 which was paid by the Dos Pueblos Ranch of Goleta, Calif., for the tried Real Dundy 27th, which had been freely used at Sunland. C. Ray & Jno. Robinson of Merced, Calif., made two splendid buys in used sires, paying $875 for WHR Ruling Star 30th from Sunland and $590 for Model Domino 2d from Rodman. The two younger bulls listed from Sunland went to one buyer—Paul C. Hoover of Rancho Los Huesos of San Jose, Calif., at $785 and $750.

The future of these two California establishments is made more secure for having withstood the test of public appraisal in such a substantial manner. Fred Chandler of Iowa sold them.

Mystery Coyote Is Slain

A month or so ago, Lee Stoddard visited Fremont Island, which lies 10 miles out from the glittering shore of Great Salt Lake, Utah. A band of 800 purebred sheep are maintained there, and Mr. Stoddard found six of them dead, the work of a coyote.

How the animal got there is a mystery. It is possible that it swam from the shore, although that is not thought probable. Possibly an ice floe from a fresh water stream entering the lake may have carried it.

A hunt was organized with hounds, but for some weeks it eluded both dogs and guns, but at last it was tracked to a den and wounded. Later it was killed as it swam out into the lake.

At the Conclusion of Our Joint Sale

We Jointly Say:

THANKS A MILLION!

Our gratitude to everyone who had anything whatever to do with our sale at Madera on April 24th... We were greatly honored by the representative attendance, including many distant breeders of prominence and by the number who bought Sunland-Rodman Herefords for the first time.
That Little Blue Roan

By BRUCE KISKADDON

Most all of you boys have rode bosses like that; He wasn't too thin, and he never got fat.

His ears always up; he had bright wicked eyes And don't you forget he was plenty cow wise.

The old breed that had a moustache on his lip He was high at the wethers and low at the hip.

His head and his fets and his pasters was black, And a stripe of the same run the length of his back.

Cold mornin's he'd buck and he allus would kick; No hoss fur a kid or a man that was sick.

But Lord what a bundle of muscle and bone, A hoss for a cowboy, that little blue roan.

For an afternoon hoss and for workin' the herd, He could turn any thing but a lizard or bird.

He could pull on a rope, and the way he could squat; He could hold any critter when once

He got set.

And for ropin' outside? How that hoss could move out.

He was to 'em before they knewed what 'twas about,

And runnin' down hill didn't faze him aytall.

He was like a buck goat and he never did fail.

One day in the foothills he gave me a break.

He saved me from makin' an awful mistake.

I was ridin' along at a slow, easy pace, Takin' stock of the cattle that grazed in that place.

When I spied a big heifer without any brand, How the boys ever missed her I don't understand;

For none of the stock in that country was wild, It was like takin' candy away from a child.

She never knewed just what I had on my mind 'Til I bedded her down at the end of my twine,

And wrapped her toes up in my old hoggin' string And was buildin' a fire to heat up my ring.

I figgered, you see, I was there all alone, 'Til I happened to glance at that little blue roan.

He seemed to be usin' his nostrils and ears, And I knowed right away there was somebody near.

Instead of my brand, well, I run on another, I used the same brand that was on the calf's mother.

For my hoss was watchin' a bunch of pinon, And I shored took a hint from that little blue roan.

I ontied her feet, pulled her up the tail, With a kick in the rump for to make the calf sail.

I had branded her proper and marked both her ears When out of the pinons two cow men appears.

They both turned the heifer and got a good look While I wrote the brand down in my old tally book.

There was nothin' to do so they rode up and spoke, And we all three set down for a sociable smoke.

The one owned the critter I'd happened to brand. He told me his name and we grinned and shook hands, Which he mightn't have done if he only had known The warnin' I got from that little blue roan.

... We acknowledge our debt to the California Hereford Association members and officers for their fine spirit of cooperation. ... We thank our good friends in Madera and Madera County for their splendid brand of hospitality. ... We want to extend our appreciation to all who bid on our cattle and to the buyers in the accompanying lists and wish them well with their purchases. ... May the performance of their selections reflect further credit on the Sunland and Rodman Ranches as sources of good Herefords, enriched by the use of Triumphant Type sires!

TED HARPER and JESS RODMAN

May 15, 1944
Making Progress with
Aberdeen-Angus

The widespread interest manifest in Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the recent Pacific Coast regional sale held at Madera, Calif., is encouraging to everyone interested in improved beef cattle in the western country. Aberdeen-Angus breeders are making real progress because Aberdeen-Angus cattle are making good.

We are especially appreciative of the fine reception accorded Rosemere Aberdeen-Angus at the Madera sale. We thank these buyers and wish them success: John L. McMahon, who paid $350 for the heifer, Queen of Rosemere 373d by Blackmorse 299th, for his ranch at Hidden Valley, Christenson Bros., Cowichan, Wash., who paid $500 for the young bull Estherman 8th of Rosemere, sired by Prizemere 399th; and C. Robert Culbertson, Santa Paula, Calif., who paid $335 for the bull calf, Blackcapmorse 206th by Prizemere 399th.

ROSEMERE FARMS
The Pioneer Herd of the Pacific Coast
OTTO V. BATTLES, Owner
YAKIMA, WASH.
MAQUOKETA, IOWA

Dairymen Purchase
Angus Cattle

Developing the participation of dairymen in the Pacific Coast consignment sale of Angus at Madera, Calif., on April 3, several appeared on the buying list. A portion of this patronage was for the purpose of using Angus bulls to freshen dairy heifers. It has been long known that by such a practice the mortality rate in calving at that age is reduced to the minimum, due to the smaller calf at birth.

One who bought for this purpose was W. P. Roduner of Merced, Calif., noted for his purchase of top registered Holstein sires for use in his grade herd. Two bulls were purchased by Mr. Roduner, one from the Bell Brothers of Woodland, Calif., at $550 and another from the Jack Conway "All Holllows" consignment, Pacific Palisades, Calif., at $400. Then Mr. Roduner topped off his purchases by buying a pen of three heifers from Ed. Biaggini of Cayucos, Calif., at $275 each for his sons Lloyd, Rich and Phil, from 12 to 18 years.

Young Billie Borror of Springville, Calif., was in the market for a project heifer and bought one from J. E. Babey of Steamboat Springs, Colo., at $400, that will serve well as a purebred foundation cow. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Borror of the noted firm of Holstein breeders, E. S. Borror & Sons. Dale and his brother Mark operate beef cattle in connection with their dairy, finding that Angus are adapted to much of their hilly terrain and besides use the Angus herd to follow the Holsteins in cleaning up the luxuriant permanent pastures of Sequoia and thus keep the grass mowed down to the tender stage.

For the Sequoia Angus herd the Borros made a fine selection in five choice open heifers from Wayland A. Hoppley of Atlantic, Iowa, at $335 each or $1675 for the quintette.

The Olsson Brothers of Turlock, Calif., bought a Biaggini bull at $300, and another buyer was J. A. Sutten of Sutton Oaks, Visalia, Calif., the man who has spent more money for registered Holsteins during the past two years than has gone into any contemporary foundation.

New Mexico Show Plans

A new sales pavilion will be ready in November when the Northwestern New Mexico Hereford Breeders' Association holds its annual show and sale at Raton. According to Levi Turner of Eaton, the association president, both a show barn and sales pavilion are to be erected but because of difficulty in obtaining material only the pavilion will be built before the 1944 sale.

Sanger Man Buys Angus

Sale of four yearling heifers and a two-year-old bull—all registered Aberdeen-Angus—is reported by Zeke Williams of Fresno, Calif., to Kern V. Baker of Sanger, Calif. The sire chosen is Valentine of Fresno.

Excited Depositor (with counterfeit bill)—"You mean to tell me this money is worthless?"

Cashier—"Not exactly. It was worth $10 to the man who gave it to you."
OBSERVATIONS

On a Recent Visit
To the Mid-West

By OTTO V. BATTLES

In the operation of my two herds of Aberdeen-Angus, one in Iowa and one in Washington State, it is necessary for me to do considerable traveling, particularly between Washington and Iowa. Amongst other interesting experiences was a week’s attendance at the Aberdeen-Angus National Show and Sale at Chicago, the first week in March, where I had the pleasure of meeting several other West Coast people, including Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ill and their charming daughter, Nancy. Mr. Ralph made some purchases in the sale for his California ranch, and Frank Morgan of motion picture and radio fame did likewise, although he did not attend the sale, he was ably represented by Carl A. Oldsen of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders’ Association. Naturally, it was pleasing to me to see some of the best the breeders’ association. Naturally, it was

made some purchases in the sale for his California ranch, and Frank Morgan of motion picture and radio fame did likewise, although he did not attend the sale, he was ably represented by Carl A. Oldsen of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders’ Association. Naturally, it was pleasing to me to see some of the best

of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders’ Association. Naturally, it was pleasing to me to see some of the best

Americans and unpredictable occurrences. For example, there was the record-breaking price of $40,000 paid for Sam Fullerton’s great young bull, Prince Eric of Sunbeam, which was champion of the show, and a very worthy one, too, that price was indeed a sensation, but sensations did not stop there, as the reserve champion, another outstanding young bull, presented by El Jon Farms of Iowa, brought $30,000, which was $5,000 above any previous price paid for an Aberdeen-Angus bull in the United States, and numerous other prices paid for both bulls and females, were so much above those prevailing several years ago as to leave one wondering as to where price advances will end.

The one sure thing about the whole affair was that it proved there is a tremendous interest in Angus cattle and that this interest is not confined to any one section of the country, or to any particular group of people. Rich and poor, as well as those in between, seem to be equally determined to increase their holdings of Angus cattle, and to get the kind they want, no price seems too high for them to pay.

The unpredictable feature of the sale was that, despite the numerous extreme prices paid, there were many cattle of excellent conformation and breeding which sold at very moderate prices, prices which should make them profitable investments for the most practical breeder. And this is not saying that the higher priced animals will not also prove to be profitable investments for their purchasers. The difference, as I see it, is that the buyers of extremely high priced animals must be prepared to assume the risk that is involved; otherwise they are courting disaster, a risk which is very greatly minimized by the purchase of the right kind of animals at more moderate prices, and these prices can still be fair to the breeder who produced them as well as in keeping with the individual quality and breeding of the animals.

So much for the National Angus sale. I went from Chicago to Iowa, where I ran into the worst weather of the winter—a foot of snow and a typical Iowa blizzard. Despite this unfavorable weather, labor shortages and other war time handicaps, I found Middle Western farmers, and livestock men, in an optimistic mood. At least, they were going into this year’s production with a determination to do their utmost in keeping the food supply of the nation at the highest peak possible, and this resolve is, I believe, shared by farmers in all parts of the country. It is true that farmers are irked and also handicapped by some of the government restrictions placed upon them, but I think most of them take the attitude that there must be some reason for these regulations which they do not understand, and go ahead and do the best they can, regardless of the entangling red-tape.

A man sat down at a lunch counter and ordered four poached eggs and chips, a dozen oysters, and a grilled steak.

After wading through these he finished off with four doughnuts and two cups of coffee.

When the waiter had finished serving, he remarked: “You must enjoy your meals.”

“Far from it,” replied the diner. “As a matter of fact, I hate ‘em—but I’m nuts about bicarbonate of soda.”

Looking Westward As We Build

We are developing our herd of 500 registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle under strictly range conditions, high in the Rockies where Nature helps to build vigor into our cattle... We are looking westward as we build our herd... Our program is the production of range bulls for Western range operators... and herd sires and foundation stock that will appeal to and prove profitable to western range men.

At the recent Chicago National Aberdeen-Angus sale, we purchased at a cost of $5,000, Bell Boy A 10th, a great young son of Bell Boy A, to join our battery of herd sires. The purchase of this bull, pictured above, as well as other selections, was made through a definite breeding program in mind—the production of Angus cattle with the frame, quality, scale and constitution to make good for western range men.

Just now, we are offering 40 yearling heifers and 40 heifer calves for sale to someone seeking well developed, promising foundation material.

J. E. BARBEY, Owner
WILL ROSS, Manager
MEEK RANCH CONGRATULATES FRANK MORGAN
On his Purchase of the Great Young Bull

MEEK RANCH J. BARDOLIER 722210

This great young bull won his class at the recent Aberdeen-Angus National Show and Sale at Chicago. He was placed third in the final lineup of the best bulls in that Show and was only defeated by the Grand Champion of the Show which sold for $40,000.00 and the Reserve Champion of that Show which sold for $30,000.00.

Meek Ranch J. Bardolier comes by his outstanding individuality naturally. He is backed up by some of the best cattle and greatest breeders of both Scotland and America.

HIS SIRE:
"Blackbird Bardolier of Ada 2nd" was bred by Kenneth McGregor of Ada, Minnesota. Although never shown, he is an outstanding individual and is proving himself a top sire at the Meek Ranch. His sire "Black Bardolier 2nd" is a son of "Bandolier of Anoka," Jr. Champion bull at the Chicago International Live Stock Show in 1931. His dam is a daughter of "General of Ada" one of the best known and most successful sires of the breed. He comes through the "Blackbird E. Glencarnock" line of cows developed in the great Glencarnock herd of Brandon, Manitoba.

HIS DAM:
"Joan of Mulben" was imported by Kenneth McGregor from Mulben, Scotland, one of the most famous of the Scottish herds. She belongs to the Jilt Family, an extremely rare and successful strain. Her sire, "Priderman of Dinura," was a top winner at Perth in Scotland and in turn sired by "Erman of Dinura," Grand Champion at the great Highland Show, the "National" of Scotland. "Bardolier" combines the best of Scotland with the best in America. We feel sure he will make a record as a sire in the Frank Morgan herd. We wish Mr. Morgan success.

THE MEEK RANCH, Milton, Iowa
Frank W. Pearson, Owner

Jack Lawrence, Herdsman
Roy L. Cruzen, Farm Mgr.
Angus Heifers on the Frank Morgan Ranch, Courtesy National Broadcasting Company

My Respects to You, Mr. Frank Pearson

For having bred and made available to me this grand young Bardolier sire to head my herd at Hemet, California.

At the Morgan Ranch he will be given his deserved opportunity to demonstrate the prepotency of his heritage through mating with the most select group of heifers I have been able to assemble for my foundation. These include:

The champion and reserve champion heifers at the 1943 Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles, exhibited by Otto V. Battles, Rosemere Farm, Yakima, Washington.

The second and third prize junior yearling heifers at the same show, exhibited by A-Bar-A Ranch, Encampment, Wyoming.

Three heifers from the Ed. Biaggini Ranch, Cayucos, California, including the fifth prize junior yearling at Los Angeles.

The champion and reserve champion heifers at the Pacific Coast Regional Show and Sale, Madera, California, in April, shown by Wayland A. Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa.

Four heifers purchased for my account from the herd of Hanson & Williams, Odebolt, Iowa.

These, plus the calves which have since put in appearance, gives the new Morgan herd a total of 20 head, and barely six months have passed since I bought my first Angus.

My purpose is to be instrumental in improving the breed and expanding its use in the Coast country. I enjoy my affiliations with Angus breeders, much as I appreciate the service which Mr. Pearson has rendered me through his breeding program at the Meek Ranch.

Frank Morgan
247 South Beverly Drive
(Bradshaw 21946 — Crestview 56119) Beverly Hills, California

May 15, 1944
Our Thanks—

...to buyers of our cattle at the Inland Empire Aberdeen-Angus Sale held March 4 at Spokane, Wash.

It is our sincere hope that these animals will do as much for herds of the purchasers as their sires and dams have done for our herd.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

LAZY CIRCLE RANCH

Lawrence Mellergaard

ELLENSBURG WASH.

Our Readers Say...

"Let's See Their Legs!"

I am a subscriber of your monthly and weekly Western Livestock Journal. If I think those publications very fine and good for us farmers, ranchers and all those interested and connected with livestock, I have a little thought here which may be of interest to you and your readers.

It seems to me it is about time the reading and looking public of various livestock publications should have a chance to see the legs of beef animals pictured for various reasons. I must admit a prize bull, steer, cow, or calf looks quite “chunky” and belly deep in clean straw, but is this the right way to show them? My opinion is decidedly not. I believe that in many cases it makes an inferior animal look swell and also does not give a good animal the credit due him or her.

I propose that some livestock organization or group get together and put it over so an advertisement and pictures would begin showing these animals on good, hard, level ground or concrete or some level structure without one foot or so of fluffy straw on it. I believe this would give the animals, sellers, owners, buyers, and others who like to see well put-up animals a more even chance from all angles. Therefore, my suggestion is, “Let’s See Their Legs!”—Wm. Geona, Humboldt County, Calif.

Announcing—

...purchase of our new herd sire:

BRANDY BANDOLIER 9TH

a son of the International Grand Champion

BANDOLIER OF ANOKA 6TH

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

LAZY CIRCLE RANCH

Lawrence Mellergaard

ELLENSBURG WASH.

Typing Under Difficulties

Our first cruise was a lot of fun and we had some rolls and pitches that put a lot of them under the weather. One fellow said that when the anchor came up he went down. This is literally the case with some of them, for many have not been to sea before. Fortunately I have weathered things without any trouble so far, but I have a feeling the fish of the Pacific will be well fed before the war ends, one way or another.

You should try to typewrite when the ship is giving it this and that. First you try to write with speed while the ship is coming out of a pitch and then you forget and the carriage starts climbing out of the typewriter and you are typing a line below where you think you are. Then you stop and think you can catch it on the next bounce, but instead of pitching the ship rolls and the carriage zigzags across your lines and your letters are eight inches apart. Knowing you now have the answer you hold the carriage with one hand and type with one of your fingers, but just about the time you're going great guns the ship snaps and you let go of the typewriter to grab the desk which is slipping away from the chair or vice versa. You are back in the seat now one foot braced against the bulkhead and the other wrapped around the desk, one hand holding the carriage and the process starts again. But this time you roll instead of pitch or pitch instead of roll and you forget to let the carriage move a space at a time and five or six words pile up on one letter. The answer thus far is to type like hell when you come out of a pitch, then stop and wait for the beginning of the roll. The result is practically the same as in the beginning. Your messages look like chicken.

Fred E. Bush

CEDARVILLE

Modoc County California
tracks over a clean table cloth and the Captain asks you why you don't learn Chinese. It is lots more simple than English— it is lots more simple than Chinese. I would like to get a note from each of you once in a blue moon. Letters really do bring back home and what it means to us. I used to think them sort of unnecessary to the servicemen, but I guess I have a lot of things to learn. — Bill Smale, Ensign, U.S.N.R.

**Morale Builder**

Enclosed find $2.00 for two years' subscription to your monthly magazine. Just a word of praise to the W. L. J. from the boys and myself of this organization. It is truly a morale builder and the boys look forward to it every month, as the majority of us are ranch boys and it keeps us posted on the latest news. Looking forward to the new issue.— Sgt. Roy. C. Maple, Camp Roberts, Calif.

**We Got What We Asked For!**

Obviously, I enjoy your Journal, especially the Anti-ABC-XYZ editorials. But we are collecting from our Government what we asked it to do for many years. We didn’t want grandma in the chimney corner. We wanted the Government to feed him. In fact, we wanted Government to supply the grease for every squeaky hub in the country. And now aren’t we surprised that the Government has taken over the function of livestock men to the stock yards and packer buyers there is. Yours for a 1944 season and with the serious feed situation for cattle coming on you will have interesting news each week for us all. — E. Watson, Santa Clara County, Calif.

**Slaughter Surplus Cattle!**

We stockmen are being driven nuts by this crucial shortage of range pasture. We hate to see the grasses being eaten closer and closer to the ground till the nostrils of the cattle are reeking with mother earth, sand and gravel! This substance clogs the guts—accompanied with terrible pains, and we can’t save some, even with prompt drenching with epsom salts. Take it from me, when we ride the range or sit with one leg over the saddle horn, we can spill over with plenty remedies for this dirty situation. Want to hear a few of them? Then read the following:

If we were President, say, for the sake of argument, we’d take ration points off of beef till the present market gorge is relieved to normal status. Can great quantities of meat and put in storage to feed soldiers and civilian war workers—which classification takes in about all of us Americans. For we are all helping to win the war.

Not put it on the poor devil of a farmer to hold cattle on and feed them out of the mythical barns of ingenuity. And that after the feed is vanished to the point where the cattle have to eat dirt in cropping the short grass and stubble roots and all, and completely destroy the chance of grass for next year.

Triple A advises us that to have a continuous supply for future use, the remedy is the practice of deferred grazing. But how the heck is the stockman

---

**Hacienda de Los Reyes**

We are deeply appreciative to buyers of our registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle and wish all success to them. Among recent buyers are the following:

L. CEDRIC MACABEE,  
Palo Alto, Calif.

MISS EVA RADERLY,  
Madera, Calif.

J. A. McDONOUGH,  
Livingston, Calif.

H. A. MICHELS,  
Visalia, Calif.

FRED McCAT,  
Carthay, Calif.

RUFUS BUELL,  
Buellton, Calif.

ED. ORRISON,  
Salinas, Calif.

A. JAY EVANS,  
Academy, Calif.

---

**K-S**

We appreciate the selection of Feeder Calves from our Commercial Herd by instructors and students. Our feeder calves this year are being fed by students at Bakersfield, Wasco and Pomona. We wish these Future Farmers success when their finished steers are exhibited at fall and winter stock shows.

---

**MRS. KERNICK SMITH, Owner**

**J. HAROLD CARTER, Manager**

on Highland Avenue, south of 
SELMA, CALIFORNIA

Phone 6F3 or 45F12
to practice deferred grazing having such vast herds of cattle on such a drought year as this? And mill feed and baled hay skyrocketing like an army plane! Listen to the stockmen speak their minds! The place for this gorging of beef is in the cans; restrictions of slaughtering should be removed. Cans don't go poor in flesh, cans don't need grain, hay, pasture. The canned meat can wait in inexpensive storage till called for by soldiers and civilian war workers.

It would be good judgment to work on fields and pile up as much feed as possible of every description. But when feed gets scarce the place to work is on the livestock. Can them, we say, neighbor packers, can them.

Encourage packers to take cattle over two years old. It costs stockmen more to keep them beyond this age. Relieve them and the grower can put more critters on the market.

Reporting: We got one night rain here, the night before Easter Sunday. The rain came in copious showers. But our hearts sank when tempestuous winds drove all the storm clouds away. And although the winds and rain beat in great gusts against our little mountain cabin all night like a storm at sea, the morning and day brought the sunshine again, to our grief.

We are trying to relieve this lamentable situation somewhat by putting in generous acreages of federeta and milo maize. This green fodder although not so succulent as alfalfa, will go a long way toward bridging the pasture over to the possibility of early fall rains. But who is to assure us before hand that we'll even get rains enough to grow federeta? For it seems to us the rains here are over for the season.—Warren W. Richardson, San Diego County, Cal.

Too Much Wooley Meat

Well, we have had sparse showers of rain so far into February—now St. Valentine's Day. The prediction is that this month will go out in a big rainstorm. We hope so as we hill country stockmen are wholly dependent on rain to feed our stock on the native mountain grasses.

The white faced cattle feed freely on the tender young sprouts of the greasewood and the other native brushes. I've just been reading about the newly discovered process by which these sprouts can be converted into feed for cattle to be mixed with the alfalfa and grain rations to good advantage.

Much of our cattle are now down on the creek bottoms eating the native grasses and giving the hill land grain a chance to wave again with the promise of a good hay harvest.

And we are taking advantage of our times. The rains or growing season for vegetables to put in a variety of truck patch gardening for ourselves, to eat. Who said there'd be no sky rocketing on vegetables? Or did they? Fact is the vegetables have sky rocketed so high here it takes a jump on a stil pole to even get a wiggle grasp at the roots of the carrots, and such things as be round like tomatoes or apples can only be secured on double scale step ladders!

So we're getting every available patch of ground ready, Patrioticly holding our breath lest the garden seeds we'll need goes a sky rocketing too. Then imagine our dire shock when we found out the other day from our seed supply man that seed corn is quoted at 50c. per pound.

WOODLAWN
FARM ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our Consignment of Fifteen Heifers to the Pacific Coast Regional Sale at Madera, California, April 3, '44 Brought a Total of $9675 to Average $645 per Head!

Woodlawn is grateful to the purchasers who gave its entries such an appreciative reception: John L. McMahen, Los Angeles, one at $975 and five at $860 each; Oxbow Ranch, Prairie City, Ore., one at $850; D. E. Metzger, Chico, Calif., five at $500 each, and Iver Hansen, Shandon, Calif., three at $350 each.

The best wishes of Woodlawn have gone with these cattle to their new homes.

WOODLAWN FARM • CRESTON, ILL.
And we haven’t gotten up courage yet to inquire further about the price of other seeds!

We are doing our damndest to help win this war and don’t intend to be critical, but we surely do wish that the beef we’ve been accustomed to for our tables since early childhood had not been made so scarce on our market and in its place throw this wooley meat long known to be the abomination of cattlemen.

As one fellows says, “when I get plunked up with wooley meat, that’s nothing that will make it go except epsom salts, and my wee is that they might ration epsom salts yet, and then where’d I be?”

Honestly the arrangement is bad—no one can fix it—about how we are to get a roast of beef, when the wagon comes into the grocery in town 10 miles away, and gas rationed till it pinches badly. And how can I afford a special trip of 20 miles to get meat? And when I get there my anguished gaze falls on meat customers who have had nothing to do all morning but to belly up there and wait close in to the counter, and grasp the meat before I can press in for my 2½ lbs. a week according to my rationed points. And if I miss I must go on wooley meat for another week! I fear it’s going to ruin my disposition—give my morale a disastrous whack or what have you.”

WARREN W. RICHARDSON, Escaldido, Cal.

New Holstein Herd

Enclosed find check for $2.00 for two years subscription to the Monthly Edition of the Western Livestock Journal. Since I left the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards in 1926 have been over most of Northern California and at last purchased a 120 acre ranch here in Glenn County and have established a herd of registered Holsteins which will be known as the Diamond D herd. My original stock are from the F. W. Durbin herd of Salem, Oregon, and recent purchases are a two-year-old heifer of the Rocky Hill Farm breeding which was junior champion at the 1942 Bakersfield Fair. This heifer produced 55.4 lbs. fat in April, the first month after calving. Also one five-year-old cow from the Smith herd of Glenn County which is starting on with 89.2 lbs. fat. Would like to know about the oldest purebred cow still producing in California, as I have one Lady Shegin Homestead Bonheur, born Nov. 6, 1927, calved Oct. 21, 1943, and made 43.3 lbs. fat for April, and she is again safe in calf. L. E. DUNNIB, Glenn County, Calif.

Slow Feeder Demand

This country has one of the best seasons in the ground for many years, yet we have not had heavy rains to fill the tanks and lakes. We have lots of wild rye and winter weeds and the livestock are thriving now without feed. The demand for stocker and feeder cattle is very slow for this time of the year, however a few contracts have been made for cattle to go to Kansas and Oklahoma grass for summer grazing. There are good prospects for a grain crop in this country, as we have had sufficient moisture to make it grow. — CHARLES MOOREHOUSE, Knox County, Texas.
Announcing
The Most Significant Sales in Cooper Hereford History

THIRTY-TWO BULLS AND HEIFERS AT $1,000 EACH—
including 20 heifers sold to Herman E.
Burchard and Wife of Kerman, California
and
THE HIGHEST PRICED CALIFORNIA-BRED BULL TO DATE—
$7,500 paid by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Washburn,
Maricopa, California, for College Joe Tone 8th
(See Pictures and Pedigree on facing page)

Such Sales Demonstrate the Worth of Hazlett "Register of Merit" Blood
On Which the Herd Has to a Very Large Extent Been Built

It is a further fact that the two largest buyers in the list of sales made since January 2, 1944, are repeat customers, suggesting their satisfaction with previous purchases.

The group of twenty heifers which the Burchards bought in April at $1,000 each will supplement a group of twenty-five heifers sold them last year. This present lot was made up of bred heifers, several of which have their first calves at foot now.

In the case of the Washburns, they bought one hundred females for their foundation out of the Cooper herd last year, and are now using four Cooper bulls.

Six young bulls are included in the $1,000 sales, the buyers being H. Austin Balaam of Exeter, Jack T. Simpson of Academy, C. S. Merriman of Fresno, Josh and Mabel Hadley of Visalia, and Wm. E. Washburn and Mary Washburn of Maricopa, all Californians.

Cyrille Faure, prominent Future Farmer of Porterville and now distinguishing himself "somewhere" in the Pacific, has purchased another cow and calf, at $1,000, to be cared for by his Uncle Pete until his return.

Five first-calf heifers at the same figure went to D. C. McCan of Bakersfield, whose son, D. C., Jr., is much interested in Future Farmer work in Kern County and bought a daughter of College Joe Tone last year.

Speaking of my own personal experience with Registered Herefords, I'm reminded that the most chafing struggle is to labor under the load of a mortgage. I know, for it is a fact that I bought Bonnybel with borrowed money. She was a Register of Merit cow, a scarce article on the Coast or in any man's world. This grand cow through her progeny and her descendants has raised all the mortgages, bought more pastures and filled them with the kind of cattle that appeal to good judges of beef conformation.

A good bull, mated with the right kind of females, will always pay the bill. A poor one, although he cost you little, you never finish paying for him. We are now offering twenty choice bulls of Hazlett breeding which were deferred and now ready for service. It's hard to beat a Hazlett. Register of Merit Blood will tell!

FRANK A. COOPER, Tipton, California
Phone: Tulare 60-F-21
The $7500
COLLEGE
JOE TONE
8th
Now heading the
herd of
Mr. and Mrs.
Wm. E. Washburn,
Maricopa, Calif... located on the Carissa
Plains of San Luis Obispo
County—founded on 100
females purchased from
the Cooper Herd last year.

The asterisk (*)
indicates the gen-
erous flow of
Register of Merit
blood through the
veins of College
Joe Tone 8th.

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Winter Riding
On Western Ranges

By R. A. TIPPETT

Probably one of the most important factors in the operation of cattle ranches in the mountainous regions of the western states is winter-time handling and care of livestock. The handling of cattle in the winter requires a great deal of riding in order to get the cattle in the best locations where they will fare the best during the cold months. This includes both moving the cattle down from early fall pastures to the pastures set aside for winter use and care of them after they are on winter range.

In most mountainous localities during the fall months cattle (especially the younger stock) have a tendency to wander and stray away from the specific locality they were placed in and may be found many miles from where last seen. The younger stock (such as yearlings which have not been wintered on hay) do not seem to know which direction to go when the weather gets cold and the snow starts coming. They are very apt to drift into some “pocket” or thicket and be very hard to locate. On the other hand older stock (such as cows which have been wintered on hay or on some good open winter pasture) have a tendency to drift towards the winter range as winter comes on.

As there are few roads in most of these mountain regions, all handling and gathering of stock has to be done on horseback; thus riding plays a very important role.

Horses have to be kept in good condition and “sharp-shod” to be able to stand the rough ordeal of traveling miles through deep snow and over frozen hills and mountains trails.

The riders have to understand handling of cattle on the steep hills in order to keep from “sliding” or “rolling” any of them off the slick trails. They have to know the trails and the best ways of getting the cattle over them. They must not only know their own brands and any other rancher’s brands in their vicinity but they must develop a keen eye for distinguishing one from the other at a glance (as brands are very hard to see at this time of year when the cattle’s hair is long and shaggy). And last, but not least, they must, in a sense of the word, have a sort of a “cow sense” in order to know where to find the cattle.

After the cattle are placed on winter range, constant riding is necessary to keep them off the slick “north” hills. From time to time cattle in poor flesh have to be taken off the range and be brought into the feedlot where they can be given special care and attention, or, if the weather becomes extremely bad and the cattle are not doing good on grass, they may all have to be brought in to be fed hay or concentrates.

All through the winter the rider is kept busy, whether the weather be cold or warm, for it is in this time of year the greatest losses in livestock occur and, as the old saying “saving is gain” goes, the same applies to the cattle industry. The temperature may be 10 below zero and there may be three feet of snow on the ground but this only makes winter-time riding more important and more urgent.
It has long been the custom of us old cow fellers to claim we civilized the West, if you all can say the West has been civilized, which I sometimes doubt. I remember one time the late Will Rogers was asked if it would be a good idea to give the country back to the Indians and he answered, "Heck, the Indians wouldn't take it back, after the fix the white folks got it in."

Anyhow we fixed it so more timid folks could come out here and feel safe to stay, but them old 49'ers started the ball to rollin' when they broke out from their eastern homes and trecked across the plains with their long trains of covered wagons motored by mule, hoss and ox teams to pick up them gold nuggets they heard were lying around loose over here on the Pacific Coast. They hurried on west, slowly, moving 10 to 20 miles a day across what was then called the Great American desert. They never stopped to see what they were crossing and had no idea of civilizing anything. They were after them gold nuggets.

The cattlemen barged in right behind them gold hunters with their longhorn cattle. They were not in any hurry to reach any particular place. Wherever there was grass and water was their stopping place, so they were the fellers who civilized the frontier enough to permit the plow and hoe man to venture in, and in most instances to stay. However, things moved sorta slow in the matter of settling up the country till the railroads, with their rapid moving iron horses stuck their noses into the West and really made matters hum.

The first railroad I ever saw was the old M. K. & T. when it arrived in the old Indian Territory, but never rode on one until 1881, when I boarded the Santa Fe at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and headed for California. Since then, I have shipped thousands of cattle over that famous old road. We had just arrived at Las Vegas in 1879 from Texas and were stopping at Romero's ranch three miles south of Las Vegas, when we were told that the first train would run into Las Vegas on July 4th, 1879, and they would have a big celebration there, so we all went in to see the show. That was some show. When that little wood burning engine came puffing to a stop at the little station in New Town now called East Las Vegas, folks got excited and there was whooping and yelling, but not by everybody. There were old Mexican men and women who had never heard of a railway engine or train and when the engineer began blowing off steam and ringing the bell, most of them old Mexicans dropped to their knees and began praying, asking to be saved from that monster.

Anyhow Las Vegas began to get into the class of a real city from that time. The Santa Fe was building on south, and I have always claimed that I helped build a section of the road south on account I got a job of night herding scraper mules for Cox and Romero, who were sub-contractors under Wm. Garland. I have seen the Santa Fe grow from the day that the first train ran into Las Vegas, July 4, 1879.

Them little wood burning engines, like the one you see in the picture standing in front of that funny little depot at Gallup, New Mexico, in the early eighties, could not pull very long trains like they do in these days. I have shipped as many as 32 carloads of cattle in one train and if the wind was blowing hard they had to put on one or two more engines to make any sort of time. With the big engines the Santa Fe uses now, they can make passenger time with more than one hundred cars of cattle, or anything else they are moving. I have shipped with them little wood burners when stops had to be made to load on...
wood for steam. The wood was corded up by the side of the road and sometimes the cow punchers with the cattle would jump in and help the train men “filler up.”

Since those days I have shipped a heap of cattle over the Santa Fe, with its improved equipment and can say the difference is real comforting to a cow puncher. Early in the game, the Santa Fe put into service the best stock cars I have ever used and I have shipped over several other roads during the last 60 years. I especially like their 40-ft. cars. They are arranged so that a puncher can get into the car to get up down cattle, from the top or at the ends, and they are just right for loading cattle, so that they ride comfortably, especially if you know how to load cattle, and there are a heap of shippers who do not know. They get them either too tight or too loose. Cattle should be loaded so that they will stand close enough so that they can brace each other when the train jerks, as it often does, and not loose that they fall all over each other. Some shippers think they are saving money by getting them packed in like sardines, but in the end they lose money by loss of cattle, and then they blame the company for their loss, and want pay. I know from long experience, and I ain’t paid for this plug either.

I am for the railroads. They have really built the country, East and West. We got along before the railroads came onto the scene, but had it not been for them railroads we would still be operating in boss and buggy days.

We tried to secure a photo of the first train running into Las Vegas, but the company could find no picture taken at that time in their files, but we do have a picture of the old Honeywell Hotel, built by the Santa Fe Railroad Company in 1879, to house cowboys and cattlemen during shipping season of trail cattle at the time Honeywell was a shipping point.

I never was there, but I have a heap of friends still living who drove cattle to Caldwell and Honeywell, when both towns were live cow towns, when both towns were live cow towns, when at times there were thousands of cattle near by and hundreds of cowboys were there having a good time relaxing from their long, tiresome trips up the trail from Texas. The old three-story hotel stood for years as a landmark. Its weatherbeaten sides showed pockmarks of bullets, put there by playful cowboys who at intervals shot up the town. I understand that the old hotel was either burned or torn down. Once the liveliest spot in a border cow town, the building stood almost forgotten, as its services for anything other than as a private dwelling had long since ended. Containing 34 rooms, it was opened late each spring, and remained open until after the cattle shipping season closed in the fall. Surprisingly few men were its proprietors. Principal among them was Morgan Cox of Wichita, who managed the hostelry for many years. It was said to have been leased by him from the Santa Fe Railroad Company for $1.00 a year. When the strip was opened in 1893 to settlement, its usefulness and need decreased with amazing swiftness. A few years later it was sold to private parties and was always afterwards occupied partially by one family. A heap of the old cow hands will get a kick out of looking at the picture of the old hotel Honeywell and the one of the Gallup railroad station, with the wood burning engine in front of the little station.

“What a dancer! I never knew you could jitterbug.”

“I can’t. We were just trying to keep our feet from being trampled by the real jitterbugs.

---

MILLER DOMINO

We are getting a number of very attractive calves sired by MILLER DOMINO (by Young Domino 20th), owned jointly with the Painter Hereford Company of Colorado. We invite you to see them, as well as a number of bulls and females we now have for sale.

Keep this date in mind: Our first annual sale will be held Nov. 22 at the ranch.

Phone 47-809
P. O. Box 1782
Fresno, Calif.

AL MENDEL
Owner

CARL DAVIS
Herdsmen

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
I am printing two interesting letters from old time cattlemen of New Mexico whom I knew back in the Early Eighties. I am going to let you all read them, so here they are as follows, to wit. Quote: ‘Dear Frank, I'm enclosing a copy of a letter that I have received from our old open range waddy, James (Penasco) Hinkle of Roswell, N. M. In quoting Badger Clark, we liked our neighbors best when we were scattered some. It seems as if us trio of old ‘Ranies’ that worked beyond the Pecos 60 years ago can have a reunion by mail. In reviewing the past I could tell many a good one on Penasco, and well, N. M. In quoting Badger Clark, we said: ‘I see that I'm in a blizzard of 1919 had taken its toll from me until I had to look for a job. So I put my application in through the Governor for Brand Inspector and was recommended to the Cattle Sanitary Board and was appointed for this district.

"Later on a sheepman that had switched over to the cow business brought in 1200 steers and corralled them in the middle afternoon and expected to class them three ways and weigh them out and inspect them. When sun-down came, when I was supposed to stop my inspection, there was more than half the cattle left. The big long train and crew was on the ground and partly loaded. The owner came to me and said: 'I see that I'm in a jack pot. What are you going to do about it?' I told him I might lose my job, but I'm going to get you out. He went downtown and bought several flashlights and I inspected the last animal off the scales at midnight. Of course, to protect myself, I sent a man along with the shipment and checked them for brands in Denver.'

"Complaints was sent in both to Governor Penasco Hinkle and to the Cattle Sanitary Board. A reply came back promptly from the Governor to the complainers and it read as follows: 'It is customary and inspectors are advised not to inspect after sundown. But in the case of Jack Potter I want to suspend that ruling. I have known him for 40 years, and I know that he has worked cattle mostly at night during my acquaintance with him. The Board is advised to let Potter inspect at night when an emergency exists.' Nuff said. Governor Jim pulled a fast one on me when I was in the New Mexico legislature. He was up there lobbying on some important bill and after I had made the long day's drive from Clayton, and was comfortably located in the Capital Hotel relaxing.

When the phone rang, I answered. Who could it be but old Penasco? He said: 'Come on down to the De Vargas. I want to see you on important business, got to go home early tomorrow morning.'

The Queen was a little suspicious. She said: 'Don't you reckon they are planning a party?' I said: 'No, this message is from Ex-governor Hinkle. He only talks business.' Well, she said, I will expect you back soon.' When I arrived at the De Vargas a group of about five old waddies including Penasco, were setting at a table near the bar. They greeted me: Hello, Jack. You are just in time!' Hinkle said: We are just having our glasses refilled.' He told the barkeeper: 'Bring Jack Potter five extras to even him up with us. We have had that much the start on him. We are expecting him to tell us a tall one.' Well, I got back to my room just at daylight. And the Queen said: 'I told you so. Did you and Governor Hinkle finish your business conversation?' — Jack M. Potter.

Here is the letter from my old friend Jim F. Hinkle, now President of the First National Bank of Roswell, N. M. I first met Mr. Hinkle in 1885, when he arrived on Lower Pecos, Lincoln County, with a longhorn herd from Colorado, Texas, for the C. A. Bar outfit. I met Jim Hinkle in 1885. Here is the letter. Quote: "Roswell, New Mexico, February 23, 1944. Col. Jack Potter: I read your letter as published by Frank M. King in his longhorn write-up in the Livestock Magazine. Glad to see you are all right again. Well about all such old longhorn cowboys as you and me and Frank King can do is talk about the old cow days. I knew King when he was with the old Flying P outfit of Old Lincoln County in the latter 80's and I have often asked him to come back and see the old range and get another drink out of the Pecos. You were here on the Pecos about the same time.

"The 20th of next March will be 60 years since I landed on the
DAULTON BROTHERS
HEREFORDS
FOR SALE

24 LONG YEARLING BULLS
20 OPEN YEARLING HEIFERS
20 TWO-YEAR-OLD BRED HEIFERS

The bulls are sons of Domino Prince 6th, son of Domino Prince and Mission Joan, Triumph Domino by WHR Triumph Domino 6th, and Calison Domino. Yearling heifers by same sires.

The two-year-old heifers are in calf to Domino Prince 6th.

TURNER DAULTON  ●  BUD DAULTON
Phone 761-W  ●  Phone 2-F-11

ART STEINWEDEN, Herdsman
MADERA, CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE BY OWNER:

Good Grade Whiteface Stock Cattle
Right Age

125 Polled Cows, out of registered stock. Calving now.
150 Dehorned Cows, from registered bulls. Calving now.
125 Yearling Heifers.
30 Two-Year-Old Registered Hereford Bulls.
Both Polled and Horned.

F.O.B. RANCH
May 15 to June 1 delivery.

V X Bar Ranch
Kaufmann & McGough
Ranch Formerly Owned by Hardman & Kulasok
BOX 61, BARSTOW, CALIF.

INCREASE PROFITS
With Maximum Production

Just off the press, this 24-page illustrated book gives complete and timely information on pasture and hay crops grasses and clover. Also it tells why Germain's Premium Seeds - which meet rigid requirements of GERMINATION, PURITY AND FREEDOM FROM WEED SEEDS - help you obtain maximum production. Write today for your free copy. It is based on Germain's 73 years experience in providing good seed to California farmers.

GERMAIN'S
Seed Growers Since 1891

747 TERMINAL STREET, LOS ANGELES 21, CALIFORNIA  •  BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CALIF.

Concho in Texas as a cowboy and a year and a half later I followed a herd of longhorns to New Mexico and just 27 years afterwards when they commenced rounding up cattle with automobiles I junked my saddle and so did you and King, although you were at it longer, and now no trail driving; it's all in trucks. And no doubt in a few more years will be rounding them up in aeroplanes. Well, Potter, it's nice to think about the old days and no one can write about it better than King. I hope you will get into the legislature again. Your old time friend, J. F. HINKLE."  Unquote.

My old cowhand friend, Joe M. Evans, who cut his teeth on the horns of a longhorn cow down there in the great old cow state of Texas, has done gone and wrote another book. This new book is titled "The Cow," and in the foreword Joe says about all he knows he learned from a cow. This interesting little book was published in El Paso by Guynes Printing Co. It contains 71 pages of plumb interesting reading and well worth the dollar that Joe sells it for. On the outside front page is a drawing of a longhorn Texas cow and on the back page is an up-to-the-minute 1944 Hereford prize winning cow. The story tells the difference between the 1884 fashion of cows and the 1944 style, though he tells some humorous stories about the 1884 cowboy, and the 1944 class, and the difference in the work, if any they did and do. Joe says, "The cow is a four legged animal with horns, hide, teats, and tail. She produces beef, milk and calves and is surrounded by cowboys and mortgages." There is a heap of good information in "The Cow," and plenty of humor. Get it and read it. It's plumb good readin'. Joe autographed my copy, with compliments of my old cowhand friend, J. B. Pankov, of old Lincoln County, N. M., days back in the early eighties. Thanks, tellers.

A SHORT TIME AGO, H. C. Jackson, Bovina, Texas, wrote in, sending $3.00 for a two years subscription to Western Livestock Journal for his old friend B. P. Abbott, Bovina, Texas. In his letter Mr. Jackson wrote as follows, to-wit. Quote: "PtesAbbott came to this part of the X. I. T. ranch in 1894 in April. That was several years before the railroad was built through here. The Bovina Division of the ranch was established after the railroad was built through and was cut out of the Escarbada, and Spring Lake divisions. He worked on most of the other divisions as cowboy, wind-miller, or boss, till they began cutting the ranch up and selling it out. Then he worked a few years for E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Michigan, on his Mule Shoe ranch near here, and in old Mexico. Since that time he has made his home here as stock farmer, and rancher till recently. He has one son, John Benjamin Abbott, now a chaplain with the armed forces in Australia, at last report. Respectfully, H. C. Jackson."  Unquote.

Before CATTLE RANCHES were established in California, New Mexico was in the cattle and sheep business on a fairly large scale. Cattle and sheep were first brought to New Mexico by the Spanish Conquistador, Coronado, in 1540, which is a long time ago. The first cattle were located on the Rio Grande near Santa Fe. The early Spanish colonists acquired great herds and flocks. In 1850 a thriving business in livestock

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Complete Dispersion by AUCTION SALE

BEAR CREEK RANCH
Registered HEREFORDS

Tuesday, June 6
Cameron, Montana

202 COWS

Mostly with Calves at Side by Sale Day

75 YEARLING HEIFERS
10 YEARLING BULLS
5 HERD BULLS

THESE PROVED SIRES
BLANCHARD DOMINO 45th by Prince Domino 9th
FUTURE ANXIETY 28th by Future Domino
REAL ADVANCE by Advance Domino 44th
MIXER LAD 34th by Brae Lad 24th
... and a strong son of DeBerard's ADVANCE A. DOMINO

THE COWS
The foundation cows offered in this complete dispersion were selected from the herds of Lester Thompson, Oscar Sales, Alfred Nickles, Jesse Bradley and Cline Bros. You will agree that these cows form one of the great foundation herds in Montana, comprising rich breeding and choice conformation. Sale will be held at the ranch under cover, regardless of weather.

FRED REPPERT, Auctioneer

MRS. A. M. ORR
Cameron, Montana

May 15, 1944
Cows • Open Heifers • Bulls for Sale

Are you looking forward to owning a good purebred herd or our own? Or need replacements for your present herd? Probably you just can’t see how you can buy at the going prices. If you are in this boat, set your sails our way; you will be pleased with the offering and prices.

This is the first time we have offered females from our herd for general sale.

Offering...

23 cows with calves at side. Calves sired by such bulls as NHR Donald Domino 42d, NHR Donald Dom. 59th, both sired by Donald Domino 26th, one of the outstanding producers of show animals on the Pacific Coast; Dandy D. 307th and Dandy D. 5th.

30 open heifers. Ages 11 months to two years, sired by our leading sires and from dams in our permanent breeding herd.

60 range raised bulls. Weaners to two-year-olds. The kind all good cattlemen want for their ranges.

Someone At the Ranch At All Times For Your Convenience

Wixson & Crowe Hereford Ranch

MILLVILLE, CALIFORNIA

18 miles east of Redding on Lassen-Whitmore Road

H. N. Stone, Mgr. D. L. Yockey, Herdsman

NATIONAL Polled Shorthorn Congress SALE & SHOW

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 8, 1944

Consignments from 30 of America’s leading herds will enable you to select from 30 bulls and 50 females, to found a new herd or strengthen your present herd. Polled Shorthorns will dehorn your herd naturally, add other profitable features. Ask for additional information, breeders list when you

Write today for catalog to the

POLLED SHORTHORN SOCIETY
ROOM WL, 7 Dexter Park Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Livestock Markets

(Continued from Page 18)

back by low temperatures but should provide good range feed later in the season when the snow goes off.

East of the Rocky Mountains excessive rains have fallen, which, with melting snow from the foothills have swelled streams in the Middle West and caused extensive flood damage, besides further delaying early seeding of grain crops in the mid-western farming states.

Slaughter of Livestock Heavy

Livestock slaughter, despite the handicap of a serious shortage of skilled packing house labor, continued at a high rate through April. Latest available statistics show that inspected slaughter of cattle, calves and hogs was substantially greater in April than for the corresponding period of 1943. Because of the large percentage of feeder lambs due to shortage of green feed in the principal early lambing districts, only a slight increase was noted in the number of sheep and lambs going to slaughter at the nation’s principal packing centers.

Feedlots in the leading sheep feeding areas, notably Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and the corn-belt proper have been pretty well cleaned out of old crop lambs according to latest reports, thus leaving the market open largely to lambs of 1944 vintage.

Larger market receipts and larger slaughter during the past month mocked the claims of some so-called authorities that we are heading into an immediate meat shortage. Nothing in the present or immediate future outlook suggests any serious shortage of meat products but there is no disguising the fact that quality of the product is undergoing a change for the worse; that consumers will not have access to as much quality beef, pork and mutton as they have had offered them in recent months.

No small part of the increased runs of livestock to market can be traced back to the unfavorable feed situation that caused owners to cut loose earlier than they would otherwise have done. There is plenty to indicate that feeders are being forced to put less grain into their livestock rations. This can have the claims of some so-called authorities that we are heading into an immediate meat shortage. Nothing in the present or immediate future outlook suggests any serious shortage of meat products but there is no disguising the fact that quality of the product is undergoing a change for the worse; that consumers will not have access to as much quality beef, pork and mutton as they have had offered them in recent months.

A Change Needed

Slaughter figures and accumulated cold storage holdings of meat certainly suggest that the time was ripe for some radical changes in governmental handling of the meat problem.

On April 1 United States storage holdings of beef totaled 296,380,000 lbs. 16,600,000 lbs. more than on March 1 this year, and 198,500,000 lbs. more than on April 1, 1943. The total was more than three times the average holdings for the five years, 1939-1943. Aggregate storage holdings of all meats was 1,246,813,000 lbs on April 1, compared with 1,256,108,000 lbs. on March 1; 780,806,000 on April 1, 1943, and 813,562,000 lbs. for the five year average.

Meat packers paid out an aggregate of $1,094,000,000 to farmers and ranch-
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BOZEMAN, MONTANA

men in January and February this year for cattle, calves, hogs and sheep for a record supply of meat, according to figures just issued by the War Food Administration. This record sum represented 36 per cent of all income from farm and ranch marketing and shows the importance livestock plays in the country's economic life. The amount paid out was approximately a quarter of a billion dollars more than for the corresponding period in the previous five years.

High Pork Production
A record pork production of 2,110,000,000 lbs. for the two months comprised 61% of the total of all meat produced. It was doubtless this impressive showing that prompted the OPA to cut pork ration point values to zero.

Range cattlemen are displaying deep concern over what disposition can be made of stocker and feeder grades of cattle that will have to be moved between now and fall, in case the feed situation does not undergo a material change for the better.

Some Feeder Activity
Recently there has been some activity on the part of California and Arizona feeders in 700 to 900-lb. steers to replenish feedlot holdings marketed during the last three months. Some buying for immediate or 30-day future delivery has been reported on a basis of $11 to $12 per cwt. for steers of the above weights. Just how many cattle have been bought for feedlots in the two states is not definitely known. But for the present it is apparent that commercial operators are interested in feeder cattle on a $11-$12 basis which is at least $1.50 to $2 per cwt. less than prevailing prices at this time a year ago. With well fattened beves selling upward to $17 or better, feeders at $11 to $12 promise a profit to California and Arizona finishers if feed for them can be obtained.

Temporarily barley and other concentrate feeds are scarce but new crop barley should be available in more adequate quantity within 30 days, partly relieving the present acute shortage of that important feed grain.

Apparently the corn-belt country is not taking many cattle now for feeding purposes, The April 1 report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that in 11 corn-belt states there were between 300,000 and 400,000 fewer cattle on feed than a year ago, a decrease of 25% or more. Illinois and Indiana had a 33% decrease in number of cattle on feed in these states on January 1.

For the 11 corn-belt states covered in the report the number of cattle on feed was estimated at 77% of the number in feedlots a year earlier with only one state, Wisconsin, showing an increase. The lowest percentage state was Minnesota with 62%. Nebraska was second low with 68% and Kansas third low with 72%.

These statistics tend to confirm previous and current predictions that for the remainder of the good grained cattle will be in considerably fewer numbers on the market than during the last six months of 1943 and the first quarter of the present year. This means that while total slaughter of cattle may continue at a high rate for
Cattle and Calves

Cattle moved to market during April in heavy volume. At 12 primary markets, marketable receipts exceeded 700,000, representing an increase of approximately 13% over the corresponding month of 1943. The calf supply also registered a 19% gain for the month.

At the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards the percentage increase was considerably greater than at the 12 market points, marketable supplies of cattle being 54% heavier while calf receipts were more than double those for April, 1943. Shortage of grass and other feeds was perhaps the main factor in swelling supplies.

Cattle Market Rebounds

Evidence of a very strong demand for beef over the butcher's counter was found in the way for market for cattle responded to supply conditions during the past month. Early in April the price pendulum swung decisively to the down-grade, sharp declines hitting all but the top-tier classes of steers and even these took minor losses.

Towards the end of the month receipts lightened under influence of a somewhat better grass situation following rains along the West Coast with the result that values staged a strong come-back. At this writing, early in May, prices on the better grade steers and fat butcher stock are back to the year's high point.

Strictly good to choice grain fed steers ranged $16.50 to $17.25, the latter figure highest paid on the Los Angeles market in almost a year. The price was paid for a load of 989 lb. experiment fed steers from the New Mexico State College. Four loads of 1170 lb. Idaho steers brought $17.15 on May 2. Medium to good short fed steers cleared largely at $15.25 to $16.25, some dropping to $14.50 and under. Common grade steers sold on down to $11 and below.

Desirable fed heifers were scarce, with $15 to $15.65 catching most of the upper grades. Medium to good held around $12.50 to $14.50 with common downward to $10.50 or less. Good fat cows sold largely at $11.50 to $12.50, a few choice kinds up to $13; medium to good $10 to $11.25; cutters generally $7.50 to $8.75; cappers mostly $5.75 to $7, shells dropping to $5.50 and below.

Bulls were slow at times but good weighty offerings sold largely at $11 to $11.50, with a few around the $12 mark. Common light bulls and rough cutter sorts eased to an $8.50 to $9.50 basis.

Calves and vealers sagged sharply under heavy marketings the first half of April but prices have since shown equal gains. Markets have been lower as supplies dropped off, a $14 to $15.75 basis being restored on the better descriptions, with a few select up to $16. This compared with a $16 to $17 level at the high time in March.

Stockers and feeder trade was sluggish most of the review period but outlet during the closing days of April and early May showed a tendency to broaden, in sympathy with slaughter stock. Yearling stockers settled to around a $11 to $12 basis, with comparable grades...
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PROTEIN OUTLOOK

In the early days of the cattle industry of the Southwest, before the advent of cottonseed cake, heavy cattle losses were expected every winter, said A. L. Ward, director of Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, in a talk before the New Mexico Cattle Growers Convention, Albuquerque, March 21.

The advent of cottonseed cake changed the entire cattle production procedure, whereas it took many acres of land over a period of years to produce a steer, whereas it took many acres of land over a period of years to produce a steer... The advent of cottonseed cake changed the entire cattle production procedure, whereas it took many acres of land over a period of years to produce a steer, whereas it took many acres of land over a period of years to produce a steer...
Ward, noted that the period is over for the season, which does not include cost of labor.

The support price on soybeans was $1.80 per bushel. The cotton loan price will be 90% of parity, which does not include cost of labor.

Mr. Ward pointed out the effect of curtailment of cotton acreage at a time when the livestock industry needed protein badly. Texas cotton acreage has been more than cut in half since 1930. In 1939, New Mexico was reported to have 1,096,000 cattle not including dairy cattle, and 71,000 head of dairy cattle two years old or over. In 1941, beef cattle had increased to 1,231,000 and dairy cattle to 83,000. Most of these beef cattle will require grain and protein in the feedlot before they can become beef.

While grass is appearing and the critical period is over for the season, we must consider next season.

"The Federal Government," said Mr. Ward, "is doing all in its power to increase the acreage of soybeans. Last year the support price on soybeans was $1.80 per bushel. On March 4, the War Food Administrator announced a support price of $2.04 per bushel. The cotton loan price will be 90% of parity, which does not include cost of labor. Labor will be an important factor limiting cotton acreage, therefore I cannot see any increase in total cotton acreage for next year. The estimated production of all oil protein cakes for the season 1944-45 will probably be about the same tonnage as this season if weather and labor permit."

He added that cotton and livestock account for about 80% of the total cash income of Southwest farmers and ranchers—the two are equally essential and inseparable.

In closing Mr. Ward said: "When this war is over the cottonseed crushing industry of the cotton producing states will do all in its power to reach out as far as competition will permit in all directions of the United States, or wherever oil-bearing seeds are grown, and bring the oil-bearing seeds or the slab cake to the mill so that they can make available to you an adequate supply of protein in whatever form you want."

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W. P. BAKER Ranch located at San Gregorio, Calif.
O. K. Beals Now Oregon's Food and Dairy Chief

Appointment of O. K. Beals of Grants Pass as chief of the division of foods and dairies of the Oregon State Department of Agriculture has just been announced by Director E. L. Peterson. Mr. Beals has been County agent for the past eight years. He is a veteran of World War I, a graduate of Oregon State College and a former Smith-Hughes instructor.

Director Peterson also announced the appointment of E. L. Strack as assistant chief of the division of feeds and dairies, to be in charge of dairy law enforcement. Mr. Strack, a graduate of O. S. C. in dairy industry, has been with the department's food and dairies work since 1938.

Marine Son of Stuart Coopers Injured

Mrs. Stuart Cooper has received word from the Pacific battle zone that her son, a radio operator in the U. S. Marine Corps, is recovering from serious injuries sustained in battle. Stuart Cooper, widely known herdsman, is in charge of the registered Hereford herd at the J Bar J Hereford Ranch, Medina, Wash. He is depending upon his son to be a big help to him when it is again possible to exhibit Herefords at the shows and fairs.

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Hog production can be expanded or contracted in two ways: increasing or decreasing numbers, and increasing or decreasing weights. In years gone by, hogs were carried to relatively heavy weights since that was the most efficient way to market feed grains. Today, with less arduous work for the average worker to perform, and with keen competition from vegetable shortenings, the market for leaner, lighter hogs has been generally more advantageous than that for heavy-weights.

Wide corn-hog price ratios, which may be due to either high prices for hogs or cheap corn, encourage the feeding of hogs to heavy weights. The intermediate type of hog, commonly grown today, may be finished at materially lighter weights than the "big-type" of twenty years ago.

In the regions most remote from the consuming centers, such as the northern Missouri River markets, hogs normally are marketed at heavier weights as the most efficient way of marketing corn. Different consumer areas also have weight preferences. The Pacific Coast markets do not want hogs weighing in excess of 220 lbs. On the Atlantic Seaboard there are wide differences in weight preferences, often in adjacent areas.

The heaviest hogs normally are marketed in midsummer, due to the high proportion of sows in the receipts at that time. Whenever heavy hogs make up the major portion of the market receipts, well-finished light hogs sell to good advantage. The reverse is also true. When the bulk of the receipts is light in weight, well-finished hogs will sell well. Packers need an assortment of hogs to meet their trade requirements and whenever the supply of any weight class is deficient, the price on that class generally rises.

Producers are interested in the weight at which they sell their hogs. Some contend that light hogs are leaner and more watery, hence more economical to produce. Others insist that the weanling pig is relatively costly to produce and that he must be carried to fairly heavy weights to secure maximum returns on the investment. Young pigs are especially susceptible to filth-borne diseases and parasites which are very troublesome in old feed-lots. To avoid these hazards, some producers would rather carry a limited number of pigs to heavy weights than a larger number to lighter weights.

Feeding Methods

In 1930 the Nebraska Experiment Station undertook to study this problem. Thirty purebred and crossed pig lots were raised in the station herd were used in this study. These pigs were medium to large in type and were selected for uniformity. Twenty-one of the pigs were purebred Durocs, three were purebred Berkshires, and six crossed Berkshire-Charter Whites. Twenty barrows and 10 gilts were included in the lots. The pigs averaged 71 pounds when started on feed on January 1, 1930.

The pigs were divided into three uniform lots and given access to self-feeders containing shelled yellow corn and a protein mixture composed of two parts tankage, one part alfalfa meal and one part cottonseed meal. A mineral mixture made up of 40 lbs. of finely-ground oyster shell, 40 lbs. of steamed bone meal, and 20 lbs. of salt was kept in troughs under cover before the pigs. The consumption of this mineral mixture was so small that it has not been considered in the data which follow. Small concrete pens equipped with self-waterers were used for the experimental pigs. Sheds opening to the south provided shelter.

The pigs were weighed every 14 days at the beginning of the test. As the pigs approached any of the period weights, daily weighings were made. Rations, gains, and feed requirements were computed by 25-pound increments from 75 pounds to 350 pounds average weight. When the lot average reached 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 300, 350 and 400 lbs three pigs were selected for slaughter.

The pigs selected for slaughter were average pigs and were selected from all three of the lots. As the trial proceeded, with the constant removal of average pigs, those that remained were either abnormal or subnormal in gains.

The following year, thirty similar pigs were fed the same ration except that they were divided into two lots, one of 10 head and the other of 20 head. The lot of 10 head was maintained intact throughout the test to supply feedlot data, while the other lot was used to supply pigs for the slaughter test. Additional pigs were killed so that five head were killed at each weight average previously given.

The corn used graded No.2 yellow. The tankage was guaranteed to contain...
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Weaned Gilts to any FFA boy on shores. FFA Boys: Get in on this new breed.

A few young registered boars for sale.

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**BERKSHIRES**

WORTHINGTON RANCH

Bakersfield, Calif.

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**Feedlot Data by 25-Pound Increments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increment</th>
<th>Average Daily Gain</th>
<th>Average Daily Ration Corn Supplement</th>
<th>Feed Per Cwt. Gain Corn Supplement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75-100</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-125</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125-150</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150-175</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>6.02</td>
<td>1.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>175-200</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>7.57</td>
<td>1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-225</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>7.47</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225-250</td>
<td>1.40</td>
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<td>0.80</td>
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<td>250-275</td>
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<td>275-300</td>
<td>1.55</td>
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<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-325</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>6.31</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325-350</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350-400</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60% of protein and the cottonseed meal 41%.

**Feedlot Data**

The largest daily gain was made between the weights of 150 and 175 lbs. After a live weight of 300 lbs. was attained, the daily gains showed a sharp decline. Between the weights of 200-225 lbs. the lowest daily gains were noted. During this period most of the pigs in the lot had a severe case of flu which produced a sharp decline of appetite, live weight loss, and costly gains. All the pigs recovered.

Daily corn consumption reached a peak between 275 and 300 lbs. live weight. As suggested, the daily feed consumption was low during the attack of flu. The daily consumption of protein supplement increased until the 175-200 lbs. live weight was reached when 1.60 lbs. were consumed daily. Beyond this point, the daily consumption of supplement declined with increasing weight. The largest daily gain was made during the 275-300 lb. live weight increment. The grain required per hundred lbs. of gain increased at a regular rate with increasing live weight except for the flu period. Consumption of supplement showed an opposite trend, declining with advancing weight after the pigs reached 200 lbs.

Pigs used in these tests were larger in type than those commonly produced today. Probably the results were more favorable to carrying the pigs to heavier weights than might be expected if a more intermediate type had been used.

**Slaughter Data**

Beginning at the 150-lb. weight, five average pigs were slaughtered at each of the following weights: 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 300, 350 and 400 lbs. Slaughtering was done in the experiment station abattoir. The slaughter method used was the tentative one approved for the national cooperative meat investigation project. Carcasses were dressed "shipper style" that is head on, leaf in, and ham facings on, except that they were center split.

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**Hereford Hogs**

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK

Bred Gilts and Service Boars—Weanling Pigs, Both Sexes—Unrelated Pairs

Baker Ranch, Orosi, Tulare Co., Calif.

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**Western Livestock Journal**

Page 82
ers consider that the chilling shrink varies from one to two per cent with one and one-half per cent a fair average.

The dressing yield shows an increase of 10% between the 150-lb. and the 400-lb. weights. The increase was not always regular, variations in fill being attributable to weather and other causes.

Average dressing yield of all hogs slaughtered in the United States in the 10-year period 1930-39 and again in 1940 was 75%. These hogs averaged 229 lbs. during the 10-year period and 232 lbs. in 1940. These dressing yields were based upon market weights which, of course, were shrink weights. To some extent this is offset in that in commercial practice dressing yields are based upon chilled carcass weights.

Cutting Yields

Both sides of each pig were cut and the accompanying table gives the average results of each weight group of five head or ten sides. The figures given are a summation of both sides. In packing house practice, cuts are frequently spoken of by weight averages. If the average weights are desired the weights should be divided by two. In the data given both rough belly and trimmed belly weights are given. To this extent, there is duplication in the table.

As might be expected there was considerable variation among the individuals in each weight group in conformation, finish, and type. However, by averaging the five carcasses within each weight class, a relatively accurate picture is obtained.

Commercial practice would have dictated some deviations of the cutting method used. For example, all the hams from the 250-lb. hogs and up should have been skinned. Some of the bellies from the heavier-weight hogs were too heavy and too fat for clear bellies and probably would have been used for dry salt bellies. The fat backs and clear plates from the lighter-weight pigs were too thin for dry salt meats and would have gone to the lard tank in most plants.

The thickness of the back fat, exclusive of skin, was measured on each side of pork. It was taken at the center of the back which is fairly representative for the carcass. The back fat of the 150-lb. pigs averaged 0.69 inches. This increased regularly with increasing live weight to 2.44 inches at 400 lbs. weight.

Over-all length of each loin was measured in inches. Average length of loin was found to increase from 24.62 inches at 150 lbs. to 29.84 inches at 400 lbs. live weight.

The fat cuts increased from 29.02% of the total carcass weight in the 150-lb. average to 46.18% of the 400-lb. weight. Of the fat cuts, the fat back showed the greatest increase, from 5.25% to 13.84%, although the leaf lard showed almost as great an increase. From a percentage standpoint the rough jowl behaved in an irregular manner and showed relatively little increase.

All of the lean cuts tended to decline in their percentage relationship as the hogs increased in live weight. While the lean cuts comprised 54.58% of the 150-lb. pigs, they made up only 44.68% of the 400-lb. average weight. The bony cuts, if anything, showed an even greater decline in percentage relationship due to the increasing fatness of the carcasses.

It will be noted that there is almost a complete interchange between the per-

May 15, 1944
This boar, farrowed Sept. 1, is by Livingston’s Golden Flash. His dam, Golden Queen, a daughter of California Gold from the Crinklaw herd was bought at $310 in the State Sale last August. A top pig from a top sow. Weighed 263 lbs. on March 22. Curries a price tag of $150. Others of similar quality and breeding and from the same class of foundation sows.

Write or see:

A. Buckland, Swine Manager
South Dos Palos, California

KIWANIS PIGS
Modesto Service Organization Helps 4-H Youths with Berks

The Kiwanis Club of Modesto, Calif., through its Agriculture Committee, initiated a long-time program in cooperation with the Stanislaus County 4-H Club Council. A scholarship and paying expenses of 4-H winners to Davis each year, were followed by other activities. In the fall of 1941, the Kiwanis 4-H Club Pig Project was started.

In cooperation with the county agent, four purebred Berkshire gilts were purchased for $40 each. They were turned over to Eddie Reed, Waterford 4-H Club; Bob McBride, Westport club; Roy Baptista, Hughson club, and Art Siewart, Belpassi club.

An agreement was drawn up with these boys which provided that the Kiwanis Club should have first selection and become owner of one gilt from each of the first two litters raised by the 4-H member. The gilts were to be raised to breeding age by the boys and the Kiwanis Club would register and breed them. The pigs were to be grown out as regular 4-H projects, and any losses would be borne by the Kiwanis organization. On completion of the terms of agreement, ownership of the original animal went to the 4-H member.

Originally the Kiwanis Club purchased a purebred Berkshire boar, which was farmed out to local farmers, and the 4-H members had its services free. After use for a year and a half, this boar was sold, and service fees are now paid for by the Kiwanis organization.

The project has gone along very nicely, and the boys who got the first four pigs paid back two gilts from the litters they secured. Seven boys and one girl received the second distribution of pigs. They were Jerry Reinitz, Denair 4-H Club; Bob Courtney, Belpassi club; Carol Hurlburt, Paradise club; Glen Lambert, Stanislaus club; Ernest Rout, Keyes club; Melvin Gish, Belpassi club; Richard Quisenberry, Westport club; and Jimmy Orr, Hughson club. Jimmy Orr paid back two gilts from the first litter, and they were turned over to Peter Pelucci, Belpassi club, and Chester Beebe, Stanislaus club.

Late in 1943, only the better pigs were selected, and three gilts were sold by Kiwanis to farmers who wanted purebred breeding stock. These brought $86, $88, and $92, and went into the Kiwanis treasury. Today the Kiwanis organization owns 15 purebred gilt pigs, the best of which will go out to 4-H Club members, while the rest will be sold.

As soon as enough money is returned from the pig project, purebred calf projects will be started by the Kiwanis Club, which is very proud of the success of its pig venture, and other agricultural projects are planned for the future.

The Boston butt proved to be the leanest cut in the carcass, followed closely by the ham, picnic shoulder, and loin. Fattest cuts were the clear plate and fat back, followed by the jowl and belly. The percentage of fat showed least decline with advancing fatness in the cases of the bony cuts, the sirloin, and the neck bone.

With the regular hams, the percentage of mechanically-separable fat increased from 18% for the 150-lb. group to 38.7% for the 400-lb. group. As previously suggested, under commercial practice, all of the hams from the hogs weighing more than 250 lbs. probably would have been skinned, thus increasing the percentage of lard. Likewise, the bellies from the heavier-weight averages would probably have been used for dry salt meats and consequently would have been less closely trimmed.

The gas formed instantly—entire populations at a time. It gets the fleas they carry, too—possible pest control.

Several methods of health officials in control of rodents are on the increase.

Write for free copy:

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.
AZUSA, CALIFORNIA

FREE BOOKLET describes world-wide methods of health officials in control of rodents. Write for free copy.

The gas formed instantly—entire populations at a time. It gets the fleas they carry, too—possible pest control.

The gas formed instantly—entire populations at a time. It gets the fleas they carry, too—possible pest control.
Livingston Poland-Chinas

Derive their Inheritance through Great Sows as well as through Outstanding Sires

KITTY FASHION, above, is recognized to be one of the greatest brood sows of the breed ever brought to California. She is representative of the type of mattrons on which the Livingston herd has been built.

Great sires one must have, but great sows are equally important. Sows of the type of KITTY FASHION are the dams of young boars and gilts now offered buyers, and these are sired by Golden Gift, Robin Adair and other selected boars now in service.

The Livingston Ranch, under the ownership of Moore Brothers of Los Gatos, California, invites visitors. It is located on US Highway 101, just one mile north of San Miguel, California.

This is one of a series of announcements treating with the background of the Livingston herd, published in support of the great truth that BLOOD DOES TELL.

H. S. HARCOURT, Res. Mgr.
San Miguel, California
California Swine Breeders Ask Relief for Stockmen

Directors of the California Swine Breeders Association took direct action in advocating governmental action to relieve a critical condition in the entire livestock industry, when they met April 22 at Fresno.

A recommendation was taken from the meeting to the state War Board, asking that every effort be made to recruit labor for packing plants so slaughtering operations may be stepped up and livestock will not back up in stock yards and on ranches.

At the same time, mindful of the market which must be held for this necessary increase in meat supplies, the directors of the swine breeders made an appeal to OPA officials to lower point values on all meats. (Their request was answered when all points were lifted on 85% of meat, May 3.)

The California breeders voted to join the American Pork Producers Association, national organization of swine breeding groups, and R. E. Boyle, superintendent at Fontana Farms, was chosen to represent the Californians in the national set-up. Elmer Hughes, swine specialist at the Davis branch of University of California, was chosen to represent California breeders at the National Duroc Congress in Minnesota this summer.

Date of Aug. 19 was set for the next all-breed hog sale, to be held somewhere in the southern part of the state. Gilts and boars will be featured and all entries will be judged in a show preceding the sale, with placing in the judging ring to determine sale order in the sale ring. George Bath of Santa Rosa, Calif., has been selected as judge and Col. H. J. Caldwell of Ontario will be auctioneer.

Changes Made in Berkshire Sale Plans

Changes in plans for the Pacific Slope's regional sale of purebred Berkshires this coming fall have been made since the sale was first announced in the April issue of Western Livestock Journal.

Date of the sale has been changed to Aug. 26. Place of the sale has been changed from Ontario to the sale pavilion at Los Angeles Union Stock Yards. The winter class of gilts has been reduced to six placings and the spring class is increased to 14. The March class of boars was also changed to a spring class to include both March and April boars.

As it stands now, classes for the show and sale will be divided as follows:
- 10 bred fall gilts
- 6 winter gilts
- 14 spring (March and April) gilts
- 2 fall boars
- 3 winter boars
- 5 spring (March and April) boars.

New High Mark for Boars; Steam Roller Brings $6000

Setting a new high for boars of any breed, the 4½-year-old Steam Roller sold April 20 in the Ridglydale Hampshire dispersal for $6000. He was purchased jointly by Wild Rose Farm of St. Charles, Ill., and Mul-lady Farms, Union, Ill. Prior to this the highest selling boar was Golden Roller Conqueror, purchased at $5525 by Golden Bull Farms of Watsonia, Ill., from Sugar Grove Farm, Aurora, Ill.
**The Post-War Sow**

**EVERYONE** these days is giving thought to the things which must be done to meet problems which will inevitably follow the war. Those in the pork producing business are no exception.

What kind of a sow will be profitable? She must combine market type with the ability to impart the desired feeding qualities to her pigs, including early maturity to the slaughter stage, and she must be a good mother in order to fatten and to raise large litters. There can be no place in a profitable herd for a sow that short-changes her owner on the number of pigs she raises.

In short, we must approach this problem with the sow as the unit, and when every sow is right, the ultimate result will be good. And this sow can very well be a TUDOR HAMPSHIRE, for these are the requirements by which a sow remains in the herd at TUDOR today.

**TUDOR ORCHARDS, INC.**

ROBT. M. DART, Pres., BOX 866, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

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**Salinas Valley Hampshires**

INVEST IN WAR BONDS FIRST, then purchase a good Hampshire sow... Although new in breeding circles, we do have the experience of commercial pork production and its dependency on the best obtainable foundation animals. Since 1941 we have devoted our ranch to market hogs. We are successful in this enterprise entirely because we purchased the best foundation stock available from breeders who had "know how"... We ask our fellow breeders to retain their very best breeding animals. Increases in both demand and prices will make them glad they planned ahead... The man who buys one of our best sows must further buy an equally good boar from a fellow breeder to protect his original investment.

**EARL WILSON and ERNEST GEER**

HOG RANCH AT 377 CAMINO REAL SOUTH SALINAS, CALIF. RANCH PHONE 7010... OFFICE PHONE 4548

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**California Poland-China Breeders' Association**

Formed to soundly promote the breed which is rapidly growing in popularity. Rolla Bishop, Porterville, president... For information about the breed, write the secretary—

**WM. D. CRINKLAW**

KING CITY, CALIFORNIA

---

**The Porterville Herd of Poland Chinas**

Market Toppers

In four consecutive shipments to the Los Angeles yards, one load was sold at the market top for the day and the other three established the extreme market tops. Why not use the blood that is so well received by the packers? See our boars and gilts now for sale.

**A. D. GLAVES & SON**

Porterville • Phone 36-W-1 • California

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**Waldo Weeth Buys Flaugh Duroc-Jerseys**

O. K. Flaugh of Turlock, Calif., reports a very fine sale of registered Duroc hogs to one of the largest pork producers on the "West Side" of the San Joaquin Valley—W. W. Weeth of Coalinga. This deal involving 12 head included a General Doug boar, eight gilts by this famous sire and three of kindred breeding.

Mr. Flaugh also reports the sale of three fall boars to the following: Leslie M. Gregory of Jenny Lind, George H. Bath of Santa Rosa, and El Solyo Ranch of Vernalis, all in California.

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**Bud Sample's Hampshire Herd**

Those who have followed the purchases of Hampshire sows and gilts the past year or two by A. J. Sample of Helm, Calif., will not be surprised that one of the soundest breeding and management programs in the state is under way. Every sow seems to have been bought for a definite purpose. Their subsequent development has resulted in a grand group of matrons. Their litters are much to be admired. The development of Registrations of Merit sows and litters is a part of the program.

"Bud," as this younger member of the Sample tribe so prominent in Fresno County is known, is thoroughly versed in farming as practiced in his section, as is traditional with the Samples. His hog set-up is but a part of his operations, but the one in which he takes a tremendous personal interest. Through well-fenced subdivisions into lots and small pastures, he is able to take full advantage of alfalfa for hogs in all stages of development.

"Bud" Sample lives near Helm, but the hog department is on a Sample property one mile north of Burrell. His uncles, Cowan and Sam Sample, take great pride in the work their nephew is doing, but "Bud" is definitely on his own and making the most of his opportunities.

**Glendale Jessamine Gilt Comes to California**

Early in March at the Michigan State Sale at East Lansing, Mich., E. E. Hall, Jr., of Chico, Calif., bought a bred Berkshire gilt for $410, and brought her to California.

The gilt was one of three consigned by H. J. Smiley of Smiley Farms, Jackson, Mich., all daughters of Glendale Jessamine and by Lynnwood Trueworth, and all bred to Lynnwood Monogram.

Glendale Jessamine is one of the great sows of the breed. Last fall she produced the grand champion Berkshire boar at the Indiana state show, along with second and fifth, she won first produce of dam and had three members in the winning get of sire contest at that big show. She is a Record of Merit sow and was first prize spring gilt at the Nebraska show in 1940. She farrowed and raised a litter of 12, largest and highest qualifying litter in America, and with quality in her own ancestry, in herself and her progeny, Mr. Hall’s purchase is regarded by Berkmen as a wise investment, adding to the fine blood that is being brought to California and the Pacific Slope.

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**May 15, 1944**
ORANGE BLOSSOM JERSEYS HONOR ECONOMY MINERALS

From the home of MAJOR C. C. MOSELEY'S ORANGE BLOSSOM JERSEYS at Ontario, California, rated among the topmost breeding units of the Nation, comes this significant expression:

"We use ECONOMY MINERALS all the time for all our JERSEYS by making them a MUST item in all our rations. We feel it is only good dairy management to see to it that ample mineral supplements are provided our cattle in order to offset any possible lack of these essentials in the feed we grow and in those we buy."

—Paul Sparrow, Manager

The practice followed by Manager Sparrow takes on full meaning when one stops to consider that ORANGE BLOSSOM is now the home of 23 cows which have been officially classified EXCELLENT, that production records in keeping with such superiority in type are constantly being made and that in reaching and maintaining such a high standard nothing less than the best of feeding policies can be tolerated. Therefore, the manufacturers of ECONOMY feel justly honored in having a place in the ORANGE BLOSSOM RATION.

FREE BOOKLETS SENT ON REQUEST
Hearst Bldg.
San Francisco

A good deal of scientific research has been done on riboflavin, and its potency in curing many diseases, including anemia, fatigue and eye troubles, has been demonstrated in many tests. The most important food source of riboflavin is milk. A quart of milk per day supplies enough, and no other food containing this element can be consumed in sufficient quantity to supply all the human need.

There is urgent need for dairymen to adjust the number of cows they carry to both feed and labor conditions. There is also need to develop feed supplies on dairy farms. Thus, says G. E. Gordon, California extension specialist in dairying.

In San Diego County, Calif., at a meeting on raising dairy calves at the Buckel Ranch, Dewey Buckel told of the use of vitamins in preventing calf mortality. This interesting subject is being considered in many parts of the Pacific Slope.

In Kern County, Calif., it was stated at a meeting that uniform feeding in market milk herds maintained production at a fairly constant level throughout the year. Sudan grass was recommended for summer pasture, with sufficient acreage in alfalfa.

In tests conducted at experiment stations in Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri and Oklahoma, it is claimed that "if a dairy cow has all the good legume hay and silage she wants, it makes little difference whether the nutrients she requires are obtained from a single grain or a mixture of several grains and grain by-products." This is the conclusion of U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Alkali cleaners have been improved by use of some new chemical compounds, according to Prof. G. A. Richardson, College of California, Davis. He also points out that acid cleaners are now available. They consist of water, a mild acid, an acid salt, a wetting agent, a corrosion inhibitor, sometimes a bactericide. In general, acid cleaners are corrosive. They are used chiefly to remove scale and prevent film formation.

The feeding of thyroxine or thyroid extracts, and now thyrolactin, will unquestionably increase both milk and fat production in the declining stages of lactation. The use of these elements on cows on official test is forbidden by all breed associations. A synthetic thyroidal substance has been produced and is patented, and commercial sale waits action by the U. S. Food Administration.

H. A. Herman of University of Missouri considers these in a recent article in Jersey Bulletin. The substance has not been tested in year 'round feeding conditions yet. Overdoses are harmful.
Efficient user of farm-grown feed, amazing machine for making milk, the Holstein cow continues the mainstay of many a dairy farmer and milk producer of the Pacific Slope.
Feed flavor is the preference that people have in terms of taste, and the appreciation of the producer, which excludes abnormal flavors, odors, and taste that leaves a pleasing sensation in the mouth without a lingering after-flavor. If a few basic principles are observed, such milk may be produced consistently. Consumers will show their appreciation for such milk by buying it in preference to competing milk that has feed, oxidized, or other abnormal flavors.

Part of flavor regulation is under the control of the producer and part of it is the responsibility of the distributor and processor. When both groups combine their efforts to secure a good flavored milk, a pleasing product results.

Let us consider the flavor defects of milk that are largely under the control of the producer, and review means of reducing or eliminating them.

1. Feed Flavor—Feed flavor is the most common flavor defect of milk that can be controlled by the producer. The feedmen of the dairy companies have widely distributed the information that must be followed if feed flavors are to be excluded from milk. The basic and obvious rule is not to feed appreciable amounts of flavor-producing substances during the few hours preceding milking. I am certain that fieldmen have told many of you to feed alfalfa and silage immediately after milking. This is sound advice, and it is the only way that milk that is free from feed odors and flavors can be produced. The general rule is: "Do not feed flavor-producing substances during the five-hour period before milking."

The flavor-producing substances likely to be encountered are alfalfa hay, green alfalfa, ladino clover, silage, and certain pasture weeds. The amount of the material fed, its flavor-producing capacity, and the length of time it is fed before milking, determine the intensity of feed flavor in the milk. For example, 10 lbs. of alfalfa hay consumed two hours before milking, will have many times the effect of 1 lb. consumed two hours before milking. The first milk might have a flavor score of 18, and be criticized as having a strong feed flavor, whereas the second might have a score of 22.5 with a slight feed flavor (where a score of 23 signifies no definite flavor criticism). The second milk, when pasteurized, may receive a score of 23, the feed flavor being eliminated during pasteurization. The first milk may be increased in score to say 19 or 20, but the criticism will still be a strong feed flavor.

The methods of keeping the cows from flavor-producing feeds will vary with the arrangements on different farms. The only certain way is to provide two corrals, one for feeding, and the second, a dry lot, to hold cows during the five-hour period before milking. The alternative way, although not so certain, is to provide feed racks fresh filled with roughage, and which are removable to the cows immediately after milking. As a rule they will consume most of their roughage requirements at this time, and will not return to the racks to eat appreciable amounts of hay during the five-hour period before milking. This applies especially to the morning milking. The purpose will be defeated if the racks are refilled again a few hours before milking, because the cows will return to eat the fresh hay.

The common concentrate feeds can be fed in the barn in the usual amounts just before milking without appreciably influencing the flavor of the milk.

2. Salty Taste—When cows are very late in lactation, or have mastitis, their milk composition undergoes an alteration that results in a salty taste. The major change in composition consists of an increase in the chlorides and a decrease in the lactose or milk sugar. It is unusual to find a salty flavor in herd milk, because of the dilution of the abnormal milk with normal milk. Such milk, however, should be eliminated from the general supply.

3. Rancid Flavor—The control of this flavor (aside from the rancid flavor induced by homogenizing raw milk), is largely under the control of the producer. The pasteurization of potentially rancid milk within a few hours after production will prevent the defect, since the fat-splitting enzyme, lipase, is inactivated by pasteurization. This procedure, however, is not always practicable, especially with the afternoons milking, as 12 or more hours may elapse before it is delivered to the pasteurizing plant.

The only remedy is to identify the cows producing such milk, and either eliminate them from the milking herd or so distribute them throughout the milking that the milk will be concentrated in a few cans of milk. Dr. Tarasuk and I have recently found that when potentially rancid milk is mixed with normal milk in the ratio of 1:1, just before or after cooling, the mixture will not turn rancid. If the milk of several cows producing milk with a few hours to say 1:2 or 1:4, it can be diluted with milk of normal cows for a number of hours. Rancid flavor will develop which will impart the flavor in some degree to 10 or more cans of milk with which it might be combined.

(Continued on Page 100)
Where Do Dairymen Go From Here?

By GLENN M. HOUSEHOLDER
Director of Extension
Holstein-Friesian Association of America

I have been asked to pen a few lines on the subject—"Where Do Dairymen Go From Here?" In other words, the editors of Western Livestock Journal are quick to discern that the victorious peoples of the world now being heaped with pagan ferocity upon our common enemy, spells with unerring accuracy the "end" of a gigantic struggle which has, since 1938, monopolized the ingenuity, thought, and labor of a major portion of the aggressive peoples of the world.

The one fact that will find the North American continent as the only major agricultural area possessed of vast acreages of fertile land lying under a climate conducive to the growth of diversified crops which can be produced in huge export quantities through the use of power-operated machinery in a system of agriculture financed by the richest of the world's nations. To these assets add the vast nation-wide transportation system which serves every agricultural district for the purpose of moving exportable agricultural commodities to innumerable ports located on the world's two greatest oceans in addition to a virtual inland shore line created by the Gulf of Mexico.

With the coming of peace, the incomparable fleet afloat by the freeing of war-cargo vessels now composing our government's Merchant Marine. None can doubt that America is the best equipped among the nations of the world to assume the grave responsibility for feeding a large portion of the world's 2,000,000,000 people during the period when those countries over whose soil the war has been fought have been reconstructed and rehabilitated their agriculture. Instantly after a peace is made, America will exchange her title, "Arsenal of Democracy" for that of "Food Basket for Two-thirds of Civilization."

Charmed by the incomparable climate of the Far West, many thousands of young men and women who become acquainted with the great West country while training for military service will return to make their homes among pleasant surroundings, with the aggressive people of a pioneer area which has captured their imagination. The Far West is destined to experience a tremendous growth in permanent population following the war.

All industry and every phase of agriculture will expand to accommodate and serve these vigorous young people bent on making the most of "a better way of life" which their service to the nation has provided. To serve these new homes, dairying will be established in the Far West on a permanent basis as a major industry. Fluid milk distribution, which has monopolized practically the entire West Coast milk production in the past, will become only one phase of a diversified dairy industry which will take advantage of splendid transportation and export facilities offered on the Pacific Coast to claim a lion's share of trade in marketed dairy products required to avoid mass famine which projects itself over the peoples of China, India, and the minor nations of the Orient.

Perishability Conquered

Under pressure of a global war, innumerable achievements of far-reaching scientific and practical assistance to the dairy industry have been attained. Without the pressure of war, centering America's all-absorbing intent to win, these near miracles in perfect milk-processing methods would have taken many decades to achieve in a normal world. Since Pearl Harbor, scientists striving to bring the nutritional blessing of milk, not only to our far-flung fighting men, but to all freedom-loving people, banded together under the United Nations brotherhood, have very largely eliminated the curse of "perishability" which had, through the generations, limited world-wide distribution of milk and its products through lack of availability of refrigeration in a large percentage of the homes of the 2,000,000,000 people who compose the world's population.

Perfection of the process through which dried whole milk cannot only be commercially accomplished but its storage, without refrigeration, threatens to make near-normal fluid milk available in every home throughout the entire world. Experiments with sterilized butter oil, handled through the trade without refrigeration and recombined with dry non-fat milk solids, promises a high-scoring dairy butter to the peoples of all nations engaging in world trade in the post-war period. Indeed dairy-scientists have cut the bond which for centuries has circumscribed outlet for milk and its products and have opened the possibility for markets beyond the horizon dreamed of by the most ardent dairymen of yesterday.

Not only among our Allies has the war elevated the importance of milk and its products to top rank among human food but the necessity for keeping America strong while engaged in a superhuman effort to produce the tools of war, has made the American housewife more conscious than ever before of the relationship between proper diet and good, buoyant health. I venture to say that more popular training in the chemistry of food and its digestion has been crammed into the past two years than was given in the preceding two centuries. The knowledge of food's real values to the body, that is flowing from sound scientific study of a broad scope, is accumulating means for a decided step-up in the per capita consumption of...
Announcements

It is the wish of the officers of our Association that the Holstein breeders of California and this section of the West not fail to attend the Kanowa Dispersion at Turlock on May 27th, for it marks many years of service to the breed by Walter and Ray Decker and will offer cattle through whose veins flow the best traditions of the Black and White cow.

On the evening of May 27th, (the exact time and place to be announced at the Decker sale!), there will be a membershp meeting of the Association. Important matters will be up for discussion and five directors are to be elected to the board.

Extension Director Householder from the home office will be present for both events. Come!

Hugh D. Good, President
Santee, California

A. J. Quist, Secretary
Route B, Box 460
Fresno, California

Wendell Fuhriman, Ass't Secy.
1414 Fulton Street
Fresno, California

The California Holstein-Friesian Association

Taylaker Holsteins

Again take Second Place in Production in the United States for 16-30 cow herds milked two times daily.

This announcement made by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the Herd Test Year which closed September 30, 1943, being published in Vol. 15 of the Red Book.

27 cows averaged 506.7 lbs. fat from 14,945 lbs. milk, 316 days, which is 107.1 lbs. fat above the average of 477 herds on Official Herd Test in the United States.

J. W. Taylor • Taylaker Ranch • Visalia, Calif.
The Bull of the Hour at Kanowa

and the Center about which the Sale on May 27th will Revolve.

In a nutshell, and in addition to the selling of "The Professor" himself, the pulling power of this auction will result from the opportunity it presents for breeders to procure the results of a cross between a bull of noted Eastern extraction and the line of females which has figured so prominently in Honor Roll achievement in the West.

For the student of pedigrees, the ancestry from which "The Professor" springs dovetails eight times into the blood that produced the Kanowa herd. In a very definite sense his use here does not represent a cold outcross.

Every animal will be sold to the high bidder without price limit or reserve. This is a complete dispersion. No efforts will be made to retain any of the cattle at Kanowa. Values will be established only through normal desire of ownership.

Plan to come a day early and take part in the Post War Planning Conference sponsored by our County Holstein Organization, and be present during our Open House that evening, May 26th.

We will be honored with the presence of Extension Director Householder of the National Association and Assistant Secretary Fuhriman of the State Association, whose advice to buyers in their selections will be invaluable. Auctioneer Chas. Adams will conduct the sale.

WALTER AND RAY DECKER

Decker Brothers • Kanowa Farm • Turlock • California
June Acres
HOLSTEINS
Home of Mendocino Juliette

Bull calves for sale by Mendocino Sir Trune, Mercedes, paternal brother to the 1120-lb. "Juliette," and Los Robles Lyons Prince, son of Lyons Ormsby Prince and Floa Princess Lyons, 892-lb. daughter of KPLO.

H. G. Fawcett, Los Banos, Calif.

KING INKA JULIA, Chief Herd Sire
Use a sire backed by definite inheritance for good type and high production. Four bulls approaching service age and younger calves now for sale, also a two-year-old bull of exceptionally good breeding.

E. E. Freeman & Son, Modesto, Calif.

NO-SCOUR POWDER

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

Stockton Veterinary Supply Co.
DR. P. H. SAUNDERS, D. V. M., Prop.
SUPPLIES FOR ALL LIVESTOCK NEEDS
Phone 4-4521 36 E. Lafayette St.
STOCKTON, CALIF.

Wascal Holsteins
For Sale: Excellent bull calves up to four months from our best cows. Herd average for December, 55.9 lbs. fat!

AGE ABMA - Wescos, California

Heirranch Holsteins
BULLS FOR SALE
Gerald W. Heil, Owner
El Nido Merced Co. California

Average feed cost and income above feed cost per cow, for average dairy herd-improvement association cows with different levels of butterfat production

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The goal in practical dairying will be to duplicate the achievements of Lewis A. Zimmerman and family, Lehighton, Pa., whose 16 registered Holstein-Friesian cows (in 1943) averaged 731.9 lbs. of butterfat and 19,983 lbs. milk to set up a world's record herd average, for both fat and milk, over all breeds, in all countries, through all time.

Mr. Zimmerman feeds lightly of a simple grain ration composed largely of farm-grown cereals but provides his cows with a rotation of fertilized pasture, grown from mixtures of grasses particularly adapted to conversion into milk. He feeds the most leafy kind of green alfalfa five times per day throughout the year (whether or not the herd is on pasture) and supplies three feeds each day of high carbohydrate content corn silage. His herd of registered cows, his advanced feeding practices, and the performance resulting therefrom, lay the pattern from which post-war dairymen may prosper as no other generation of cowmen have.

Mr. Householder will visit the Pacific Slope later this month when he will come to Turlock, Calif., for the dispersal of the Decker Bros. Holstein herd, on May 27. His sound reasoning in the above article sounds a keynote for dairy progress after the war.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

By BUSH

When o'er the sea the Holsteins came,
Each brought along a Friesian name,
That to old-country custom clung,
But tangled up the English tongue.

We used to call her "Boss" or "Nell,"
And thought such titles fitted well,
But with a purebred Black-and-White,
A common name would not be right.

"O, Lutsche Pietertje DeKol,
Your grace deserves a silk-lined stall;
Ah, Segis Ormsby Korndyke Posch,
We scent the water when you wash.

"Johanna Vrouka Hello Aaggie,
Your maiden udder's getting baggy;
Colantha Inka Bos Mechtlihe,
My soul with your perfection's filled."

A rose by any name's as sweet;
At giving milk you can't be beat;
Since on production rests your fame,
We will acclaim each Friesian name.
The Black-and-White Cow

The Holstein Foundation Was Laid Back in B.C.

The cow which provides a major part of the milk of America and many other parts of the earth is believed to have originated among the ancient Friesians, formed from native wild cattle. The Friesians did an amazing job of it, and probably began their work of forming a breed foundation before the Christian era. They had cattle a plenty then; the industrious Roman writer, Tacitus, reports that Drusus, father of Germanicus, levied a tax on oxhides on the Frisian people in the year 28 A.D. Alvin Saunders, an authority on all breeds of cattle, wrote that the name of the breed should be "Friesian," not "Holstein-Friesian." The story of the union of the two names is told as follows:

When the Dutch colonized New York they brought Dutch cattle with them, but not until the '60's were any records kept. In that decade, Winthrop W. Chaney and William A. Russell of Massachusetts, and Miller Brothers of New York, imported Dutch cattle and began to keep records of production. In the '70's, the Unadilla Valley Association of New York imported Dutch cattle and started the keeping of records also.

The first group formed the Holstein Breeders Association of America, and the later formed the Dutch Friesian Association. Both associations prepared and published herd books. In 1885 the two associations were united and became the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The name of the cattle is officially "Holstein-Friesian," with the hyphen. The Holstein part of the name is pronounced officially "Hole-stine," the same as a stein of beer.

In Holland, records have been kept for many years, but none of them equals those which have been made in America, where of late years 1000-lb. records are growing common.

The first records kept in America were not much like those of today. The association was the first breed organization to establish A.R. records. The early records were based on churned butter production for a seven-day period. The "floor" for a two-year-old heifer was 10 lbs. churned butter, and the requirement was increased gradually to 15 lbs. for a five-year-old.

The system was not very successful, because the public had no confidence in its accuracy nor belief in its value. In 1895, state colleges of agriculture assumed supervision of testing, and the Babcock test came, which made possible tests for butterfat instead of butter. From this beginning, the present elaborate system of testing and registration has grown.

During 1943, the Canadian creamery industry not only produced more butter than ever before, but also made substantial improvements in quality. In Canada as a whole, 84.75% of all butter graded was found to be of first quality, or 3.15% better than in 1942.

May 15, 1944

Clark Holsteins

Cows That Can Take It and Make It on 2-X Milking

WE BELIEVE that the group of cows pictured above contains more 700, 800 and 900 lb. fat cows on 2-X milking, all living, than have ever been bred and developed in a herd of like size, to say nothing of those which have attained these figures and have since passed on.

J. S. HASKELL & SONS,

| STRAIGHT | DA BELLE ORMSBY JOHANNA |.................|.............| 916.9 Lbs. fat | Second Calf |
| ESTHER, PIETERTJE LOS ROBLES |.................|.............| 800.6 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| BEAUTY CREAMELLE BESSE |.................|.............| 863.4 Lbs. fat | Second Calf |
| BEAUTY CREAMELLE BESSE |.................|.............| 809.9 Lbs. fat | Third Calf |
| BEAUTY CREAMELLE BESSE |.................|.............| 789.3 Lbs. fat | Fourth Calf |
| JOHANNA PRINCESS VINA |.................|.............| 859.2 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| ARLIE PONTIAC JOHANNA SEGIS |.................|.............| 841.7 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| ARLIE PONTIAC JOHANNA SEGIS |.................|.............| 793.3 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| ARLIE MAY WINNIE MEAD |.................|.............| 834.6 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| ARLIE MAY WINNIE MEAD |.................|.............| 803.7 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| PRINCESS VINA SEGIS |.................|.............| 828.3 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| ETHEL JULIANA ORMSBY |.................|.............| 804.1 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| ETHEL JULIANA ORMSBY |.................|.............| 797.4 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| NAOMI BESSE |.................|.............| 806.7 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| ALTHA MEAD ORMSBY 2D |.................|.............| 786.8 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| QUEEN ARLIE JOYCE |.................|.............| 761.0 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| LEGEND IRMA PRILLY |.................|.............| 761.0 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| PRINCESS VINA SEGIS |.................|.............| 757.6 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| LADY KORNDYKE SUNSHINE MILDRED |.................|.............| 746.0 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| VERA WINNIE KORNDYKE ORMSBY |.................|.............| 743.9 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| VERA WINNIE JOHANNA KORNDYKE |.................|.............| 734.6 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| LADY DROSKY JULIANA LOS ROBLES |.................|.............| 723.2 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| BONNIE QUEEN BESSE ORS |.................|.............| 734.5 Lbs. fat | Second Calf |
| QUEEN ESTHER PIETERTJE |.................|.............| 724.2 Lbs. fat | Second Calf |
| QUEEN BESSE SEGIS MEAD |.................|.............| 711.5 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| ARLIE WINNIE ORMSBY 2D |.................|.............| 710.9 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| BONITA MILDRED ORMSBY |.................|.............| 706.4 Lbs. fat | Mature |
| NAOMI WINNIE MEAD |.................|.............| 701.5 Lbs. fat | Second Calf |

1 Cow Over 900 lbs. Fat
9 Cows over 800 lbs. Fat
14 Records Over 700 lbs. Fat
All Records in 365 Days or Less

Herd Established 34 Years Ago!
Continually Tested for Production for 24 Years!

24 YEAR AVERAGE |................| 452.5 Lbs. Fat |
14 YEAR AVERAGE |................| 514.1 Lbs. Fat |
2 YEAR AVERAGE |................| 583.5 Lbs. Fat |
TOP YEAR (93 Cows) |................| 586.0 Lbs. Fat |

Proven Sires in Service: King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 86th, that heads the 1940 List of Bulls Proven in DHIA, and King Bessie Vera that heads the same list for 1942.

When in need of breeding stock WHY not start where we have arrived by making your selections from this herd?

Mrs. G. U. Clark & Sons, Hanford, California


**"GOOD NEIGHBORS"**

In keeping with the spirit of the times, may we be your co-hosts for dinner at noon on May 26th for those participating in the Stanislaus County Post War Planning Conference.

Judge a class of milking two-year-olds and see our future planning for your future.

WALTER E. KLING
P. O. Box 53,
Riverbank, Calif.

LEO P. HEDEGARD
Rt. 2, Box 773,
Modesto, Calif.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—THREE PROVEN Sires

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**POLLARD HOLSTEINS**

 Invite you to the Stanislaus Planning Conference

The Pollard Section of the Post War Conference will be held at 2 p.m., May 26th. For judging purposes and to reveal our breeding program there will be female classes by King Julia Supreme and Joe Belle Triune Supreme. Then, we will deal with several phases of management, applicable in particular to a one-man set-up such as ours is known. Of course, all will want to attend the Decker Dispersion at Turlock on May 27.

A. C. POLLARD, Route 1, Box 90-A, Turlock, California

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**KENMERE HOLSTEINS**

Where the 3 P.M. Session of the Stanislaus Post War Conference will be held May 26th.

We will greatly appreciate your presence to observe the results which followed the use of Kanowa Duke Ormsby Supreme. Ten of his daughters in average lactations of 299 days, averaged 474 lbs. fat, 2-X milking. Eight of them will be seen in one class. Younger cattle will indicate the results from the use of Sleepy Hollow Julia Prince.

A. P. Fosberg & Son • Turlock • California

Please mention Western Livestock Journal in writing to advertisers.

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**Pansco Holsteins**

Walter E. Kling, one from Painted Rocks

Pansco CharloHe

Page

The Pollard Section of the Post War Conference will be held at Turlock on May 27.

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A. C. POLLARD, Route 1, Box 90-A, Turlock, California

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A. P. Fosberg & Son • Turlock • California

Please mention Western Livestock Journal in writing to advertisers.

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**Ranchland Holsteins**

His son, Pansco Exchange Plus, new junior sire in our Holstein herd, is out of a dam with 996 lbs. fat in one year and a total of 3199 lbs. in four lactations, 3.8% test. Better reserve one of his baby sons.

F. F. Pellissier & Sons
WHITTIER • CALIFORNIA

---

**Starksford Holsteins**

Young bulls by Toyaker Ormsby Gettie De Kol Lod for Sale from heavy milking cows.

Roy Starks, Box 1803, Fresno, Calif.
Coming California Holstein Events

Three important events merge in Stanislaus County to make May 26-27 full days for the Black & White clan. One is the Post-War Planning Conference on May 26th; the second is the Decker Dispersion on May 27th, while the third is the meeting called by the California Holstein Breeders Association in Modesto following the Kanowa Auction at Turlock.

Stanislaus, fast developing into one of the nation’s number one counties in milk production, is a vast laboratory for the study of post-war dairy problems. It is a center in which some 90 purebred herds of the three leading breeds are spreading the influence of superior seed stock to further production through the grade herds of the county, George Cross, assistant county agent, is authority for the statement that the annual output of Stanislaus dairies is about 447 million pounds of milk from more than 64,000 cows. And to feed these cows around 25,000 acres are devoted to permanent irrigated pastures alone.

There will be much to study on the feed production side, as well as how to breed high-producing cows with greater uniformity. The Stanislaus County Holstein Breeders’ Association sponsoring the conference has placed responsibility for a program in the hands of a committee made up of A. C. Pollard, chairman, Hubert Kidd, Leo Hedegard, Walter Kling and George Cross. Here is the schedule for the conference on May 26:

9 A.M. Assemble at Kidd Farms west of Modesto.
10 A.M. Arrive at the Freeman & Son Farm.
11 A.M. Arrive at the Walter Kling Dairy one mile east of the Aluminum Plant at Riverbank.
12 N. Guests at Walter and Mrs. Kling and Leo and Mrs. Hedegard for dinner at the Kling Dairy.
2 P.M. Arrive at A. C. Pollard Dairy, South of Turlock.
3 P.M. Arrive at A. P. Fosberg & Son Dairy north of Turlock.
4 P.M. Convene at the Decker Brothers’ Kanowa Farm for the final session.

The evening hours of May 26th will be given over to Open House at the Decker home. Then on May 27th comes the eventful Decker dispersion. Extension Director Householder from the home office will attend the conference and be on hand for the sale to aid buyers in their selections and to stress upon breeders the opportunities which such a sale presents, in the selling of established cow families and in more fully appreciating the tremendous potential as a sire of type and production which is wrapped up in the feature of the day—“The Professor.”

For the evening of the 27th, the present membership and those who plan joining the state association are invited to a meeting in Modesto which will deal with matters of importance pertaining to the state program, and to elect five directors.

Mother: “Now, before you get serious with him, be sure that he is always kind.”

Daughter: “Oh, but mother, I’m sure he is. I heard him say he put his shirt on a horse that was scratched.”

May 15, 1944
The Decker Herd

In view of the approaching dispersion of Kanowa Holsteins, Turlock, Calif., a brief history of the herd may be helpful to many. Owners Walter and Ray Decker are natives of Iowa; Mrs. Walter Decker came from the Sunflower state. Thus the prefix "Kanowa" was coined to indicate the origin of the principals.

Farmers in Iowa, they followed farming in California, producing corn, alfalfa and melons. In time constant cropping began to tell on soil productivity, making it apparent to these men trained in Tall Corn philosophy that livestock must enter the picture. Having sold great quantities of hay to Holstein dairymen in the vicinity of Turlock, they became interested in the Black & White cow. It was a fortunate day for the breed, back in 1928, when they made their start.

The first purchases were made from the neighboring herds of Manuel Costa of Turlock, Chas. Stoops of Delhi and J. A. Pelanda of Modesto. Cattle from all three sources were of Ormsby background and all proved very satisfactory, records up to 800 lbs. fat being made out of each group. Through the Pelanda cattle whose records were official, came several daughters of Hazelwood Mercedes Posch Ormsby from John L. Smith. The Pelanda cows formed a foundation unit on which the Deckers could build further generations of unbroken official record accomplishment.

With the female foundation well laid, next came the selection of sires, and this was attended by much good fortune. First came Duke Pietertje Korndyke Ormsby 15th in 1929 at 11 years. He won the senior yearling class at the "National" back in 1922. In the intervening years this son of the $33,000 Duke Pietertje Korndyke Ormsby, he a son of "Sir Piete," had been proven through 600-lb. daughters in Arizona. While his period of usefulness was limited, due to his advanced years, his first 11 daughters showed a 20% increase over dams which had produced from 500 to 700 lbs. fat. To assist "Duke," as he will be known hereafter, the Deckers drew on the National Type Sale at St. Paul in 1930 for Man-O-War 59th, son of Man-O-War and an 877-lb. dam. The first 13 daughters of "The 59th" increased the fat 27% and the milk 22%. From this point on this story will have chiefly to do with these two sires, for in the making of records and the improvement of und­ders it was the combination of their blood which brought greatest results, marked by three world’s records in three years.

The world record junior two-year-old, Kanowa Homestender Doress Man-O-War, 677.1 lbs. fat, 4.4% test, 365 days, Class C, was sired by "The 59th" and her dam was by Kanowa Dorman Ormsby, a son of "Duke." The world record junior three-year-old, Kanowa Queen Segis Doress, 765.9 lbs. fat, 4.3% test, 365 days, Class C, was sired by Kanowa Dorman Ormsby, son of "Duke," and out of a daughter of "The 59th" from a dam by "Duke." The world record for milk, made by Kanowa Lanore Duchess, 21-
The California Dairy Queen, Kanowa Segis Ormsby Duchess, daughter of "Duke," stands fourth in the world in Class C, 305 days, 758.6 lbs. fat, and is the granddam of some 50 females in the sale, sired by Kanowa Sir Segis, famous for the udders he put on his daughters, he a son of Kanowa Dorman Ormsby, and Kanowa Royal Combination, son of "The 59th." In this manner wide use was made of the same "Duke" and "The 59th" crosses that had already resulted in two world's records. The Queen sells in calf to "The Professor." Her son, Kanowa Sir Segis, also sells.

A brilliant chapter in Decker history has to do with Honor Roll points, for the herd in the very first year on official test came through with 58 points. That two-year-old heifer in the division that began to direct national attention in 1940 in Class C, and third in 1941 in Class C.

"The Professor"

After all this accomplishment, further progress became a distinct problem. A long search for a new sire ended at the Royal Brentwood sale in 1942, where the Deckers bought the nine-weeks calf, Cornell Neptune King at $1125. It was quite natural that he should be called "The Professor" since he came from Cornell University. He brought to Kanowa the blood of a famous Gold Medal sire, Winterthur Posch Ormsby Neptune, and it would be difficult for any bull to have a finer dam than Cornell Ormsby Kay, who made the New York state record of 1032.7 lbs. fat at three years, and is regarded one of the topmost matrons of the breed.

On the basis that the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, the first evidences are in. His first nine calves are in the sale catalog and nearly as many more are due to arrive before sale day. Furthermore, the great majority of the services have been to "The Professor," 42 out of 49 to be exact. These calves approach the ideal in form, vigor, scale, etc.

In all the Decker breeding program, no one step has been so widely admired, as the purchase and use of "The Professor," enhanced by his subsequent development, free from disappointments. As a result the sale on May 27th revolves around the influence of this acknowledged "herd builder" as the center of attraction and influence. His purchaser and the buyers of his get are the men who will assume the writing of "The Professor's" next chapter. — WALTER MILLER.

Milk Conservation Rules Have Been Revised Upward

Quotas limiting sales of fluid cream and milk by-products have been adjusted for May and June, to assure full utilization during the peak output, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture. Milk dealers in all metropolitan areas now under Food Distribution Order 79 will be permitted to sell 100% as much cream and milk by-products as they sold in June, 1943. Heretofore they were limited to 75%. Sales quotas on fluid milk remain at 100%, but as the quotas on cream and by-products are transferable to fluid milk in most cases, dealers may distribute the increased allotment according to local demand.

Present production reports show that the downward trend has been halted and that production this year may equal that of 1943 or be slightly higher, states U. S. D. A.
mixed at the milk plant. If this milk had been distributed among several cans of normal milk at the time of cooling, the flavor defect would not have developed.

Cows producing potentially rancid milk may be identified as follows:
(a) Secure a small sample of milk from each cow in the herd.
(b) Cool the milk and store it for 24 hours.
(c) Examine the milk for rancid (and salty) flavor.

Cows that produce rancid and salty milk, and that are also advanced in lactation, should be dried up. Cows producing rancid milk but which are not due to late lactation, may be distributed in the milking barn as previously described. Those producing salty milk, which is not due to late lactation, should be removed from the milking herd and examined for mastitis.

4. Oxidized Flavor—Oxidized flavor is one of the most troublesome flavor defects of milk, especially pasteurized milk. The major control problem doubtless is with the distributor, but the producer does have certain responsibilities in this connection. At the present time oxidized flavor is thought to be due to the oxidation of lecithin, a substance that occurs in the membranes that surround the fat globules. Copper, and certain other metals and conditions, cause the flavor defect to appear in milk after 1 to 3 days storage at 40 degrees F. Milks vary in their susceptibilities to the development of this flavor defect, and they have been classified as follows:
(a) Spontaneous, or milk that will develop the flavor without copper contamination.
(b) Susceptible, or milk that will develop the flavor with small copper contaminations (0.1 to 0.5 parts per million.)
(c) Non-susceptible, or milk that requires 1.0 or more parts per million of copper.

For all practical purposes the (c) non-susceptible type is completely resistant to the development of oxidized flavor, since it is difficult to pick up more than 0.25 parts per million copper during milk processing, unless an unusual amount of bare copper or copper containing alloys comes in contact with the milk.

The causes of the differences of milk with respect to resistance to the development of oxidized flavor are not known. Much research work indicates that some factor in green feed may decrease the susceptibility of milk to acquire this flavor defect. The responsibility of the producer with respect to oxidized flavor development appears to be:
(a) To feed and maintain his milking herd in the best possible condition.
(b) To eliminate as far as possible the addition of copper from equipment to the milk.

This addition of copper might be just enough, which when added to that acquired in the milk plant, will cause the copper tolerance of the milk to be exceeded and permit oxidized flavor to develop.

This article is from an abstract by Mr. Henderson of a talk on milk flavor delivered at the recent California Dairy Industries Association short course in Los Angeles.

Heilranch Roberts Makes Good Record at El Nido

Heilranch Roberts, registered Holstein cow in the herd of G. W. Hell, El Nido, Calif., is officially credited now with a production of 616 lbs. butterfat from 18,395 lbs. of milk in 308 days on twice-a-day milkings. She completed her test at the age of four years, six months.
Announcing a Notable Purchase—

**SPRING FARM COLUMBUS 129737 CHB**
Grand champion and sire of 1st prize Get Ingersoll Championship Show 1942. Reserve All-Canadian 3-year-old and top Honorable Mention All-American. First prize aged bull and senior champion, sire of junior Get Ingersoll Championship Show 1943.

*He Comes to Circle L Ranch*
With Nine of His Daughters Including this Pair of Show Champions

**LAURENE FRANCY 509301 CHB**
All-Canadian and Reserve All-American Heifer Calf 1942. She goes to Circle L with her sire.

**LAURENE MERCEDES COLUMBUS 508299 CHB**
First prize senior heifer calf and junior champion at Ingersoll Championship Show 1943. Top Honorable Mention All-Canadian. She goes to Circle L with her sire.

**SUSIE CANARY COLUMBUS 482807 CHB**
All-American and All-Canadian junior yearling 1942. This great daughter of Spring Farm Columbus is now owned by Raymondale.

*CIRCLE L RANCH* is pleased to announce the purchase of 40 head of select quality from Oxford County, Ontario, breeders. Highlight of the shipment is the bull, Spring Farm Columbus, pictured above, with 9 of his daughters. We were impressed with this young sire, not only on his own account, but more particularly with the promise of his daughters. We feel they have a great future. Our Holstein herd is expanding to meet the needs of Army supply.

---

**Circle L Ranch**

**E. L. CORD**
Owner
Dyer, Nevada

May 15, 1944
Registered Holsteins
Bangs & T.B. Accredited

OATSBROS. ★ FALLON, NEV.

835 lbs. fat, 23,774 lbs. milk in 365 days at eight years of age, Nevada State Record in 2X H.I.T. This is also the state record regardless of times milked. She is a daughter of Mount Riga Pieb. Piet Wayne, who led the U.S. in 1959 on a proven sire basis.

We successfully used a brother to Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby. We have young bulls for sale representing the blood lines that are so popular in the East today.

OFFERING bull calves by Rockwood Darlington 2d, a champion at Western shows of Box Highway (see signs). 1941. Located on Grass Valley-Marysville Highway (see signs).

OATSBROS.
W. R. Yarbrough,
Jo Butterfat
BULLS-from
MILking SHORTHORNS
on a proven sire basis.

We successfully used a brother to Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby. We have young bulls for sale representing the blood lines that are so popular in the East today.

Loma Rica
Milking Shorthorns
OFFERING bull calves by Rockwood Darlington 2d, a champion at Western shows of 1941. Located on Grass Valley-Marysville Highway (see signs).

Loma Rica Rancho
Box 1028
Grass Valley, Calif.

Hedgeside
Milking Shorthorns
Bulls—from drop calves to breeding age. Butterfat and show yard records.

W. R. Yarbrough, Maxwell, Calif.

Sleepy Hollow Holsteins
Seven-year average on Official Holstein Herd Test—523.7 lbs. for including all cows on test year after year. Proven sires and proven cow families form the background for our breeding program, from which future herd sires are for sale, and an occasional foundation female, too.

Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Co.
Petaluma, California

Now Offering—
RegisteredMilking Shorthorns
2 Bull Calves
2 High Producing Females
2 Proven Sires
(Two-Year-Olds)
All sired by CROSS G. DANIEL
California State Fair Champion

SIMMS STOCK FARM
9680 Corbin Ave.... Northridge, Calif.... Phone RUGby 61225

Another Step in the Battle Against Bangs

Feeling their way, a step at a time, veterinarians of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state colleges and experiment stations have been studying results in the battle with Bang's disease. They assume nothing until it has been checked and double-checked. Calvehood vaccination has had official sanction for some time, but many believe the problem of re-infection in herds is so great that it alone is not sufficient.

In the April 1 issue of Holstein-Friesian World, Dr. George H. Conn, Freeport, Ill., states that adult vaccination is needed and may be practiced successfully. Inversely, he says: "A Bang's infected herd where vaccination is not practiced on adult cattle, is likely to show evidence of this disease as long as it contains unvaccinated animals."

Dr. Conn has been comparing reports of vaccinations by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and finds in infected herds where calves were vaccinated, but not the other cattle, it would require from eight to ten years to completely remove Bang's infected herds with replacements of vaccinated heifer calves, and there would be abortions and other complications during the entire period. He continues:

"With vaccination of the adult Bang's infected herd, this would not occur for longer than a few months to one year (in some of the cows that were infected at the time of vaccination); therefore one can only conclude that by badyl infected herds the control of Bang's disease through vaccinating only the calves is too slow and is not an economical practice. Adult vaccination will accomplish as much in one year in the badly infected herd that has Bang's disease as can be accomplished in eight or ten years by calf vaccination only."

Dr. Conn states that in correspondence with Dr. John R. Mohler, the latter expressed the opinion that vaccination with strain 19 vaccine will produce immunity in adult cattle in just the same manner and as effectively as it does in younger animals.

Likewise, Dr. W. A. Hagen, dean of New York State Veterinary College, and now assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, made the statement that it is possible to immunize adult cattle against Bang's disease through vaccination just the same as is being done by producing immunity in calves by vaccination. Dr. I. Forrest Huddleson of Michigan Agricultural College holds the same view.

The belief held by some that aborting cows will immunize themselves has been proven false by practical experience. The claim that cows will pick up the disease in a badly infected herd and become immune is also untrue. Dr. Conn closes by saying that "the owner of an infected herd would have everything to gain and not a single thing to lose by having the entire herd vaccinated."
Late on Taylaker Holster Records

Supplementing the Taylaker announcement relative to the Herd Test, which for the second time finds their Holsteins in second place in the United States for herds of 16-30 cows, it must be noted that the average of 506.7 lbs. fat was computed without the one less than 600 lbs. fat, the cows weighed at 35 degrees when covered with a 4% brine solution.

Cottage cheese can be stored successfully for several weeks at 35 degrees when covered with a 4% brine solution.

The Blood of Fame Farms Herd Foundation, Is from the Famous Champions of Carnation!

GOVERNOR OF CARNATION

World's greatest bull and producer of champions, with more daughters to produce over 1200 lbs. fat than any other bull in history — is grandsire of our herd sires.

GOVERNOR OF CARNATION IMPERIAL FAME

Sire: Carnation Governor Imperial...Famous All-American bull with so many prize-winning offspring.

Dom: Carnation Josephine Hanna...Beautiful daughter of Carnation Peerless Creamelle and Carnation Ormsby Hanna Butter King, who is a 1309-lb. fat daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby, with a milk record of 31,485.9 lbs.

Several of our Carnation heifers, sired by Carnation Governor Imperial and Carnation Ormsby Perfection, are in calf to Carnation King Madcap and Carnation Yankee Doodle Dandy; he being a Governor son of Carnation Ormsby Madcap Payne, the World's Champion Milk Producer and only cow to give over 40,000 lbs. of milk in a year with two records exceeding 1300 lbs. fat. Record: 41,943.4 lbs. milk — 1392.4 lbs. fat.

Our “Milk for Victory” program is to freshen and sell to discriminating dairymen — at least 10 extra-fine grade heifers every month. Type — Heavy Producers — Priced Reasonably! Bangs Vaccinated! Order Now!

GOVERNOR OF CARNATION IMPERIAL FAME and ADORH PONTIAC PRINCE

Sire: Carnation Governor Imperial...Famous All-American bull with so many prize-winning offspring.

Dom: Carnation Josephine Hanna...Beautiful daughter of Carnation Peerless Creamelle and Carnation Ormsby Hanna Butter King, who is a 1309-lb. fat daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby, with a milk record of 31,485.9 lbs.

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Our “Milk for Victory” program is to freshen and sell to discriminating dairymen — at least 10 extra-fine grade heifers every month. Type — Heavy Producers — Priced Reasonably! Bangs Vaccinated! Order Now!

GOVERNOR OF CARNATION IMPERIAL FAME

Sire: Carnation Governor Imperial...Famous All-American bull with so many prize-winning offspring.

Dom: Carnation Josephine Hanna...Beautiful daughter of Carnation Peerless Creamelle and Carnation Ormsby Hanna Butter King, who is a 1309-lb. fat daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby, with a milk record of 31,485.9 lbs.

Several of our Carnation heifers, sired by Carnation Governor Imperial and Carnation Ormsby Perfection, are in calf to Carnation King Madcap and Carnation Yankee Doodle Dandy; he being a Governor son of Carnation Ormsby Madcap Payne, the World's Champion Milk Producer and only cow to give over 40,000 lbs. of milk in a year with two records exceeding 1300 lbs. fat. Record: 41,943.4 lbs. milk — 1392.4 lbs. fat.

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Sales of Loma Rica Milking Shorthorns

Interest in Milking Shorthorns is indicated by sales within a month from the Loma Rica herd at Grass Valley, Calif., the herd which is being built along the most correct of dual purpose principles by Erroll Maecouye. Two cows, five heifers and a good young bull have gone to Douglas A. Jenson of Gridley, Calif., and E. L. Bixler of Rough & Ready, Calif., got three cows.
There's a Strong Market for Good Guernseys!

The last two auction sales of registered Guernsey cattle managed by this organization still leave an unsatisfied demand to be met by our members.

42 buyers took 83 head at the P & M Rancho Dispersal last November at Fresno. 18 of the buyers were new to the breed. 68 buyers took 196 head at the Happyholme Reduction Sale April 14th and 15th at Lodi. 26 of these bought their first pure-bred Guernseys.

It must be the breed!

Chapter VII of a Guernsey Story

"The Big Gun Battery On Our Coronation Front"

The Coronation half of our herd is headed by a quartet of bulls selected for constructive line-breeding. The cow families in our herd carry both Chicona and Happyholme breeding. The Coronation cross on these lines has been proven successful in the west. Note from the following list that our bull calves with the Coronation top cross will also line breed to these great western families.

1. CORONATION FEARLESS (Proven Sire). By Green Meadow Coronation Prince A.R.; and out of Green Meadow Fides A.R. (11829 m., 557 f., class A).

2. SONOMA MAGICIAN (Daughters on test). By Coronation Fearless A.R.; and out of Avalawn’s Mariolady A.R. (12110 m., 640 f., class A; 2x milking, 365 days). She is a maternal sister to Chicona Sonoma A.R.

3. NORMANDY PRINCE WISTAR (Daughters on test). By Coronation Prince Steadfast A.R. (leading transmitting sire of all breeds in Indiana); and out of Coronation Wistaria A.R. (13799 m., 619 f., class FF; 2½ years old, dam of two higher producing daughters).

4. HAPPYHOLME ROSELAND’S AMBLER (Daughters on test. Half interest just bought at Happyholme Sale). By Gwynlawn Farm Ambler A.R.; and out of Happyholme Prince’s Roseland A.R. (10430 m., 566 f., class F; 2½ years old, full sister to Escalon Patience A.R.).

RANCHO SANTA YNEZ, Santa Ynez, Calif.

George A. McKenna, Owner  B. H. Hill, Supt.
Look Beyond the Doorway at the Moiola Dairy and You'll Find Jamesway Stanchions

TO compliment the attractive exterior, which won the award for Roadside Beauty among dairy establishments for JAMES MOIOLA and his three sons (Fred, Rene and Lawrence) of Huntington Beach, California, JAMESWAY STANCHIONS were their logical choice.

Now, they say this equipment is WONDERFUL. To use their own words—"JAMESWAY STANCHIONS are wonderful, because they save labor, are so easy to keep clean and to operate. They make cows look better in the milk barn and in the longrun they are cheaper."

Perfect satisfaction, such as the Moiolas report, awaits your installation of JAMESWAY BARN EQUIPMENT, whether you remodel or build anew. But you'll get greater enjoyment if first you have done your full part in the purchase of War Bonds. Both will prepare you better to meet the Post-War future.

James Manufacturing Company

May 15, 1944
SIR JOHN OF CLOVERTOP

THINK OF THIS!

When you put a son of “Sir John” in use in your herd you are assured of the fact that the breeding program at Clovertop, as it progresses, will make your purchase annually more valuable through proving his transmitting ability through his sons and daughters.

DESIREE M. PETERSON
Clovertop Ranch, Newcastle, Calif.
Spotted Polands, Too!

BARNEGAT RANCH

offers Guernsey bulls out of AR cows and by its Herd Sires:

Barnegat Inl by Quail Roost Prince Paystack, daughters now on test, double grandson of High Point Prince Maxum, Dam: Barnegat Itto 2d, 10,026 m., 457.8 f., GGG (2 yrs.); 13,438 m., 614.9 f., EHI (3 yrs.); 13,038 m., 609.3 f., CCC (4 yrs.); all 2x milking.

Roughwood Traveler, his heifers just freshening, promise excellent type and production. Sire: Florham Sensation, 11,003 m., 555.9 f. Dam: Roughwood Winona, 10,601 m., 549.5 f., G (2 yrs.)

For Example: Bull calf born May 6, 1943. By Roughwood Traveler; out of Barnegat Dondia 2d, 9,351 m., 66.2 f., GGG (2 yrs.); 11,054 m., 436.7 f., CCC 14 yrs.; 2x, 305 days.

Antone Schoone, Hordsmans
GRASS VALLEY • CALIFORNIA

BUTTERTON GUERNSEYS

A breeding program blending Longwater blood through Santa Cruz Holliston Valmont and Klondyke Kornemay. Located half mile west of Centerville on Ventura Avenue. Visitors welcome.

W. B. DOTY
P. O. Box 88
FRESNO, CALIF.

California Guernsey Meeting at Lodi

The California Guernsey Cattle Club held a dinner meeting with 125 in attendance at Lodi, April 14, the first evening during the Happyholme sale. President Lt. Col. Arthur Racicot, USMC, of Mare Island was in the chair. The guests were welcomed by Mayor Robert Rinn. The speakers were Prof. G. G. Gordon of the University of California and Walter Miller of the Western Livestock Journal. Out-of-state visitors included Field Representative Elmore Meadows of Portland, Ore., who was accompanied by B. Royce of Vancouver, Wash, and an Oregon group made up of Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Adams and Glen Evans of Klamath Falls, Ben Nelson of Grants Pass and Bennie B. King of Medford.

Most noted among the absences was John Suglian of Fresno, Calif., unable to be present because of illness. Thus was interrupted an unbroken record of attendance at Guernsey sales and meetings since this veteran became allied with the breed many years ago. Not only has he attended sales with a perfect score, but usually he was a bidder and buyer.

On the preceding evening a conference was held by officers, directors and members of the state sale committee to discuss management policies. Out of this meeting came the announcement that beginning with April next there will be an annual state sale. Thus, the event will be definitely established on the calendar after seven auctions at irregular intervals.

Dan Barclay, Prominent Guernsey Breeder, Dies

Pacific Slope Guernseydom lost one of its leading figures on Easter morning with the passing of D. W. (Dan) Barclay.

In ill health for some time, Mr. Barclay died in a Mount Vernon, Wash., hospital, ending a colorful career of active leadership in the improvement of livestock and particularly Guernsey cattle in the Pacific Northwest.

Born in Linn County, Mo., in 1871, Mr. Barclay brought his family to the Palouse country in Washington in 1902, where he engaged in a combined work of farming and auctioneering. In 1913 he moved to Walla Walla, where he was instrumental in founding both the Walla Walla County Farm Bureau and the Walla Walla Dairymen’s Association. From that district he was elected to the state senate in 1935, serving there until he moved to Skagit County in the upper Puget Sound country in 1928.

In his new community, he became a recognized leader among Guernsey breeding circles and engineered the formation of the famed Skagit County Guernsey Breeders, an organization which has accounted for more class leading records than have been held in any other single county in the nation. Many of the West’s outstanding Guernseys have come from his Chuckanut Farm, just north of Burlington.

Mr. Barclay was founder of the Washington State Guernsey Cattle Club and served as president of that organization at the time of his death.
The Gratitude of Happyholme

is here extended to every purchaser in our Reduction Sale, April 14-15, to every unsuccessful bidder as well, to the hundreds who paid us their respects by their presence, including men of prominence in other breeds, to the officers and staff of the California Guernsey Cattle Club, to the auction service, to the press and to each member of our own faithful organization.

List of Purchasers

DR. F. C. ADAMS, Klamath Falls, Ore.
GUY ADAMS, Lodi, Calif.
ADDOH MILK FARMS, Tonopah, Calif.
G. ATKINS, Stockton, Calif.
WARREN ATKINS, Stockton, Calif.
EILEEN BOWLING, Cambria, Calif.
W. M. BREAZEALE & SON, Modesto, Calif.
J. W. BRIDENBAUGH, Merced, Calif.
C. H. GAMBLE, Goleta, Calif.
JOHN J. W. BRIDENBAUGH, Tracy, Calif.
W. M. BREAZEALE, Modesto, Calif.
FRANCIS & MAURINE DOBBAS, Newcastile, Calif.
DOTY BROTHERS, Goleta, Calif.
CHARLES COMBS, Bakersfield, Calif.
ARLEY FIRCH, Escalon, Calif.
PAUL B. GADGET, Stockton, Calif.
C. H. GAMBRELL, Winton, Calif.
H. E. GRIMES, Lodi, Calif.
J. E. HAINES, Ceres, Calif.
FORREST C. HARRIS, Jr., Modesto, Calif.
HIND-CLARK DAIRY, Horsholm
MARK HOLTHOUSE, Sunnyvale, Calif.
J. S. HASKELL & SONS, Redlands, Calif.
DR. HAYDEN INMAN, Bakersfield, Calif.
AL. JONES, Fresno, Calif.
A. M. KAISER, Tracy, Calif.
JOHN L. KANST, Carcara, Calif.
H. KARLSEN, Jr., Elk Grove, Calif.
KERN UNION HIGH, Bakersfield, Calif.
BENNIE B. KING, Medford, Ore.
L. H. KIRKPATRICK, Los Olivos, Calif.

List of Purchasers

JOHN L. KNIGHT, Bakersfield, Calif.
WALLY KOOP, Galt, Calif.
HENRY KRAM, Fresno, Calif.
PETER LEUZINGER, Kelseyville, Calif.
F. W. MCGREGOR, Escalon, Calif.
DWAYNE MORRIS, Jr., Monterey, Calif.
MUSCIO BROTHERS, Oakdale, Calif.
S. B. PELL, Fresno, Calif.
ERNST PFANNER, Jr., Davis, Calif.
RANCHO SANTA YNEZ, Santa Ynez, Calif.
JAMES E. ROFL, Redwood City, Calif.
DALE & PAUL RUMBLE, Modesto, Calif.
JOHN RUMBLE, Modesto, Calif.
WARD RUMBLE, Modesto, Calif.
HENRY SILVA, Tracy, Calif.
FRANKLIN SCHOLLERMAN, Galt, Calif.
SLEEPY HOLLOW DAIRY, Petaluma, Calif.
JOHN W. STEELY, Clamart, Calif.
O. B. STOCKDALE, Fresno, Calif.
CARLETON STORY, Anderson, Calif.
A. J. STURDEVANT, Modesto, Calif.
ALVIN SYLVIA, Sonora, Calif.
VELMA THOMPSON, Fresno, Calif.
WARREN S. TILLSON, Modesto, Calif.
CHAS. TOWNSEND & SON, Denair, Calif.
VAN DE KAMP DAIRY, Concord Park, Calif.
J. M. WALKENHORST, Porterville, Calif.
D. L. WALKER, Bakersfield, Calif.
WALLIN BROTHERS, Turlock, Calif.
WESTERN CONSUMERS FEED CO., Holy, Calif.
E. A. WETMORE, Walnut Grove, Calif.
WARREN WILSON, Lincoln, Calif.
IRVINE & ELEVENA WOODARD, Orick, Calif.
DANIEL E. WOLF, Modesto, Calif.

To us an average of $472.05 on 196 head, from mere calves to aged cows, is more than a compliment to Happyholme. Rather it is indicative of the broad interest which has been created in good Guernsey cattle.

The Happyholme herd of the future will be built on the 65 young heifers and heifer calves we retained, all out of dams which sold in the auction and belonging to all our leading families.

Our best wishes go with all these purchases in the belief that each will prove a good investment.
A HALF INTEREST IN TWO HERD SIRES:

Our Guernsey breeding program has been laid on Foremost lines, with the help of Western Glow Farms, Inc., of Bow, Washington. We have just bought two daughters of McDonald Farms Developer, whose son Cameo Lilly's Developer sold for $1025 at the P & M Dispersal in November.

With another bull of the same bloodlines coming, our service bull pens are overcrowded. We cannot afford to sell any of our service sires outright, as we have their heifers to prove, and many cows in calf to them. Hence we will sell a half interest only in each of two bulls, to breeders with clean herds. They are:

**Western Glow Rosa's Royal**, born June 7, 1942

*SIRE:* McDonald Farms Developer

**DAM:** Wesciir Ruby Rosa (9318.8 m., 504.2 f., class F—2x milking, 363 days, at 2½ yrs.) She is by Foremost Nobleman (21 A.R. daughters) and out of Dargold Queen, class leader daughter of Dargold Prince and Bear Canyon's Ruby.

**Western Glow Nobly Born**, born June 12, 1938

*SIRE:* Foremost Nobleman

**DAM:** Autocrat's Mashier Maid (11427.5 m., 625.6 f., class FFF; and 12198.4 m., 664.8 f., class DDD) both world's records when made. Her maternal granddaughter by McDonald Farms Developer sold for $2300 at the Northwest Sale.

**GOLDEN BUTTE GUERNSEY FARMS**

CLARK STOWE, Owner

GRIDLEY, CALIFORNIA

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**GUERNSEYS FOR SALE**

**YOUNG BULLS...HEIFERS**

The result of our 20 years of selective breeding for BOTH TYPE AND PRODUCTION!

Hugh Nisbet

Port Ludlow

Wash.

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**ELBOW CREEK GUERNSEYS**

Home of the $3100 "Lilly"

A line-breeding program concentrating on the blood of Dargold Prince. NOW FOR SALE! Bull calves by his double grandson, Revelo King, from dams new on test. Also, a few registered cows.

DR. E. J. HALFORD, Fresno, Calif.

Ranch located four miles north of Visalia (Route 3, Box 399-A).

Alfred Hofer, Sup't. Phone: Visalia 9-F-13

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Boyd Farm Guernseys

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

Jack Hale, Mgr.

Yuba City, Calif.

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**Chas. Adams**

The 'Live' Livestock Auctioneer

1018 South 9th Street, Alhambra, Calif.

House Phone Atlantic 17549

Office Phone Tony 52207

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**Northwest Guernsey Sale Tops 'Em All**

By C. W. (JACK) ROBINSON

Western Fieldman

American Guernsey Cattle Club

The highest average ever received in the western states for an auction sale of any dairy breed!

With 57 head going to vigorous bidders at a total of $38,355, the average of $672.90 was the answer to a sale committee which hand-picked the best lot of offerings that has been seen in the West. Thirty-two buyers were included in the crowd of some 400 people who hung from the rafters at the Northwest Washington Fairgrounds grounds near Chehalis on April 27th. The summary:

**57 Head** .... Total $38,355; Average $672.90

**50 Females** .... Total 24,255; Average 685.10

**7 Bulls** .... Total 4,100; Average 585.71

**Top Female** .... 3,000

**Second Female** .... 2,900

**Top Bull** .... 1,000

The sale committee is listed as follows: the late D. W. Butler of Burlington, Wash., as chairman—who's greatest wish before he died on Easter Sunday was that he might get well enough to attend the sale; Pete Gammeltoft, Anise Johnson, H. Boyce, Ray N. West, John Wrage, and the team of Frank Meyer and Carl Schroeder, "the two biggest Guernsey breeders in Washington," who did all but one of them being females. Of the top selling group were of Wandamere breeding, one by George E. Mack, of Carnation. The other $1000 animal was a heifer from A. L. Gile's Chicona Farm at Chinook. The highest average ever received was by George E. Mack, of Carnation. The other $1000 animal was a heifer from A. L. Gile's Chicona Farm at Chinook.

Top to California

Elevenhead sold for $1000 or more, all but one of them being females. Of this group, five females and a bull were by McDonald Farms Developer, consigned by W. E. Boeing of Aldarra Farm, Seattle, and by Friedrichs Bros., of Western Glow Farms, Burlington. Two more of the top selling group were daughters of Valley Gem Bilbo, from Valley Gem Farms, Arlington. Two of them were of Wandamere breeding, one being consigned by M. C. Farning himself, of Troutdale, Ore., and the other by George E. Mack, of Carnation. The other 8000 animal was a heifer from A. L. M. Gill's Chicona Farm at Chinook.

Top buyer of the sale was Golden Butte Farm, Gridley, Calif., owned by the Clark Stowe family, and represented at the ringside by son Marvin Stowe, who had made previous trips to the Northwest in search of bulls and commercial cows. This time he went for...
Masher Maid, twice world record cow that is still in the Western Glow herd. Ters and daughters of old Autocrat to join about seven other granddaughters of Myhaver King out of a daughter of Foremost Prediction. Runner-up on this heifer was B. Royce of Vancouver.

A fit team-mate for her was her three-quarter sister, an open heifer that had been sent in substitution for the absent Martha. With Royce again pressing for her, Stowe also took her for $1500. The dams of both these heifers are by Coronation Western Lad, herd sire at Royce's Bonnibel Farm, which would have made them valuable additions to that herd. The third animal bought by Stowe was the bred heifer Pyxie of Chicena, with one of Mr. Gile's "depth of breeding" pedigrees, tracing three times to Langwater Traveler in the first three generations. The calf she is carrying by Chicena Norwood Major will make a solid line-bred Traveler bull, if it's a bull.

Another Developer daughter, Western Glow Mistress, consigned by W. E. Boe- ing and bought by Western Glow Farms, went for $250. She went to her old home to join about seven other granddaughters and daughters of old Autocrat's Masher Maid, twice world record cow that is still in the Western Glow herd.

A fourth heifer in the Developer group was Western Glow Quetzal, a daughter of Darigold Queen, class leader of the sale, with five head at $4675. Besides the two Wandamere cows and the Developer heifer, he took Cloverlawn's Victory, a bred heifer by Lad's Shadow of Middale, one of the good proven bulls in the Grants Pass community breeding group. He also took Royce's consign- ment, a line-bred Foremost cow.

The Daines family of Logan, Utah, were consistent bidders on animals related to their own foundation lines, and between them they took six head at $3415. Among other selections they took a Daughter and a granddaughter of Middale Farm, Burlington, Wash., for $1800; another, Donna of Aldarra at $825. The Credargreens have been using this same blood, and after what they wanted, they also bought Western Glow Gloria's Victory for $1000. He was a 14 months old son of Developer, out of Western Glow Jean's Gloria, world record cow in class FFF. Altogether, they bought the three head at $2825. Still another Developer heifer was Western Glow Nancy Lee, that went to Dr. F. C. Adams, Klamath Falls, Ore., for $1000.

Valley Gem Farms consigned two great young cows, both by Valley Gem Bilbo and out of daughters of Valley Gem Banker, thus being line-bred to Chicona Belmont. Valley Gem Happiness went to Royce at $1500; while Valley Gem Heather went to Merle Miller, Valley Pride Farm, Burlington, Wash., for $1675. It was a great consignment and highly appreciated.

M. C. Fleming consigned Wandamere Fern, a granddaughter of Lad's Phyllister of Middale and of Chicena Cedric, and she went to Dr. Adams for $1000. He also took Wandamere Violet, consigned by George E. Mack, at $1525. This milky cow is by Bethany Prince Regent, whose daughter, Wandamere Peggy's Maid, went through the P & M Ranch Dispersal in California last fall for $1000.

Dr. Adams was second leading buyer of the sale, with five head at $4675. Besides the two Wandameres and the Developer heifer, he took Cloverlawn's Dimples, a bred heifer by Lad's Shadow of Middale, one of the good proven bulls in the Grants Pass community breeding group. He also took Royce's consignment, a line-bred Foremost cow.

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**Elm Lane Grade Guernseys**

**Offered as a Unit to Make Room for**

Registered Heifers Coming in Milk

WE OFFER 25 COWS and 8 BRED HEIFERS, all our grades, (except some younger heifers), which have received identically the same treatment as our purebreds, culled according to the same standards, bred to the same bulls, and quite as valuable from a purely production point of view as the purebred herd.

The cows average six years in age, fresh and middle milkers. Some came into the herd as heifers in 1939, the year Elm Lane was founded.

They have complete CTA records, figuring in the five-year Elm Lane herd average of 414.7 lbs. fat. Their records run from a low of 350 to a high of 575 lbs. fat. Among them are three cows with four-year averages of 568, 510 and 455 lbs. fat; one with a five year average of 463 and one with a three-year average of 420 lbs. fat, all ten months records.

For those who appreciate breeding, these cattle are for all practical purposes purebred. Many are either by Fresno Clarence's Defiance and McDonald Farms Fashion and bred to them or to junior sires now in use.

In production value they represent a cross-section of the entire herd as it has been operated. They are TB and Bang's Free.

Many of the younger cows and all the heifers were vaccinated in calfhood.

If you appreciate breeding, type, production and health, plus a complete life history of each animal, you'll be interested in these cattle.

They are offered, for the first time, as a unit and should be carried on together.

See them, write or phone, Fresno 5-1597.

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Mr. & Mrs. Burton H. Todd • (East Olive between Peach and Clovis) • Fresno, California
The members listed below have breeding stock for sale:

R. J. DYMOND ........................................... Torlock
J. K. FRASER .......................................... Denair
JOE HARRY & SONS .................................... Modesto
MRS. LIZZIE HAYWORTH ............................... Modesto
E. R. JOLLIFF ........................................... Modesto
V. J. LANCASTER ....................................... Torlock
S. F. LEVY ............................................ Oakdale
LOW RANCH ........................................... Hughson
HARRY McCOMAS ..................................... Modesto
MERRIAM BROS ....................................... Hickman
VERNON THORNBURG ................................ Torlock
GUY H. MILLER ........................................ Modesto

NUEVO JERSEY FARM
4 Star Herd Sire

VOLUNTEER SYBIL STANDARD
Sire: Nelly's Standard Volunteer, No. 365924, highest tested sire of Jersey breed, 4 Stars. Ten daughters average 93.3 lbs. butterfat.

Dam: Volunteer Nelly Don, No. 117864, Fat record of 892.96 lbs. in 305 days, m.e.

Paternal Granddam: Signal Estella Volunteer, 4 Star Superior Sire. Paternal brother to Brompton Basilia, the world's champion.

Paternal Great Granddam: Estella's Volunteer Imp., sire of Brompton Basilia.


STAR BULL CALVES AVAILABLE
H. H. WYMAN, Owner

NUEVO ....................... Riverside County  CALIFORNIA

BLACKBURN Jersey Farm
Males and Females for Sale from the Oldest Herd in Los Angeles County—Raleigh-Volunteer breeding.

Henry V. Blackburn
15520 Roscoe Boulevard
SAN FERNANDO  •  CALIFORNIA

Looking at random over cow testing reports for March, one is amazed that our dairymen have met a shortage of concentrates and a constant change in grain mixes and still kept up production. Here are a few that happen to be in California: In March testing, two cows in Stanislaus County passed 100 pounds of butterfat and the high-five cows in three herds produced from 441 to 465 pounds. In Orange County, three cows beat 100 pounds of fat. In San Diego County four cows surpassed the 100-pound mark.

How do they do it? Pacific Coast dairymen are really remarkable people, skilled in the science of feeding and able to do what nobody thought possible.

Another feather in the industry cap is a report on sanitation in cocktail bars. Tests made from cocktail glasses showed 400,000 bacteria. No milk is bottled which contains 150,000 bacteria. And milk contains no germicidal alcohol, which ought to help cocktails.

If dairy cows could choose where they would live, there would be a cow migration to the Pacific Slope, greater than that of war workers. They would all come to Western Washington, Western Oregon, Northern California Coast and up into the Pacific Coast country of British Columbia, where the climate is constantly temperate, and abundant rains produce plenty of cow feed.

Dairymen find the most profitable market around great cities, regardless of climate. But along the Pacific Slope we have all—the favorable climate, the good feed and growing cities.

Years ago, J. M. Dickson told the writer that in Humboldt County, Calif., an acre of pasture would carry two dairy cows. Lately some marvelous reports have been coming to the Western Livestock Journal, of 70 cows carried on 50 acres of irrigated pasture; another of 220 cows on 80 acres.

The irrigated pasture practice has come and will be developed more and more. Not only does it reduce the use of all other feeds, but we think it will lengthen the lives and preserve the health of the cows.

Today, consumers are subject to pressure designed to put them into straight-jackets of eating habits. They are told to do with one quart of milk instead of two, a quarter-pound of butter instead of a pound, and no cheese at all.

Stanislaus Jersey Breeders Association of California

STANISLAUS JERSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

The members listed below have breeding stock for sale:

R. J. DYMOND ........................................... Torlock
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E. R. JOLLIFF ........................................... Modesto
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S. F. LEVY ............................................ Oakdale
LOW RANCH ........................................... Hughson
HARRY McCOMAS ..................................... Modesto
MERRIAM BROS ....................................... Hickman
VERNON THORNBURG ................................ Torlock
GUY H. MILLER ........................................ Modesto

We realize that we must put up with many of these things because of the need of our armed forces and our allies. But we must point out the insidious danger of substituting other foods for dairy products and fooling us with the assurance that they are "just as good." We can sacrifice for the sake of victory, but we must keep in mind that there is no substitute for milk. We must be alert to the peril of habit-forming propaganda.

And speaking of habits, we wonder if subsidies are forming a habit with dairymen. At first they opposed them; then they reluctantly accepted them; now they like them. Subsidies are crutches. As soon as possible they should be set in the corner.

"Oh, Arthur," wailed the young wife. "I made you such a nice cake today, and the cat ate it!"

"Don't cry, darling," he replied. "I know where we can get another cat."

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

In past years, Dairy Month has been devoted chiefly to promotion and sales campaigns. This year the program will be geared to industry problems, tied in with the war.

First, it will stress the essential nature of dairy products, maintaining physical fitness on battle fronts as well as at home. This will be emphasized in the most extensive publicity program ever planned. Other objectives will be the encouragement of production, and an explanation of why dairy foods are not always available.

National Dairy Council will "spearhead" the offensive, while cooperating are National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, American Dairy Association, American Butter Institute, International Association of Milk Dealers, National Association of Local Creameries, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Dairy Industries Supply Association, Ice Cream Merchandising Institute, Independent Food Distributors Council, Milk Industry Foundation, National Cheese Institute, Independent Food Distribution Council, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, National Association of Retail Druggists, National Association of Food Chains, and many others.
Lum Moore’s Plan
For Building a Successful Dairy Business:

"Use only the Best Registered Jersey Bull available, preferably one whose sire has high producing daughters and whose dam and grand-dam have proven production. Then feed, cull, test and retain only the best of his heifers."

Over a test period of ten years the herd average has gone from a low of 294 lbs. fat per cow to a high of 450.2 lbs., an increase of 156.2 lbs. per cow! Meantime, the numbers have grown from 44 to 130 head. The one means greater profit per cow and the other lower cost of production through spreading the overhead over a larger number.

The heifer in the foreground, above, indicates the results achieved in type and udder form, and sets the pattern toward which Lum Moore and his sons of Bakersfield, California, are working.

To procure the class of bulls capable of bringing about this improvement, Lum Moore paid up to $500 when prices ruled much lower than they do today, and this was fully warranted for use in an all-grade herd. He has used six bulls thus far and all but one has been proven.

List of breeders having Jerseys for sale and other information about the breed may be had from the office of the California Jersey Cattle Club, George M. Drumm, Secy., Box 321, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

This is the Fifth of a Series of Advertisements Sponsored by Members of

The California Jersey Cattle Club

May 15, 1944
Although in different stages of lactation, these great daughters of Domino of Oaklands, our Senior Herd Sire, present a good example of the type Domino is breeding. At the time this photo was taken we had eight of his daughters of milking age classified; four EXCELLENT and four VERY GOOD; reading from left to right:

Brompton Domino Dottrina No. 1409931—classified EXCELLENT, has a mature equivalent record of 11,821 lbs. of milk and 616 lbs. of butter fat as a junior two-year-old.

Domino Viola No. 1261064—classified EXCELLENT, is on test now and making a very good record. She is also dam of four splendid daughters in our breeding herd.

Roseland Diane No. 1261058—classified EXCELLENT, has just completed a splendid record of 16,786 lbs. of milk and 695 lbs. of butter fat in 365 days as a five-year-old.

Brompton Domino Vigil No. 1391282—classified EXCELLENT, has a mature equivalent record of 15,914 lbs. of milk and 692.48 lbs. of butter fat made as a senior two-year-old.

The young sons of Domino out of our good foundation cows show the same breed characteristics and excellent type as do his daughters. Although we have none of serviceable age for sale at this time, we do have a few very classy youngsters that we can quote.
Another Dickson Bull Comes to California

L. A. Morrow of Arcata, Calif., has recently purchased a future herd sire from the J. M. Dickson registered Jersey herd of Shedd, Ore.

This calf—Tattoo C.D. 190—was born April 2 of this year. His dam is Spozza Tahure of Ashburn who has a record of 640.75 lbs. fat in 327 days. "Tahure" is a Silver Medal daughter of the Silver Medal Superior Sire, Cambogoe Ashburn Baronet.

The calf is sired by Nelly’s Ashburn Gamboge, a 3-Star son of the Silver Medal Tested Sire, Volunteer Ashburn. Forward, he out of Lulu Nelly of Ashburn, a Gold Medal, Ten O’ Gold daughter of the Gold and Silver Medal Tested Sire, Mabel’s Gamboge.

Wedding Bells at Lone Oak Farms

Easter Sunday saw the marriage of Annabelle McKinley of Shedd, Ore., to Lloyd (Bud) Forster, youthful manager of Lone Oak Farms at Tangent, Ore., well-known breeding establishment for Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs.

Since the wedding, other members of the Forster family have moved to a new farm acquired last summer about eight miles southeast of the home place and Bud has taken sole charge of the Jerseys and Berkshires on the headquarters farm. He is now milking 22 cows, nine of which are two-year-olds. Some of these are on Record of Merit and others are slated for enrollment soon.

Although date has not yet been set, plans are definitely in the making for a classification of the Lone Oak herd this coming summer.

Schutzwohl Wins His Third Constructive Breeder Award

American Jersey Cattle Club has announced that Frank Schutzwohl of Grants Pass, Ore., has won the Constructive Breeder Award for the third consecutive year. To win this coveted award, a breeder must pursue successful programs of herd health, production and type rating. Mr. Schutzwohl has kept his herd healthy, his 28 Jerseys averaged 621 lbs. of butterfat, and 33 head officially classified, have an average rating of 85%, with 12 Very Good, nine Good Plus and one Good. All of the animals in the average were bred on the farm. Mr. Schutzwohl has been breeding Jerseys for 19 years.

Keller Bull Tops Proven Sire List

Marge’s Golden Chief, eight-year-old registered Jersey bull in the herd of Ralph Keller of Redmond, Wash., received national honors last month when his name headed the list of 293 proven sires of all dairy breeds compiled by a Chicago dairy breeders' publication.

Proven last year, Marge’s Golden Chief has an index of 15,818 lbs. milk, 4.4% test and 676 lbs. fat.

One of the Keller cows, the four-year-old Star Garnet of Redmond, a daughter of the list-leading bull, recently completed a record of 19,018 lbs. milk, 862 lbs. fat in 365 days on two-time milking to set a new record for her age in the state of Washington.

May 15, 1944
Horse of the Month

Joe Reed II, Quarter Horse Stallion owned by Bert H. Wood, Tucson, Ariz.
- but were used every day, averaging 15 to he had not ridden him for a week, yet still expected to race him the following average horse of today and ready to run sometimes hitched to a buggy. All horses could not be made to stand on a plank. They jumped into a full run. They were an afternoon made no difference to them — but they led an entirely different life than the horse of today.

- I asked the man whose horse wouldn't stand on a plank what he did with the horse other than race him, and he admitted the horse had little exercise other than running around a small corral. Said he hadn't ridden him for a week, yet expected to race him the following Sunday. That horse, I know, wouldn't stand still if he were tied.

- The time of which I speak, averaging 15 to 30 miles a day, sometimes under saddle, sometimes hitched to a buggy. All horses were broken to drive, this being considered the best kind of schooling for any horse. Lucky Baldwin, only man to win the American Derby three times, worked all his colts as two-year-olds under harness before they were ever saddled.

- Two horses I remember well as consistent winners in our community. They were owned by brothers who operated a brick yard and were used to drag sleds of green brick from the mud mixer to the kiln, a distance varying from a few hundred feet to an eighth of a mile, according to where the kiln was being erected. The horses were trained to run without driver from the mixer to where a man stood to unload the sled, then back to the mixer and, after another load, five and a half days a week they did this and on Saturday afternoon and Sunday they raced.

- Most of the horses of that day had a regular job to perform every day. Even the Standardbreds, of which my father owned several, might have made a record on Detroit, Toledo or Springfield in July, but in October they took the farthest trip of all, a week or 10 days, to race in the country or to church on Sunday.

- At that time there were few boys like Absorbine is a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Absorbine never blisters or removes hair. Only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE. At all druggists.


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AT STUD

NOMATA STAR

QUARTER HORSE STALLION

SIRE: Oklahoma Star
DAM: Bay Lucy by Chief by Peter McCue

We have some mares for sale bred to this horse and a few colts for sale by him.

Leonard Milligan
ADA OHIO

The Quarter Horse is the most popular stock horse, but not all horses advertised as Quarter Horses are registered, and some of them are not even Quarter Horses.

When in doubt about a horse advertised as a Quarter Horse, consult the Association. We are working for the interest of the Quarter Horse, not the trader.

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FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SORENESS

Used and recommended for over 50 years.

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S. B. KITCHEL Coldwater, Mich.
Racing Quarter Horses

(Continued from Page 17)

ments paid for and a little money in the bank. Fifteen meetings were put on in all and the Speed Trials extended to two whole afternoons of Quarter Racing exclusively. Shue Fly became World's Champion and some fast records began to be set from the standing start.

It was during the season of 1941-42 that the need for some kind of handicapping in the Quarter races became apparent. Open races are all right for a one-day meeting, but as soon as a man knows that a horse can easily outrun his horse he stops running against him. Pretty soon you have only the tops left and your racing blows up. We began by dividing the available horses into three grades according to their apparent ability. As soon as a horse showed his ability to beat the other horses in Grade "C" decisively he was moved up into "B"—when a horse ran out of the money a few times in "B" he was moved back to "C". After a horse reached the top of "A" and it became hard to fill against him he was classified as "AA" and was eligible only for match races.

The system worked after a fashion—but so did the handicapper, who had to know all the horses intimately and watch out for outside horses with no known form. It wasn't fair to the owners, who had been running their horses in Grade "C" for weeks hoping that eventually their turn to reach the top would come, to keep on dropping "sleepers" in on them that could win by 10 lengths—and the public, who expect a run for their money, didn't like it either. On the other hand it was hard on a poor country boy with a Grade "C" rope horse to have to trail a Grade "A" field by 10 lengths just to prove that he wasn't trying to put something over on the track. The classification of outside horses is still the biggest fly in the ointment of the poor handicapper and the major problem that must still be worked out.

1942 saw Moltacqua off to a good start with Jelks and Wollard acting as promoters this time, Meyer as starter and the writer as presiding steward and handicapper. Gas rationing presented the first problem that had to be solved—the track was several miles out of town and we expected the crowd to dwindle down below the point where racing could be continued with fixed overhead plus guaranteed purses. We therefore asked the horsemen to share the gamble by accepting the mutual take on each race (less enough to pay the cost of maintaining the mutuel department) in lieu of a fixed purse. In this way the loss to the track was cut on a bad day while the horsemen shared in the profit on a good day. This plan proved so good that it is still in operation today to everybody's satisfaction—the only modifications dictated by practice being the addition of 2% of the pool to the first race, on which the betting is always high. Gate receipts provide sufficient income to maintain the track and allow a profit to the operators, and the horsemen have a real reason for putting on good racing and filling races so that the public will take enough interest to justify a wager.

1942-43 turned out to be a good year and we wound up by having 25 meetings and the most successful Quarter Horse Speed Trials in history. Shue Fly retained her world's championship by a narrow margin from Clabber and Red Man and Joe Reed II became champion stallion by defeating Clabber by a nose. An improvement was worked out in regards to handicapping—horses were assigned weight within the different grades so that a horse running at the bottom of Grade "B" and winning under...
A Sire for the Next Colt

By LOUIS TAYLOR

Dick Carson and his dad were in their "store clothes." While Dick was standing in the doorway of the big adobe horse barn of El Rancho Caballo watching Garfield Butler with the help of two ex-cowboys and a former groom fit a stock saddle onto the back of a beautiful Thoroughbred stallion, Bill was standing some distance away, one foot on the running board of the Lazy H pick-up, which was parked under a large pepper tree. He was talking with a Gaines Butler, Garfield's father, owner of El Rancho Caballo.

"Sorry to put you to all this bother, but I want the kid to find out about a horse is to fork him."

"Not at all," Butler replied, "it will do both boys good, and Gary may find out something about how a Thoroughbred should handle out here. You know he's mighty eager to have your son breed that good mare to this horse to prove the beneficial effect of Thoroughbred blood."

"Yes," said Carson in a matter of fact tone, "I know they have had some talk about it."

The horse was being led out of the stable onto the gravel parking. Bill noticed that he was quieter and more level-headed than any running-bred he'd ever seen. The stallion was low enough to the ground and muscled well down. Dick mounted him and rode him through a gate at the edge of the parking and onto a dirt track. As the boy gathered the animal got his hocks well under and the boy's hands. The boy, having the genuine courtesy of a horsemanship, did not ask the horse for much. He did start him from a stand-still into a smart lope and stopped him short enough to give the horse a chance to slide. He relined the stallion in a couple of reasonably short turns. Then he rode back to the gate, where the two men and Gary were standing, and started to dismount.

"Oh, breeze him around the track," insisted Gary, "turn him loose on the far side and let him come on in!

Dick loped down the straight-away. At the half mile post he leaned forward and gave the stallion the reins. The animal shot into the great gallop of the real Thoroughbred. Dick was well past the gate when he had the stallion again at a walk, but the horse walked quietly back to the gate and to the barn, where the attendants immediately gave him the customary attention.

"Gosh!" said Dick as he walked with the others toward the pick-up, "I didn't know any horse could run the end of a mile like that. He sure feels like he could go on for another one, too."

"He could," laughed Gary, "and a good deal faster than he carried you that mile. He sure feels like he could.

"Well, thanks," interrupted his father. "We're sorry to rush off, but there's a good many hours between us and home at present speed, even if we crowd it.

As they drove out onto the highway Dick let fly the question he'd been holding.

"What did you think of him, dad?"

"What did you think of him, son?"

"He's quiet, and great for the horse and rider," was the reply.

"Well, he sure has power. He reins

... by Amber Dunkerley

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ESTABLISHED 1885

May 15, 1944
Dell Owens
Quail Creek Ranch
Salinas, Calif.

Tarzan
No. 1220
Sired by Clover Leaf
Dam an Old Midnight mare
Dappled dun with black points.
Weighs 1050 lbs., 5 years old.
FEE $25.00
at time of service with return privileges to approved mares. Accommodations to keep mares until ready for service.
For Sale: Two stud colts and one Polanino filly, by Tarzan and out of Duvoin Hughes mares.

Bob Johnston
South Gate Stables
9302 Atlantic Ave., Ph. J. E. 8070
South Gate, Calif.

First Annual...
Saddle Horse Sale at Baker, Oregon
July 3rd & 4th

 Held in conjunction with the Oregon Trail Days Celebration! Parade...Cow Horse Show...
Saddle Horse Sale...Old Settlers Picnic...Rodeo...Carnival...Dances!

High Quality Pleasure and Stock Horses for Saddle Use will be Sold at Auction to the Highest Bidder.

Horses may be seen in action for two days prior to the auction, in the parade and in the Cow Horse Show. Horses may participate for prize money in both parade and Cow Horse contests. Horses will be well broke and suitable for working stock or for pleasure use. All horses must pass examination by reliable horsemen and veterinary before entering auction.

Owners of good saddle horses are requested to participate. All breeds solicited. The committee in charge of the sale are responsible citizens and horsemen who insist that only good quality horses be offered and be honestly represented.

H.B. Sager, Auctioneer
For information, write: Dr. E. B. Young, Committee Chairman, Baker, Oregon
vehicles became the fashion over there, and that was sometime after the colonies in this country had started their own horse breeding on the foundation they'd brought over long before wheeled vehicles became the fad in England."

The next ranch the Carsons visited was not very preten-tious. The man who came out of the ranch house to greet them was evidently a friend of the father as well as of the son.

"Howdy! What's the word from Danny?" was Bill's greeting.

"He's got his wings this month," was the reply.

"Well, we want to see his horse," said Bill.

"He's out here in the corral. I got him up the day after I got your letter, but I haven't had a lot of time to get him ready for inspection," laughed Danny's dad.

The stallion was about as much horse as either of the two Carsons had seen earlier, but he was closer to the ground, a little thicker, and much more heavily muscled.

"He's sure a real old-time Steeldust," said the elder Carson.

"Yes," was the reply, "but Danny won't let you call him that. He says any horse we want to see is his horse."

As Dick mounted the big, little horse and lightly reined him in a semi-circle, the animal shortened stride and mouthed the bit lightly. His weight was on his quarters, quarters that had muscle enough and breadth enough to do any job. His sliding stop, his instant reining and his foot-work over the rough ground outside the corral brought a broad grin to Dick's face.

As he dismounted he stood for a moment admiring the great muscles of the horse's fore-arms and the breadth of his chest, his flexible but moderately short neck, his good full middle, that suggested ability to handle any kind of feed, and finally his tough, little feet, that seemed made of iron and ready for work on cowboy shoes.

"Dad, you win," grinned Dick. "He's the same kind as my mare. It's horses like him I want to raise and ride. If I wanted to raise any other kind I'd go back and look at Gary's and Bob's studs again, but this is the horse to sire our next top colt."

"What are you so indignant about?"

"Why, they fined me for selling whiskey without a license, and it wasn't whiskey at all."

FULTON QUARTER HORSES

 Entries Wanted for Saddle Horse Sale at Baker, Ore.

Top quality saddle horses to supply the good demand for mounts on the ranches of the Pacific Northwest will be offered at auction July 3 and 4 at Baker, Ore., in a saddle horse sale to be sponsored there by the Baker Chamber of Commerce.

The affair will be held in conjunction with the annual Oregon Trail Days Celebration, which will feature parades, a cow horse show, rodeo and other attractions of interest to horsemen. Horse breeders throughout the West are being invited to enter mounts in the sale. Good quality horses of any breed for either stock or pleasure purposes are being solicited. A committee of Baker citizens and horsemen will inspect all horses entered and have ruled that only top horses, honestly represented, will be sold. Horses may be entered in the parade and cow horse show before the sale.

Horsemen wishing to participate in the event are urged to get in touch with Dr. E. B. Young of Baker, committee chairman.

Bear Claw Ranch Sells Arabian Mares

Dr. A. Gordon Dutt of Great Falls, Mont., recently acquired two registered Arabian mares at $1750 for the pair from Bear Claw Ranch of Dayton, Wyo. Well known as a breeding establishment for Hereford cattle, the Wyoming ranch has also produced some outstanding Arabs.
Introducing...

PIGGIN STRING

BAY 2 YEAR OLD COLT BY ARIEL

At Stud Season of 1945
By private contract to Approved Quarter Mares Only

J. Rukin Jelks
RT. 1, BOX 468
TUCSON --:- ARIZONA

Racing Quarter Horses

(Continued from Page 116)

110 lbs. for example might be asked to pick up 125 and repeat his win before being moved up to Grade “A”. By establishing a scale of weights for all grades starting with 200 lbs. at the top of “A” down to 100 lbs. at the bottom of “C”, horses could also be handicapped by weight alone. A race written “Scale less 50 lbs.” would not attract the tops who could not pack 150, nor the bottoms who could not find a boy who could ride at 50. The result was that you got a bunch of horses rated about in the middle and carrying from 100 to 130 lbs. as a rule. Under this system, competition became very keen and it was common to have five out of six horses in a quarter mile field lapped at the finish.

At the end of the season, Hacienda Moltacqua was sold and we had to find a new track. This was quite a problem in wartime when new construction was not possible but we finally managed to set up a very nice little plant at Rukin Jelks horse farm on River Road. By moving the buildings and stands from Moltacqua and doing a little work on his training track we have a quarter track that leaves little to be desired and only the accommodations for the public to be improved after the war. The straightaway course is 1/4 of a mile long and very well drained—good sandy soil that never gets too hard or too muddy. The stretches on the half-mile oval are sharp and the turns easy on horses and good banks allow them to run like the proverbial rat in a barrel. In the present set up, Rukin Jelks is president of the recently formed Tucson Racing Association—owns and has full charge of the grounds. Jake Meyer presides at the starting gate and I have charge of the judges’ stand, aided by E. R. Patterson or Bob Locke, representing the breeders’ association, Olin Sims and G. W. Duncan, who doubles as treasurer of the association, Clancy Wollard, until his induction into the Navy, acted as racing secretary. The mutuel department is handled by a man from the state tax commission and we calculate the purses from a sheet provided by him showing the pool on each race.

Interest has continued to grow all during the year. We have many times more locally owned horses than ever before—horses owned by men who race strictly for the fun of it. In fact, we could put on a nice little meeting without any outside horses at all although a few stables do come down here to winter and rest their horses. Our “once a week” racing gives them just enough work to keep them healthy and a chance to pay the hay bill. The Quarter Horse Speed Trials were an outstanding success this year with Shue Fly again successfully defending her championship this time decisively against Rosita at both a quarter mile and 350 yards. It looks like Quarter racing is here to stay and, when properly organized, it has proved to be a practicable and popular amateur sport. Once in condition, a Quarter Horse can be maintained in top form with a minimum amount of riding which the owner himself can do and enjoy. Only in the actual race is it necessary to employ a professional rider and we are always working to try and promote strictly amateur races.
There is no "big money" on the quarter track but a useful horse can make expenses and gives a lot of pleasure to his owner while he is doing it. Carefully worked out handicapping makes it possible to run the same horses together, sometimes for weeks at a time, with the camera in the judge's stand having to make the final decision.

Only one thing remains to complete the evolution of quarter racing from cross roads match racing to the dignity of an organized sport—and that is some form of cooperation between the tracks that feature it in order to enforce rulings and to bar cheats and slickers from the game. A unified set of racing rules should be drawn up—some form of registration devised, with the horses' past performances attested on the back of the certificate to help the poor overworked handicapper—and a central clearing house provided to supervise and regulate the sport.

The Tucson Racing Association has a proposal for a tentative set up already in the process of development—copies will be mailed out to all interested parties as soon as it has been completed. We hope that by the time of our next Speed Trials in February, 1945, there will be an active American Quarter Racing Association comprising as members not only every track that offers "short racing" but every owner of a Quarter-Running Horse as well. My little booklet, "Racing Quarter Horses," I hope, will, I hope, grow up to become the Year Book of the Association and contain the records and pedigrees of every outstanding horse in the country—while the formation of some kind of a "circuit" will tend, after the war, to establish beyond any doubt or possible contradiction the dignity of the title "World's Champion Racing Quarter Horse."

New Track and Show Ring
In San Fernando Valley

With emphasis on harness racing but presenting facilities for virtually every sort of horsemen's event, a new association of horse owners in California's San Fernando Valley is building a half-mile track, show ring in the infield and quarter-mile straight-away. Fifty stalls are also going up and a grandstand will be erected as material is available.

Headed by Walter E. Smith, owner of a sizable stable of Standardbreds, Palominos and Morgans, the group has secured 30 acres at the corner of Kester and Oxnard avenues in the Van Nuys section. With a present membership of around 100, they look forward to reviving interest in harness racing, in addition to offering horse shows and quarter races, so popular these days.

Besides Mr. Smith, other officers of the group are Chas. W. Cooney, vice-president; W. E. Chisholm, treasurer; and Mr. Brown of Burbank, well known horseman, as secretary.

Late Rains Give Promise
Of Abundant Feed

Dale Carithers, manager of the Mission Hereford Ranch, Mission San Jose, Calif., says that rains late in April have greatly improved range feed and grass. While grass growth has not been up to normal, Mr. Carithers says the feed is strong and cattle are in excellent flesh, and there will be ample feed to carry stock through the summer and fall months.

May 15, 1944
Exploding Some THOROUGHBRED SUPERSTITIONS

Breeding theories in Thoroughbred circles have had jolts in recent years, but none with such consistency as that which maintains the first foal of a broodmare will be a mediocre race horse.

Latest to join the long list of first foals to win important races is Platter, winner of the Pimlico Futurity and the Walden Stakes. Owned by George D. Widener, this chestnut colt is by Pilate, out of Jack High's daughter, Lets Dine.

Many breeders maintain that later foals have a better opportunity to achieve success than the first born. There is a group which will shy away from a first foal regardless of how well the yearling may be bred. One prominent Saratoga buyer would immediately cross off his list any youngster whose description in the sales catalog carried the notice “This is her first foal.”

This is hard to understand. For down through the years, many of the most famous horses of their times have been the first born of their dams. Horses such as Touchstone, The Baron, Melbourne are on this list, and so, too, is Pocahontas, who, though she was not much of a racer, is often said to be the best broodmare of all time.

In later years, Rock Sand, the “Triple Crown” winner, and also Gay Crusader and Son-In-Law were first foals. In this country we find Display, Psychic Bid and two of the fastest horses of all time, namely, Sarazen and Equipoise. It was in the International Special that Sarazen ran one and one quarter miles in 2:00-4/5, which, even though Whisk Broom II is credited with a 2:00 record, is probably the fastest ten furlongs ever run by a horse in this country. Whisk Broom II’s record has been questioned since the day it was placed on the books.

Equipoise not only holds the one mile record, but is acknowledged to be one of the best horses produced during the present century. Many other first foals have been stake winners, Platter being but one of a long list.

Hyperion, the most famous stallion in England today is another to make fun of some of the prejudices which veterans have towards certain horses. Some buyers will shy away from the first foal of a mare, others will frown on a gray horse. As has been shown, some of the most famous horses of history have been first foals. And some of the fastest have been grays.

Breeders will often refuse a horse because he is on the “small side,” and still others will have no part of a horse which has four white feet. Hyperion violates both these convictions, for not only is he under 15.3 hands, but he has four white feet and fetlock joints. He has been mainly the cause, during 1943, of English turf scribes exploding the superstitious theories of small horses as sires, but more, that a horse with four white feet will not be a good racer or sire.

What the veterans failed to take into consideration is that Hyperion is a very powerful type, with a strong barrel and great depth of heart. He makes a mock-
ery of barring such horses from the stud, for he transmits his finest qualities to his stock.

Hyperion is owned by Lord Derby and it was that great sportsman who, when a group of American breeders endeavored to buy his horse, said: "Hyperion will never leave these shores, even if England is reduced to ashes." That was said in the early part of the war, when London was taking what Berlin is taking today.

One of the startling transactions at the December Sales of 1942 was when the mare, Olein, by Colombo out of Grand Peace, brought a bid of seventeen thousand guineas, approximately $85,000. When the news reached this country, breeding pundits marveled at the price. They knew Olein had been a good race mare and that she was a beautiful individual. But what actually caused that price was the announcement, "This mare is in foal to Hyperion." Sons of Hyperion have not done too well in this country, but in England they are regarded as pearls beyond price. So, just as fans in this country are eagerly awaiting the day when this colt or filly by Hyperion out of Olein goes to the racing wars, if the youngster makes good, it will be another point to explode some of the peculiar theories that have come down, in both England and this country, and which appear to be nothing more than unfounded prejudices.

Class I railroads installed 773 locomotives in service in 1943, the largest number in any year since 1930.

Idaho now has a young Arabian stallion that was bred in Calif. The colt's name is Antar and he was bred by J. L. O'Donnell of Long Beach. The purchaser is Clarence Albright of Boise. Antar is a chestnut. His sire is Fred Vanderhoof's El Kumait, a well known stock horse and sire, that has been champion in breeding classes. The dam is the chestnut Raisiba now owned by Mrs. E. H. Meyer of Phoenix, Ariz.

Allaseyna and Halleyna are now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jackson of Orange. Allaseyna has Alia Amarward for her sire and Daanaseyn for her dam. She was purchased from Ralph Vanderhoof of Covina, Calif. Halleyna is by Persayn and out of Halla. Both fillies are descendants of Skowronek and show many of his traits. Halleyna was secured from H. F. Elwood of Glendora, Calif., and the dam Halla is a fine family saddle horse of the well muscled, sturdy type. Jackson's ranch, known as Saddleback, can be expected to produce many fine registered Arabians in succeeding years.

"The fortune teller said my second husband would be handsome and clever."  "Do you mean to tell me you have been married before?"

RANCHO JABALI QUARTER HORSES
FROM ANY SIRE A UNIFORMLY GOOD CROP OF COLTS DEPENDS ON YOUR BROOD MARES
Don't Forget
The Horse
—Mr. Farmer

A recent government publication warns us of the difficulties which confront the farmer from a transportation point of view. Particularly do they view with alarm the plight of the farmer off the main highway, whose truck and tractor are about worn out, whose replacement parts are sometimes impossible to get, and whose repairs are a major problem.

The federal writers can think of little that will help the farmer and ranchman. They suggest that he take even better care of his machines, and maybe his neighbors will go in with him on a community arrangement—nothing else.

And yet it is strange that no perceptible number of farmers have ever thought of taking a look back at his forbears, the farmers who did not have any gas-driven machines and yet who managed to build up prosperous farms and ranches.

It is time to consider a renaissance of the horse—not the show horse, not altogether the range work horse, but the mighty drafters who did not have such intelligence and beauty as the modern horses of today.

Each year the melancholy equine annals record a smaller number of horses and mules. About all that is left of their memory is an echo of their strength in the unit of force, "horse-power."

And yet the draft horse still exists in diminished numbers. The Percherons, the Belgians, the Shires and the Clydesdales have not died out entirely. And their usefulness could be just as great as ever. Perhaps in cities and on the great paved arteries of traffic they would not be practical, but on the farm and on country roads they might serve as well as ever.

The brood mares would bring foals into the world each year for replacements which would cost a farmer nothing but feed and a little care. The return in work would be augmented by fertilizer of considerable value, and feed suitable for horses is almost entirely within reach of the farm itself—it can be grown.

When war struck us it seemed probable that farmers would have turned at once to the horse to supplement his machines, but apparently the present generation did not know anything about horses. They were of the machine age and they were machine-minded. If they could have secured at any cost a machine that would turn out synthetic beef or milk there would have been no cows on farms.

No other farm animal has the same intelligence and capacity for understanding the wishes of his master as a horse. It is a pleasure to drive him, to ride him, to follow him behind the plow. It is even a pleasure, well known to those who can remember an experience once so common, to rub him down, to feed him and watch his appreciation, and even to talk to him. He answered you very clearly, though not in human
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Registered Palomino—PHA 146—American Saddlebred Branch

Foaled in 1940—15.2 hands—weight 1000 lbs.
Golden Palomino with white mane and tail.

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California Peavine

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Elberta

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CALIFORNIA
Page 125
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sition.
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speech. He knew what you said and he
responded.
A farm heritage is passing from us—a
heritage that is worth keeping. On
smaller farms, in countless ways, the
horse can be more than a playing thing. We
are short of gas, but horses use no gas.
We are short on tires, but horses use no
tires. We are short on power, and horses
offer it to us in a practical form, suited
for most transportation purposes in an
economical form.

Corona Quarter Races
Scheduled for May 21
An official race meeting will be held by
the newly formed Southern California
Quarter Horse Breeders Association at
their track north of the Fuller Ranch,
near Corona, starting at 1 p.m. May 21.
A full card of short-distance races will
be held under the association sponsor-
ship. Monthly meetings at the Corona
track and also at the J. M. Warner track
in El Monte, arranged so dates do not
conflict, are doing much to popularize
Quarter Horses in particular and horse
ownership in general in Southern Califor-
nia.

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Page 129
In This Issue

Observations, by the Editor ........................................ 5
Racing Quarter Horses, by Melville Haskell .................. 17
Livestock Markets, by Peter R. Manifold ....................... 19
Range Grazing Capacity, by R. R. Humphreys ................. 19
The Scientific Side of Cross Breeding, by Wayne H. Fisher .... 20
Strange Feeds I Have Met, by W. M. Regan ....................... 21
By-Product Feeds .................................................. 31
The Value of a Good Ram, by Robert F. Miller ................. 32
The Story of a Western Boy, by Jack Oakley .................... 36
Sunland-Romax Hereford Sale .................................... 54
That Little Blue Roan, Poem by Bruce Kiskaddon ............... 57
Observations, by Otto V. Battles ................................. 59
Our Readers Say .................................................. 95
Winter Riding on Western Ranges, by R. A. Tippett ............ 68
The Longhorn Section, edited by Frank M. King ............... 69
Mavericks, by Frank M. King ..................................... 71
Poem by Bruce Kiskaddon, Illustrated by Amber Dunkeley .... 71
Swine Section ...................................................... 81
Hog Weight, by Wm. J. Loeffel, W. W. Derrick and Matilda Peters .... 81
Kiwanis Pigs ........................................................ 84
What's New ...................................................... 88
Western Dairy Journal .......................................... 89
Milk Flavor from the Producer's Standpoint, by J. B. Hopkins .... 90
Where Do Dairymen Go from Here? by Glen M. Householder .... 91
The Holstein Friesian, Poem by Bush ............................ 94
The Black and White Cow ........................................ 94
The Deckher Herd .................................................. 98
Adult Vaccination for Bangs .................................... 102
Happiness Sale Is Starting Event ................................ 104
Northwest Grower, Steak Tops 'Em All, by C. W. Robinson ........ 108
Editorial Uderrations, by Bush .................................. 110
Horse of the Month, a Photograph ................................ 114
Horses and Horsemen, edited by Frank O'Connor ............. 115
Northwest Shows Plays Nursemans Cartoons, by Amber Dunkeley .... 116
A Sire for the Next Colt, by Louis Taylor ....................... 117
Exploding Some Thoroughbred Superstitions .................... 122
Don't Forget the Horse, Mr. Farmer ........................... 124
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