on RANGE or in FEEDLOT

CANE MOLASSES enters more and more into the feeding of sheep—on the range, as an ingredient of "cake" or "pellets"—in the feedlot, as a grain-supplement or substitute, often mixed with chopped or ground roughage. * Most breeders and show-fitters also favor the use of Cane Feed-Molasses. It is easily-digested, nutritious, healthful, rich in vitamins and minerals* and low in cost. * Ask your feed dealer or write to us.

*Independent laboratory tests. See booklet.

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THE APPETIZING CARBOHYDRATE CONCENTRATE

HIGH FEEDING VALUE
PERSPECTIVE IS IMPORTANT

You get it in a country like the Jackson Hole. You see what the rangemen are up against in turning off cattle that will make more pounds of top beef in less time on less feed. You see the kind of bulls breeders must turn out to best do this job. You see our Registered Herefords being developed for just that. You see the blood back of them, the matings as they are carried out, the calves, the yearlings.

A GOOD PLACE TO BUY BULLS YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT.

NOTE: Our new sign and new manager—no other changes—same ownership—same ranch—same fine cattle.

MOSELEY LAND & CATTLE CO., Owner
FRANKLIN Protection Saves Millions for Stockmen!

WITHOUT the protection of scientific products such as FRANKLIN'S, the death and thrift losses to stockmen would be disastrous. Disease and parasites would repeatedly wipe out all the gainful margins that now stabilize the livestock industry.

Says the United States Department of Agriculture: *"Abandoning the battle against animal diseases would spell the doom of livestock production as it is now practiced in the United States."

The Franklin Company has for 27 years devoted its entire attention to the exclusive production of livestock biologics, medicinals and supplies. All our resources and energies have been applied to solving the problems of minimizing livestock losses.

One of the main purposes of our advertising is to help make stockmen aware of the availability of dependable products that can help them cut down their losses. The need for this is still very great. As the Department goes on to say: *"...we can still chalk up a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars every year to these enemies."

So we feel that our efforts have an element of public service and patriotic duty. In these days of great national and world crises when the need for food is so vital, it is a real satisfaction to be able to help supply the means by which the sources of our meat supply are safeguarded.

The 80-page fully illustrated Franklin catalog contains much that every stockman should know. If you don't have a copy, ask for one today.

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O.M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY
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Send for FREE Complete Catalog Today!

FRANKLIN Blackleg Bacterin
When You Start Using FRANKLIN'S
You Stop Losing Calves
The product that pioneered dependable immunity against this deadly infection. Concentrated culture that is powerfully potent. 10c a dose—less in quantities.

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For aid in the control of this troublesome infection vaccinate the entire herd with FRANKLIN Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 1. 10c dose

Use Franklin Screw Worm Killers and Fly Repellents.

FRANKLIN VACCINES & SUPPLIES

FRANKLIN PRODUCTS PROTECT THE STOCKMAN'S PROFIT
LET'S TALK about War Bonds. We ought to buy all we can of them purely from a patriotic motive. It's one way that those of us at home can really take part in the winning of the war, for your name on a substantial block of War Bonds may mean fewer names on white, wooden crosses. And it helps to bring our boys back home, just that much sooner.

But it's good business to buy bonds and encourage others to buy them. In the first place, War Bonds offer the best possible investment. You can get back $4 for every $3 you invest, if you hold the bonds 10 years.

The more money put into War Bonds now, the more you and others will have to spend when the peace has been won. The more money there will be to buy the things you need, and the more money there will be for others to buy the things you will have to sell. The success of the 5th War Bond Drive will mean the best possible insurance against depression in the post-war years.

Probably you aren't buying things you don't need, but a great many other people are. They're paying high prices and helping to cause inflation. None of us really wants inflation. We don't want to see land prices inflated beyond reason, and we don't want to see livestock prices get out of bounds. Neither do we want to see too much inflation in the goods and services we must buy now and later on.

Money invested in War Bonds will help to stop runaway prices, help to prevent unduly low prices after the war.

In featuring War Bonds on our cover this month, we join with other publications having combined circulation in excess of 140 million copies, all displaying War Bonds on their June covers in support of the Fifth War Loan, which started June 12 and will conclude July 8.

Goal of the drive will be 16 billion dollars, to be added to the more than 87 billion dollars already invested in War Bonds by more than 55 million Americans. Some 27 million Americans are now putting ten cents out of every dollar they earn into War Bonds. Of every $100 American citizens saved in 1943, they loaned $44 to the government to help pay for the war.

It has been said that when you buy a War Bond, you are killing three birds with one stone. First, you are helping to defeat our enemies. Second, you are hitting at inflation. Third, you are preparing to fight post-war depression.

War Bonds are the best advertised product in history—and it hasn't cost the government a cent. Publications and other private business have contributed more than 240 million dollars in space, time and manpower to promote them. Because of these contributions, the cost of War Bond sales to the government is only one cent for every $35 raised. We are proud to do our share!

No One Can find fault with the job that is being done by American livestock producers during the war. Despite shortages of labor, shortages of machinery and supplies, aggravation caused by government bureaucrats—stockmen are really doing their job. They're doing it because of long hours, hard work. There have been no strikes by farmers and stockmen, even though they

MONTHLY FEATURE ISSUE OF WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
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June 15, 1944

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do gripe a lot about what they consider unfair government hindrance and controls.

Meat production in May showed an increase of 259 million pounds over May a year ago, says the American Meat Institute. Beef production in pounds was up 4%, veal up 10%, pork up 17% and lamb up 7% over the record production in April of this year.

Heavier marketing may be expected during the rest of the year, especially of cattle. There is some ground for optimism regarding an increased labor supply for meat packers during the balance of the year due to release of thousands of workers from plants engaged in production of war materials. Success of the Italian campaign, culminating in capture of Rome, adds weight to prediction and is an assurance that the war in Europe. Many people believe that we have passed the peak insofar as labor shortages are concerned.

Major C. C. Moseley, breeder of registered Jerseys and registered Herefords, calls our attention to a United Press story from London which indicates the importance placed upon encouraging food production by guaranteeing minimum prices over a four-year period.

Apparently taken by parliament as a matter of course, R. S. Hudson, Britain's minister of agriculture, announced to the House of Commons recently that for a period of four years, beginning July 1, 1944, the British government will guarantee a fixed price, even if markets should fall below current levels, for all milk, fat, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs produced in the United Kingdom, according to a United Press dispatch.

Current prices paid by consumers are 38% above those ruling on Aug. 1, 1939, but prices to farmers are much higher, as they include government subsidies. These will be minimum prices. The government has recently advanced prices on meat animals. Unless farm wages go up faster than prices can rise to meet them, dairymen and stockmen seem to be assured of prosperity for four years.

Total livestock production accounts for about one-third of Britain's total agricultural production, and in addition Britain imported large quantities of meat and meat products. If Britain can stimulate an increased livestock production, it is believed that a considerable share of the imports can be sent to Europe.

Minister Hudson has demanded at least 1,000,000 more cattle, but the feed situation is such that it will be necessary to make a post-war change in agriculture if any increase in cattle is possible.

Raymond Thomas
At Camp Roberts

Elsewhere in this issue The Thomas Hereford Ranch at Madera, Calif., mentions bulls and heifers for sale, with the emphasis on the get of the great sire, Jr. Domino 1607th. These are owned by the senior member of the firm, Sherman Thomas. With the junior member, Raymond, now wearing army uniform and stationed at Camp Roberts, and the time of his return therefore uncertain, attention of buyers of Herefords is called to the fact that a number of his bulls and heifers are for sale. Contact Sherman Thomas, Madera, Calif.
Another load of beef arrives sleek and fat

... via

Fruehauf Trailers

Livestock rides easily with little or no weight loss and no bruising, when it's hauled by Truck-Trailer. The rack loads right at your ranch or pasture... then goes swiftly to market. No waiting on sidings and little or no cost for feeding enroute.

When you choose a Trailer... whether it's a cattle-rack, flat bed, van or tanker... remember, that Fruehauf Trailers are engineered to provide the lowest cost per mile. Your Fruehauf Branch will gladly advise you on Motor Transportation problems... or help you to apply for a Certificate of Transfer.

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June 15, 1944
Discussing the factors that determine prices for livestock one of the large National Packers says:

"The skill and knowledge of commission men and packer buyers are factors in determining the prices at which livestock change ownership—not because they determine the actual value of the livestock but because in their trading they reach an agreement regarding the quality possessed by the animals and, consequently, the grade into which they fall.

"The trading that goes on in the 'yards' is an effort on the part of the salesmen to get full value or the 'ceiling,' and an effort on the part of the buyers to get livestock at a price which will not exceed the value as determined by consumers."

Thus sales at the Central Market set a price pattern that establishes True Values for ALL livestock. Bonded selling agencies, under government supervision, assure owners of full net returns on each consignment.

Every possible facility is offered for the safe, speedy, efficient and economical handling of all classes of meat producing animals.

No need to experiment—the Central Markets have thoroughly proven their worth to the nation’s great livestock and meat industry through many years.

STICK TO A TRIED AND PROVEN SYSTEM
SHIP TO . . .
There will be:

200 Cows with Bull Calves
200 Cows with Heifer Calves
50 Bred Heifers
150 Open Heifers
150 Yearling Bulls
50 Bull Calves
100 Commercial Females

At the Painter Auction—June 26

- Selling in lots of ten uniform Individuals.
- With opportunity to pasture until fall.
- Backed by the famous guarantee “They Make Good or We Do”
- The greatest one day offering of females . . . in history
In arriving at the decision to sell in groups of ten we were prompted entirely by the desire to give our friends a chance to buy enough females at one sale to fill out a uniform load with uniform breeding, without the necessity of having to shop around through two or three sales to obtain the quantity and quality desired.

Under a selling plan of this kind the success of the auction depends upon the quality of the work in sorting and shaping up the offering. This we realize. Prior to sale day the entire female offering with the exception of the yearling open heifers, will be pasture bred to one of the outstanding sires in our herd. Past experience has shown that most of these cows will be safe in calf at sale time.

The cows will be sold right off grass with creep feed available for the calves. Cows will not be grained or fitted and may be thin due to the lateness of our season.

Arrangements can be made to leave any cows or heifers you may purchase on our ranch until November 1 at $1.00 per month. Calves will be creep fed at 10c a day providing creed feeding begins on July 1st.

All cows calved since 1938 will have been officially vaccinated for Bangs during calfhood. Our ranch is in an accredited Tuberculosis free area. The entire offering will be blood tested and sold with health papers showing freedom from Bangs and T.B.
A Double-Barreled Glimpse at Heifer Highlights

It has never been Painter policy to sell females; that fact is apparent throughout this sale. The cows represent the tops of each year's heifer crops. The heifers selling are 50 two-year-old heifers originally saved for replacement in our herd. These heifers will be bred prior to the sale. There will be 150 open yearling heifers with a 10% sift having been made.

Only under the circumstances surrounding this sale would we sell daughters of Painter's Domino 25th A, the famous three-quarter brother of Painter's Domino C 366th, 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; and daughters of Painter's Domino A. 204th, a son of the 366th. Heifers sired by Real Anxiety 4th, Aster Domino, Baca Domino C. 349th, and a host of other outstanding sires in the Painter battery will also sell... All the open heifers were officially vaccinated last November for Bangs Disease.
About the Bull Offering:

At the right is a Painter bred steer shown by its proud owner, Lester Walls of Brighton, Colorado, to the Hereford championship of the Junior Division at the National Western in 1944.

The practical breeder is always aiming for the improvement of the steer. PAINTER success down through the years has been due to the ability of Painter bulls to transmit the "PAINTER TYPE." With PAINTER bulls you get more weight for age . . . that extra Painter vigor . . . Herefords that are getting results.

There will be offered for your approval 150 spring yearling bulls and 50 fall bull calves. These bulls will go into the ring in their working clothes.
SALE PLANS:

The entire offering will be sorted into lots and available for your inspection the week before the sale. The day before the sale the cows, heifers and bulls selling will be moved from pastures to corrals and pens constructed on the sale grounds. They will be penned in the order in which they are catalogued and sold in the same order. Due to wartime shortages only three generation pedigrees will be used in the catalog.

The sale pavilion will be constructed just north of Roggen with all seats under cover. Lunch will be available on the grounds provided by the Ladies’ Aid of Roggen. Limited meals other than lunch can also be obtained in Roggen.

Following the sale we will make all arrangements for shipping and handling for you. All health papers, brand inspection, registration and transfer certificates and titles for a given lot will be filed together and immediately available the minute the lot is paid for.

FREIGHT RATES PER HUNDRED POUNDS LOADED ON CARS AT ROGGEN. 22,000 POUNDS MINIMUM WEIGHT.

Roggen is on the C. B. & Q. Railroad with excellent shipping connections to all points. Arrangements have been made to have railroad cars available immediately after the sale. There will also be truckers available on the grounds sale day.
A Final Word

Roggen is on U. S. Highway 6, 50 miles northeast of Denver. 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 in Roggen.

Hotel accommodations are 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 will be at The COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, Denver.

Bob Teale of the WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL can be reached at that address the week of the sale.

If you will notify us the time of your 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 will be mailed about June 15th. Send your name and address for one.

To conserve paper, please bring your copy of the catalogue sale day.

---

MILLER DOMINO

CONTACT US OR CONTACT BOB TEALE OR NELSON CROW OF WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL FOR FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING THE OFFERING.

THE CATALOGUES WILL BE MAILED ABOUT JUNE 15TH. SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS FOR ONE.

TO CONSERVE PAPER, PLEASE BRING YOUR COPY OF THE CATALOGUE SALE DAY.

Painter 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

Page 14

Western Livestock Journal
THE grim demands of war for increased production from the land have made the "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor owner a man to envy—in thousands of neighborhoods.

For neighbors have seen how this man can employ his tractor’s sure traction and ample power to clear idle stump-land—and quickly have it growing vital food, feed or fiber crops.

They’ve seen his versatile tractor logging sawlogs and firewood—or building stock-ponds—or leveling for irrigation and building the ditches. They’ve watched it pull big sprayers in hilly orchards—and keep to schedule on steep grain ranches.

They’ve made an indelible mental note about how seldom the fuel tank truck needs to visit the farm powered by a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor. (And this Diesel burns cleanly a wide range of power-rich fuels, including No. 3 burner oil.)

They’ve noted what freedom from repair-shop furloughs this tractor seems to have. ("Caterpillar" pioneered both the track-type and the Diesel-powered tractor—only behind "Caterpillar" is a 40-year bank of track-type tractor experience.)

Neighbors are getting conclusive evidence that the one to have in peacetime as well as during war is a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor—and that this tractor is worth waiting for. . . . When the war pressure lifts from "Caterpillar" factories, their wait should be rewarded early!

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.; PEORIA, ILL.

June 15, 1944
American farmers know better than anyone else that it takes good breeding and good care to produce champion livestock. Quality must be bred into the blue ribbon winners. The same principle applies to Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tires. We build the extra quality and the extra value into them.

To make the body extra strong we use the strongest cord. Then we gum dip it for added strength and protection. To get extra traction we use extra traction bar length — up to 215 extra inches per tractor. These bars are triple braced to give greater strength and better cleaning. For long tread life we use tough, long lasting, weather-resistant Vitamic rubber.

These are the plain facts underlying the extra quality in tires built by Firestone, the pioneer and pacemaker. You get this Firestone extra quality at no extra cost.
The movies employ a technique called “flash-back” through which they picture events that occurred sometime previous to the action of their plot.

On the Lucas Dairy Ranch near Chino, Calif., near the milking barn, stand three huge concrete stave silos, capable of holding upward of 700 tons of corn silage. Here, our “flash-back” would have to retrace the course of events for only a few years to see a harvest scene of flurried activity. Great wagons of green corn roll in from the fields—there is the roar of the ensilage cutter as the chopped corn fills those silos—from other fields more wagons bring green alfalfa to racks along the corrals—on other sections of the ranch, hay making is in progress. An army of men and equipment are employed to keep the cows fed and insure their continued milk production.

Today the picture is less spectacular but more economical. For three years those silos have been empty. Today, if you want to see feed being hauled in on the Lucas Ranch, you go out into the pasture. Here, in one 20-acre field you find 80 cows grazing—just a barnful for the big milking barn. Out from the dairy comes a pick-up truck. The driver circles the cows and with honking horn begins to herd them toward the barn, dropping back occasionally to pick up the strays, a mechanized cowboy.

There are 475 head of cows on the Lucas Ranch, around 320 in the milking strings. One 80-acre expanse of irrigated permanent pasture, cross-fenced to provide rotation grazing, provides roughage for 240 head of milking animals through most of the year. Others graze on annual pastures and some alfalfa pasture is used, so far with no serious bloat trouble. Don Nyberg, ranch manager, likes to watch those big-barreled Holsteins and Guernseys come in off pasture for milking. Those full udders headed for the barn, he declares, illustrate the truly economical way of hauling in the feed crop.

Everywhere you turn in California there are superlatives awaiting. San Bernardino County, for instance, is the largest county in the nation—larger than the entire state of Rhode Island. Some 90% of it is gulped up in the sandy craw of the Mojave Desert. The other 10% is still large enough to boast some of the finest farming property to be found anywhere. And on these farms and ranches the modern western trend toward the rediscovery of grass is in full swing.

Twelve years ago there were no permanent pasture stands in the county but this summer some 7000 to 8000 acres of the irrigated grass mixtures will be in use. Prime mover in this trend back to grass is A. L. Campbell, assistant county farm advisor. Mr. Campbell has been a pasture enthusiast since he put permanent grass mixtures to practical advantage while a rancher in Wyoming, more than 30 years ago. Grass is his hobby and around “San Berdoo” he has made a county’s population grass conscious with some startling results.

There is plenty of evidence around the outskirts of San Bernardino that Mr. Campbell has a splendid radio audience when he broadcasts on livestock and forage crop matters. Around Base Line Gardens and other smaller residential sections, irrigated permanent pastures are being accepted on the same basis as Victory Gardens. Home after home has a quarter-acre, half-acre or acre plot of the recommended grass mixture on which graze the family saddle horse, the family milk cow or the steer being fattened for the family locker box. The extent to which this gospel of grass has been accepted even by city dwellers is (Continued on Page 62)
Controlling the Prickly Pear

By CLARK E. HOLSCHER
U. S. Forest Service

The very dry years of 1934 and 1936 will probably go down in the history of the livestock industry as another catastrophe on the ranges of the Northern Great Plains along with the severe winter of 1886-87, the winter about which Charlie Russell painted his famous picture, "The Last of the 5000." The Weather Bureau at Miles City, Mont., recorded only 5.51 and 6.06 inches of precipitation for those recent drought years while the normal is about 13 inches annually. In the 60-odd years of weather records, there have never been years so dry. Many thousands of cattle and sheep had to be sold to prevent ruinous losses from starvation.

There was little forage on the range, or any sort of vegetative cover for that matter, and many areas became dust-beds. Even much of the sagebrush was killed. In the summer of 1937 there was some rain but not the normal amount. Even so, many annual weeds sprouted and grew. and there was some Sandberg bluegrass which could be used as forage in early spring for the few head of livestock left on the range.

However, one species which apparently suffered no damage from the drought was plains prickly pear cactus. It suddenly became very conspicuous and many stockmen expressed the fear that it would take over the range. Because there was little other vegetation cactus had almost no competition for soil moisture, plant nutrients and sunlight, and was free to grow and spread in those years immediately following the drought. It increased rapidly and the stockmen's apprehension concerning it seemed justified.

It has since been learned, however, that this great increase in cactus may have been one of nature's ways of temporarily and partially healing a scar. As a result of generally abundant moisture, competition by grass and other vegetation, and coupled with moderate grazing, the stands of cactus on the range have since been reduced to about the same level as in 1937. This is an indication that unless a cactus stand is unusually heavy, artificial control following a drought probably will not be necessary. Weather and other natural factors seem to exercise sufficient control over most cactus stands and if cactus infested ranges are grazed conservatively the cactus will be even more rapidly reduced following a drought than if heavily grazed.

Plains prickly pear cactus (Opuntia polyacantha) may be found growing on the plains from West Texas and New Mexico north to the Canadian border. It is a low growing species, seldom reaching more than 10 inches in height but single plants may cover considerable ground area. The joints are profusely covered by strong sharp spines which, except in the very early stages of their development provide almost complete protection from grazing by livestock.

Four-year Increase

In 1936 a group of plots were established on lightly and heavily grazed experimental ranges at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station near Miles City, Mont., where the Forest Service is conducting grazing experiments in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. The purpose of these plots was to study the reaction and trends of prickly pear cactus following the drought. They were observed each fall so that they reflected currently the increase or decline of cactus during the year, but because observations were not begun until 1936, there was no specific record of how much cactus there was prior to that time or how it reacted during the dry years. Since there is some cactus on most Northern Great Plains ranges at all times, we will assume that most of the increase took place after 1936.

Using 1936 as the base year, the number of joints of cactus increased during each succeeding year until, in 1940, there was more than 2½ times as much cactus on the range. To illustrate the rate at which the plants became established, 9000 clumps per acre in 1936 became 13,700 per acre in 1940, an increase of 52%. During the years from 1936 to 1939, 80-90% of the clumps were considered to be in good or excellent condition, the joints green, firm and well rounded and the plants generally were growing vigorously.

Beginning in 1940, even though numbers of joints and clumps continued to increase throughout that year, the general condition of the clumps declined. Thus 57% of the clumps were considered as being in only fair condition and those in good and excellent condition made up only about 40% of the total. This change in condition and well-being of the cactus plants was the forerunner of a decline in numbers of joints which began in 1941 and continued through 1943.

Contrary to what might have been expected, however, the number of clumps continued to increase rapidly during those years, while the condition of the plants continued to get poorer. In 1943, 95% of all of the clumps were in either fair or poor condition. When

(Continued on Page 54)
Pacific Coast history was made May 29 at Montesano, Wash., when Smith & Freeman sold a draft of 48 registered Herefords at an average price of $857. The sale was notable in many respects. Oscar Smith and Bill Freeman offered a grand collection of Hereford cattle, including several of the richly bred old foundation cows acquired from the Reese B. Brown herd of which Bill Freeman was manager for many years and certainly the man mainly responsible for their excellence. It was notable because of the large number of leading Pacific Coast breeders present, and because every animal was purchased by Pacific Slope breeders in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California.

The veteran Fred Reppert turned in a top job in one of the greatest sales in all of his colorful history as a livestock auctioneer. He was assisted by newspaper men. Dave of Western Livestock Journal managed the sale.

Interest centered in the females which represented the acme of Smith & Freeman productions in their breeding program. Thus it was particularly a great day for Bill Freeman who has been breeding up these cattle over a long period of years, first with Reese B. Brown and for the past few years as a partner of Oscar Smith, himself a great judge of Hereford cattle. But the sale top was a great young herd bull.

Seldom has a more promising herd sire prospect been offered at public auction, anywhere in America, than S & F Peerless 6th, a two-year-old son of Jr. Domino 160th and out of a Prince Domino N 21st dam. He is a full brother to the Smith & Freeman herd sire, Peerless Domino B. 55th. A number of leading breeders were among the bidders but two number breeders from Nezperce, Ida., decided that they needed him most—and at $4250 he went to Frank Bogner and Thompson Bros. of Nezperce.

Second high selling bull was a February yearling, S & F Peerless 17th, a son of Peerless Dom. B. 10th by Jr. Domino 160th. Interest was also intense in this herd bull prospect which realized $3550 on the bid of J. R. Morton, Enumclaw, Wash., buyer of a number of the top females in the sale.

Considered one of the bargains in any public sale was a number of Donald Baker’s heifer calves that are being retained in the herd—and they are good! Donald Baker went at $1800 to Stuart Bush, Castle Rock, Wash.

Other bulls went at conservative prices, ranging from as low as $225 to $600, certainly attractive to buyers in view of their good breeding and apparent worth. Thus it was indicated that those who patronize auction sales often come home with real bargains.

But the females were really in demand. D. Roy Johnson, owner of Hidden Valley Ranch at Colver, Wash., picked off the top sale but he had to pay $3300 for the privilege. At this price, he obtained Purity Domino S. 4th, by Jr. Domino 160th, with a real show calf at side by S & F Peerless 6th. Mr. Johnson bought several of the tops, paying $1,000 for Lady M. B. Brown 27th, one of the foundation cows coming to Smith & Freeman from the Reese Brown herd. She was sold with calf at side by Peerless Domino B. 55th. Mr. Johnson also paid $1300 for another female, not cataloged, and $700 for the Chandler-bred Miss Artie by Mark Domino 88th.

Ted Harper, owner of Sunland Hereford Ranch at Clovis, Calif., picked off one of the choice ones when he paid $1,000 for Queen Domino B. 44th, a five-year-old Reese Brown cow, the dam of the $4,000 bull purchased by Miss Maxine Liskey at the 1945 Cal-Oregon sale at Klamath Falls. She had an attractive Donald Baker heifer calf at side.

N. C. Jamison, owner of J Bar J Ranch at Medina, Wash., bought two choice females to be added to his registered herd. At $1750 he obtained Duchess Domino B. 14th, a Reese Brown foundation cow by a son of Prince Domino N. 21st, with bull calf at side by Peerless Domino B. 55th.

J. R. Morton, who is building a top registered herd at Lostine, Ore., also got good ones. At $1600, he bought Lady Benign 28th by WHR Pioneer 25, bred to Peerless Domino B. 55th. He paid $1100 for Miss Select B. 32d by Select Domino with a Donald Baker bull calf at side.

Oscar Smith, highly pleased with the acceptance recorded at the sale, has reason to be gratified with the prices which have been paid privately and at consignment sales during the past 18 months. A Smith & Freeman cattle sold privately and at auction in 1933 and to date in 1944 have averaged $991 each. Following is the complete list of buyers, followed by transactions in the sale:

### PURCHASERS
- **Stuart Bush, Castle Rock, Wash.**
  - Frank Bogner, Nezperce, Idaho
  - Thompson Bros., Nezperce, Idaho
  - John Novakich, Aberdeen, Wash.
  - C. Hooker, McCamen, Wash.
  - Frank Cochran, Brownsville, Ore.
  - Dr. J. C. Hay, Port Angeles, Wash.
  - Carl J. Hanson, Enumclaw, Wash.
  - Ackamas Valley Ranch
  - J. J. Kaufman, Enumclaw, Wash.
  - R. S. Meyers, Oakville, Wash.
  - O. N. Holman, Oakville, Wash.
  - D. Roy Johnson, Colbert, Wash.
  - Mose Patton, Toppenish, Wash.
  - J. R. Morton, Lostine, Ore.
  - Garver & Graham, Silverton, Ore.
  - Frank Riches, Buena, Wash.
  - John G. Manning, McMinnville, Ore.
  - Willard Bull,allon, Wash.
  - Clay Nichols, Lebanon, Ore.
  - Otis Moreland, Aberdeen, Wash.
  - N. C. Jamison, Medina, Wash.
  - Sunland Hereford Ranch, Clovis, Calif.
  - Ben Thomas, Woodland, Wash.
  - Al Mendel, Fresno, Calif.
  - Mrs. Fred Marvin, Tacoma, Wash.

**Donald Baker, bull, March 14, 1940,** by Donald Domino 160th to Stuart Bush, $3550.

**S & F Peerless 6th, bull, March 22, 1942** by Jr. Domino 160th to Frank Bogner & Thompson Bros., $3550.


**S & F Royal Lad, bull, March 4, 1942** by Royal Domino B. to Cole Hooker, $800.

**Deluxe Domino 1st, bull, May 8, 1942** by Brown’s Domino 86th to Frank Cochran, $425.

**S & F Peerless 15th, bull, June 21, 1942** by Jr. Domino 160th to Dr. J. C. Hay, $575.

**S & F Peerless 14th, bull, May 8, 1942** by Jr. Domino 160th to Carl Hansen, $600.

**S & F Peerless 11th, bull, April 14, 1942** by Jr. Domino 160th to J. R. Morton, Lostine, Ore., $300.

**S & F Peerless 17th, bull, Feb. 15, 1943** by Peerless Dom. B. 10th to J. J. Kaufman, $3950.

**S & F True Donald 8d, bull, Feb. 20, 1943** by Donald Baker to W. B. Meyers, $400.

**S & F True Donald, bull, Jan. 8, 1943** by Donald Baker to O. N. Holman, $275.

(Continued on Page 42)
Lyman Bennion, Harry Parker and J. I. Thompson of California Polytechnic staff look over the entire San Jeronimo Aberdeen-Angus herd as Owner Ed. Biaggini looks on.

These six females are the choice of these men as tops of the herd.

Here they go, up the loading chute on their way from San Jeronimo Ranch to their new home at Cal Poly.

They get their first meal at their new home at California Polytechnic.

CAL POLY GETS ANGUS HERD

California Polytechnic now has a herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the result of the generosity of Ed. Biaggini, Angus breeder of Cayucos, Calif. The Aberdeen-Angus herd has now been added to other breeds of livestock maintained at this 43-year-old technical college at San Luis Obispo, where hundreds of young men have received their training on the college farm.

Mr. Biaggini has loaned the school a registered herd bull this year, and another sire will be loaned the following season, all at no cost to the school.

The six heifers were accepted for the institution by its president, Julian A. McPhee. The animals were selected from the San Jeronimo Ranch herd, owned by Mr. Biaggini, by Lyman Bennion, head of the animal husbandry department; Harry Parker, instructor; and J. I. Thompson, state livestock specialist for the Future Farmers of America.

The generous gift of the six top heifers from his registered herd by Ed. Biaggini does not come as a surprise to those who know him, for Mr. Biaggini has a record of helping along causes which he deems exceptionally worthy. He has been active in aiding the Red Cross and War Bond sales, donating calves to be sold for War Bonds on different occasions.

All of these acts serve to permit Ed. Biaggini to express his appreciation of America and American opportunities in a practical and substantial manner. His father and mother came to this country from Switzerland in the early 1870’s. Their means of transportation was a sailing vessel which docked at the port of Cayucos. Like many of the people who were coming to America in those early days, they had plenty of willingness to work but little cash. But that didn’t bother them. They got busy and found themselves a job. Soon they had accumulated enough to start a meat market business. The market grew and some land was acquired, so they had both a retail meat business as well as the land to produce livestock.

It all worked out very nicely because they mixed a lot of good, old fashioned sweat with ambition and good judgment, and in America, that has always meant success.

There was a good-sized family too, and thirteen youngsters pitched in to help. When Ed. Biaggini was still a very young man, about 18, his Dad took him to the ranch that is now known as San Jeronimo, and told him that it was his (Ed’s) ranch and it was up to him to (Continued on Page 51)
HEAVY to excessive marketings of livestock were noted through the month of May without serious weakness to the general price structure. Close market observers were agreeably surprised at the stability of values in the face of such liberal numbers of cattle, calves and hogs moving to stockyard centers.

The results were a bundant evidence that consumers, with plenty of buying power, are buying all classes of meat items in quantity.

Budgeted shortage of feed stepped up the movement of cattle and hogs to market. There were other contributing factors. Discouragement over the future outlook caused hog growers of the Middle West to cut loose with no regard to consequences. The results were more hogs at many markets than could be readily absorbed in view of the scarcity of packing house labor.

Day after day reports from Chicago and other mid-west market points indicated thousands of hogs being left unsold at the close of the daily sessions because packers were totally unable to slaughter and process the numbers offered. Chicago, on one recent session, reported 22,000 hogs carried over. Hold-over stocks ran from 5,000 to 10,000 head or more were by no means uncommon at some of the other mid-western markets.

With the support program widened to take in good and choice hogs scaling from 180 to 270 lbs. hog prices were well stabilized at “floor” levels but on grades and weights not covered values were pressed downward.

The situation was not so critical at West Coast markets but even here there were days when packers were physically unable to take all offerings. All market agencies are bending every energy to keep receipts within the limits that can be handled with the present slaughtering facilities.

Cattle supplies were well above normal for May but the volume was not particularly excessive and in the main was well handled at prices comparing favorably with the previous month. Good and choice classes of killing stock were firm at the best levels of the year. Where declines were enforced it was on the medium and commoner grades.

Little effect of dropping of ration point values on meats early in May were apparent, according to packing house authorities. Consumer demand, already broad, was not especially stimu-

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Meanwhile cattle interests are none too pleased with the present and prospective feed outlook. Corn planting in the main corn belt areas has been seriously delayed by excessive rains and cool weather, clouding the outlook for one of the nation’s most important livestock feed crops for 1944.

Ranges have improved in the northern areas but over much of the range cattle country of the West the feed situation is below normal. In California the May 1 condition of pastures and ranges was officially placed at 61% of normal, compared with 83% the May average for the years 1924-43. Conditions varied from a low of 55% in the Central Coast district and 57% in the San Joaquin Valley to 79% in the North Coast and 70% in the Southern California areas. The average of 61% for the state as a whole was six points below the April 1 report.

Large numbers of cattle have been moved from Texas and some from other states in the Southeast to the Flint Hills of Kansas and the Osage Hills in Oklahoma for summer pasturing. Feed in these areas and in the Panhandle district of Texas is said to be plentiful, although growth of grass has been behind the usual seasonal schedule.

**Cattle and Calves**

Moderately increased supplies of cattle at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards during May met with a fairly active and satisfactory outlet with comparatively little shift in the general price basis. Medium and better grade killing stock held well in line with the close of the previous month and at prices right at the year’s highest levels. The extreme top on steers was $17.25 on 989 lb. long yearlings, this duplicating the April peak. Quite a few loads of good to choice hogs cleared at $17 to $17.20, weights ranging up to 1165 lbs. Other good steers brought $16 to $16.50, with medium to good fed kinds largely $14.50 to $16. Medium and common steers

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June 15, 1944

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Hereford breeders attend meeting at Mountcrest Ranch of Cal-Oregon Hereford Association to plan for fall sale, which will be held Oct. 28 at Klamath Falls. *Top row* from left to right, top row: Lawrence J. Horton, Bill Serruya, Bob Foulser and Fred Jayliss. Bottom row: John Day, Claus Charley, Elmer Balsiger and Dan Liskow.
showed an easier trend, these working 25 to 50c lower for the month.

Grass steers were in increased showing with quite a few range and pastured steers moving around $13 to $15. Common to medium sold largely at $11.50 to $12.75, with some inferior kinds down to $10 and under.

Cows and heifers were somewhat irregular but in the main held close to steady. Better grades were active and firm. One load of choice cows reached $13.50, a new season top. Numerous sales of good cows ranged around $12.25 to $13. Medium to good bulked at $9.50 to $12. Common to medium cutters sold at $7.50 to $8.50 and canners mainly $3.50 to $7.

Desirable fed heifers sold up to $15.50. Medium to good kinds moved at $12.50 to $14.50, with common descriptions on down to $10 and under. Bulls were in slower demand and prices worked 25c to 50c lower. A few strictly good fat bulls sold at $11 to $11.50, with odd butcher kinds upward to $12. Bulk of common to medium bolognas and range bulls found outlet around $9 to $10.50, inferior kinds dropping to $8.50 and under.

Supplies of stockers and feeders were comparatively light and a generally steady market prevailed. A few good fleshy feeders sold at $12.50 to $13.50, the latter figure taking warmed up steers in near beef condition, suitable for a quick turn in the feedlot. Some well fleshed heifers went out for a short feed at $12. Most stockers and feeders turned at $9.50 to $11.50, with common qualified kinds on down to $8.50 and under.

Receipts of calves and vealers assumed liberal proportions during the month but with veal on the ration free list a broad demand developed and prices were firmly maintained. Desirable vealers sold at $12.50 to $13.50, with odd lots of select upward to $16.50. Strong weights, up to 425 lbs., ranged to $18. Medium to good calves bulked at $12.50 to $15, with common and cull kinds down to $8 and below.

Hogs

Under continued liberal marketings of hogs, particularly through the Middle West, hog trade during the past month was irregular in tone and action. Chicago and Missouri river markets were virtually flooded with live pork, thousands of head being carried over daily because of packers' inability to kill everything offered.

Values on good and choice butcher hogs, weighing from 180 to 270 lbs. were pretty well maintained on the Los Angeles market where supplies were not burdensome. The government support price of $14.75 was largely in evidence on the preferred weights and classes, with occasional sales at $14.85 to $15.

On hogs not coming within the support bracket, medium grades, heavies, underweights and packing sows trade was slow and values worked unevenly lower, sharpest break hitting heavy hogs and sows, many of these slumping $1 to $1.50 per cwt. Part of the loss on packing sows, however, was recovered in closing days of the month. Medium 180 to 250 lb. hogs sold at $12.50 to $14, with quite a few underweights and overweights going at $10 to $12, including weights around $11.25. Packing sows closed on a $8 to $10 basis on medium to good kinds. Stock pigs found slow going at $8 to $10.

Sheep and Lambs

Total receipts of sheep and lambs at twelve primary markets during May were heavier than corresponding period last year. However, actual slaughter was somewhat lighter as because of poor range feed many of the lambs offered were in thin flesh and had to take feeder outlet.

As a result the market on the moderate quota of desirable fat lambs held a generally unchanged price basis, with $14.50 to $15 quotations prevailing on good and choice kinds at the Los Angeles yards.

Demand for feeding lambs continued slow because of the unfavorable feed situation. Some right good feeder lambs sold late in May around $10 to $11 a cwt.

Good slaughter ewes moved at $6 to $8.50, with common and medium $2 to $3 and culls and canners down to $1.
RANCHO PIOCHA

SECOND ANNUAL
Pollled Hereford
SALE
AUGUST 2, 1944
Santa Ynez, California
The Greatest Polled Hereford Sale ever held in Western America!

The Sale Features Sons and Daughters of
ADVANCED DOMINO 30th
"The World's Leading Polled Hereford Sire"

OVER 400 HEAD
Including 91 Calves Selling with Cows

91 Cows and Calves
All before, including 32 best in the nation, and 30 of them on either side of "The 30th." And 30 matings to the two giant sons of "The 30th," Aster Domino and Choice Advanced, mostly young cows.

60 Young Bred Cows
Wellbred in calf by such outstanding bulls as Advanced Domino 30th and two giant sons, Aster Domino and Choice Advanced, and to the two great sons of "The 30th," Aster Domino and Choice Advanced, mostly young cows.

60 Young Bred Cows
Well bred in calf by such outstanding bulls as Advanced Domino 30th and two giant sons, Aster Domino and Choice Advanced, mostly young cows.

30 2-Year-Old Heifers
Bred to Advanced Domino 30th and by his two great sons, Aster Domino and Choice Advanced, and other noted sires.

90 Open Heifers
Sired by each great bull in America, Aster Domino, T. Mischief President, and other noted sires.

23 Yearling Bulls
Well bred by such outstanding sires as Advanced Domino 30th and the most noted here in America.

2 Noted Herd Sires
Aster Domino and Choice Advanced, the two great sons of "The 30th."

8 Herd Bull Prospects
Ready for early service.

August 2 at Santa Ynez, Calif.

THE GREAT herd of registered Polled Herefords established by the late Col. Lucius B. Manning will be carried on. He had hoped to build America's greatest Polled Hereford herd both in quality and numbers. The quality will be maintained and constantly improved, but without his guidance, his Estate has decided to greatly reduce the breeding herd.

Thus outstanding breeding stock, including foundation females and two of the herd bulls, will be passed along to others who are working to improve hornless registered Herefords. It is doubtful if ever before in Polled Hereford history that such an outstanding collection of high quality breeding stock has been offered at public auction, at prices to be established by buyers.

Sons and daughters of the great Advanced Domino 30th for which Colonel Manning paid $12,000 after searching the nation for the greatest proven herd sire in America, and choice foundation females carrying the service of "The 30th," and two of his outstanding sons, both of which will sell.

Continued on following pages
Because of the large number of cattle to be sold in one day, definite sale arrangements are being made to permit buyers to make their selections and appraisals as quickly as possible. This means that the actual selling must start promptly at 10 a.m. Wednesday, August 2.

A beautifully illustrated sale catalog is now being prepared and will be ready for mailing by July 15. Please let us have your request for a catalog early so that your copy may be in the mails well in advance of sale day. Because of the paper shortage, it is urgent that you bring your copy of the catalog with you when you come to the sale. You will find all cattle properly lotted and numbered in the sale corrals. These cattle will be arranged in groups by ages, breeding and uniformity to permit buyers to bid on groups. At least 100 animals will be offered as individuals, the balance will be sold in groups of five to ten head each.

The illustration at the top of the page shows the convenient arrangement of pens to permit buyers to closely inspect all offerings. These cattle will be lotted the day previous to the sale for convenience of bidders.

A typical scene at the ranch where the breeding cows have benefit of shade under beautiful oak trees which dot the hill pastures.

Choice Heifers Bred to Noted Bulls

Choice heifers like those pictured above, bred to Rancho Piocha herd sires, will appeal to those wanting the best of young foundation material. There will also be a number of choice open heifers.

Auctioneer:
A. W. THOMPSON, Lincoln, Neb.

For catalog and information please address
DR. CHAS. L. COLEMAN, Mgr.
Rancho Piocha
Santa Ynez, Calif.

TOP HERD BULLS SELL!

ASTER DOMINO, reserve champion and top selling bull at the 1940 National Polled Hereford show and sale at Des Moines. He is a son of Advanced Domino 38th and out of a Bright Domino doe. A truly great, proven herd sire. A number of his sons and daughters will sell, as well as cows bred to him.

CHOICE ADVANCED, a son of the two-year-old son of Advanced Domino 38th, also sells. His dam was a daughter of Advanced Domino 50th. You'll agree that he is a really great herd sire prospect. Also selling will be a limited number of younger herd sire prospects.
Registered **HEREFORDS**

Now offering a number of yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale

Also Palomino Horses

Please address correspondence to:
675 Treat Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

**W. P. BAKER**
Ranch located at
San Gregorio, Calif.

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**A CONCRETE BARNYARD**

helps you raise more beef with less feed and labor

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

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

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

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

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**HERE AND THERE**

Stockmen and breeders, widely known among readers of WLJ, are scattered over all parts of the world in active duty, helping to win the war.

Capt. E. S. Pillsbury II, owner of KC Ranch and breeder of registered Herefords at Buellton, Calif., is now heading a P-38 squadron in England.

Capt. George Duhlberg, who made quite a name for himself as a breeder of registred Percherons at Turlock, Calif., writes from the South Pacific, saying that his work is very interesting as a radio operator, and the climate and conditions in general are very good... Ensign Van Austin, former Cal Poly student, a livestock feeder, is with a land-based Navy fighter squadron out in the Pacific. He wishes he could have more beef to eat, but says there is plenty of mutton. "It's hot, damp and there are millions of bugs and flies but if you make up your mind it won't get the best of you, it's not too bad," he says.

The Daulton brothers, Turner and Hildreth, have remodeled their show barn and have a number of attractive registered Hereford bulls and cows coming along for fall and winter shows and sales. Art Steinwid, herdsman, believes he has some real prospects by Dominio Prince 22d and Triumph Domino. The Daulton Herefords are coming through the short feed period in excellent condition. Range feed is short but apparently has what it takes to put on the talk.

C. De Lashmutt, in charge of the high quality commercial Hereford herd owned by Wm. H. Noble & Co., at Burrell, Calif., is in the middle of a real stretch this season. He has vealed most of the calves—the kind that he would like to keep for replacements. But there will be sufficient irrigated pasture to carry the breeding herd through, he believes... Rex McPeters is in charge of the registered Herefords at Dos Pueblos Ranch, Goleta, Calif., where you'll see a number of really outstanding calves by a WR Triumph Domino 6th bull from Mission Hereford Ranch... Monroe Rutherford, manager of Dos Pueblos, has just taken delivery on 20 yearling heifers and six cows and calves from Dwight Murphy's Rancho San Fernando.
A motor oil that cuts repair bills!

Carbon in a motor is an old story. Periodic engine overhauls to remove carbon deposits are a usual item of expense with many tractor and truck owners. Engine knocking, overheating, abrasive scoring of piston rings and cylinder walls, and burned out valves are the result of excessive carbon formation.

Yes, everyone knows about carbon —what everyone doesn't know is that nearly all carbon formed in motors comes from motor oils. If you operate any type of gasoline engine, you will be interested to know the results of a carbon-forming test made on the 7 leading premium motor oils sold in the West.

This laboratory test showed that TRITON Motor Oil contained 38% less carbon-forming elements than any of the other oils and 86% less than the average!

TRITON Motor Oil is a 100% pure paraffin-base lubricant, carefully refined by Union Oil Company's patented propane-solvent process. This combination of top quality lubrication and low carbon formation means better engine performance and fewer overhauls.

You can get TRITON at any Union Oil Station, or if you would like a supply delivered, just phone the Union Oil Resident Manager in your area.

TRITON

Another UNION OIL
Success-Tested Product
The 1944 National Hereford Show will be held in connection with the North Montana State Fair at GREAT FALLS, MONTANA AUGUST 7 TO 12

$10,000 IN PRIZES

This offer is made on Hereford cattle, exhibited in open competition, that are recorded in this association and exhibited in the name of the party in whose name they stand upon the American Hereford Association records at the date of the show.

For further details write
Dan P. Thurber, Secretary Manager, North Montana State Fair Great Falls, Montana

Parker Registered Herefords

Raising rugged, heavy-boned, quality bulls for range men and breeders. Herd Sires: Domino Mixer Plus, King Domino 55th, 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.

head, which may call for a tough sifting committee.

Jack Bell, widely known herdsman who has fitted many a champion, has one of his greatest opportunities in his long career. He is now with Dr. N. E. Gould, Modesto physician who has founded a breeding herd of registered Herefords on his ranch near Ripon, Calif. . . . The Great Western Livestock Show dates, Dec. 2 to 8, 1944.

Harry Nelson, veteran herdsman and judge of all kinds of registered livestock, dropped in the WLJ office, looking in the pink after his illness. He had just returned from a trip to Arizona. The most amazing thing he saw on his trip were the irrigated pastures developed by Harold Hunt in the Imperial Valley. Mr. Hunt is carrying 40 heifers on 20 acres, divided into four pastures. "These pastures are the most glorious thing I ever saw," says Harry Nelson. . . . Alex McMinn, for many years a breeder of good Ayrshire cattle in Arizona, is now looking after registered Jerseys and Aberdeen-Angus at the Vann Ranch, near Palmdale, Calif.

Raymond Husted, popular Franklin Serum Company west coast manager, spent a few days in Nevada last month. Says it has been a backward spring. Cattlemen had to feed later than usual and grass is late. . . . Jim Stead, owner of Nevada Hereford Ranch at Reno, is recovering from an operation. Docs took out his appendix and Jim is recovering nicely. He lost most of his prized tools and instruments in a fire at the ranch. . . . Earl Coffin, Hereford breeder at Susanville, Calif., is feeling badly over the loss of his home by fire. He lost many prized possessions. . . . County Agent Stan Brown at Susanville says feed is pretty good though about two weeks late. . . . Walter Markham says April and May rains really brought out the feed in Monterey county and the range is exceptionally good. . . . The tragic death of James N. Clapp takes one of the most progressive California Polled Hereford breeders. He was building a great herd of registered Polled Bulls at his Rolling Ridge Ranch near Pomona.

A man of substantial means, he enjoyed building up his ranch and herd. The fatal accident was caused when the tractor he was driving overturned and pinned him beneath it. . . . Dick Hathaway, one of California's best cattle feeders, was in the hospital at Whittier as result of a tractor accident on the Hathaway ranch in Ventura county.

It's Lt. (jg) Clarence D. Hillman now. Clarence is interested in cattle and ranch operations in San Luis Obispo county, Calif. He's stationed at SCTC School, Miami, Fla. . . . Several big cattle ranch deals are pending or just about ready for announcement. . . . This year's anticipated surplus of thin cattle in California didn't materialize because of heavy shipments to other states. California's thin cattle even went into Montana and Kansas this season. . . . Investment in commercial fertilizer on irrigated pastures will pay big dividends.

To equal the protein in one normal serving of meat, you would have to eat seven bowls of oatmeal—or three servings of dried beans—or two servings of soybeans—or four large servings of macaroni. If you don't like these, you can help yourself to 16 servings of corn flakes.
HOISTING the Army-Navy “E” flag over our laboratories was a big event for all of us at Cutter’s. We won it for producing vaccines and serums—plasma and blood products—for the Armed Forces.

But after the ceremonies, a visiting cattleman said something that brought us down to earth—fast!

“Well,” he said, “I guess with all the things Cutter’s sending to the front, you don’t have much time left to think about your animal products.”

“No such thing,” we answered, “truth is, it’s just the other way around!”

Cutter is able to put out a better line of animal products—because we are expert at producing serums and vaccines for humans.

Our animal line has to live up to higher standards—because we are used to meeting standards high enough for humans!

You see, a vaccine is a vaccine to Cutter scientists, whether it's for humans or animals. And the same thing is required of both: that they do a job, that they prevent the disease for which they're intended.

Cutter has been sticking to these standards since before the turn of the century, when we started pioneering the field of animal disease control. The “E” flag flying over our laboratory today only proves that we know how to do our job right. For the Armed Forces—and for your livestock, too!

CUTTER LABORATORIES, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

“For outstanding achievement in production of war materials.”

CUTTER
Fine Biologicals and Pharmaceutical Specialties

June 15, 1944
American Hereford Breeders:

Only a war could put me out of the business of breeding registered Herefords, even temporarily. I love the business and my ranch, but war contracts force me to travel extensively during the next several months, so it is with genuine regret that I announce the liquidation of the Bar 14 registered herd of 303 head plus 100 calves at side.

While I have complete confidence in my manager, Si Williams, who is known to many of you, I have never liked "remote control" direction. Now that 100% of my time must be devoted to war effort, I would rather disperse my herd, for the duration, and start over again when peace rules our world once again.

A dispersion sale is scheduled for August 25th, at the ranch, and I cordially invite every one of you who can come to Ellensburg to come to this sale.

You will be most welcome to visit the ranch at any time prior to the sale to inspect the herd, but in fairness to all, no sales will be made until sale day. I am sure that the care and attention we have given to the development of our herd will make your trip well worth while.

Cordially yours,

S.L. Savidge
Owner
JUPITER DOMINO 40th
[3 times Grand Champion]
FEATURES THE

BAR 14 DISPERSION
ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON, AUG. 25

303 REGISTERED HEREFORDS
TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS!

If you are looking for an opportunity to buy at your own price a grand supply of Herefords, including both bulls and females of widely acceptable and popular blood lines . . . HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

- **128 COWS**
  All with calves and bred back.
- **32 BRED HEIFERS**
  To the service of our top sires.
- **69 OPEN HEIFERS**
  Outstanding in every respect.
- **6 PROVEN HERD SIRES**
  Proven by show and sales ring records both as to themselves and offspring.
- **15 HERD SIRE PROSPECTS**
  Juniors to Senior Yearlings.
- **15 RANGE BULLS**
  Top breeding and ready for service.
- **20 JUNIOR BULLS**
  Coming 2-year-olds.
- **18 SENIOR YEARLING BULLS**
  Many excellent individuals.

A Good Place To Buy Good Cattle
We'll match the performance of the above heifers and our herd bulls against the product of any herd.

Write Today for Your Copy of the Catalog.

ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON
U. S. Highway 10
A. W. THOMPSON, Auctioneer
Bob Teal for Western Livestock Journal
Ross Miller and Jewett Fulkerson, for American Hereford Journal

HEREFORD HISTORY, right down to the present day, carries the name of Prince Domino 4th to greater heights. You, Mr. Hereford Breeder, are familiar with the records of W. H. R. Jupiter Domino, the outstanding sire of our Bar 13 Jupiter Domino 40th . . . three times Grand Champion, including the National . . . not only a champion in his own right, but also the sire of champions at many leading sales and shows.

Five other top herd sires are included in this dispersion . . . one by the $4100 Carlo P. Domino 3rd, two of famous Brownstown blood lines, one by the well known Reese Brown Prince Domino N. 21st, and another by Junior Domino 160th.

We are dead sure of one thing. No matter who you are, or where you live, or how good a herd you may now have . . . If you are now in the registered Hereford business, or contemplate entering into it, there are bulls and females in this dispersion worth your trip to see, and well worth your buying consideration.

We have outstanding females from many famous herds. Below is an example of foundation females from the Bar 13 herd.

ALL THREE SELL . . . WITH CALVES AT SIDE
nothing reserved... 303 head

bar 14 herd
is unique

the bar 14 herd was assembled during the past 4 years according to a definite plan. Selections were made from several foremost herds known for type-breeding... cows with proven breeding records; bulls whose sires' reputations were fully established. Continuation of type-breeding has justified our plan, for cattle sent to shows and sales have consistently commanded top prices. Bar 14 presents one of the best groupings of fine Herefords in the entire Pacific Northwest.

Send for a copy of the catalog (out July 1). We will gladly supply any additional information about any lot.

Here are a few samples of this famous ranch's selected Herefords on sale

bar 14 venus domino 15th—this son of the "40th" is really lowdown and straight anyway you look at him.

Bar 13 venus domino 15th and heifer calf—note the character shown by her head. A WHR Jupiter Domino, Adams Domino bred cow.

bar 14 carlo domino 1st—some believe this grandson of Carlo J. Domino 3rd might develop into our top prospect by sale time.

advance anxiety 45th—a bull for those seeking heavy bone along with sappy in blood lines.

bar 14 jupiter domino 40th—this grand bull, three times Grand Champion, is a consistent sire of champions and top selling herd sire prospects. Many of his offspring are included in this sale.

this is one of the strongest invitations you ever received to buy outstanding Herefords at your own price. Not only is this one of the largest sales of Registered Herefords to be held anywhere in the United States this year, but (we are told) one of the finest groupings to be offered. The entire herd is to be dispersed.

Every lot goes on sale to the highest bidder. Nothing will be reserved; no previous sales selections are being permitted. Four years of careful buying and breeding go on the auction block Friday, August 25th, at 11 o'clock. Truly, this is a sale you can't afford to pass up. Wherever you live... whatever the size of your herd... you can add quality cattle you will be proud to own.

Write us for any information we can give you regarding travel and hotel. We will be glad to assist you in any way we can. Tell us what accommodations you prefer, and we will make the necessary reservations for you at Ellensburg's leading hotels.

Send for a copy of the catalog (out July 1). We will gladly supply any additional information about any lot.

Here are a few samples of this famous ranch's selected Herefords on sale

bar 14 venus domino 15th—heifer calf—note the character shown by her head. A WHR Jupiter Domino, Adams Domino bred cow.

bar 14 carlo domino 1st—some believe this grandson of Carlo Jr. Domino 3rd might develop into our top prospect by sale time.

bar 13 venus domino 30th and heifer calf—rear 1945 better calf was sold privately at 10 months of age for $750.00.

bar 13 venus domino 40th—heifer calf. Rear 1943 better calf was sold privately at 10 months of age for $750.00.

bar 14 junior domino—one of the outstanding sons of Junior Domino 10th (Brownstown). His dam, Lady Anxiety 15th is also included in this sale.

bar 14 junior domino—I—destined to be the great sire of champions...a son of Adams Domino, Grand Champion. A bull of exceptional character.

brown's domino 86th—sired by Prince Domino N. 21st, now at Sanland Ranch, Fresno County, Calif. An unusually strong breeding bull.

Junior Domino 86th—Lester Thompson, Bozeman, Mont., says, "One of the finest young bulls I have ever seen," at Taunton's sale of 1942. Many of the offspring of these herd sires are wonderful herd sire prospects.

The 303 lots...100 with calves at side...give you the most to buy.

Almost all the photographs shown in this page and in our catalog, were taken May 12, 1944, before abundant grass came. By sale time you will agree that the photographs do not do the cattle justice, but frankly, we would rather have you pleasantly surprised when you come to the sale, than to have you disappointed by "glorifying" pictures.

Buy where there is the most to buy.
Every animal has an important part in the wartime food program. It’s both patriotic and good business to take measures to prevent losses from disease and parasites.

Vaccinate against Red Water Disease (Bacillary Hemoglobinuria), a highly infectious disease of cattle and sheep, often causing severe losses. Use Globe Clostridium-Hemolyticum Bacterin, a killed undiluted broth culture. It is considered advisable in those localities where the disease is more or less prevalent to vaccinate all susceptible animals in the spring and fall.

Globe Blackleg Bacterin

Use dependable Globe Blackleg Bacterin, Whole Culture (Alum Treated) to help protect your calf crop from the deadly disease Blackleg. This “sterling quality bacterin in the silver box” has proved its ability to provide satisfactory protection under practically all field conditions, produces a satisfactory degree of lasting protection against Blackleg infection.

See your druggist for dependable Globe animal and poultry health aids!

Top Prices Paid At Spokane Junior Livestock Show

Some records were shattered at Spokane last month when the ninth annual Junior Livestock Show was held at the Old Union Stockyards—largest of these junior shows yet held in the Inland Empire with more than 1000 head of hogs, cattle and sheep brought there by Future Farmers and 4-H boys and girls.

Businessmen of the Pacific Northwest, many of them sponsors of the show, indicated the extent to which they intend to encourage junior stockmen by backing up the show with prices for fat stock which set new records for junior lambs and steers in the West.

Top price of the show came when Louis Davenport, proprietor of Spokane’s Davenport Hotel, bid $6.50 per lb. for the 110-lb. grand champion lamb exhibited by 16-year-old Lloyd Torrel, 4-H boy of Troy, Idaho.

Most valuable animal of the show was the 790-lb. Angus steer shown to grand championship in the Future Farmer division by Wayne Lenhart, 16, of Deer Park, Wash. The animal sold for $2.75 per lb.

Grand champion steer in the 4-H division was a white Shorthorn weighing 755 lbs. and shown to top honors by Miss Alva Gettman, 16, of Harrington, Wash. The price paid was $2.00 per lb.

Top prices for hogs were received by Bill Ries of Toppenish, Wash., and Camille D’Hondt of Valleyford, Wash., each receiving 50 cents per lb. The Ries hog was grand champion in the 4-H division and tipped the beams at 235 lbs., going to Armour & Co. The D’Hondt hog was a 225-lb. champion in the FFA division and went to Grange Livestock Commission Co. of Spokane.

Auctioneer for the event was D. C. “Sandy” Keith, well known Spokane auction salesmen, who sent the more than 1000 animals through the ring between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. of the same day.
WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

"The best annual meeting I ever had," seems to be the general opinion of the Okanogan convention. There were a lot of real ranchers—over 400 of them—from all over the state. The talks were so good and the interest so great that the conference room was full from the salute of the flag until the closing vote on officers for next year. The cowboy breakfast, the banquet, and the cow horse races were breaths of the real west which kept everyone on their toes, and ready for more serious committee work and talks.

A fine delegation came from Lincoln county. Fred Magin realized that many of his neighbors would miss the meeting if they had to drive, so he ordered up an extra bus and brought his family of 43 scab rock cowboys and cowgirls.

Columbia county cattlemen crossed the state in numbers to take part too. The stockmen of this so called "wheat county" have just organized a stockmen's group which among other activities will sponsor a veterinarian. Their president is Ward Rinehart of Dayton.

Garfield County stockmen, too, are organizing a stockmen's association and plan to hire a county veterinarian.

It is dry already in the Okanogan Country. Almost continuous wind has taken away the not too generous spring moisture. Ranchers are interested in grasshopper poison spreaders and rubbing because hoppers got more alfalfa than cattle did on some ranches last year and threaten again.

Judge Tippett of Asotin is much pleased with the cattle dipping he did this spring. His dipped cattle have shed off and picked up in flesh. A few that were missed are rough haired and spend most of their time licking and rubbing. Bill Bennett of Winona reports the sale of some dry cows above $15 per hundred. "Bill is shipping every dry cow he can get in. "The market is good now and anything could happen this fall," Bill remarks.

Some 400 cattlemen have laid $5.00 or more "on the barrel head" for association dues this year. Such support will make the association strong. Bill Fancher of Okanogan and Alan Rogers of El

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WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S COLUMN

The United States Department of Agriculture and various State Experiment Stations have long recommended a combination of nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) and copper sulphate for control of stomach worms and also tape worms in sheep and goats.

BLACK LEAF WORM DRENCH

An Effective Cunic Mixture (Copper Sulphate and Nicotine Sulphate) Controls Tape Worms and Stomach Worms in Sheep and Goats

In dosing sheep for worms do not forget that there are several types to combat. In using Black Leaf Worm Drench you can be sure that you are controlling both stomach worms and tape worms also some intestinal worms. It is important that you consider tape worms when treating your flock.

JUST ADD WATER

When using Black Leaf Worm Drench you just add water; then drench according to instructions on the label. The directions will tell you how much to give.

If Your Dealer Does Not Have Black Leaf Worm Drench Write Us Giving His Name-

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Incorporated
Louisville 2, Kentucky

FULSCHER HEREFORDS

FOR SALE NOW

50 cows, average age 5 years, with calves or will calve soon. Calves sired by a grandson of Real Prince Domino 33d. Cows being rebred to Real Aster, our outstanding breeding son of Real Prince Domino 33d. Prefer to price and sell in a unit as we are discontinuing the operation of the ranch where these cows are maintained.

40 yearling heifers sired mostly by Real Aster, Comprest Prince, and Dan Domino 42d. An exceptional group of heifers that we will price and sell in any numbers.

If buyer so desires we will summer these cattle until September.

OTTO & MAX FULSCHER
Holyoke, Colorado
For Information please address our Granby, Colorado, ranch

H. B. SAGER — Livestock Auctioneer
Years of experience, knowledge of pedigrees, show records, individual merits, personal acquaintance with most of the breeders in the Northwest enables me to render you a service that will help make your sale a success. Write or wire early for dates. Phone 549W.

BOZEMAN, MONTANA
THESE HERDS ARE USING SONS OF "ROYAL FLASH"

"People are known by the company they keep." So it is with cattle, and Suncrest takes no little pride in calling attention to the notable breeders of registered Herefords (listed at right) who have selected and are using sons of WHR Royal Flash in their herds. We have a number of excellent herd sire prospects available.

WHR Royal Flash

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD BRED HEIFERS

D. TAL-WI-WI RANCH

Name
Greene Cattle Co. 1
Patagonia, Ariz. .......................... 4

Ralph Cowan 1
Mollin, Ariz. .......................... 1

W. W. Gillispie 1
Safford, Ariz. .......................... 1

Roy A. Kripp 1
Grayslake, Ill. .......................... 1

Ralph McKinney 1
Clifton, Ariz. .......................... 1

W. E. Mel! 1
Rosedale, Ariz. .......................... 1

Thurman Mayes 1
Williams, Ariz. .......................... 1

Rail-X Ranch 1
Patagonia, Ariz. .......................... 1

Sun Valley Heiford Ranch 1
Phoenix, Ariz. .......................... 1

Tal-WI-WI Ranch 1
Phoenix, Ariz. .......................... 1

Tom Watson 1
Stacy, Ariz. .......................... 1

E. L. SCOTT
WESTERN FARM MANAGEMENT CO.
309 SECURITY BLDG., PHOENIX, ARIZONA

ALDARRA FARMS
(W. E. Beeling, Prop.)
Registered
HEREFORDS
of WHR Bloodlines
Address inquiries to:
1411 FOURTH AVE., SEATTLE 1, WASH.

RANCHO ALAMO
REGISTERED HEREFORDS
LOS ALAMOS, CALIFORNIA

DAULTON BROTHERS-
HEREFORDS

FOR SALE

24 LONG YEARLING BULLS
17 OPEN YEARLING HEIFERS
18 TWO-YEAR-OLD BRED HEIFERS

The bulls are sons of Domino Prince 22d, 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 22d.

TURNER DAULTON  BUD DAULTON
Phone 761-W  Phone 2-211

ART STEINWEDEN, Herdsman
MADERA, CALIFORNIA

lensburg are star membership salesmen, Dail Bennett, Winona; John Helphrey, Curlew; and Fred Magin, Rocklyn as usual sold all their neighbors. Distant points came to the support of the association, as Roy Redhaug, Usk; N. C. Jamison, Medina; and Paul Davenport, Goldendale send in long membership lists.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Livestock Association, is enthusiastic about junior associations. Nebraska, New Mexico and Arizona report these junior groups put new life into their associations.

The original constitution and by-laws were lost so a new set have been adapted to guide the association. This change was made review of all officers necessary. Changes in officers include: Carl Greif, President; Bill Bennett, Winona; Alan Rogers, Ellensburg; Julie Tippett, Asotin; and Walt Schrock, Okanogan; Vice President. Additions to the directors' list include John Melville, Spokane; Tim Bernard, Tonasket; Walter Rowe, Toppenish; Rufus Schnebel, Ellensburg; and Ed Planagan, Wapato.

The meeting next year will be in Toppenish. Already rumors of a chuck wagon race and an Indian Pow Wow fill the air—yes "Toppenish in 45."

In a block of some 18 resolutions, the gentlemen at the Okanogan convention expressed their sentiments as to changes in local and national rulings and conditions as they affect the livestock industry. Briefly, these resolutions were as follows:

Repeal was asked of present Fire Patrol Tax laws in the state, which now cost stockmen more per acre than the tax on the land covered. Present discrimination against beef under OPA rationing was deplored and it was requested that all meats be placed on a point-free basis. The association offered $100 reward for arrest and conviction of cattle thieves who steal from an association member. Appreciation was expressed for the tireless work of Walter Tolman, extension animal husbandman, acting as secretary for the association.

Repeal was asked of the national Land Grant Rate laws. Complete opposition was expressed for agricultural subsidies and price rollbacks. Reaffirmed was the association's belief in a policy of reasonable tariff protection to equalize the difference in cost of production between this and foreign countries. The association also agreed to declare its opposition to any relaxing of the sanitary embargo preventing meat imports from countries where foot-and-mouth or rinderpest are rampant.

National legislation was asked to eliminate cuts in grazing preferences on the national forests for distribution and elimination of cuts when transfers of grazing preferences are made, and providing for a legal status for national forest advisory boards. Dissent to any elimination of all benefit payments by AAA for soil conservation and range improvement was urged. Selective Service and War Manpower Commission directors were asked to recognize the critical situation which exists on farms and in food processing plants.

Present state laws dealing with estrays were requested removed from the offices of county auditors and placed in the sheriff's office. High favor was expressed for enactment of a state meat inspection law. It was asked that 50% of all National Forest grazing fees be
WE APPRECIATE the high compliment paid our breeding program and the quality of our registered Herefords indicated by the selection of 20 yearling heifers and six cows and calves by Mr. Monroe Rutherford, manager of the famous Dos Pueblos Ranch and Improvement Company, Goleta, Calif. We are happy to see these good cattle go into a herd which has supplied quality foundation stock for registered Hereford herds in many states.

Mr. Rutherford also selected 21 bred heifers to go into his own registered Hereford herd at Refugio Ranch, Goleta, Calif.

We are delighted to be called upon to supply registered breeding stock to these Santa Barbara County herds.

Visitors are always welcome at Rancho San Fernando Rey

... and we urge those interested in good Herefords to also visit other registered Hereford herds in Santa Barbara County.

Rancho San Fernando Rey

DWIGHT MURPHY
Owner

ANDY SIMPSON
Cattle Supt.

STAR ROUTE, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Ranch located on San Marcos Pass in the Santa Ynez Valley

Member: Santa Barbara County Registered Hereford Breeders Association and California Hereford Association

June 15, 1944
Frank Riches Honored in W. S. C. Ceremonies

Frank Riches, president of the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association and widely known Pacific Coast stockman, received the coveted "Certificate of Merit" at the commencement exercises of the State College of Washington on May 22. The award is given in recognition of outstanding rural leadership and superior accomplishment in the field of agriculture.

Mr. Riches, whose ranch is located near Buena, Wash., has long been known as one of the most constructive Hereford breeders in the Northwest. He was instrumental in organizing the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association of which he has always served as the president. Mr. Riches is also a past director of the Washington Cattlemen's Association. His own operations have always been characterized as practical and constructive and he has given freely and unselfishly of his time in assisting new men who are interested in starting into the purebred breeding business.

As a matter of good business, the livestock breeder should be helpful to new breeders, especially those who have secured foundation animals from his herd.

Hereford Association Names Anderson Acting Secretary

B. M. Anderson has been named acting secretary of American Hereford Association in a program designed to relieve R. J. Kinzer of many of the responsibilities and details. Secretary Kinzer has been secretary for more than 33 years.

President J. S. Bridwell of the association said that this action was taken at the annual meeting of the association. President Bridwell also announced that the staff of the association will be increased in order to increase the efficiency of the home office and to permit a broader "field of activity." Mr. Anderson joined the association staff in 1930 and has already assumed his responsibilities as acting secretary.

NHR Herefords Go to Colorado Ranches

J. F. Miller of Hayden, Colo., took home six females and a three-month-old herd bull prospect from his recent visit to Jim Stead's Nevada Hereford Ranch near Reno, Nev. Three of the heifers were for Mr. Miller's son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Charles Fulton, who plan for their own Hereford herd after the war.

Included were two daughters of Donald Domino 26th, two by Blanchard Domino, one by Donald Domino 6th and one by Donald Domino 11th. The young bull is by Donald Domino 26th.

Our Thanks to You...

for the appreciation of our cattle which you demonstrated in your purchases at our sale on June 1, may we thank each and every one of you...

ROY BEAN
Creston, Wash.

IVAN COLE
Moses Lake, Wash.

S. P. FLETHER
Colville, Wash.

SCOTTY HAMILTON
Spokane, Wash.

CONRAD HEIDE
Davenport, Wash.

EARL HIBBS
Pullman, Wash.

ALBERT KING
Odessa, Wash.

RALPH KING
Odessa, Wash.

PAUL KINTCHEI
Edwall, Wash.

ED LAWRENCE
Waltonsburg, Wash.

HARRY LINDIN
Palouse, Wash.

RUSSELL LUCAS
Orofino, Idaho

W. M. LUCAS
Colbert, Wash.

MEECHAM & SONS
Coltesar, Idaho

D. R. MONETTE
Hunters, Wash.

WILL MOOS
Edwall, Wash.

O. C. PAISLEY
Couer d'Alene, Idaho

CARL REPP
Endicott, Wash.

WAYNE SHELDON
Almota, Wash.

SMITH & FREEMAN
Montesano, Wash.

MARTIN TRAUB
Tacoma, Wash.

C. E. WOMACK
Spokane, Wash.

E. H. ZELLNER
Davenport, Wash.

Now offering at the ranch — a few yearling bulls and a few select heifers as foundation animals

COME AND SEE OUR CATTLE ANYTIME

Hidden Valley Ranch

ED. DAVIS, Herdsman
Route 2
COLBERT, WASHINGTON
Now Offering for Sale—

10 bred 2-year-old Heifers • 36 yearling Heifers
These females are suitable for foundation material. They are really good.

15 well-developed, big 2-year-old Bulls
Ready for heavy service.

18 yearling Bulls – just right for fall use

All of These Registered Herefords are out of the Whitmore herd and of the most popular breeding...

Among our sales made in May were the following:
C. B. Henderson, Oregon, 2 cows, 1 bull
L. E. Miesen, Oregon, 16 cows, 1 bull
George B. Wallace, Oregon, 2 bulls
R. L. Smith, Oregon, 1 cow

See Our Outstanding Cow Herd
Champions, Both!
The $18,000 Denver Champion, TT Triumphal 16th, when displayed at the recent Sunland-Rodman sale in Modera, was posed before the latest creation by the Thompson Equipment Company, and there the above picture was taken. Champions, both, in their respective fields—the one a champion on the tonbark of a great show, the other a champion in the saving of man-power during the busy hay season. This Hay Hog Outfit, the largest of its kind to come from the TECO plant, is now at work on the Robinson Farm near Stockton, Calif. If you are one of those whose operations demand and warrant such equipment, bring your needs to the Thompson Equipment Company, and there the above picture was taken. Champions, both, in their respective fields—the one a champion on the tonbark of a great show, the other a champion in the saving of man-power during the busy hay season. This Hay Hog Outfit, the largest of its kind to come from the TECO plant, is now at work on the Robinson Farm near Stockton, Calif. If you are one of those whose operations demand and warrant such equipment, bring your needs to TECO.

A. C. Thompson
Carl Gill
Thompson Equipment Company, Madera, Calif.

Curtice Herefords
Foundation Animals For Sale
At All Times

Pines Ranch
H. D. Pierson, Mgr., Stevensville, Mont.

Buy
Herefords
From the Home of
Junior
Domino 160th
Sherman Thomas
Raymond Thomas

Thomas Ranch
Madera • California

For
Sale

15 Sons of Jr. Domino 160th, yearlings; 32 SONS of various prominent California sires and out of dams purchased for the foundation herd from Circle Dot, Kings River, Rodman Ranches and Joe Raynor; 32 HEIFERS from the 1943 crop, same breeding as bulls.

Smith & Freeman
Hereford Sale

(Continued from Page 19)

S & F True Donald 2d, bull, Jan. 25, 1943 by Domi­no Brown 22d to J. J. Kaufman, $1500.

Purity Domino S. 4th, cow & calf, Jan. 10, 1942 by Mr. Domino 160th to D. Roy Johnson, $3100.

S & F Purity 5th, cow, April 17, 1942 by Mr. Domino 160th to J. J. Kaufman, $975.


Lady Benign 28th, cow, June 3, 1942 by WHR Pioneer 25th to J. R. Morton, $1000.

Lady Benign 25th, cow, June 12, 1942 by WHR Pioneer 25th to Garver & Graham, $550.

Lady Benign S. cow, Aug. 9, 1942 by WHR Pioneer 25th to Frank Riches, $600.

Miss Promino 10th, cow, April 11, 1940 by Beau Promino 115th to J. J. Kaufman, $1000.

Duchess Domino S. 5th, cow, Sept. 19, 1940, by Brown's Domino 5th to J. J. Kaufman, $1000.

Duchess Promino 7th, cow, April 27, 1940, by Idaho Promino 115th to J. J. Kaufman, $1000.

Duchess Domino S. 1st, cow & calf, April 13, 1940, by Idaho Domino to John G. Manning, $800.

Duchess Domino S. 1st, cow & calf, June 8, 1940, by Jr. Domino 160th to Wilford Hall, $600.

Lady Mischief B. 30th, cow & bull calf, July 18, 1943, by Mischief 5th, to Clay Nichols, $750.


Lady M. B. Brown 15th, cow & calf, Oct. 12, 1934, by M. B. 2d to Ors Moreland, $800.


Lady Select B. 22d, cow & bull calf, May 28, 1936, by Select Domino to J. C. Hay, $900.


Miss Select B. 29th, cow & bull calf, by Select Domino to J. B. Morton, $1300.

Miss Select B. 29th, cow & bull calf, April 17, 1937, by Select Domino to A. B. Hitchcock, $950.

Duchess Domino B. 14th, cow & bull calf, by Brown's Domino 5th to N. C. Jamison, $1750.


Doris Domino B. 4th, cow & hfr. calf, April 18, 1939, by Brown's Domino 5th to J. J. Kaufman, $825.

Queen Domino B. 3d, cow & calf, May 9, 1939 by Brown's Domino 7th to N. C. Jamison, $750.

Princess Domino B. 125th, cow & hfr. calf, May 24, 1939 by Select Domino B. 27th to Dr. J. C. Hay, $800.

Miss Select B. 73d, cow & hfr. calf, Oct. 7, 1939, by Select Domino, to A. B. Hitchcock, $750.

Princess Domino B 120th, cow & hfr. calf, Sept. 18, 1939 by Prince Domino N 21st to Ben Thomas, $975.

Doris Domino B. 7th, cow & calf, April 30, 1939 by Brown's Domino 5th to Garver & Graham, $800.

Doris Domino B. 12th, cow & hfr. calf, May 24, 1939 by Select Domino B. 27th to Dr. J. C. Hay, $800.

Queen Domino B. 4th, cow & hfr. calf, May 24, 1939 by Brown's Domino 5th to Sunland, $1000.

Queen Domino B. 5th, cow & calf, June 5, 1939 by Brown's Domino 5th to John G. Man­ning, $775.


Miss Select B. 73d, cow & hfr. calf, Oct. 7, 1939, by Select Domino, to A. B. Hitchcock, $750.

Queen Domino B. 8th, cow & calf, June 5, 1939 by Brown's Domino 5th to John G. Man­ning, $775.

Miss Advance 10th, cow & hfr. calf, May 11, 1941, by Advance Domino 120th to J. J. Kauf­man, $800.

Lady Promino 25th, cow & calf, May 12, 1941 by Chandler's Promino 30th to W. B. Meyers, $800.

Lady Coupon 18th, cow & hfr. calf, May 11, 1941 by Mark Domino 29th, to A. B. Hitchcock, $800.

Miss Artie, cow & hfr. calf, May 4, 1941 by Mark Domino 88th to D. Roy Johnson, $700.

Lady Coupon 14th, cow & calf, June 19, 1941 by Mark Domino 29th to W. B. Meyers, $800.

Artie female with hfr. calf to D. Roy John­son, $1500.

Skinks: "What is he—a contortion­ist?"

Binks: "No, he's a guy trying to do business with the OPA."

Western Livestock Journal
After thorough consideration of every concerning factor I came to the conclusion that: due to numerous additional involvements caused by present wartime conditions; and the fact, that my oldest son & four son-in-laws are actively engaged in the Armed Forces; and furthermore, as current necessities prevent me from spending as much time as desired at RANCHO SANTA RITA, I decided the practical solution was to sell approximately half of the Santa Rita herd to G. Merrill Peaslee, our ranch manager for the past 9 years.

The cattle have been moved to Lodi, Calif. where Peaslee has become associated with George Emde and established a herd of his own.

However, Mr. Peaslee will continue to make his home at RSR and manage the ranch on a part-time basis.

Respectfully submitted,

Harper Sibley
Rochester, New York
10 HEAD
REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS

Three-year-olds—five with calves at side—all safe in calf—purchased last year from the famous Nevada Hereford Ranch and representing some of the best known NHR bloodlines.

For sale as a lot at a low price!

R. H. Hadley
YERINGTON, NEVADA

Kings River Herefords
Wm. H. Collins
SANGER • CALIFORNIA

Herd and Range Bulls for Sale
Offering a particularly attractive lot of young bulls ready for service, many now around eighteen months. These are the top selection of our 1943 calf crop, many of them by our senior sire, Advance Domino 197th. You are urged to see them. The price is right.

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

Bargains in Registered Herefords
20 EIGHTEEN MONTHS BULLS
60 COWS AND CALVES
30 YEARLING HEIFERS BRED

The Sunset Stock Farm has been sold. Must reduce my herd to fit smaller property. Cattle from the above lots are offered privately, all or in part to suit buyers. Herd founded on foundation cows bred by the Dos Pueblos Ranch & Improvement Company of Goleta, carrying much Dandy Domino blood. The previous sire, Pueblos Domino 127th, was a son of WHR Tommy Domino 18th, used at Dos Pueblos and returned to the Wyoming Hereford Ranch to become one of the greatest sires of his day at WHR. Ranch located within a mile of Bloomfield, reached either through Petaluma or Santa Rosa, 16 miles from either place.

John Hartman • Bloomfield • California

New Manager at Pollock Hereford Ranch

George G. Pollock reports changes in personnel at the Pollock Hereford Ranch near Sacramento, Calif. Jack Garden, who has been in charge since the herd was founded, has taken a well-deserved vacation from work, the first time he has enjoyed real freedom from responsibility since he arrived from Scotland more than 40 years ago.

The new manager is Herb Oslund, Animal Husbandry graduate at the Iowa State College. He took further work in nutrition and breeding at the Colorado State College and for 10 years was in charge of the Animal Husbandry Department of that institution. He spent a year at Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo., and more recently was with Baca Grant, Crestone, Colo.

As his assistant, Harold Chapman, until lately manager of the Sun Valley Hereford Ranch at Phoenix, Ariz., until its recent sale. George Quirie remains on in the show barn, and cattle are being made ready for fall events. Chapman's early training was at Wyoming Hereford Ranch.

Mr. Pollock reports good sales at private treaty. F. E. Frederickson of Sacramento bought five bulls; four each went to A. W. Griffith of Chico and to Cust Frey of Lodi, the latter also taking three heifers; two bulls went to M. O. McCullough of Dunnigan, and A. Spornadi of Cool selected two heifers. Purchasers of single bulls include Phoebe Stephens of Chico, Geo. M. Smith of Placerville, C. B. Ruman of Slough House, Bertha G. West of Vacaville, Valentie Cattle Company of Angel's Camp, W. D. McCartney of Lincoln, Ted McCartney of Franklin, R. G. Thomas of Pittsburg, Abrams Brothers of Pittsburg and Parley Brothers of Marin County.

Angus and Hereford Sales Are Held at Butte, Mont.

An Angus sale on May 23, followed by a Hereford sale the next day, attracted many stockmen to Butte, Mont., and resulted in satisfactory prices. On the first day 14 Angus bulls and 71 females went under the hammer of H. B. Sager with an average of $203. On Monday Wm. Ross, manager of Angustorra Ranch, Steamboat Springs, Colo., placed the animals, and the champion bull, entered by Harrer Bros., Bozeman, Mont., sold to R. C. Peterson, Charlo, Mont., for $75, top of the sale. Reserve champion brought $500 from Aylrland Stock Farm, Lewistown, Mont.

Top of next day's Hereford sale was $710, a two-year-old grandson of Advance Prince Domino 2d, from the herd of Earl H. Skinner, Bozeman, Mont. Tommons Hereford Farm, Fromberg, Mont., consigned the second top at $480.

Lewiston Polled Herefords Being Well Received

Three notable bull sales made by Lewiston Polled Hereford Ranch, Lewiston, Idaho, during May indicate the swing toward hornless heads in progress in that portion of the West.

Ray Hatley & Son paid $700 to take a hornless bull prospect to their Moscow, Idaho, herd. R. E. Gehring of Odessa, Wash., took a range bull at $375. Deutle Bros. of Peck, Idaho, took another range bull at $500.
Sun Valley Herefords Now Selling

E. L. Scott of the Western Farm Management Company, Phoenix, Arizona, is liquidating this fine Sun Valley Hereford Ranch herd. This herd is headed by three herd bulls, SV Flashy Triumph by WHR Royal Domino 51st, SV Royal Dream by WHR Royal Flash and Real Prince 130th by Real’s Lad 18th. These good Sun Valley cows were carefully selected for the Sun Valley Hereford Ranch from the leading Hereford herds of America. They are being sold in groups according to type and breeding with provision for some substitutions within the group from a group of cows set aside to use as substitutes. In this way each purchaser is assured of his proportionate share of the extreme top individuals.

Groups of Females Available Are:

1. WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH COWS
   The Sun Valley cows with the WHR prefix would be a valuable addition to any herd in America.

2. MISCHIEF MIXER BLOOD LINES
   are represented in an exceptionally uniform group of mostly Taussig Brothers cows.

3. PRINCE KAY DOMINO GROUP
   A selection of cows of exceptional type and excellent quality sired by Prince Kay Domino, a son of Max Kennedy’s Prince Domino Ultra with an outstanding dam, Lola Prince Domino now in the Thornton herd.

4. THE REAL PRINCE DOMINO COWS
   Mostly sired by Real’s Lad 18th, an exceptional breeding son of Real Prince Domino. These cows are especially uniform in type, show plenty of substance and are good producers.

5. TWO-YEAR-OLD REPLACEMENT HEIFERS
   A carefully selected set of representative heifers mostly bred to SV Flashy Triumph.

These cows, many of them with calves at side, are reasonably priced and ready for immediate shipment. Please address inquiries to:

E. L. SCOTT, Western Farm Management Co. 309 SECURITY BLDG. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

June 15, 1944
WITHIN TWO YEARS ranch properties at Wheatland, Nicolaus and Oregon House have been equipped with registered Herefords and improved for efficient operation. Foundation purchases were made largely from the Grimes herd in Colorado, the Winterton herd in Utah and the Heinz herd in Nebraska. In most cases they were the selection of Manager H. M. Harter, operating as the Western Hereford Cattle Company. Thus they conform to one type, essentially rugged.

IN THE LIGHT of developments the most far-reaching purchases, aside from the herd sires, are the bred heifers from Grimes, shown below, and the cows and calves on opposing page, pictured soon after arrival from the Heinz herd in Nebraska. This last purchase brought under Richards ownership a large and complete proven breeding unit, thus saving much time in getting a formidable herd under way. It included 92 grand breeding cows, most of which have since calved.
BEAU ZENTO 5th of Hazlett and Foster Farms breeding, purchased at a cost of $5,000.

VIA BOCALDO 111th, a product of Sam McKelvie's By-the-Way Ranch, Valentine, Nebraska.

**Herd Sire Trio of Kindred Bloodlines**

**Line Breeding**

The Richards Program follows the widely accepted plan of Line-Breeding. Foundation females and herd sires were selected in accordance with this design. Thus, the trio of herd sires here presented carry much blood in common, all owing their excellence in great measure to the influence of that master breeder, the late Robert H. Hazlett. Future issues will deal with the blending of these bloods.

HAZFORD CALDO 9th, bred by John Heinz of Nebraska, sired by the famous Hazford Aurelius.

**Announcements**

JUNIOR DAY, NOVEMBER 11, an event which will dedicate a new pavilion erected on the Sacramento property to 4-H lads and Future Farmers and identify Richards Herefords with the junior education movement.

FIRST SALE, NOVEMBER 16, will offer 75 head of herd and range bulls, cows and calves and bred and open heifers. Watch for details.

**T. H. Richards, Owner**

H. M. Harter, Manager

P. O. Box 1295 . SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA . Phone 3-4641

GROUP OF HEINZ COWS AND CALVES ON ARRIVAL FROM NEBRASKA
CONTINUITY

in livestock breeding

By OTTO V. BATTLES

THE sole justification for the existence of the pure bred is its power to instill upon the general run of livestock, and probably the greatest significance of a long line of pedigreed stock is that it is highly potent, meaning that characteristics brought into being and accentuated with each new crossing will be transmitted from parent to offspring. Every good purebred has the ability to transmit its own superior qualities to its progeny. Thus, if the right system of breeding is followed, improvement is made from one generation to another. This constitutes constructive breeding as well as continuity in breeding.

Constructive breeding, in the true sense, means following a certain line with a definite objective in view. When this plan is properly adhered to, continuous improvement is made and, if followed for a long period of time, the value of the animals produced is constantly enhanced. In other words, animals from a herd where a constructive breeding policy has been in force for many years are more desirable than those which are increased by means of cross-breeding. This is the reason why such animals bring better prices than those from heterogeneous ancestry. The purebred with continuous generations of intelligent and constructive effort is much more dependable than his less carefully bred brother.

From the very beginning, the element of time has been an important factor in livestock improvement. In its highest form constructive breeding is a work which must be continuous, carried on from generation to generation, in an un-interrupted line. In no other way can the utmost in perfection be attained. I used to wonder why practically all of the breeds of our modern livestock had their origin, and were developed, in the British Isles, and after making a considerable study of the matter, I arrived at this conclusion. Hundreds of years are required in the development of the best types of livestock. The work of improvement must go on, year after year, without a break. In Great Britain, as a result of her geographical position and her invincible navy, this kind of a program has been possible. For over 800 years, the British Isles have been free from invading armies which, in the older days, at least, feed upon the land which they occupied. It was only natural that they should consume the best of the livestock. As the fatter cattle (which generally were the best bred cattle), the choicest sheep, and the best of other domestic animals, were killed for food, and the best horses were taken for transport purposes, it was necessary to realize how it was impossible for the husbandmen of Europe, where devastating wars have raged, at frequent and prolonged intervals from time immemorial, to carry on a continuous line of breeding such as was fostered by their brothers across the English Channel. At the close of some of these continental wars, there was little livestock left, with which to carry on, so that there was no possibility of an unbroken chain of improvement such as was possible in the British Isles where the principal breeds of livestock, which we now have in America and elsewhere in the world, continuously grew in importance and quality.

Literally speaking, of course, there are but few herds of any kind of livestock in the world that have been maintained in an unbroken line for any great length of time. On the other hand, there are many herds that are favored by a long line of descent from certain well-known strains as the result of a constructively bred herd, or group of animals, being passed on by sale or otherwise, from one breeder to another who, by a continued concentration of the original blood lines, carries on from where his predecessor left off. The most desirable way of accomplishing a long time breeding program is by passing on, from father to son, the work of a breed improver. In no other way can a long time constructive breeding policy be so effectively carried out. It is thus to be regretted that we have so few examples of this in our country, and I have wondered why. Surely there can be but few, if any, more interesting occupations than the development of a fine herd of livestock. Is it because other businesses and professions offer the sons of livestock breeders such inducements, from a monetary standpoint, that they forsake the farm and take up other activities which, to them, seem more profitable? If this is true, our purebred breeders are not prospering as they should, and there is no worthwhile business, or one which is of greater importance to the welfare of our country, than the improvement and maintenance of a high standard of quality in our livestock.

In the mother-country of our improved breeds, we find a more favorable condition in this respect. There are many herds where which have a continuous record of breeding, over a long period of years, under the ownership of one family. Most notable among them, no doubt, was the Ballindalloch herd opened originally, as a purebred breeding establishment, in the year 1861. The first recorded animals from this famous herd appear in the first volume of the Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book which was published by Mr. Ravenscroft in 1862. For quite a number of years, previous to this, however, Aberdeen-Angus cattle were under a process of improvement at Ballindalloch, although I am unable to state the exact time that this development was started. I hazard a guess though, that the Ballindalloch herd, at the time it was dispersed several years ago, was, at least, 100 years old, and it was then still under the ownership of Sir George McPherson-Grant, a direct descendant of the founder.

In the early days of the Ballindalloch herd, inbreeding was the practice which was later replaced by line breeding. In the early days of the Ballindalloch herd, and covering the years between 1861 and 1891, G. McPherson Grant states that line breeding was not adopted at the start for lack of sufficient knowledge. He goes on to say that the two great early improvers of the breed, Watson and McCombie, habitually followed inbreeding. When I visited nearly all of...
Now Offering for Sale...

50 registered Aberdeen-Angus open heifers
of excellent quality and conformation, ideal for foundation purposes. These heifers are in good condition, ready to go right ahead for the men building or starting a good registered herd.

10 good registered Aberdeen-Angus range bulls
of the good quality and type which have made good for range men all over the west. They are late 1941 and 1942 calves, just the right age for heavy work. They're range raised and know how to rustle for themselves.

25 commercial Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifers
that will produce top quality feeder calves. They are all open. Grow them out and they'll be ready for the breeding season, fully acclimated.

You are invited to call at the ranch, or write for prices and full details.

HERB BALL, Manager

FORD J. TWAITS CO., Owners • Prairie City, Oregon
Registered ANGUS
Offering Some Very Popular Bloodlines

20 Yearling Bulls
3 2-Year-Old Bulls
2 3-Year-Old Bulls
35 1943 Heifers
40 Cows and Calves
20 Bred 2-Year-Old Heifers

These carry good conformation and priced to sell—

GRAND CHAMPION BREEDING

A. H. SCHMIDT & SON
Stock Yards Station  Kansas City, Mo.

Rosemere Angus
The Pioneer Herd of the Pacific Coast
THREE SALES
of Which We Are Particularly Proud

were those made recently to the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station of Tifton, Georgia, Mr. T. J. Scott, River Creek Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia; and Mr. Dwight Kennedy of Claxton, Georgia, a total of twenty-two animals included in one shipment and comprising some of the finest foundation animals ever sent out from the Rosemere Herd. In the case of the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station these are foundation animals in the purest sense of the word, because they constitute the first Aberdeen-Angus ever owned by that outstanding Educational Institution. Their acquirement was made possible through the cooperation of the Angus Breeders of Georgia, the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, and the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station itself.

The Rosemere Herd has been the source of the foundation herds of a number of prominent Educational Institutions throughout the country, but no such sale of greater importance has been made from the herd than the one to the Institution above mentioned.

To these three purchasers, we extend our appreciation for the confidence they have expressed in our Rosemere cattle, and to them, also, go our best wishes for their success with them.

The Rosemere Herd which has produced more international winners than any other herd of the breed, always has something good to sell.

Rosemere Farms
OTTO V. BATTLES, Owner
Maquoketa, Iowa—Yakima, Washington
Cal Poly Gets Angus Herd

(Continued from Page 20)

make it pay its way. Ed. pitched in with milking Shorthorn cows and he made them pay out. Someone came along and sold him the idea that Guernseys might do a better job of producing milk and he met success with this breed. He continued in the dairy business for about 15 years, but in 1928, a big decision was made, with the help of his wife.

The entire dairy herd was sold and the Biagginis bought a foundation herd of Aberdeen-Angus. Ed. claims this was the best move he ever made and there are many who will agree with him. Today, he is one of the most successful breeders of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the West Coast, with many satisfied customers to tell of the fine animals he has sold them.

Ed. Biaggini, as a good American, realizes the need for encouraging those young Americans who seek to make their living from the soil. Therefore his gift to Cal Poly.

The livestock program at Cal Poly differs from that of any other state technical college in the nation, in that students carry on a self-owned project program in addition to their class-work. Young men attending the college own raise and market more than $40,000 worth of their own livestock in an average peace time year.

Students do all of the work in connection with the college foundation herds, consisting now of Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn beef cattle, as well as various breeds of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Boys also buy offspring from the foundation herds for breeding stock which they take back to home farms located in virtually every county in the state. Graduating students have taken home as many as 10 to 15 head of breeding stock to start their own high-producing herds. Feeders are also bought from the college and outside, to be raised and fattened for market as part of student-owned and student-income projects. Sales of fat stock often help boys to pay their college expenses.

The college is also the service institution for the Future Farmers of America Program in nearly 300 California high schools. Many of the 10,000 high school vocational agriculture students in these FFA chapters buy young breeding stock from the college to add to their home farming programs. Thus, the location of a herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus at Cal Poly means not mere local instruction or experimentation, but the spreading of good seed stock throughout California.

Central Washington Ranch Under New Ownership

The Fred Wagoner ranch near Ellensburg, Wash., has recently been sold to Arley Chadele of Seattle, who plans to raise Herefords, hay and grain and to improve and modernize the property to make it one of the real show places of the Evergreen State.

Ranch manager under Mr. Chadele will be J. S. Hunter.

June 15, 1944
Two Fall Bull Sales
In Idaho Scheduled

Dates were announced for two fall bull sales in Idaho, when the Idaho Cattlemen's Association held its 13th annual convention at Boise on May 12-13.

The first of the sales will be held at Pocatello on Sat., Oct. 14, with a calf club sale and judging in connection with the regular bull offering. The second sale will take place at Twin Falls on Sat., Oct. 28 and the annual Idaho futurity event will be held in connection with this sale.

The sales are under supervision of a committee consisting of Seth Burstedt of Challis, Tom Calen and Virgil Lackey of Jerome, Ernest Fields of Gooding, Walter Schodde of Burley and George Miller of Thayne, Wyo.

The convention was the largest in the history of the association with more than 400 registered and speakers from Chicago, Butte, Denver and Berkeley, Calif., on the program.


Sni-A-Bar Shorthorn Sale Averages $636


Heifers by Aspiration and bred to Edelbyn Campeon Mercury were popular. Top of the entire sale was Sni-A-Bar Nonpareil Gem 3d, bringing $1575 from Merryvale Farms, Grandview, Mo. Edelbyn Farms, Wilson, Ill., paid $1475 for Maud 10th, and Dr. S. Donahue, Sioux Falls, S. D., paid $1050 for Lady Dorothy 29d with bul calf at side by Imp. Millhills Jasper and rebred to "Mercury."

Bred Heifers from WHR Go to Sherman Stock Farm

Four bred heifers, some of the cream of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch herd, have just arrived at Sherman Stock Farm near Scappoose, Ore.

One of these heifers is bred to Elation 3rd. Two are bred to Flashy Monogram, the bull WHR refused to enter in the last sale there, even after one purchaser had offered to start the bidding at $30,000. The fourth of the heifers is bred to Proud Princepse 9th, the 1943 Denver grand champion.

Beau Blanchard-Prince Domino and Triumph breeding.

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45 Miles north of Santa Barbara
on U. S. Highway 101
E. B. RUBY
Superintendent

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WEED BURNERS
are available to you!
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Redwood City, Calif.

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SPENT BONE BLACK
A Natural Mineral for LIVESTOCK

FIGHT GRUB
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With An
AUTOMATIC CURRYING
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A low cost, labor saving way to rid livestock of grub, lice, flies, etc. Build to last a lifetime.

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Automatic Currying & Dipping Mach. Co.
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PENNE, NEB.
At the annual meeting in Denver of the Western Stock Show Association last month, it was decided to extend the 1945 classic from eight to nine days, running from Jan. 13 to Jan. 21, thus allowing earlier judging and the addition of two rodeo and horse show performances. The 1944 show showed an operating profit in 1944, for the first time in years.

The board of directors of the association re-elected Wilson McCarthy as president; Charles A. Shim and A. K. Mitchell vice-presidents; A. Reinhardt, secretary-treasurer, and John T. Caine III will continue as general manager of the show.

**Improvements at Daulton Brothers**

Art Steinwedel has joined the Daulton Brothers, Turner and Bud, at the Sierra Hereford Ranch, Madera, Calif. Improvements have been made in the show barn to give special attention to the best prospects and to enable special preparation for public sale entries throughout the season. Cattle from this herd will be found in the Great Western sale in Los Angeles, the annual California Hereford sale at Madera, the usual Red Bluff sale, and others. They will give ample proof of the soundness of the breeding program being followed by the sons of Raynor Daulton.

Recently five choice heifers were sold to Dr. N. B. Gould of Modesto for his herd now under the care of the veteran herdsman, Jack Ball. Two two-year-olds are daughters of Triumph Domino and Domino Stanway 95th. Two of the yearlings are by Domino Prince 22d, the third by RSR Calison Domino.

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**STANDARD FARM SERVICE NEWS**

**Sheet Iron Holds Bucket-stand On Shingled Roof**

To keep shingles from buckling, paint with Standard Shingle Oil. You can keep your paint bucket-stand anchored this simple way.

**COLD-STARTING WEAR CUT BY DOUBLE-DUTY MOTOR OIL**

Mechanical engineers have often pointed out that a large percentage of cylinder, ring and piston wear usually occurs during the first few moments an engine turns over. It takes a little time for oil to reach those vital points from the crankcase, and when ordinary oils are used, cylinders, rings and pistons are virtually without lubrication during that time. This is not the case when Standard's RPM Motor Oil is used in engines.

RPM Motor Oil has special properties that make it stick to metal under all conditions. It won't drip off pistons even when they're idle for a long time. A film remains on the cold surfaces and lubricates instantly when the pistons start to move. This film also protects idle parts from rusting wear. RPM Motor Oil has an attraction for hot metal surfaces. At the moment of fuel combustion, when extremely high temperatures develop, it stays put.

New parts are hard to get. Keep those in your engines working longer by using the proper grades of RPM Motor Oil, cleaning crankcases and air filters and servicing oil filters regularly. There is a correct grade of RPM Motor Oil for each of the gasoline engines in your tractors, trucks, automobiles, pumping plants and other farm machinery. Ask your Standard Man for assistance in following the recommendations of engine manufacturers. Order RPM Motor Oil in bulk or in barrels.

---

**Safe Animal Spray Repels Flies Indoors & Outdoors**

Don't let annoying flies rob you of your work-stock. Spray them with Standard Animal Fly Spray. It won't burn or blister, kills lice and ticks, and keeps flies away. It contains the highest-rated fly repellent known. To destroy fly eggs and larvae in buildings, use Standard Super-Germite. Order both products in 1-, 5-, and 55-gallon containers.
the cactus clumps began to deteriorate, the joints in the center of the clumps died first. This caused the original, large clumps to break up into smaller clumps; thus the continued increase in numbers of clumps when actually the cactus was dying and numbers of joints were decreasing. However, these small clumps did not materially interfere with the growth of forage plants nor handicap to any great extent, the movements of grazing animals.

Conservative Stocking

In 1936 the amount of cactus on the plots on the lightly stocked (38.8 acres per cow year long) and heavily stocked (23.1 acres per cow year long) range was very nearly equal. Even while it was increasing rapidly, there was little difference under the two rates of stocking, indicating that the rate of stocking made little difference in the growth and expansion of cactus following the drouth.

That seems reasonable when it is realized that the drouth depleted the vegetation equally on both ranges, so that the cactus had equal chance to grow and expand in each. However, when the cactus began to break up and die, the greater decrease took place on the lightly stocked range, and by the fall of 1943 there was 15% less joints of cactus on these plots than in the heavily stocked range.

When compared with 1936, we find that while there was 60% more joints of cactus on the heavily stocked range in 1943, there was only 38% more on lightly stocked range. This, and the fact that the clumps were breaking up more rapidly, indicates that light stocking aided a more rapid deterioration of the cactus stand.

The total vegetation on the experimental range, in the spring of 1937, was only 10% of what it had been in 1933, before the drouth years. With the advent of more abundant moisture during 1937 and in the succeeding years, the grass cover began to spread and recover some of the ground it had lost. Some of the plants growing inside the cactus clumps survived the drouth and provided sources of seed for the establishment of new plants. In that respect, cactus hastened rather than retarded the recovery of the forage plants, but it was several years before there was sufficient vegetation to compete seriously with the cactus.

By 1939 grasses and other vegetation had recovered sufficiently so that the cactus began to show the effects of the competition. Additional plants invaded...
the cactus clumps and there, partially removed from the area. Material is placed in large piles or

grading is sometimes effective, if all loose

ses such as crested wheatgrass to re-

ducing out of the fleshy joints, working from

The activity of all of these insects

weather was warm with abundant mois-

seemed to be greatest when the summer

juices. However, neither of these

or punctured the joints with its long

A small cochineal scale insect

was a small cochinelline scale insect

which fed upon the juices of the cactus

and was easily identified by the white

cottony web under which it lives. An-

other sucking insect, a stink bug, and

similar to a boxelder bug except for color

or the joints with its long sucking tube and drew off the plant

jui-

ces. However, neither of these ap-

peared to be particularly damaging. Probably the most damaging insect was the larva of a moth. It ate the centers

out of the fleshy joints, working from one to another until the plant was killed.

The activity of all of these insects seemed to be greatest when the summer weather was warm with abundant mois-
ture such as existed from 1940-1943.

Control of cactus by grading or grubbing

is sometimes effective, if all loose

material is placed in large piles or entirely removed from the area. Such op-

erations are usually expensive but sometimes may be justified especially if

followed by reseeding to some grass spe-

cies such as crested wheatgrass to re-

duce erosion and hasten range recovery. Railing the cactus by dragging a rail-

road rail over the ground has also been

practiced. Generally, these mechanical methods

are not necessary unless the cactus on

the range is very thick.

All is not bad with prickly pear cactus. Actually, its presence in limited amounts on the range is more of a blessing than a curse. Some cactus is always present on most ranges but during and after dry years it seems to increase. In cases of emergency, such as existed in 1934 and 1936, the spines may be singed off and the remaining fleshy joints used as feed. During such years when other vegetation is sparse, cactus helps to hold the soil and the moisture and thus protects the range where there is little else to protect it, but it is readily displaced by the more valuable and useful forage species when conditions become right for their growth. The grasses surviving the drought inside the cactus clumps are a definite aid in recovery of the range vegetation.

Rapid replacement of cactus by valuable and palatable forage plants follow-

ing a drought is essential if grazing is to be continued, but the stocking must be conser-

vative or the replacement process may be considerably slowed. The addi-

tional amount of ungrazed vegetation, which is left on the ground by conserva-

tive stockings, provides additional com-

petition which is adverse to the growth and maintenance of cactus plants. If, in the near future, drought should again cause a sharp decrease in the amount of forage and vegetative cover, let's be thankful that we have some prickly pear cactus.

The author is grateful to Lincoln Ellison, now with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, who started this study and to those who have assisted with the study and with the preparation of this article.

The author is grateful to Lincoln Ellison, now with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, who started this study and to those who have assisted with the study and with the preparation of this article.

NOW YOU CAN GET RID OF MAGGOTS, REPEL FLIES

...all in one easy operation!

See if the product you're now using

can stack up against Cutter K-R-S

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Is it a really potent killer?

In K-R-S you get not only one killing

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Four powerful repellents in K-R-S are
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A special binding agent makes K-R-S
stay put, come hell or high water!

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K-R-S is ready to use! Does its double
job of killing and repelling, with no
messy mixing for you!

Is it easy to apply?

Simply squirt K-R-S into the wound.
No waste, so it goes farther.

Does it contain any ingredients that are harmful?

The killing agents in K-R-S are non-

irritating—actually promote healing of

animal tissues! (Compare this with many maggot killers, that "boil out"
tissues along with maggots!)

Any extra uses for it?

Use K-R-S as a top-notch paint follow-

ing de-borning and castrating. Wire
cuts, shear cuts, tick bites and saddle
gall shouldn't be overlooked.

IS YOUR PRESENT REPELLENT GUARANTEED?

Try Cutter K-R-S! If, in your opinion, K-R-S
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pellent or killer you've ever used... return
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Is your choice of an Electric Fence Controller based on dependability? Then you'll want ELECTRO-LINE!

There is real reason for ELECTRO-LINE performance... precision machining and sound practical experience go into each controller. Every day more and more stockmen "discover" that ELECTRO-LINE dependability and low operating costs are solving their fencing problems.

ELECTRO-LINE Electric Farm Fence Controllers — designed right, built right, assure dependable, lasting, economical fencing service.

Gain Prices Paid for 4-H Livestock at Stockton

The 4-H Club members of San Joaquin County did very well at their Market Day held in Stockton, Calif., at the Union Stock Yards there, May 3.

Twenty-four club boys and girls sold 108 head of livestock, 79 lambs, 16 hogs, four steers and nine slaughter and veal calves.

The livestock was classified on a market grade basis by Ward Shepard, extension specialist in animal husbandry, University of California, and Prof. Robert Miller, division of animal husbandry, College of Agriculture, Davis. The sale itself was handled by L. W. Feldmiller of Valley Livestock Marketing Association, and Harry Coats of Washburn & Condon. Ribbons and other awards were provided by Pacific Gas & Electric Company, S. H. Kress Company, Schuler-Wilkinson Grain Company, Ed DeCandia Grain Company, H. C. Shaw Company, Safeway Stores, Stockton Farm Implement Company, Al Labrucherie and Lima Bean Growers Association.

A choice steer exhibited by Rolland Seegers of Tracy was bought at 20c per lb. by Safeway Stores. The animal was a neat Hereford and Rolland was proud of the result of his first year in club work. He is only nine years old but is already interested in the cattle business. In the slaughter calf class Robert Strobel sold the top to Emil Bender of Lodi. George Emde, Jr., showed top choice lamb which was bid in by S. H. Kress Company at 30c per lb.

The members entering livestock were: George Emde, Jr., Robert Strobel and Claire Wright, Henderson 4-H Club; Marvin Aldrich and Alden Seifert, Oak View; Stanley Vossler, Houston; Leroy Rodgers, Louis Mello, Roger Remonda and Raymond and Irvin Miller, Roberts Union; Rolland Seegers, George and Albert Bogetti, Billy Fisk and Dorothy Gerlich, New Jerusalem; Cleatus Ledbetter, Enterprise; Rodney Kromann, Four Tree; George Azevedo, Nile Garden; Lucille and Ernest Marshall, Van Allen; LeRoy Buck and Frank Bettencourt, Rustic.

The show was in charge of Albert Muller, Andrew Aldrich, Walter Mehlhaff, Carl Mettler, Harry L. Miller of the farm advisor's office, and Ed Rochford, manager of the yards.

Railroads are now moving nearly twice as many revenue ton-miles of freight as they did in the corresponding period of the first World War.

Good Prices Paid for 4-H Livestock at Stockton

The 4-H Club members of San Joaquin County did very well at their Market Day held in Stockton, Calif., at the Union Stock Yards there, May 3.

Twenty-four club boys and girls sold 108 head of livestock, 79 lambs, 16 hogs, four steers and nine slaughter and veal calves.

The livestock was classified on a market grade basis by Ward Shepard, extension specialist in animal husbandry, University of California, and Prof. Robert Miller, division of animal husbandry, College of Agriculture, Davis. The sale itself was handled by L. W. Feldmiller of Valley Livestock Marketing Association, and Harry Coats of Washburn & Condon. Ribbons and other awards were provided by Pacific Gas & Electric Company, S. H. Kress Company, Schuler-Wilkinson Grain Company, Ed DeCandia Grain Company, H. C. Shaw Company, Safeway Stores, Stockton Farm Implement Company, Al Labrucherie and Lima Bean Growers Association.

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Railroads are now moving nearly twice as many revenue ton-miles of freight as they did in the corresponding period of the first World War.
There are not many cattle towns in the Western Cattle Kingdom that became "Ghost towns," but one of the prominent cattle Ghost towns in Texas is old Frio town, that gave up the Ghost when the railroad built through that section and by-passed the town by 16 miles. Pearsall sprang into existence then and is still a going town. Folks moved from Frio town to Pearsall and gradually all business was closed at the old town. Frio Town was, and is, the center of cattle operations, but owners either live on their ranches, and trade at Pearsall where some of them also reside. One of the most active men in building early day Frio Town, was W. J. (Billy) Slaughter, brother of the famous John H. Slaughter, big cattleman of Cochise County, Arizona and noted sheriff at one time. Billy Slaughter was a trail driver and prosperous cattleman of the Frio Town section and never left there when Pearsall took the play away. He and Mrs. Slaughter resided in the beautiful home, a photo of which is printed with this article, until they passed on to the Great beyond.

Their daughter Artie, married W. A. Roberts, who was a longhorn Trail Driver and Cattlem an. The Roberts' lived there until his death, and his lovely widow still resides there in the fine home, a partial view of which we publish herewith. Her son owns and lives in the old home of his grandparents.

I have data and pictures for a complete story about Frio Town, which I will use in my forthcoming book "Pioneer Western Empire Builders," but will have room for only a part of it in this short article, which was written by Artie Slaughter Roberts, daughter of Billy Slaughter and niece of John Slaughter, so here it is as follows to wit. Quote:

"About Frio Town—When the County of Frio was created in 1858, by the State of Texas—a town of "Frio" was named as County site. In 1871, the town was laid off and named Frio City. Soon this became a live thriving little town—an important point between San Antonio and Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. A court house of lumber was built, a stone jail erected, (the walls of which are still standing)—both built in 1871.

Among those who were prominent in building the town, were Harrison M. Daugherty, W. C. Daugherty, W. S. Hiler, Sheldley Brothers, Judge John B. McMahon, James Speed, A. L. Oden, J. G. Woodward, and others contributed to the prosperity and history of the town."

Frio City was built mostly of Cypress lumber—made from Cypress trees that grew along the river (The Cypress was practically destroyed by floods of 1932 and successive floods of 1935.) The business section around the Court house square and near—were viz: three general stores, two saloons, two hotels, a restaurant, saddle and leather shop, 2 black-smith and two Contract and builders shops—Masonic Lodge, Church and school.

Frio City was not a wild town—contrary to the wild stories written of the early town—it was known for its law abiding citizens—Naturally, as in every place—occasionally an undesirable person would come in—but this section is yet commented on for its peaceful state.
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Lester H. Thompson

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Safeway Finds Buyers

Have Less Points for Beef

Cattlemen failed to secure any material benefits from the OPA order of May 3 freeing all meats, except certain cuts of beef, from ration points. Effect of the order, according to meat distributing agencies, meat dealers and packers, has not noticeably increased consumer outlet for meats as a whole and in the case of beef has tended to lessen demand as at the same time the "freezing order" was issued the number of points allowed each person was reduced from 60 to 30 points per month.

Safeway Stores, large national retail food distributors, have just completed a survey to determine what effect the OPA order is having upon the consumer's ability to purchase those cuts of beef which are still rationed, as well as other red-stamp foods which require points. The survey discloses the fact that the consumer has not benefitted by having his red-stamp quotas reduced.

A summary of the survey says:

"Our analysis of available data shows the consumer now has approximately 25% fewer points to spend on rationed cuts of beef and other red-stamp foods which require points, than he was spending on these products immediately prior to OPA's May 3 order.

"Our calculations indicate that before May 3 a consumer spent 40% of his 60 points per month for items which are still rationed—23 going for cuts of beef that are now rationed and 17 for butter, cheese, margarine and canned milk. The remaining 20 points were used for products made point-free by the May 3 order.

"The net effect of the order, therefore, has been to allow the consumer only 30 points to cover purchases that formerly cost 40. Just where the consumer will cut down on his purchases we do not know. However, he is not likely to continue spending 23 points per month for beef, as that would leave only seven points for all other items, a decrease of over 50% from the 17 formerly used for these products. He is more likely to cut his beef purchases, especially since all other varieties of meat may now be purchased point-free.

"It is significant that if consumers reduce their consumption of rationed beef they will automatically curtail the amount of non-rationed cuts available for sale. The reason for this is that the butcher buys beef by the carcass, taking the rationed along with the nonrationed. Therefore if consumers use less rationed beef, the butcher will have to reduce his beef purchase, causing a decline in the volume of nonrationed cuts.

"Our calculations show that 82% of all points spent for beef during February were for cuts which are now rationed and 18% for nonrationed beef."

Findings made in this survey seem to confirm the contention of cattlemen that the OPA order will not increase the consumption of beef and relieve the heavy pressure of beef on the market to make beef, like lamb, pork and veal, entirely free of point value restrictions.
My good friend Jack Kinney, big cattleman of Pima County, Arizona, has an old friend visiting him from Montana, where Jack was an early day cattleman and banker, after he graduated from trail driving, and has been trying to get some history from that old boy for me to use in my book, but Jack says he is about like all the old timers, telling windies, until you pin him down to tell something that a fellow could write about, then he closes up. Afraid of involving himself I suppose. Jack says he had been touching on one subject, he only knew about the sequel, or finish. I knew about the entire play, and not to let you down without a try, I am going to touch on just the high spots, and if you think you could put it in shape, and if it does not reflect on some that may be living. Further if you need it so that your book will cover the West more general, I will give you more of the detail, and you can use it without mentioning all the names that were involved. With one of H. S. Boies's trail herds, as I recall now, 1894 there came up a nice looking, husky youngster, named Dalton, Robert I believe. We became good friends. Although he did not look it, he said he was sick, I did not know at the time what his ailment was. He said that he had to have money for treatment. He said that the Oklahoma Daltons were his cousins. The Northern Pacific Ry. is down hill both ways to the Little Missouri crossing at Medora N. D. in the middle of the Boice range.

The passenger trains creep up both ways about 10 miles per hour. He put his exposure to myself and another youngster about 20 years old that we hold up the train from the West, he seemed to know when some money was coming through. We took the matter under advisement for a time, it seemed to us that it would be just a lark, and help our friend, we did not want the money. Before the date arrived, we weakened. He got leave to lay off for a time, and went to the horse camp on Cedar Creek, North of Dickinson, N. D. where the manager's father, Uncle Billie Follis was holding forth, caring for the horses that were not in use. He shot himself, and is buried there at the old horse camp. Uncle Billie was a famous old timer. You have written about him in your mavrics.

"A youngster named Johnnie Nettleton was a trail hand too, a friend of Dalton's, in some way he got Dalton's gun, a few years later, on Christmas, at Mingusville, now Wibaux. Mont. a bunch of the boys were celebrating. Johnnie and a big fellow named Bill Moore were rivals for the same gal's favor, were playing cards together, each emptied his six gun at the other just across the table, casualties, Bill Moore shot in the chest and arm, Johnnie was not hit, but Lynn Manscar, a relative of Uncle Billie was hit in the hip and somewhat crippled for life. The Manscars were famous cowhands too, I was the first brand inspector that I know of in Eastern Mont. Appointed at that time by the sheriff, and a deputy commission went with it. Being the only peace officer they sent for me. Jim Clayton the saloon keeper, whose name is not Clayton at all, a Matador hand, picked up the gun that Johnnie threw away after the shooting, got his horse and beat it. I never saw him again. Big Mat we called him on account of working for Matador, gave me the gun. Dalton's gun."

"Years later, the Hi School was putting on a Western play and borrowed my gun and never returned it. I was in Wibaux in '41, 3 years ago and asked some of the old timers to locate an old time 45 Colts for me. A year ago last Christmas I received a gun through the mail, no name of sender, upon inquiry was told that it was Tom Berry's gun, an old time brand inspector and trail boss, who had died a few years before. He was janitor at the schoolhouse at the time of the play. Its the old Dalton gun. Can you beat that for a gun story? No. When I read the thriller over after writing it, it doesn't seem like much. If it would be of any use to you, and you can write it up so that it will seem like a Western. I will give you more of the details, and take a few detours. We had a real killer as a stock detective, located at Miles City. He killed Jim Manscar on a Freight train as it pulled into the yards at Miles City. John was a brother of Lynn, nephew of Uncle Billie Follis."

Unquote.

The Washed Out Trail

This cow boy was careless beyond any doubt. He could see without looking the trail was washed out. His hoss is in trouble, he might take a spill. From the way that the gravel is rollin' down the hill.

A hoss with a saddle and man on his back, Can carry more weight than a hoss with a pack. And so when a pack hoss gits onto bad ground And the trail breaks away, he is apt to git down.

There's no signs and signals along mountain trails You take your own chance, and, in case a man fails, He lands at the bottom with no one to sue. You do or you don't, it is all up to you.

Most cow boys are hardy, most cow boys are game; But the most of them watch where they go just the same. It is mighty bad business to let a hoss slide Where the trail is washed out on a high mountain side.

—Bruce Kiskaddon.

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Circle Dot Herefords

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A large selection of yearlings and twos, with a special offer on SEVEN THREE-YEAR-OLDS which have been used in our commercial herd. These have been idle since February and are in fine condition for breeding.

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EL CAPITAN HOTEL
MERCED, CALIF.

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BULLS for sale NOW

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C. Ray & John Robinson, Jr.
EL CAPITAN HOTEL
MERCED, CALIF.
a good ranch home. She herded cattle, rode the line fences and was able to rope calves and steers with the best of cowhands. When she developed into womanhood Mrs. Farthing spent several years teaching school. Then along came World War I and she went into nurse's training. Later she taught school until she became connected with the postoffice force.  

On the ranch at present are 1,000 head of white face cattle, and she expects to give them her personal attention. A hundred miles of fence means a lot of riding, Mrs. Farthing says and she looks forward to days on a horse again with a great deal of pleasure. She has postwar plans, too, in the shape of a new house to be built some day on the ranch. As a Rourke, Mrs. Farthing grew up in "the know" of ranch life and is ready to enjoy every minute of it—work and all. But first, she said today, she will spend a short time in California with her son, Dudley, his wife and her eight-months-old granddaughter. Pvt. Dudley Farthing is doing laboratory work at Camp Beale near Marysville. Her place at the delivery window at the postoffice will be taken by Frank Gius, a long time employee at the office who for a time had charge of the postoffice at the La Junta Army air field." Unquote.  

A STORY WRIGHT likes to get compliments from his readers, like this one from Ethan A. Tracy of Norwood, Colorado. Ethan was a trail herd cutter during the longhorn drives through Colorado, but let him tell it as follows toward it.  

"Norwood, Colorado. My Dear Sir. Well, I received your book, "Longhorn Trail Drivers," and just finished reading same. I enjoyed it very much. I see by your book, Old Ab Blocker, and ScanuIs John are still alive. I knew them well, as they used to drive for the L F. Connected outfit in Colorado years ago. It used to be the old Snyder Cattle Co., and I see by the book where Milt Whipple, the XIT trail boss had laid them down, so I think you have put up a good book of pioneer trail days, and the longhorns, as I know what they were. As I have said before, I used to help Jack Elliott, Colorado State Cattle Inspector work them herds for strays as they passed through Colorado for northern range pastures, for several years, but old Jack Elliott crossed the Big Divide severaH years ago. He was a good brand inspector—not many any better. Yours Truly, Ethan A. Tracy." Unquote. Since publishing my book Ab Blocker, passed on to his last roundup. His brother John preceded him several years.  

Buyers of Circle Dot Hereford Bulls  

H. Clay Daulton & Son of Madera, Calif., are enjoying their usual good demand for bulls from the range trade. Eleven have gone to John Wright of Alamo, Nev., while George E. Nesbitt of Hicko, Nev., took two.  

Single bulls have been sold to the following California ranchers: Wm. Adair, Santa Paula; K. W. Millsap, Ventura; S. A. Abrett, Sunol; Margaret Brunk, Sonora; Bland A. Banta, Hopland and C. Wilton, Raymond.
Grass, Water Fertilizer

(Continued from Page 37)

ample index to the popularity permanent pastures are enjoying among the ranchers. There's a reason for this popularity which is studded with dollar signs! Up to 1942, when Mr. Campbell became so engulfed with special wartime work he was no longer able to keep up his pasture studies, a regular annual survey was made on the permanent pasture stands in the county, with emphasis on just how profitable these grasses were proving.

The unit used to measure the pasture yield was made the “animal unit month”—the total amount of feed used in a month by a mature beef cow, mature horse, or dairy cow producing around two-thirds of a lb. butterfat daily. This may be also figured as 400 lbs. of “total digestible nutrients” or the equal of 800 lbs. of alfalfa hay. All animals on pasture were reduced to this common denominator for purposes of figuring the value of the pasture. Thus a yearling heifer getting all food from pasture for a month is considered three-quarters of an “animal unit month”—a calf under a year of age is counted only a half “animal unit month”—it would take five sheep grazing a month to equal one “animal unit month.” Also taken into consideration was any supplemental feed. If a mature cow received half her feed from pasture one month and the other half in hay and concentrates, she would only constitute a half “animal unit month” to the credit of the pasture.

The 1942 report on the San Bernardino County pastures gives a pretty fair idea of the way they were serving the war effort. No item of cost was neglected, including depreciation on land, investment in land, depreciation in pasture stand, fencing and irrigation equipment, as well as the actual labor and water costs of the current year. When all expenses had been totaled for the eight typical pastures in the survey, the average cost per “animal unit month” was found to be only $3.56. Figuring the feed value of the pasture, at that rate hay would have had to sell at $8.90 per ton and concentrates at 87 cents per cwt. to compete with the pasture grasses as economical feed. There will probably be a lot of snow forts erected in Chino Valley (where these structures are unheard of) before hay and grain prices drop that low.

These same pastures had an average

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Enjoyed greater growth of both clovers and grasses but with clovers and other legumes in the mixture showing more prominently than the grasses. Where only the nitrogen had been used the grasses came on well but the clovers were practically hidden.

At Neil McPherson’s Faith Farm, Jersey breeding establishment south of Ontario, one strip of new pasture, fertilized by manure washed from the barn, shows at least three times the growth of adjoining unfertilized strips. On the Windmere Farm, operated by Higley Bros., near Chino, a strip of pasture fertilized by poultry manure shows more than twice the growth as compared to the other unfertilized strips.

On the ranch of Col. H. J. Caldwell, Ontario auctioneer, an application of 250 lbs. ammonium nitrate per acre on newly planted pasture resulted in some five times the early spring growth to be seen on the same sort of pasture treated exactly the same way but unfertilized.

Selection of the correct fertilizer, just like the selection of the correct pasture mixture, is pretty much a local problem, for soil conditions and climatic conditions differ in different localities. It is on the basis of evidence like this that fertilizer recommendations in San Bernardino County are being made.

The growth of grasses is increased by nitrogen and the growth of legumes is increased by phosphorous. Barnyard manure contains both nitrogen and phosphorus as well as potash, Vitamin B1 and other minor fertilizing elements.

Ammonium phosphate contains 16 parts nitrogen and 20 parts phosphorus—thus stimulating both grass and legume growth. But to prevent blast in cattle and sheep, pastures should not contain more than a third legumes, so the necessity of keeping the clovers in check calls for adding nitrogen when ammonium phosphate is used. A good combination seems to be two sacks of ammonium phosphate plus one sack of sulphate of ammonia per acre.

Another combination Mr. Campbell likes is that of 200 lbs. sulphate of ammonia plus 200 lbs. of superphosphate (or 100 lbs. triple-phosphate) per acre. Either nitrate of soda or ammonium nitrate may be used in place of sulphate of ammonia, if desired. To get similar results use a little more nitrate of soda or a little less ammonium nitrate to compensate for the different percentages of nitrogen.

Nor is there any need to be over-critical in concocting the fertilizer mixture. Says Mr. Campbell: “For practical purposes, we find it is not necessary to carefully balance the fertilizing elements since the needs of every field are different and there is no danger of applying too much up to a total of 1000 lbs. per acre at least. The main idea is to apply more nitrogen than phosphorus and a heavy application will produce a lot more pasture than a light application.”

Whatever the mixture of commercial fertilizers used, experience of the San Bernardino pasture enthusiasts show it is best to apply the fertilizer twice a year. The first application should go on in February in San Bernardino County, they figure—so spring rains will wash it into the soil. The second application comes in late September or October, so fall rains will do the same sort of job. This gives maximum carrying capacity both summer and winter—and pastures

Manpower Shortage?

Supplying water for the farm is a task for mechanical power, not for women or children. This type of drudgery—such as hand-pumping 25 to 35 gallons of water for every milk cow daily—wastes time which could be more profitably spent in other and lighter types of work.

Enlist the assistance of your Berkeley dealer in obtaining a ration purchase certificate for needed electric or gasoline Water Systems or Irrigation Pumps.

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can supply an abundance of winter feed if correctly handled.

The cost of fertilizer for the pastures in the 1943 survey averaged only $6.58 per acre—certainly a mere pittance when fertilizer means doubling the pasture crop, to express the results in the most conservative form possible. Another phase which must not be passed by is the earlier development of grasses due to fertilization. Again, the Lucas Ranch is a splendid example, for there the pasture was fertilized in January this year and sported knee-deep feed in March, when nearly unfertilized pastures were just starting their growth.

There is no formula for successful pasture management. The true rancher can probably tell more about what needs be done by handling a little soil and walking through his pasture than the city-bred man would know by reading volumes on the subject. There are, however, some tips to be gained by a close-up of the way a few of the top pastures are handled.

Take, for example, the 20 acres of mixed grasses at the Victoria Guernsey Dairy, operated by Bob Willis right on the edge of the San Bernardino city limits. It's almost unbelievable—20 acres on which 200 head of dairy stock graze the year around!

Naturally, the cows do not receive their entire feed from the pasture. They receive supplemental hay and concentrates at the barn, but they get enough feed from that 20 acres so that in the 1942 pasture report the Willis grass was credited with the highest carrying capacity in the county—30.6 "animal unit months" per acre. In non-technical terms, this means that had it supplied all their feed this pasture would have supported better than two and a half cows per acre the year around.

The Willis enterprise carries on a regular land-office cash-and-carry milk business on a 25-acre place, all in pasture with the exception of land on which buildings and dwellings stand. The pasture was planted eight years ago and has been one of the determining factors in spelling success for the dairy business which Mr. Willis had started five years earlier with one string of cows and a lot of confidence.

The 20 acres are divided into five cow pastures, one heifer pasture and one dry cow pasture. Irrigation is by overhead sprinkler system, installed in a permanent manner with underground piping. The 1942 pasture report showed that during the year this pasture received 27 irrigations totaling 36 acre-inches of water. Usual procedure, according to Frank Norman, herdman and pasture manager, is to give the pasture four waterings a month in June, July August and September, with irrigations about every two weeks in the spring and fall and none at all from January through April. In 1942 irrigating labor cost only $6.36 per acre for the year while water and power costs totaled $19.50 per acre.

Commercial fertilizer has never been part of the picture on the Willis pasture. Fertilization has consisted of extensive manuring from the barnyard pile in addition to the droppings left on the pasture by the cows. Up until last year the spreader was over the entire pasture around three times a year. Last year it was covered twice and this year plans are to skip the manuring entirely, according to Mr. Norman, as it is believed

June 15, 1944
We Thank You!

We sincerely appreciate the constant support paid our registered Herefords and our breeding program in our first annual sale, held May 29 at the ranch. We are especially grateful to those who attended the sale and to the bidders and buyers who caused our bulls to score a new Pacific Coast average at public auction.

12 Bulls averaged $1089.58
36 Females averaged $913.89

74 Smith & Freeman registered Herefords sold privately and at public auction in 1943 and in 1944 to date have brought an average of $991.00 each.

Buyers at Our First Annual Sale

Frank Bogner, Nezperce, Idaho
Stuart Bush, Castle Rock, Wash.
Fred Cochran, Brownsville, Ore.
Clackamas Valley Ranch
Garver & Graham, Silverton, Ore.
Wilford Hall, Auburn, Wash.
Carl J. Hansen, Enumclaw, Wash.
Dr. J. C. Hay, Port Angeles, Wash.
A. B. Hitchcock, Tacoma, Wash.
O. N. Holman, Oakville, Wash.
C. Hooker, McCame, Wash.
N. C. Jamison, Medina, Wash.
D. Ray Johnson, Colville, Wash.
J. J. Kaufman, Enumclaw, Wash.

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Clay Nichols, Lebanon, Ore.
John Novaklic, Aberdeen, Wash.
Mose Potham, Toppenish, Wash.
Frank Riches, Buena, Wash.
Sunland Hereford Ranch
Clovis, Calif.
Ben Thomas, Woodland, Wash.
Thompson Bros., Nezperce, Idaho
A. E. Versell, Grays Harbor, Wash.

PURITY DOMINO 9, by Jr. Domino 160th, with calf by T. A. P. Peerless 5th, high selling female, purchased by W. C. Jasterman for his Walter Valley Ranch, Colbert, Wash., at $8100.

DONALD BAKER by Donald Domino 16th, herd bull purchased by Stuart Bush, Castle Rock, Wash., at $1800.

TOP SELLING BULL, S & F Peerless 9th, son of Jr. Domino 160th, purchased by Frank Bogner and Thompson Bros., Nezperce, 16th, at $4250.

Remember—YOU SELL BEEF BY THE POUND

Do you want bigger packer checks? Raise horns—the breed that won International Live Stock Exposition Champion group awards 3 out of the last 5 times because of top quality, more weight, more meat. Shorthorns respond to greater wartime demands for more meat, more milk. The demand for Shorthorn bulls and heifers is coming on this built up to a mid-May output of 1375 quarts per day and when the pasture is started coming on this built up to a mid-May output of 1375 quarts per day. Over the eight months of good pasture the increased production will amount to an average of 125 quarts per day better than in the winter months. And that’s not all. Although the cows get little in the way of grazing during the winter months, they are run on the pasture to keep them out of muddy corrals and this has meant more production during the rainy months than under the old system.

Time was, when the herd was smaller, that the rotation program at the Willis place gave pasture plots a three-week rest period between grazings. Now, a week’s time is all the grass is given to “come back” before it is grazed down again. Under this strenuous program, the pasture’s recuperative powers are proving themselves remarkable.

This little story opened at the Lucas Dairy at Chino and probably should return there for its own conclusion.

The big test of pasture came two years ago when a hay shortage occurred. Onto 80 acres of grass mixture, 204 first and second calf heifers and calves were thrown early in November. They were grazed under a system of rotation on these 80 acres until the middle of February. The big test of pasture came two years ago when a hay shortage occurred. Onto 80 acres of grass mixture, 204 first and second calf heifers and calves were thrown early in November. They were grazed under a system of rotation on these 80 acres until the middle of February. The pasture is divided into four 20-acre fields and rotation allows three-week rest periods between grazings. Fertilizing and irrigating at regular intervals has kept the feed ahead of the cows. Here are the results: Savings of 40% to 50% in labor, a reduction of concentrate feeds from 8 lbs. to 4 lbs. daily per cow, a great saving in the use of farm machinery, increased production per cow, and increased carrying capacity per acre!

U. S. Livestock Population
Key to Feed Shortage

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones says the present livestock population gives the answer as to why there is not enough feed. Livestock population figures for January 1, 1944, compared with the 1933-34 average are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>1933-34 Average</th>
<th>1944 Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle and calves</td>
<td>82,200,000</td>
<td>69,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>22,900,000</td>
<td>61,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>572,000,000</td>
<td>421,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys</td>
<td>7,300,000</td>
<td>6,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>31,700,000</td>
<td>22,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR VICTORY
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

$SHORTHORN$ THE PROFIT BREAD OUTGAIN OUTWHICH ALL OTHERS

DIAMOND S RANCH
SHORTHORNS
IN SERVICE
ROBLE COMMANDER, son of Princeton Leader, and a full brother to Roble Major.

A small select herd. The demand keeps the bull supply down to mere calves.

GEO. H. SAWYER
Waterford, Stanislaus Co., California

When You Patronize Advertisers in WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
You Enable Us to Publish A BETTER MAGAZINE

Polled Shorthorns
Largest Herd of Polled Shorthorn Cattle in the West.
BULLS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES
WINONA WASHINGTON

FOR VICTORY
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

记得——你卖的牛要物超所值！你想要更大的零售商支票吗？提高角——赢得国际博览会冠军的品种，3次中的2次是因为其质量、重量和数量。公牛和母牛对战时的需求做出了积极响应，增加了肉类和牛奶的产量。全年的牧场收益为1375品脱，超过冬季的生产。而且不仅如此。尽管牛在冬季几乎没有得到放牧，但通过移动它们，防止它们进入泥泞的围栏，牧场的恢复力得到了证明。

时间就是这样，当牧场更小时，旋转放牧计划为牧场提供了三周的休息期。现在，一周的时间就足够让草地“恢复”再被放牧了。在经历了紧张的程序后，牧场的恢复力令人印象深刻。

这个小故事在卢卡斯乳品厂在奇诺市开始，可能还会回到那里。

牧场的大考验发生在两年前，当时遇到了饲料短缺。在80英亩的草地上放牧了204头初生和第二胎的母牛和小牛。通过系统化的轮放牧，草地得到了四块20英亩的土地，并在每三周轮换一次。通过定期施肥和灌溉，牛群的饲料需求大幅削减。每年的节省率为40%到50%，劳动成本降低，草料配比从每天8磅减少到4磅，减少了农场机械的使用，提高了每头牛的产量，增加了每头牛的携带量。

美国的牲畜人口
关键在于饲料短缺

战争食品管理局局长马文·琼斯说，目前的牲畜人口给出了答案，为什么没有足够的饲料。与1933-34年的平均水平相比，1944年1月1日的牲畜人口数据如下：

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>动物</th>
<th>1933-34平均</th>
<th>1944平均</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>火鸡</td>
<td>7,300,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>羊</td>
<td>31,700,000</td>
<td>22,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

为了胜利
购买美国战争债券

STOP RATS
Ground Squirrels and other Rodents

害鼠会破坏战时的物资储备，降低健康水平。它们无处不在。Cyanogas的使用就变得非常有效。用小量的水净化器放水，放进鼠洞或鼠窝。这种做法会对理杀灭，同时不会对健康造成影响。Cyanogas在销售时用于各种用途，例如药物、医疗器械。

免费书信
Cyanogas
Calium Cyanide

Patronize WLJ Advertisers!

Help STOP Erysipelas LOSSES
Safeguard Your PIGS by Vaccinating

Anchor ANTI-SWINE Erysipelis SERUM

Is Not Expensive and It Is Safe To Use
Does Not Contaminate Promises
Is Easily Administered
Preventive dose: 从3cc’s for small sucklings to 20 cc’s for hogs 160 lbs. and over. For treatment: At least double preventive dosage, repeated every 24 hrs. as indicated.

Price per 100 cc’s . . . $1.80
(Bottled 100 cc and 250 cc)

Anti-HOG CHOLER SERUM

95c (per 100 cc)

Hog Cholera Virus, per 100 cc . . . 2.10

Order from
A. A. KEENY, 208 Mt. Washington Drive, Los Angeles, Calif., Phone Capitab 3213 or

ANCHOR SERUM CO.
S. C. ODBERG, Secretary N. 203
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

Western Livestock Journal
HOGS and LIMA BEANS

By DR. E. H. HUGHES
University of California
Davis, Calif.

To check the value of cooked cull lima beans for hogs and to obtain other information on this feed an experiment was conducted during the winter and spring of this year. The labor involved in feeding cooked beans suggested that other methods of treating these beans might prove just as efficient as cooking.

Four groups were fed—the check group, Lot 1, was fed barley, tankage, alfalfa meal, salt and oyster shell flour. Three groups were fed beans—Lot 2 was fed raw ground beans; Lot 3 was fed beans that were steamed for 30 minutes, then dried and ground; Lot 4 was fed whole cooked beans. The results of the experiment are summarized in Table 1.

The pigs in Lot 1 did not gain as fast as expected. One pig developed some skin trouble which resulted in a decreased appetite and a resulting slow growth rate. Those in the second lot fed ground raw beans ate this feed fairly well but gained slowly and consumed over 500 lbs. of feed per 100 lbs. of gain. They actually required about 120 lbs. of feed more than those in Lots 3 and 4 to produce 100 lbs. of gain. The pigs in the last two lots did exceptionally well and there was practically no difference in them though the pigs in Lot 3 gained a little faster than those in Lot 4.

From these results the producer may conclude that it does not pay to feed ground raw cull lima beans. The results indicate further that steamed beans, dried and ground are just as good as cooked beans and there is less labor involved. It may be possible during the summer months to steam cull limas, dry them on the ground or concrete platforms, sack them and use them any time later, thus saving the labor entailed in cooking the beans every day.

### Table 1

**Summary of Lima Bean Feeding During the Winter and Spring of 1944**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ration in per cent</th>
<th>Lot No.</th>
<th>Av. Initial Wt.</th>
<th>Av. Final Wt.</th>
<th>Av. Daily Gain</th>
<th>Feed for 100 Lbs. Gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolled barley</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>198.2</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa meal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>198.2</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tankage</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>198.2</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>198.2</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster shell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>198.2</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of protein given each lot was similar. In Lot 1 8% tankage was fed while in the other lots 2.5% tankage was fed, the beans at a 30% level provided the difference. The beans fed in Lot 3 were put into a large round metal receptacle with a screen above the floor on which the beans were placed. Live steam was forced into the space between the floor and the screen and allowed to pass up through the beans. They were steamed for about 30 minutes, then removed and placed in a drier at a temperature of about 130 degrees F. until they were dry. The beans fed the pigs in Lot 4 were soaked over night, then placed in the cooker and cooked with live steam.

The pigs in Lot 3 and 4 gained a little faster than those in Lot 2. One pig developed some ground raw cull lima beans. The results indicate further that steamed beans, dried and ground are just as good as cooked beans and there is less labor involved. It may be possible during the summer months to steam cull limas, dry them on the ground or concrete platforms, sack them and use them any time later, thus saving the labor entailed in cooking the beans every day.
ADobe Hampshires

Roll Your Own

Many more like the one that topped the Williams Sale can be had at Adobe Ranch. Always a large selection of boars and gilts resulting from the use of the best sires available in the Cornbelt.

Chas. Floto, Manager
Arch Bassett, Herdsman
Adobe Ranch
Madera, California

NEWBORN PIGS REQUIRE SUGAR CONTENT IN BLOOD

Newly born pigs require a definite amount of sugar in the blood to maintain life, experiments by the department of animal pathology and hygiene of the University of Illinois have disclosed. Starvation of newborn pigs causes a fatal condition of low content of sugar and death usually occurs in 48 to 72 hours. When pigs are about a week old before being taken from the sow a much longer time passes before there is a dangerous decrease in the content of sugar in the blood.

Sows whose litters develop this “baby pig disease” often look and act healthy at farrowing time, and the pigs ordinarily show no symptoms until they are about 24 to 36 hours old. Nearly all the affected pigs die in 24 to 36 hours after symptoms are observed. Producers should watch each litter during the first week after farrowing for signs of rough hair, lack of desire to nurse, listlessness and lowered vitality.

Improvement often follows the feeding or injecting of sugar solution. Best results can be expected when the sugar solution is injected into the abdominal cavity. Veterinarians inject glucose in small doses three or four times daily.

JAMES F. TA RESH
Rio Oso, Calif.
Northern California Headquarters for Better Durocs

---DUROC HOGS---
Rancho Joaquinass
JAMES FUDGE, Mgr.
Rt. 10, Box 645
Phoenix, Ariz.

CALIFORNIA ALL-BREED SWINE SALE
LOS ANGELES AUGUST 19
Entries Close July 10

Consignors urged to enter senior gilts carrying their own guarantee. All hogs will be judged by a committee. Only those approved will be sold.

For Blanks Write
CLARENCE DUDLEY, Pres.
California Swine Breeders' Ass'n.,
Route 1, Box 180, Riverside, Calif.
A Little Iodine to Sows May Prevent Hairless Pigs

Hairless pigs or weak pigs born alive but lacking in vitality and in most cases dying within a few hours may be victims of iodine deficiency, according to the department of animal pathology and hygiene at University of Illinois.

Of all maladies causing losses in newly born pigs, iodine deficiency is simplest, easiest and least costly to correct, it was pointed out. A small amount of potassium iodide is sufficient for each sow and the dose should be repeated at weekly intervals until all sows have farrowed. A teaspoonful of potassium iodide added to the drinking water once a week should be ample for about 20 sows.

From Bushel of Pigs to Ton of Pork—In Six Months

Pigs by the bushel (eight or more in a litter) will make pork by the ton in six months. Any farmer who has made a litter of pigs weigh a ton or more in six months has learned a practical lesson in hog raising, according to J. W. Schwab, state leader of Indiana's Hoosier Ton Litter Club and extension hogman at Purdue University.
Wreden’s REGISTERED POLANDS

It's a new name to readers—but not new as breeders.
We have been breeding registered Poland-China hogs since 1939.

Top quality, proven sows sired by Black Thorn, Jr., Poly’s Select Critic, B & G’s Nugget, Golden Glory 7th, bred to “Mix Master,” an 87½% brother of Bishop’s “Royal Purple.”

WREDEN BROS.
CARRISO PLAINS
SANTA MARGARITA, CALIF.

HE ROLLS ’EM, junior sire in Sample Hamp Herd, Helm, Calif.
A double “Roller” sired by the 1939 champion, Roll Your Own, first boar of breed to command $3,500.

Fremont Trial Polands

Offering a few choice full gilts by Golden Glory 12th and Royal Purple.

Patronize WLJ Advertisers!

The Porterville Herd of Poland Chinas

Why not use the blood that consistently tops the Los Angeles Market, the type and finish which the packers like? Now offering outstanding fall boars and gilts and your selection from over 200 spring pigs.

Sired by our leading boars.
A. D. GLAVES & SON
Porterville • Phone 36-W-1 • California

Fremont Trial Polands

C. H. KINSEL & SON
LINDSAY, CALIFORNIA
Offering a few choice full gilts by Golden Glory 12th and Royal Purple.

Patronize WLJ Advertisers!

Sample Hamps

Offering six high-class, using age boars by Mercury Prince, Silver News, True Beacon and Blue Boy Cal. See them, their sires and their dams. You’ll like their type.

Ranch located one mile north of Burrell
Phone Fresno 28976
A. J. (Bud) SAMPLE
Helm • Fresno County • California

Hereford Hogs

Offering bred gilts, boars and pigs not related in pairs or trio. Free literature. 12 years a Hereford hog breeder and charter member and past president of the Hereford Record Assn. We ship C.O.D. on approval.

Henry Weimers
Rt. 2, Boise, Idaho

Hereford Hogs

Choice Breeding Stock
Bred Gilts and Service Boars—Weanling Pigs, Both Sexes—Unrelated Pairs
Baker Ranch, Orosi, Tulare Co., Calif.

Berkshires

WORTHINGTON RANCH
Bakersfield, Calif.

Patronize WLJ Advertisers

Corbett Hamps

In new location, 10 miles northeast of Oakdale on Rancho Del Rio. Offering using age son of Century Whirlwind, No. 2 RM Sire; also spring pigs from Iowa dams and a few bred-sows and gilts. Heavy bone, well-filled hams, real Hamp type.

L. F. CORBETT
ROUTE 2, BOX 69
OAKDALE, CALIF.

Western Livestock Journal
Blood Tells!
It is more than possible that the young boar you need for your next herd sire, or the gilts that would serve well in your foundation, may be found among a group of growing pigs, such as those shown in the typical Livingston Ranch scene above, or among the boars and gilts more developed... The swine breeding industry has countless demonstrations to prove that blood does tell, and the proof that Livingston Ranch blood has wielded a fine influence is found in many California herds.

Livingston Ranch (owned by Moore Brothers of Los Gatos) is located on US Highway 101, one mile north of San Miguel. You are invited to see the offerings now available.

H. S. HARcourt, Res. Mgr.
San Miguel, California
Taresh Duroc Boars Shipped to Mexico

Four spring boars from the James F. Taresh herd of Durocs at Rio Oso, Calif., have recently gone “south of the border” to Jesus Salto Yzbal of Navojoa in Sonora, Mexico.

Three of the Mexican shipment are sons of the Taresh herd boar Tazewell Tatshow, son of Tazewell Trademark, 1942 All-American aged Duroc boar. The other is by Golden Boy, a grandson of Top Row, former Illinois grand champion and also grand champion at the National Swine Show.

Other recent Taresh sales include a fall boar sired by Lo-Set, 1942 grand champion of Illinois, to Mrs. Esther Blodgett of Zamora, Calif., a litter mate to the boar she purchased earlier this year; fall boars also to F. E. Winship of Meridian, Calif., and L. A. Bloom of Wheatland, Calif.; a bred gilt to Elmer Selzer of San Joaquin, Calif.; two bred gilts to William Rusconi of San Joaquin, Calif.; two bred gilts to W. O. Robbins of Dos Rios, Calif.

Mr. Taresh has just completed a new feed barn, built according to a plan from the University of California. Top floor is for bulk storage of grain and lower floor for grinding and mixing of feed. It incorporates a scale for weighing of hogs and feed. An elevator in the center facilitates movement of grain. On one side is a bin for storage of alfalfa meal. The new structure is proving a real labor saver in caring for the herd.

Spring pigs on the Taresh ranch are coming along fine on ladino clover pasture and some top individuals are quite evidently in the making there.

Gibson Sells Duroc-Jerseys

Clarence Gibson of Porterville, Calif., consistent supporter of state swine sales, reports a fine demand for Durocs. Recently 23 head have been sold for breeding purposes. The chief sales are reported as follows: Boar and bred gilt to Fred Goodman of Terra Blanca; boar and bred gilt to Paul Rice of Porterville; two boar pigs to S. Edwards, Bakersfield; weanling boar to Anna Boswell, Delano, and another to R. S. Forster of Porterville; service age boars to Roy Blankenship of Tipton and W. A. Scribner of Strathmore. Gibson reports a fine crop of both Durocs and Polands.

“Cappy” Ricks Joins Trio Feeding Company

Jim Kosababian, manager of the Trio Feeding Co. of Artesia, Calif., large breeders of registered Hampshire and producers of pork, makes the announcement that R. A. Ricks has joined the organization as herdsman. This new addition brings to “Trio” a man widely known in junior education and well equipped by background and experience to fill the position. “Cappy” Ricks, as he is familiarly known, is a graduate of the University of Idaho, has served both the Excelsior and Lodi High Schools as instructor in agriculture and for the past two years has been farming on his own account in Idaho.

A freight train now performs twice as much work per hour as it did 20 years ago.
Mill-Farms Poland
To Missouri Buyer

A. Buckland, manager of the Mill-Farms Poland Herd at Dos Palos, Calif., reports the sale of an eight-months boar to Arthur Collins & Sons of Trenton, Mo., thus reversing the trend and accomplishing something quite worth while in favor of Western bred hogs and sustaining the thoughts of many who have felt that there are hogs in the Coast Country quite as good as are produced in the Cornbelt.

The pig shipped east weighed 376 lbs. His history runs like this: At the 1942 California All-Breed sale in Los Angeles, Mill-Farms purchased some of the topmost gilts, among them Fremont Sue from Chas. H. Kinsel & Son of Lindsay. Sue is a daughter of Ben, now in the Longacre herd of Lindsay and is out of Monache Adele Glory, a daughter of Rolla Bishop’s Golden Glory. She went to Mill-Farms in pig to Golden Glory 12th, a son of Golden Glory. A fine litter resulted, of which this pig is one.

Stockmen Warned Against
Contracting Undulant Fever

Undulant fever in humans may easily be contracted in the handling of livestock infected with infectious abortion—Bang’s disease—it is pointed out by the department of animal pathology and hygiene at University of Illinois in a warning to stockmen that care must be taken to avoid this disease.

Veterinarians, workers in packing plants, butchers, farmers, stockmen and others engaged in handling stock are most likely to contract the disease. Fetuses, afterbirths, uterine discharges and aborting animals should be handled with gloves, pitchforks or shovels to prevent infection of humans. Interhuman transmission of undulant fever, even though traceable to infected swine or cattle, appears to be negligible.

Fred McKenzie to
Oregon State College

Dr. Fred F. McKenzie, for some time wool specialist at University of Wyoming and before that, head of the animal husbandry department at Utah State College at Logan, has been appointed professor of animal husbandry at Oregon State College, Corvallis. He succeeds the late Prof. Ben W. Rodenwald. Dr. McKenzie takes up his new duties at Corvallis Sept. 20.

June 15, 1944

Missouri bound to set a new precedent. This is the Poland pig shipped by Mill-Farms to Collins & Sons, Trenton, Mo.

Vigortone’s Live Cell Yeast Base
HELPS GIVE FASTER,
LOW-COST HOG GAINS

Per Pound of Feed!

Adding Vigortone to your hog ration assures adequate amounts of vitamins and minerals, also the Live Cell Yeast base of this profit-building supplement helps build protein, break down fibre in grains and change starches into simple sugar (the first step in digestion). This action tends to put more of the available nutritional benefits in the ration to work building extra pork from less feed. See your local Vigortone Service man now for full details.

FREE VIGORTONE LITERATURE
It tells you to save feed and cut production costs. Also how Vigortone Special Feeding Courses aid in handling many common hog ailments. Write for your free copy today.

“OVER 33 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL SERVICE”

DR. FENTON’S VIGORTONE COMPANY
515 F. Ave N.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing to Advertisers.

There Must Be a Reason!

We have sold since Jan. 1, 30 boars (3 purchases) to Fontana Farms, and over 80 gilts to California and Arizona producers, plus many single boar sales.

Now Offering
15 Hampshire Boars, ready for service.
1 Duroc Boar, yearling.
10 Choice Duroc Gilts, bred for Sept.

Dudley-Parker River Ranch
Rt. 1, Box 180
Phone Corona 8740-J-2
RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

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
We sincerely believe that the Surge Milker will run longer with less attention than any other milking machine . . .

But . . . we don’t intend to prove it!

You Surge Users Built Us a Good Reputation

You Surge Users have built for the Surge a splendid reputation. We propose to guard that reputation well. We sold you a mighty good milking machine and we have a nation-wide organization to make the Surge keep right on being a good milking machine.

That makes your Surge worth more.

On the contrary, we propose to continue to back the Surge with carefully selected and highly trained Surge Service Dealers and Surge Service Men

BABSON BROS. CO.
2843 WEST 19TH STREET, CHICAGO 23, ILL.
The modern way for transporting milk—a far cry from hauling it in cans. Each stainless steel tank carries 2500 gallons, moves the milk faster, delivers it in perfect condition, and is much more economical.
Farm families all over America are pledged to increase food supplies by 25% over pre-war production... because Food fights for freedom.

Milk is high on the list of basic foods for which increased farm production goals have been set. Our milk supplies give energy to our fighting forces, help the driving force of the Russian armies and British fighters, and are giving renewed strength to liberated peoples.

Milk production must be maintained. Milk provides basic proteins, minerals and vitamins needed by all elements of our population. America's bumper crop, of new babies, too, depends on milk... to protect their health, to make them grow. Every bit of milk must be saved and used effectively.

The Ice Cream Industry is conserving the vital milk products that have established Ice Cream as a nutritious food and an important supplement to balanced eating.

---

Officials here are feeling more optimistic about the prospects for total milk production this year. The slump in production last fall is being overcome and the feeling here is that production will be approximately the same as last year—118 billion lbs. This will permit civilian users about the same over-all supply as during 1943. In terms of individual products, however, some changes in consumption are expected for the year as a whole. A little more butter, a little less cheese and a decided decrease in condensed and evaporated milk. Fluid milk and cream supplies are expected to remain the same as last year.

In order to completely utilize the expected high milk production in May and June, the War Food Administration is permitting increased sales of cream, fluid milk, fluid milk by-products and ice cream, and has also raised the maximum milk solids content of ice cream.

The new dairy subsidy payments announced as effective on May 1, 1944, have been set at 45c per cwt. from May through August, and at 70c per cwt. from September through March for most of the Western States. In eight Southern California counties, the new payments are to be 10c higher in both periods. The higher fall and winter prices were established to encourage heavier feeding so as to assure more adequate milk supplies. Butterfat payments will be 6c per lb. this summer and 10c next fall. Dairy officials here maintain that the milk payment more than offsets average feed cost increases since last year, but not quite so to producers of butterfat.

California was experiencing the worst pasture conditions, as of May 1, since 1931. In spite of this, milk production per cow on that date was somewhat higher than average, and only slightly less than last year, due mostly to heavier grain feeding.

Mixed production trends have been occurring in the Western States during recent months. In Washington, milk production per cow on May 1 was higher than last year, but lower in other states. The region as a whole averaged slightly less. March butter production was down compared to last year throughout the region. On the other hand, American cheese production was up 33% in the Mountain States, and down 30% in the three Coast States. In California, sharp declines have occurred in the production of milk, butter and American cheese.

Paper, fibreboard, and wooden containers are a constant nightmare to many Washington officials. The smooth flow of raw and manufactured products of all kinds is badly upset by extreme shortages of packaging materials. One of the worst bottlenecks is lack of old newspapers to be made into fibreboard. WPB officials have found that farmers are not selling waste paper at same rate as city people, but they realize it's much more difficult to do so. A serious collection campaign aimed at farmers is quite likely.

Dairy farmers have been getting an increasingly large share of the consumer's dollar since the war began. Computed on the basis of the milk equivalent of the major dairy products, dairy farmers received an average of 45c of the consumer's dollar during the five-year period 1935-39. In March 1944, the dairyman's share had risen to 62c. This is a substantial increase of 17c out of each housewife's dollar spent for dairy products. This has occurred because of an 80% increase in average producer prices with only a 31% increase in retail prices.

The great corn scarcity is causing many a grain man to look with longing eyes toward Argentina, who is now harvesting a bumper corn crop. Strenuous efforts have been made to import a sizable tonnage, but without success. The major reason for failure has been the scarcity of ships.

OPA has just issued two amendments to its ceiling order on dairy products placing dollar and cents ceilings on Limberger, Brick, Munster, Colby, skim milk, and a few other minor cheeses. Prior to these amendments, each manufacturer had an individual ceiling for these cheeses based upon his selling prices during the period September 28 to October 2, 1942.

The Combined Food Board, made up of representatives of the United States, Canada and Britain, has issued a report showing how greatly different are the eating habits of American and British civilians under wartime conditions. In terms of milk solids and excluding butter, the average American ate 64 lbs. of milk and milk products, while the British ate 49 lbs. Americans ate 141 lbs. of meat while the British ate 107.
More milk, less udder trouble, and saving in time can be attained by improved milking methods. Recently discovered facts, support the claim that good dairymen that how a cow is milked may make a great difference in the amount of milk she produces. These newly discovered facts have also led to the formulation of four simple rules that will attain the desired results.

These rules are:

1. **Stimulate the cow to let down her milk 1 minute before milking begins.** A wash with warm water 110°F is the most effective stimulus.

2. **Operate the milking machine according to the directions of the manufacturer.**

3. **As soon as the teat cups crowd upward begin stripping by machine by tugging downward on the teat cups to open up the channels for the passage of milk from the udder to the teats which has been partly or completely closed by the upward crawling of the teat cups. At the same time stroke each quarter with the free hand.**

4. **As soon as milk ceases to flow to the action of the machine remove it.** After milk flow ceases the action of the machine may cause injury to the inner lining of the teat.

When these rules are followed and the cows have been properly trained most cows will be milked in less than 3½ minutes. Many will be milked in 2 minutes or less. A few problem cows take longer—up to 6 minutes.

There are at least six important fundamental facts about the functioning of the cow's udder that must be known in order to understand why good milking is essential for high milk production and why these rules for better milking will work.

First of these fundamentals is the fact that unless cows are milked out completely milk secretion will decline or the drying off process sets in. The more milk left in the udder the more rapid will be the decline in milk production. The quickest way to dry up a cow is to quit milking, when she will go dry in about 10 days. This procedure is used by dairymen to dry up cows for their next period. Every dairymen knows that by just removing a little of the milk from the udder the drying up process is accelerated.

Recent investigations have revealed that some cows known as "short timers" are so because of a failure to let down all of the milk when milked. There are two types in this group. One type retains a definite amount of milk each time and another is erratic in the response to the milking stimulus, milking out completely only on occasions. An example of the former type is a purebred cow that milked for only six months and retained 8.6 lbs. of milk after apparently being milked dry. Incidentally, after getting out the retained milk the udder did not present a "meaty" condition as it was the retained milk that produced the hard feel to the udder.

One example of the second type was studied in detail the past year. In her first lactation she milked out well at each milking and remained persistent. In the subsequent three lactations she "let down" her milk infrequently and dropped rapidly in milk flow. For two weeks of her fourth lactation the udder was emptied after each milking by the injection of a hormone. As a result the total milk obtained at a milking varied down with the injection. The udder was emptied after each milking by the injection of a hormone. As a result the total milk obtained at a milking varied down with the injection. The udder was emptied after each milking by the injection of a hormone. As a result the total milk obtained at a milking varied down with the injection.

Incidentally, after getting out the retained milk the udder did not present a "meaty" condition as it was the retained milk that produced the hard feel to the udder.

The second important fundamental fact is that the milk in the udder cannot be gotten without the cooperation of the cow. All of the milk obtained at a milking is present in the udder when the milking begins. With the exception of a small amount present in the larger ducts and milk cisterns the milk is stored in the small recesses, known as alveoli, where it is secreted. Each alveolus contains but a tiny droplet of milk. An alveolus is very small. There are nearly a million of them in a cubic inch of secretory tissue. This tiny droplet of milk is released by a hormone called the milk-ejection hormone.

The alveolus and its duct may be likened to a tiny eye dropper in which the bulb is the alveolus and the stem is the duct. Even a normal sized dropper may be filled with water which will not flow out until pressure is applied to the bulb.

The mechanism for the let-down of milk is fairly complex, involving the nervous, the pituitary gland, the blood and muscle cells in the udder tissue. The sensory nerves in the skin of the teat when stimulated by the milking or nursing act cause the pituitary gland to secrete a hormone into the blood in which it is carried to the udder where it causes a contraction of the muscle cells to squeeze out the milk in the alveoli much as one squeezes out fluid of an eye-dropper by compressing the rubber bulb. From the time the pituitary hormone is secreted until the let-down occurs takes about 45 seconds. This fact explains why the stimulus for the let-down of milk should be applied one minute before milking is to begin.

**Bovine Inhibitions**

The third important fundamental fact is that a response to the stimulus for the let-down of milk may be completely or partly inhibited by various emotional states of the cow. Studies on how milk was let down under various types of excitement were made by suspending the milking machine from a scale and taking readings every ten seconds. When cows were greatly excited such as produced by inflicting pain by pricking with needles, exploding inflated paper bags every 20 seconds or placing in the mangage a cage containing rats, the only milk obtained was that already present in the larger ducts and cisterns of the udder. These strong states of excitement completely inhibited let-down of the milk. Lesser excitement may partially

(Continued on Page 96)
Dairymen whose cows can have a drink of water whenever they want it—night or day—will get more milk and better fat from the same amount of feed and care than the dairymen who water their cows only a couple of times a day.

This is the conclusion we have drawn at the Iowa State College from experiments conducted several years ago. Dairymen who are “on their toes” know that the watering of cows is pretty important, for about 87% of the milk which a cow gives is made from water. In this war food production period when we are striving for the best possible output from our cows, we may well give watering special attention.

In our tests we used two groups of cows. Those in one group were watered once a day from an outdoor tank, while those in the other group were getting their water from water bowls beside them in the barn where they might drink at will.

In this test we used 12 cows, divided into lots of six each. We used the experimental plan known as the double reversal. That is, each group of cows first was watered by one method for 28 days while the other group was being watered by the other method. At the end of one of the experimental periods, the method of watering the two groups was reversed, and after a 7-day preliminary period, another 28-day period experiment was run. Thus each group of six cows was watered for two periods from the tank and two periods from bowls in the barn.

Results of the Tests

The cows while being watered by means of water bowls drank approximately 18% more water and yielded 3.5% more milk and 10.7% more butterfat than while being watered twice a day at the outdoor tank. A man was kept on the job to find out when the cows did their drinking if they had an opportunity to drink at will. We found that the cows drank an average of about 10 times in each 24 hours. About two-thirds of the water was consumed in the daytime—between 5 a.m. and 5 p.m.—and the other third during the night.

When the cows were being watered at the outside tank, they frequently drank only once a day. This refusal to drink more than once a day was distributed among all of the 12 cows, though we found that certain cows showed more of a tendency to drink but once per day than others. The inclination to drink but once per day was not consistently associated with the amount of milk produced.

One of the surprising results of these experiments was that the cows when watered by means of water bowls not only yielded more milk, but had a higher fat test. Why this was so we do not know, and we are not sure that it would be repeated in a similar trial, but a test of the data by mathematical procedure showed that there were only about 4 chances of 100 that it was by accident alone.

In our tests we came to the conclusion that the temperature of the water was not nearly so important as the temperature of the air. In other words, if the cow had to stand outside in near zero weather, she was likely to drink relatively less regardless of the temperature of the water. As one might expect, the cows drank more as the weather became warmer.

Although the cows drank more from water bowls than when they were allowed to drink twice a day at an outside tank, there was less difference in milk production than water consumption. The amount of water drunk from the bowls was 18% more than from the outside tank, but the milk yield was only 3.5% more.

The fact that our experiments were made with water bowls doesn’t mean we recommend that every dairyman supply his cows with water bowls. It is almost impossible for the cows to obtain water bowls unless they are purchased secondhand.

This doesn’t mean that better watering is not possible on many farms. Some farmers have trees inside their barns where they might be able to water more than twice daily. Our experiments indicate that it is pretty important that the cow has a comfortable atmosphere where she drinks.

When cold wintry winds are wheezing around her, the cow is not likely to drink as much as she will if she can drink in a comfortable place. Though the air temperature in which the cow stands is important, she will drink more if she doesn’t have to sip her needed water out of an icy tank.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that the type of ration which the cow is fed greatly influences the amount of water which she drinks. This same result has been shown in other experiments also. If the cow is getting silage or green feed with a lot of moisture, the cow will drink proportionately less than she will if she is entirely on dry feed. There is a tendency to balance up the total amount of water in the feeding. It may be that if the feed has more moisture in it, then the cow drinks that much less.

Do Calves Need Water?

Do young calves on skim milk need water? Some light on the answer to this question is given by an experiment conducted by the Idaho Station. There, a record was kept of the amount of water 26 Holstein calves drank, in addition to that which was in the milk they were fed. The amount of free water consumed weekly per calf was 1.8 lbs. at 6 weeks of age, 29 lbs. at 9 weeks, 48 lbs. at 12 weeks, 62 lbs. at 15 weeks, 88 lbs. at 18 weeks, 146 lbs. at 21 weeks and 234 lbs. at 26 weeks of age.

These figures indicate that the very young calf does not need water in addition to the milk which it drinks. When the calf reaches the age of about 6 weeks, providing it with water then becomes essential. By the age of 18 weeks, which is needed increases rapidly as the calf gets older. Unless water is provided then in amounts needed, the calves will not grow properly, nor will they maintain their best health.

Adequate watering of our dairy herds is just as important as the feeding. We need to make sure that it is properly done.

War Conditions Brought New High in Deliveries

Creameries have made many wartime changes, particularly in deliveries, according to Harold Wakefield, sales manager for Adohr Creamery, Los Angeles. It used to be that 250 points were a good retail load, but now days, 500 points is not uncommon, and the doubling up through necessity has worked well. The over-time has not been as great as the saving.

"After the war," said Mr. Wakefield, "I doubt if we can keep the every-other-day deliveries, though we would like to. But maybe we can have a six-day delivery."
The reconstruction of the European dairy herd does not require a single head of American cows, heifers, calves or bulls, according to Dr. Karl Brandt of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, in a speech delivered before the annual meeting of the Dry Milk Institute in Chicago recently.

Dr. Brandt, former German economist, now a citizen of the United States, has kept close tab on the food, feed and cattle situation in Europe. He admits that if bloody revolution should sweep the continent of Europe, the cattle might perish by slaughter or starvation, but if the war progresses according to expectations it is possible in three or four years after victory for the European dairy herd to be back to its pre-war milk production.

"Before the war," said he, "the European continent, excluding Russia, had 82,000,000 dairy cows that produced 93,000,000 metric tons of milk per year, as compared to 26,000,000 dairy cows in the United States and 50,000,000 tons of milk produced. The war has led to a reduction in grassland but an increase in plowland and an increased production of sugar beets, potatoes, grain and oil seeds.

"While hogs and chickens were heavily reduced in numbers, cattle have been culled slightly. The German dairy herd of 10,000,000 cows and their milk yield is maintained at nearly peacetime level. The Danish herd of 1,600,000 high yielding cows was in July, 1942, down to 88% of pre-war strength but since then has recovered in numbers to some extent. Milk production was down to 60% but may in pre-war be up to 70%. The Dutch herd in 1942 was reduced to 77% of pre-war, but had by 1943 increased very slightly. The French herd, second largest on the Continent, at 8,700,000 head, had by 1942 declined to 10% below that pre-war number but is at present presumably up to 95%, with milk yields still more below pre-war than numbers.

"In 1942 at the lowest ebb, the continental cattle herd was 16% below pre-war. At present, I presume that it is perhaps no more than 10% below pre-war, with some decline in cattle other than dairy cows in Germany, a heavy decline in the three Baltic states and an increase in France, Denmark, Roumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Spain.

What will happen to the dairy herd under invasion is a matter of conjecture. The greatest danger for destruction of valuable herds lies in the Lowlands, Denmark and the lower Rhine land. One cow there produces as much or more milk than four or five cows in the southeast or east of Europe.

During the relief period of a year or two, Dr. Brandt predicted, dry milk and condensed milk will be needed, but beyond that, he does not expect Europe to become a sizable market for U.S. dairy products. On the contrary, he thinks Europe will again be an important exporter of butter and cheese to Great Britain unless Great Britain should erect trade barriers against such imports.

Good pasture is rich in vitamins and proteins . . . and is one of your cheapest feeds. Yet, in spite of all these advantages, improper use of pasture is a direct cause of lowered milk production and profit in many herds.

Nearly all drops in milk production, which occur during the pasture season, are due to this simple fact—the cows do not get enough to eat. If the grass is cropped short, or if it is burnt by hot sun and dry weather, your cows cannot get enough to eat. If the pasture is lush and full of water, the cows will stop eating before they have secured their full intake of roughage.

Placing a well-filled hayrack in pasture or exercise lot so that the cows can have all the hay they will clean up . . . in addition to pasture . . . is helping many dairymen to lick summer slumps.

**Cows Need Both Hay and Grain With Pasture**

Where the regular barn or winter amount of Larro Dairy Feed is fed to cows on pasture, a marked improvement in milk flow should be noted soon after the hayrack is put into use—and the condition of the animals is almost certain to be better.

Dairy farmers who are interested in building a hayrack similar to the one illustrated above can secure a detailed drawing and specifications from the nearest office of General Mills, Commercial Feeds.

**GENERAL MILLS**

**Commercial Feeds**

MINNEAPOLIS

DETROIT

SAN FRANCISCO

KANSAS CITY

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June 15, 1944
A fairly accurate cross-section of dairy industry thinking was revealed at the California Dairy Council meeting held at Bakersfield, May 19-20. It was realistic and looked forward to the post-war period. While concerned primarily with California, it recognized the need of working together with all branches of the industry, not only within one state's boundaries, but in all of them, especially its nearest neighbors. An over-all picture of everything that concerns the dairy industry is vital.

First, as Milton Hult, president of National Dairy Council, said, we can see the probability of a production of milk far greater than ever before, perhaps 180,000,000,000 lbs.

Second, our market will be limited. Alfred M. Ghormley of Carnation Company said that Europe will not want many dairy cattle nor many dairy products after the war. This is a victory, for the price has been high. In coming days we shall look once more to the fountainhead of Jersey and Guernsey and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey to get rid of some surplus, but a continuing effort to increase the use of dairy products in every family. Butter has suffered most during the war, and the people employed in producing market milk, ice cream, cheese and other milk products must help restore butter to its rightful place. Sam Greene, secretary-manager of California Dairy Council, said: "I believe that undergrade butter has done as much damage to the butter industry as oleo."

Goals must be set for all milk and milk products, and production of the four principal dairy foods—milk, butter, cheese and ice cream—must be correlated and developed through careful programs, with research the basis for fact finding, and education the method of using the facts.

The post-war population of California, key men in the industry believe, will be about 1,000,000 greater than it was before the war, and that the war has made up, probably, of 50% present war workers who will be able to find work here, and 50% returning members of the armed forces. Similar conditions, they think, will prevail in Oregon and Washington. To assume the responsibility of seeing that these people have gainful employment is necessary. The dairy industry must absorb as much of the share of men, both on dairy farms and in plants. It is making its plans now.

Douglas Young, Qualitee Dairy Products, San Diego, said that there must be no hurry to lower wages, and workers must have comfortable, attractive homes. The balance between lower wages and dairy products must be maintained.

Grover Turnbow, executive of Golden State Company, believes that if we do not prevent unemployment, the coming WPA will be gigantic as compared with the WPA we once had. He held that it would be cheaper to employ them than to have the government look after them.

The sweep of Allied invasion has wrested the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from Nazi clutches. Jerseymen, and Guernseymen will go back to their old homes in due time, and will start the slow but invaluable work of breeding their dairy cattle again. It is a victory, but the price has been high. In coming days we shall look once more to the fountainhead of Jersey and Guernsey and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the Islands of Jersey. Some original herds were evacuated to Britain and may be restored. And the knowledge that made those breeds was never destroyed.

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Our Dairy Cover

Nowadays, a fleet of Diesel tractors haul two tanks each from dairy production centers to the Challenge Cream and Butter Association plant at Los Angeles. These modern milk trains travel 220 miles in a little over seven hours. Each tank holds 2500 gallons in its stainless steel interior. A three-inch layer of cork insulation holds the milk at loading temperature. (In this particular picture the tanks are mounted on Fruehauf trailers.)

One man, with an electric pump, unloads two tanks of their 5000 gallons, and washes and sterilizes both of them inside and out in two hours. Compare this with the hauling of the same amount of milk in cans—500 cans for the in-load, 500 more for creamery filling and storage. The old method required two tractors and three vans. The saving in ice, too, is a considerable item.

Challenge figures that 21 man-hours of labor alone are saved by the use of these tanks on each round trip.
Miss Betty Sparrow, the charming daughter of our Manager, Paul Sparrow, is shown here, holding a spirited young fellow, from whom we expect great things in the future. He is DOMINO OF ORANGE BLOSSOMS, born January 9, 1944 - son of BRAMPTON JESTER BETTY by DOMINO OF OAKLANDS.

BETTY is now on a new test, with indications pointing to another fine record. Check on her record from month to month as it appears in this magazine.

BETTY IS A GOLD MEDAL BULL CALF

Betty Sparrow, the charming daughter of our Manager, Paul Sparrow, is shown here, holding a spirited young fellow, from whom we expect great things in the future. He is DOMINO OF ORANGE BLOSSOMS, born January 9, 1944 - son of BRAMPTON JESTER BETTY by DOMINO OF OAKLANDS. We are retaining him for future use as a herd sire.

BETTY'S RECORD

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<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Lbs. Milk</th>
<th>Lbs. Fat</th>
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<td>610</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1211</td>
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<td>1508</td>
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<td>677</td>
<td>34.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>365 days</td>
<td>17569</td>
<td>956.00</td>
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* California State Test Leader.

BETTY STARTED A NEW TEST

January 12, 1944

Watch for Betty's New Test Figures In This Space Each Month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
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<th>Lbs. Fat</th>
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<td>Jan. 20 days 1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>80 days</td>
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<td>260.65</td>
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BRAMPTON JESTER BETTY No. 1359059, here pictured three weeks after her completion of the test, set the record of 17,569 lbs. of milk and 956 lbs. of fat in 365 days. Betty's test led her to the United States over the twelve months out of the twelve during her test period. Her record is very commendable in view of the fact that she was not entirely acclimatized from Canada to our California climate.
Bull Calves

**Cont. to Excel**

34 Cows Average 480 Lbs. Fat per Cow... Highest Jersey Herd in Stanislaus County, 1943... One of the 10 Highest Herds for the Past 10 Years... 1st, 3rd and 5th Awards, Heifer Futurity Contest, 1943... 20 Awards in Futurity Contest Last 7 Years... Classification Herd Average 81.12%.

**California Nick Philip... California Napping Victor**

These are the sire's of our new crop of bull calves coming on. Both are sons of California Napoleon Nick, the bull that always increases production. For further information write:

V. J. Lancaster, Turlock, California

**Route 1, Box 541...**

---

**Ashburn Farm Jerseys**

**Gold Star Herd... average... 506 Lbs. Fat**

**We Offer For $350.00**

**Bull Calves Born May 3, 1944—**

**Sire:** GAMBOGE ASHBURN BARONET—Silver Medal Superior Sire, Tested sire ave. 706 lbs. fat on 2X. Sire: Sybil Ashburn Gamboe—Silver Medal Tested sire ave. 721 lbs. fat on 2X. Dam: Jean’s Peggy of Myer Creek, 726 lbs fat 303 days at 4 yrs. Ton of Gold cow. Dam: LULU CARMEN OF ASHBURN—Gold and Silver Medal record 724 lbs. fat at 4 yrs., 1 mo. Sire: Empress Noble of Myer Creek, whose 4 tested daughters ave. 502 lbs. fat (actual) 1st calf. Dam: Lulu Cecile of Ashburn—629.65 lbs. fat at 6 yrs, 3 mo. Ton of Gold cow.

**AND FOR $300.00 WE OFFER**

**Bull Calves Born April 27, 1944—**

**Sire:** GAMBOGE ASHBURN BARONET—Silver Medal Superior Sire (see above). Dam: BARONET DONNA OF ASHBURN—Calved at 2 yrs., 6 mo. and made 70.6 lbs. fat 1st calf H.I.R. Sire: Gamboe Ashburn Baronet Dam: Lulu Donna of Ashburn—646.46 lbs. fat at 7 yrs. 2 mo. Excellent Ton of Gold cow. 657 lbs. fat at 5 yrs., 9 mo.

**Constructive Breeder**

J. M. Dickson & Son., Shedd, Oregon

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**Sunshine Jersey Farm (America's Largest HIR Tested Herd)**

**Offering:**

**Gwen Diplomat O' SF 450353, Born Aug. 8, 1943:**

Three Star Bull, backed by Proven Sires and ample production. His dam, Gwen of Sunshine Farm, one of our outstanding brood cows, classified Good Plus. Sire: Diplomat of Sunshine Farm, Silver Medal Tested Sire, m.e. rating on 22 daughters, 13,036 milk, 4.39%, 624 fat, he by Dictator of Sunshine Farm, Silver Medal Tested Sire, m.e. rating on 10 daughters, 10,380 milk, 5.23%, 548 fat, and out of Oxford Belle of Sunshine Farm, Silver Medal, 15,527 milk, 4.63%, 627 fat, at 3 years. Dam: Gwen of Sunshine Farm, Silver Medal, 9,342 milk, 606 fat, she by Diplomat Wonder of La Lomita, Tested Sire, m.e. rating on 11 daughters, 11,391 milk, 5.69%, 647.7 fat, and out of Blanche of Sunshine Farm, three tested progeny averaging 550 lbs. fat.

**Gwen Diplomat** has pleasing conformation, well balanced in all parts. Price $300 F.O.B. Merced.

E. E. Greenough, Owner Merced, California B. R. Parrish, Foreman

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**As Told By...**

**The Business Manager**

During the last war, I was invited to dinner at the home of a wealthy French farmer. The invitation came through one of the men of my Tank Battalion who was a fluent linguist. As it was my first contact with French farm life, I looked forward to the evening with great interest.

At the close of a very fancy meal, our hostess produced a huge cheese of goat's-milk and when she learned of my fondness for "fromage," she said: "Ben Tirou," I was granted an extra large slice. I was carefully trimming the thin rind and the billious looking green mold while I felt my companion kick me on the ankle. Something was amiss and as I looked around, found everyone at the table staring at me. Unable to discover what had happened I proceeded to devour every particle of the cheese for which this family was famous.

On the way back to headquarters, I asked my friend what had gone wrong and was told that I had committed quite a breach of etiquette by removing that half-inch of mold—just like carving off the frosting from one of Mother's prize winning cakes. No, I wasn't invited again.

Speaking of cheese, have you one of those illustrated circulars mentioned in our "Useful Booklet" column, which tells in complete detail how to make several kinds of very fine cheese, right in your own kitchen, without special machinery or tools? Here's an easy way to save points.

Dupont announces a colorless, odorless liquid for painting screens, walls or doors which is lethal to flies and most bugs. Even though the treated surfaces are washed many times afterward. Let a fly walk on the treated surface for a moment or two and he is dead! This product will also rid our homes of one of our worst domestic pests—moths. Blankets, clothes, drapes and coverings can be treated at home and for the next two years, regardless of washing or cleaning, the materials are safe against moths or larvae. Product is now going 100% to the armed forces.

Yesterday we got a letter from a manufacturer of light planes, asking about their future use on our cattle ranches. They have in mind flying cowboys who can search the far-away spots for stray cattle in a few minutes, instead of taking hours or days by horseback.

Tide reports Boeing has purchased a local truck factory for post-war production. A farm truck designed to take heavy punishment like the Boeing Flying Fortress would be very popular with western ranchers. —HERMAN C. SCHIMPF. **»»»**

Julius: "What's your cat's name?"

Julia: "Ben Hurr."

Julius: "Why did you choose that?"

Julia: "We called him Ben till her had kittens."
WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME
By BUSH

All the fighting will be finished,
When the boys come home,
And our woes will be diminished,
As they flock across the foam;
Of the battles there'll be traces
On their worn and haggard faces,
Empty sleeves and empty places,
When the boys come home.

Let us not put off till later,
Till the boys come back,
Doing tasks now growing greater;
There are many things we lack;
They have broken Axis fetters;
Let us never be forgetters;
We will always be their debtors,
When the boys come back.

We shall have to do some planning,
Ere the boys are here,
As our dairy plants we're manning;
They shall have a new career;
We shall have to plan and figure,
Getting milk for greater vigor,
Building all our markets bigger,
Ere the boys are here.

Back from beating Japs and Nazis,
When the boys come home,
Let us give them better dairies,
So they'll never need to roam;
Let us show them new devices,
We've developed in the crisis,
Worthy of their sacrifices,
When the boys come home.


Lone Oak Bull Goes to Albany, Oregon, Dairyman

Carl Arnold, dairyman of Albany, Ore., has recently purchased a service-age bull, Sybil's Chief, from Lone Oak Farms of Tangent, Ore.

The young sire is a son of the Lone Oak herd bull Viola's Trixie Gamboge, and out of Forster's Coronation Lassie, who had a 5.8% test through her first lactation, making 305-day records of 462 and 451 lbs. fat in that order. Her daughter Sybil's Chief has recently freshened with first calf, making 42 lbs. fat her first month.

Wyman Yearling Makes Good

H. H. Wyman, Jersey breeder of Neu-vo, Calif., was highly pleased when the April 20 issue of the Jersey Bulletin revealed his heifer, Fern Sterling Gamboge Betty, to be high yearling completing a 305-day test during the two weeks ending March 10. She was also youngest of the cows whose records were reported, having started her test at one year, nine months and producing 456 lbs. fat from 7760 lbs. milk over the 10 months, under twice daily milking.

June 15, 1944

Everything You'd Like in a Jersey

can be found at

TUM-A-LUM
JERSEY FARM

(Located Near Stafford, Oregon)

Construcive Breeder

Seven Years D. H. I. A. Testing
Four Years R. O. M. Testing
Two Years Herd Improvement Registry

Last Average 430 lbs. fat on Two-Time Milking
Herd Officially Classified—Average 85%

Imported Right Royal Pioneer, 35506—3 Stars
An "Excellent" Senior Herd Sire
Our Junior Herd Sire—Royal Jurist 390386—"Very Good"
Never a T. B. or Bangs Reactor
A good place to buy a herd foundation!

Before You Buy, Write—

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. J. Horning, Jr.
RT. 1, BOX 307 SHERWOOD, OREGON

Our National Dairy Month "Special"—
BULL CALF—Tattoo LF2—AN OUTSTANDING PROSPECT

A flashy, broken-color calf, dropped March 21, 1944

HIS SIRE—Viola's Trixie Gamboge 405578, our senior sire whose first-lactation daughters are now milking up to 53 lbs. fat per month.

HIS DAM—Broadland's Fairy Design 1305364, made 407 lbs. fat in 305 days as a yearling, now on R.O.M. making better than 2 lbs. fat per day. Her dam, Design Pride of Kola Teppe, now milking over 50 lbs. milk per day on R.O.M., 2X. She has two consecutive records of 553 lbs. fat and 563 lbs. fat in 305 days at ages of six and seven respectively.

PRICE $250-F.O.B. Farm

LONE OAK JERSEY FARMS

LLOYD "BUD" FORSTER, Mgr.

Please Mention WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL in writing to advertisers

LONE PINE JERSEYS

Announce Third Proven Sire,

VENADERA VOLUNTEER, AJCC Superior Sire

His progeny won Junior Get-of-Sire award for Lone Pine and Senior Get-of-Sire and Grand Champion Cow awards for Guy H. Miller at the 1944 Jersey Spring Show in Modesto.

HIS SONS NOW FOR SALE AT LONE PINE OUT OF OFFICIALLY CLASSIFIED DAMS.

VERNON THORNBURG . . . Turlock, California
California Dairy Council
Plans Its Great Peace Campaign

STAFF officers of the dairy industry held a general operational meeting at Bakersfield last month to plan the tactical offensive of their battle, not of war, but of peace. They faced the probability and cost of campaigns and considered the task before them, the obstacles, and the means they have for regaining lost ground, and establishing themselves on a larger basis than ever before.

President Charles Hibbert called the first council of war to order at El Tejon Hotel, May 19, and Staff Officer Sam Greene introduced the first speaker, General Milton Hult, president of National Dairy Council, who had come from Chicago to counsel with the officers of the West.

Mr. Hult laid before the attending members of California Dairy Council, first the situation. He believes that the war in Europe will draw to a close this year. While there will be a considerable market for dairy products there, for a time, he said the dairy herds of Europe had not been destroyed, but maintained at not far from 90% of the pre-war level, and while production was down, it would be built up again. The market there for our dairy cattle and our dairy products would not be great in the future. Our market will be at home.

Pointing to a production of a record 140 billion pounds of milk in 1942, and the present great and increasing dairy cow population, he thought it likely that our milk production could very easily amount to 180 billion pounds.

To sell that much milk we must plan and execute a program of education. This should be four-pronged, directed at the federal government to convince it of the value of milk and milk products; second, at the medical fraternity; third, at schools and, finally, at organizations such as women's clubs, P. T. A., and similar focal points of the mass of consumers. This program must be fortified with facts about milk and milk products secured from scientists, chemists and dietitians.

While butter had suffered most and fluid milk least, no branch of industry could be developed at the expense of any other. Early advocated a goal of greatly increased consumption of fluid milk, of butter, of cheese, of ice cream and of other products. We have been living in artificial sunshine, he said, with a market for our products secured without effort. But presently this hothouse atmosphere will vanish and we will have to operate under natural conditions again, with competition keener than ever before. We will have to work together as never before, all for one and one for all.

Alfred Ghormley of Carnation Company reported on the condition of dairy cattle and dairying, bearing out in detail what Mr. Hult had said.

Reconstruction and reemployment received and deserved considerable attention. Douglas Young, San Diego, is a member of the state commission saddled with this work, and gave a preliminary forecast of the organization's huge task. He said that men must be given jobs and housed properly, as a matter of good business. While undoubtedly, wages will be lower than they have been under the pressure of war, we must not be in a hurry to lower them, and prices of milk and its products must be based on the paying power of consumers.

Turning attention to California in particular, Dr. George H. Hart was the principal speaker Saturday morning, May 20. He believes we will have as much protein meal as last year; enough of some sort, but the threatened shortage now is roughage.

Director Brock was sick, but sent his address, and Dr. C. U. Duckworth, assistant director of agriculture, spoke in behalf of the department. California Department of Agriculture appears to be in a particularly strong position today, with administrative heads who are experienced and expert in the fields of both fruit and livestock.

Testing for tuberculosis was admitted up against a difficult situation. A committee headed by Frank Pellissier, Whitter, presented its report, proposing that during the war, testing should be done on raw milk herds once a year, and on all other herds at least once every three years.

At a director's meeting a new position, executive director, with a lifetime tenure, was created, according to announcement by President Hibbert, and Sam Greene, manager of the Council for 25 years was chosen for this position. The present plan of operation has not been changed, but is preliminary to a broad program of consumer education, larger than has ever been attempted before.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to inspection of Albert Goode's cows, a judging contest under direction of Ed Gordon, dairy extension authority, and a barbecue. Mr. Goode had arranged 10 Holsteins, 10 Jerseys and 10 Guernseys, along the front tier of stanchions for inspection. These cows averaged from 91 lbs. of butterfat down to 52 lbs. in a month, and they were beautiful specimens of the breed. Four of each breed were numbered and then Prof. Gordon asked the crowd to select them in the proper order. After they had jotted down their placings he explained his own.

About 300 sat down at the tables under the trees and partook of the bounty provided by Mr. and Mrs. Goode. The program that followed was brief and among the speakers was Stanley McKenzie, president of Creameries of America.
BRAMPTON BASIL DARIOL, 107564

Is Our Herd Sire—His Granddam is ---

BRAMPTON BASILUA

The World's Most Famous Dairy Cow

6 FACTS ABOUT BRAMPTON BASILUA

1. Holder of the World's Jersey Record for butterfat for one year—1313 lbs. fat.
2. Her butterfat test—6.9%—is the highest for any World's Record cow.
3. She holds the World's Record for butterfat production over all breeds for six consecutive tests.
4. She weighs only 950 lbs.
5. She has had as many banquets in her honor as any cow in history.
6. She is also a real brood cow, passing on her extreme dairy quality and type to her offspring.

SCION OF A ROYAL FAMILY

For half a century, Brampton Jerseys have stood as outstanding examples of the Jersey type. Now, Brampton Basil Dariol, grandson of Brampton Basilua, is herd sire at Vann Ranch. Here his fine championship heritage is being passed on to further enrich the Jersey breed. When his sons and daughters are offered for sale, the prospective buyer may be certain of getting true championship and potential prize winning material.

VANN RANCH

REGISTERED JERSEYS & ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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Route 2, Palmdale, California
3 miles west of Bouquet Canyon

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Manager
Business Address—1303 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles 14, California  DIsex 7222

June 10, 1944
Once again to Idaho went the American Jersey Cattle Club to select a fieldman for the western states.

He is Irvin W. Slater of Boise, formerly agricultural agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, who went to work May 1 on the Jersey job from which another Idaho boy, Ted Warren, recently resigned to enter a farm supply firm at Enumclaw, Wash.

Mr. Slater was born and grew up on an Idaho dairy farm, working his way through the University of Idaho to graduate with majors in dairy production and livestock management. While in school he was a member of the judging team and second high man at the 1931 Pacific International.

First interest in Jerseys came through the herd of his uncle, J. R. Hlett. Later he was a herdsman for Dr. E. S. Fortner’s well known Kola Tepee herd of Salem, Ore.

Mr. Slater served his time as a herd test supervisor in Payette and Washington counties in Idaho and in Malheur county in Oregon. He has also served as an agricultural agent in the Indian service. In 1940 he became extension agent in 4-H work for the University of Idaho and later was promoted to the post of county agent in Fremont and later Bingham counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Slater have two youngsters, Jimmie, 9, and Jeanne, 8, both reported to be Jersey enthusiasts and with Jimmie planning for the day when he may be a breeder of the fawn colored cattle.

Latest Sales of Ashburn Jerseys

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Schultz of Canby, Ore., recently went to the Ashburn herd of J. M. Dickson & Son, Shedd, Ore., for their new Jersey herd sire.

He is Gamboge Ashburn Ted, son of the 3-Star bull Nelly's Ashburn Gamboge, a son of the Silver Medal Tested Sire, Volunteer Ashburn Forward, and out of the Gold Medal, Ton O' Gold cow Lulu Nelly of Ashburn. Dam of the calf chosen by the Schultzes is a Silver Medal daughter of the Silver Medal Superior Sire Gamboge Ashburn Baronet. She has a record of 640.75 lbs. fat in 327 days at five years, six months.

Another recent purchase from the Ashburn herd was made by Clinton T. Hurd of Kalama, Wash., who took a five-months-old heifer by Gamboge Ashburn Baronet and out of Gamboge Maybelle of Ashburn. The “Maybelle” cow is by Nelly's Ashburn Gamboge and out of Silky May of Ashburn—a “Very Good” daughter of Gamboge Ashburn Baronet.

Father O'Flynn: "Why did you pick a quarrel and have a fight with this man, a perfect stranger?"

Barney: "Sure, your Riverance, all me friens was away."
Available NOW—
HEAVY-DUTY DRIVES
(Electric and Belt Power)
for McCormick-Deering
Cream Separators

★ Extended Motor Drive Bearing Support
★ Sturdy Drive Gears
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Your McCormick-Deering Cream Separator will give you many years of smooth-running, twice-a-day operation when equipped with a direct electric drive. This drive is especially designed for heavy duty and continuous service. It is supplied for all sizes (both standard and low base) of Model S cream separators.

Generous, oversize gears provide large wearing areas. An extended bearing support holds the drive gear shaft in position to provide smooth starting and positive contact at all times. Provision is also made for ample lubrication of the bearings, located at the extreme ends of the motor drive shaft.

Ask the International Harvester dealer for further information about McCormick-Deering Cream Separators with this electric drive. Belt drive attachments are also available for McCormick-Deering Separators older than the Model S. Ask him, too, for information about the availability of McCormick-Deering Milkers and International Milk Coolers.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

MCCORMICK-DEERING CREAM SEPARATORS

June 15, 1944
TWIN VALLEY FARMS (MacMurray Ranch Properties), Healdsburg, Calif.
Frederick M. and Lillian W. MacMurray, Owners; Beverly Management Co., Business Managers;
Burt Howell, Owners' Representative at Farm; Glenn Winkler in Charge of Livestock.
Ranch Phone: Healdsburg 43-F-14.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

TWIN VALLEY SILVER KING 2180931
Sire: Rockwood White General
Dam: Chevel Grove Silver Belle
(On test)

TWIN VALLEY DEN — M 2180930
Sire: Count Yo Dan
Dam: Ruby Millwood 14th
(On test)

These fine young Dual Purpose herd bull prospects have for dams members of our select breeding herd, now headed by Rockwood Rex Valiant. Cows drawn from the leading herds in the Mid-West and on the West Coast. Beef with Milk or Milk with Beef—you’ll find them here. Your inspection is urged.

TWIN VALLEY FARMS
(see signs)

BULLS — from drop calves to breeding age. Butterfat and show yard records.

W. R. Yarbrough, Maxwell, Calif.

NOW OFFERING —

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORNS

BULLS FOR SALE:
G. D. GILL & SONS
RT. 1, BOX 289
LINDEN, CALIF.

HEDGESIDE MILKING SHORTHORNS

BULLS — from drop calves to breeding age. Butterfat and show yard records.

J. HANKS, JR.
ELLENSBURG, WASH.

GOOD JERSEY CATTLE

Offering Choice Bull Calves Sired By:
Volunteer Lorna Baronet 390455, Six-Star;
Mr. & Mrs. John Hanks, Jr.

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 925.31 lbs. butterfat.

DAM: Volunteer Nelly Dora, No. 117864. Fat record of 892.56 lbs. in 365 days, m.e.

Paternal Grand sire: Signal Estella Volunteer, 4 Star Superior Sire, Paternal brother to Brampton Billboard, the world’s champion.

Paternal Great-Grand sire: Estella’s Volunteer Imp., sire of Brampton’s Badger.


Maternal Great-Grand sire: Sybil’s Ashburn Baronet, No. 856449, Superior Sire, Medal of Merit, Gold and Silver Medals.

STAR BULL CALVES AVAILABLE

H. H. WYMAN, Owner
NUEVO Riverside County CALEGONIA

Classification of Lone Pine Jerseys

The initial classification of Lone Pine Jerseys owned by Vernon Thornburg of Turlock, Calif., May 5th, was done by Prof. W. M. Regan of Davis. A score of 82.50 was made through the official rating of four as Very Good, thirteen as Good Plus and four as Good. These included eleven two-year-old daughters of Fillipah Wonder Royalist, of which one was rated as Very Good, seven as Good Plus and three as Good. In addition both the Fillipah and Stockwell herd sires were classified Good Plus.

This is the herd in which six consecutive years of CTA figures show an increase of 1438.9 lbs. milk and 104.5 lbs. fat, 4% in test, while the average number of cows was increased from 309 to 48.83 head.

Markley Jerseys

Average 501.7 Lbs. Fat

W. H. Markley & Sons of Turlock, whose herd was honored by the California Jersey Cattle Club as the subject for the Registered Jersey Bull campaign in the February issue of this publication, now report that the final figures from the CTA on the herd average stand at 501.7 lbs. fat from an average of 70.67 cows, whereas the estimated figures used in the advertisement from the Club were 487 lbs. fat on 67 cows.

These final figures further compliment the Markleys in their efforts to breed greater production into their herd. A most significant part of this report is that it contains the completed lactations of six first-calf heifers which averaged 538 lbs. fat, indicating which way the wind is blowing from their use of three bulls which are the sires of 18 first-calf heifers, each of which surpassed the 400 lbs. fat mark.

While the Markley herd is predominantly made up of grades, it so happens that some of the heifers which are making such fine records and developing such model udders are purebreds and can be registered. The policy of these men as breeders will now be to maintain registration and let that portion of the herd increase. Thus, they will preserve for the breed and Jersey purity the maximum good resulting from their exceedingly energetic and well-directed breeding and management program.

Otto Hill Leaves Extension Service

Dr. Otto J. Hill, extension dairymen in the state of Washington for the past 10 years, has resigned that post to become assistant manager of the feed department for the Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association.

Dr. Hill was raised on a farm at Boistfort, Wash., worked his way through Washington State College to graduate in dairying in 1923. He did D.H.I.A. testing for a year in Thurston County, then accepted a teaching fellowship at Penn State, where he was awarded a master’s degree in 1930. Next he became research fellow at University of Minnesota, where he obtained his doctor’s degree in 1933. Following this he served as county agent in Minnesota for a year before becoming extension dairymen in the Evergreen state.
Gorgeous mockingbird of the flower world, the tuberous begonia has been more changed by plant breeding science than has any other flower.

Native of Bolivia and Peru in South America, this rooted begonia spread gay blossoms the size of a dollar when it first attracted the white man's eye—today, as a result of selective breeding, it bursts into blooms up to the size of a dinner plate, glamorous with colors and variegations beyond the wildest of Hollywood's neon and Technicolor dreams. Besides this rich display, in conformity it mimics and outdoes the blossoms of rival families; here one apes the camellia, another patterns its petals after the hollyhock, a third resembles the daffodil, while still another takes after the carnation, a fourth after the Guernsey's neon and Technicolor dreams.

Yesterday, brown ranch near the shores of the Pacific, near Santa Cruz, decided to attempt growing them commercially the tuberous begonias he had seen, decided to attempt growing them commercially at Capitola, Calif., where some work had been done on the development of new varieties and larger blossoms. He made several trips to Europe during the first years to get just the right parental plants. This start, greenhouse and nurtured out of doors by the cool breeze and sea-dampened atmosphere of that section of coast, grew into healthy plants—parents which were cross-bred systematically, with outstanding individuals being mated to other outstanding individuals to purify their strain, promote greater vigor and size and produce new types of flowers.

Today, Brown Ranch still produces half of the tuberous begonias grown in America. Under the management of sons Allan K. Brown and his brother Worth, the ranch also handles a general line of flower bulbs, largely sent to the eastern markets. On the Pacific Coast, however, they package all bulbs for the Sears, Roebuck Co., Woolworth Stores and Ben Franklin Stores. And Guernseys.

Today, also, Brown Ranch is the home of one of the outstanding herds of Guernsey cattle in the entire nation. In a way they are a by-product of the begonias and bulb business in general, for this flower production had developed a need for fertilizer and the cows came primarily to help fill this need. But in their utilitarian sphere, they have surpassed in importance their fragrantless but gaudy sisters of the soil.

A breeder of plants, the elder Mr. Brown indicated a similar tendency to become a breeder of dairy stock in his initial purchase of "fertilizer producers" in 1921. Some time before, a Santa Cruz man had imported a herd of 14 cows and one bull direct from the Island of Guernsey. It was on the occasion of this Guernsey devotee's death that Mr. Brown acquired his first dairy herd—the original importation.

There followed a period of seven years during which time cows were added to the herd and bulls of various bloodlines used. Some were good sires—none were outstanding—none were kept long. There was a realization at Brown Ranch that if the success in begonia breeding was to be repeated with the Guernseys a line of truly great parent stock must be developed. Some of the original imported cows and their daughters had shown the metal to weld the sort of herd the Browns wanted. And as they built on these cow families, the search for the right paternal influence in the herd continued.

There was a realization at Brown Ranch that if the success in begonia breeding was to be repeated with the Guernseys a line of truly great parent stock must be developed. Some of the original imported cows and their daughters had shown the metal to weld the sort of herd the Browns wanted. And as they built on these cow families, the search for the right paternal influence in the herd continued.

The same principle—the selection and mating of outstanding individuals—which spells success in plant breeding, also is the key to livestock breeding. But with plants the results of a mating of individuals is apparent the following year. In a dairy herd it takes much longer.

On March 30, 1928, at the farm of
Tuberous begonias, blooming in profusion in a lath house at Brown Ranch, where these floral beauties and the outstanding Guernsey herd have been developed along lines of a parallel breeding program.

Daniel G. Tenney in Salem, N. H., a bull calf was dropped, destined to change the course of events at Brown Ranch and cast his shadow across all of western Guernseydom. He was sired by Langwater Holliston, now credited with 56 A.R. daughters boasting 98 records that average 592.8 lbs. fat; the top 20 daughters having an average of 727.9 lbs. fat. Dam of the calf was Mixter Royal Aida, a daughter of Mixter May Royal, one of the greatest sires used at the J. C. Tenney Emmadine herd. The calf was named Holliston Royal of Rockingham, given the registration number 154587, and on the 10th of September of that year he became the property of Brown Ranch.

Some Other Things

Leave Holliston Royal of Rockingham to work his magic in the Brown Ranch herd. There are some other features of operation there which may be explored and explained. Breeding program and herd management are under the supervision of Allan Brown. His foreman and herdsman for the past 12 years has been Lyle Strever. The last of the grade cows which had been brought in for needed milk production were sold 10 years ago. When Mr. Strever arrived on the scene, some of the original imported herd were still on hand and he has had a first-hand chance to witness the improvements which have come to pass.

At moderate Capitola, the summer sun will seldom shove the mercury past the 90-degree mark. Moisture creeps ashore from the ocean and there is never a morning you can't kick dew out of the grass. Even so, test plots proved that pasture must be irrigated to be of value the summer long.

With irrigation, the 50 acres of pasture on the ranch can be grazed nine months out of the year. Rolling slopes prevent the use of flood-type irrigation. Brown Ranch uses a Perf-O-Rain system, with lightweight laterals which can be moved by one man, perforated on the sides to throw a 50-foot swath of water. Driven by a 15-horsepower motor, a pump draws water from a 160-foot well and puts it out through this low-pressure system as far as a half-mile from the source. The pipe is moved every three hours and kept rotating on a regular route around the pasture land throughout the hot weather months.

Of the pasture land, 25 acres is in ladino, a crop which the cows relish. One field is a mixture of ladino and orchard grass and Herdsman Strever is pronounced in his insistence that he would much prefer straight ladino. Cows eat the ladino and leave the orchard grass as long as there is any of the clover left, he declares. He has never experienced trouble with bloat on this ladino pasture, but he guards against such an onslaught by feeding the heifers...
For five years the Browns were retail distributors of their own Guernsey milk the course around the modern milking barns and dairy plant at Brown Ranch. 12% protein and 7.5% fat, the dried which is sold to a apple pulp 4% protein and 3% fat. They their own herd but have some surplus full swing. Thus they not only supply plant, turning out around eight tons of these feeds a day when the season is in feeding plan is on, livability and long-time usefulness. There is no desire for huge records at the expense of burned-out milk producers.

Two ingredients of the ration are not common throughout the West—dried apple pulp and grape seed meal, this latter dehydrated and ground from the seeds and skins of the grape. These feeds result from an example of Brown Ranch providence. Within easy hauling distance are a vinegar plant and various wineries, with their pulpy by-products to be disposed of. For some years the Browns have operated a dehydrating plant, providing for the West—dried feeds to be disposed of. For some years the Browns have operated a dehydrating plant, turning out around eight tons of these feeds a day when the season is in full swing. Thus they not only supply a economical supplemental feed for an economical supplemental feed for their own herd but also have some surplus which is sold to a San Francisco feed wholesaler. The grape seed meal runs 12% protein and 7.5% fat, the dried apple pulp 4% protein and 3% fat.

War has swung the helm and changed the course around the modern milking barns and dairy plant at Brown Ranch. For five years the Browns were retail distributors of their own Guernsey milk and other dairy products which they produced on the ranch, at one time even operating a chain of "Moo-Cow" dairy stores throughout neighboring towns and cities. They made their last freezer of ice cream a little over a year ago now. Their departure from the ice cream and retail milk business coincided with the calling to the service of Worth Brown. This move left Allan Brown in sole supervision of all ranch operations—bulls, Guernseys and dehydrator. With the scarcity of help, it was impossible to keep up.

The Brown Ranch milk has enlisted the attention of Worth Brown. The Guernseys (98 were milked last year and there are better than 200 head in the herd) are supplying milk to help nurture back to health men assigned to the Santa Cruz Naval Convalescent Hospital. Around 20 cans a day go to the hospital, where the 800 men are urged to drink as much as they wish. Whatever surplus exists goes to the Golden State plant in Oakland. And this recital of milk volume must again recall the influence behind it—the bull!

His Honor Holliston Royal of Rockingham—he will never be a memory for the production influence he has left behind will keep him a live force in the Guernsey world. He died on his 14th birthday. He had served his first cow in the Brown Ranch herd at nine months of age. When
his daughters began to freshen, milked through their first lactations with great promise, then came back and started their second lactations with tremendous production. It was then the Browns knew the full worth of the herd builder they possessed.

This realization was accompanied by the desire to permit no needless waste of the precious semen with its tremendous sperms of butterfat promise. It was to extend the get of Holliston Royal that Brown Ranch launched what is believed to be the first program of artificial insemination of dairy stock in California, under the guidance of Allan Brown, a graduate veterinarian from Washington State College. During the last five years of his life, the great bull was used artificially entirely and he remained in service to the last.

Once they were sure that here was the parent stock for which they had searched, the Browns went ahead with the breeding program they had learned so well through their begonia successes. With few exceptions today the Brown Ranch herd is the product of mating Holliston Royal with the best cow families developed from the old imported herd.

As a typical family, consider the produce of Sarah IV, one of the originals from the Island of Guernsey. She made a mature record of 588.2 lbs. fat. She gave the herd a daughter, Santa Cruz Sarah, who made a record of 590.1 lbs. fat in Class C. This daughter was mated with Holliston Royal repeatedly. She has two daughters and two granddaughters in the herd, these last two also sired by Holliston Royal and thus 75% his blood and all four of them have topped the 700-lb. mark in the butterfat column. A son, Santa Cruz Holliston Select, also by Holliston Royal, is now being used in the herd to breed back to the 75% daughters of the old bull. Santa Cruz Sarah, now 15 years old, has been retired to a box stall to spend her last days. There is no thought of sending her to the butcher.

This family incident is an example which may be multiplied many times in evaluating the present Brown Ranch herd, for there has not been a female added to the herd since that eventful year when Holliston Royal was purchased. There are three other 75% sons of Holliston Royal in the herd, being bred to his 75% daughters to further strengthen and set this long-sought breeding.

The Plan

But these sons of the old bull are not the backbone herd sires upon which the future of the herd is being pinned. There is yet another chapter of the Brown Ranch story.

To his Chionook Farm at Chinux, Wash., years ago Albion Gile brought Langwater Traveler, probably most widely known of western Guernsey sires. His fame has spread through his remarkable son and grandson, Chionook Belmont and Darigold Prince and through the other offspring that enriched many a western herd. Particularly are they known as the bloodlines that built that remarkable Guernsey breeding community of Skagit County, Wash., where many class records have been held than in any other county of the nation. This Langwater Traveler, then, founder of a great line himself, was a son of Langwater Holliston and so a
families! Fountain source of these Wink
now blood of Langwater
much good production that we would go
June
that Langwater Holliston blood had pro-
redoubling of the family line gives him
Allan Brown, sire.
plains.
In view of these developments, does
return to the Daniel Tenney farm at
It not seem logical that Brown Ranch
Traveler, sire. For Rockingham Western
Kmg. For Rockingham Western
was the first
time in history that such a thing had
happened, for the records of these
daughters ranged from a high of 961.2
lbs. fat in Class B to a "low" of 705.3
in Class EE. Average of their records
was 10,111 lbs. milk, 790.6 lbs. fat. As
they were being led around the ring,
Lloyd Burlingham, manager of the show,
declared publicly: "This is the greatest
production story ever told at a National
Dairy Show."
And get this—a little over a year ago
when the last check-up was made, 41
daughters of Holliston Royal of Rock-
ingham had an average of 14,530 lbs.
milk, 700 lbs. fat, 4.8% test! Since then,
more of his daughters have topped the
700-lb. mark! Where his great sire had
an average of 727.9 lbs. fat on his 20
top daughters, the 20 best daughters of
Holliston Royal will average around
750 lbs. fat! At Brown Ranch there are
still 65 of his daughters, many of them
carrying 75% of his blood, that have
not yet been placed on test! The final
story is yet to be told!
In view of these developments, does
it not seem logical that Brown Ranch
should devote its breeding program to
the intensifying of this third great fam-
ily sprung from the loins of Langwater
Holliston, a companion bloodline to the
Travelers and the Levities?
But Allan Brown has something else
in view. He indicated his plan when he
returned to the Daniel Tenney farm at
Salem, N. H., to purchase as his new
herd sire the young Rockingham West-
ern King. For Rockingham Western
King shows Langwater Holliston four
times in his pedigree as great-grand-
sire. In other words, this doubling and
re-doubling of the family line gives him
equal inheritance to a full son of the
old family-founder!
"We concluded sometime ago," ex-
plains Allan Brown, "that Langwater
Traveler, Langwater Levy, Shuttle-
wick Levy and the others that bore
that Langwater Holliston blood had pro-
duced such outstanding offspring and so
much good production that we would go
back one more generation. Our program
now is an attempt at concentrating the
blood of Langwater Holliston, himself—
fountain source of these great Guernsey
families!"
Good luck, Dr. Brown!

W. B. DOTY of the Butterton Dairy, 15
miles east of Fresno on Route 180, relates
his experiences as follows:
"Over a period of eight years I have
used different kinds of mineral supple-
ment, but have gone back to ECONOMY
and there I'll stay. It is fed liberally here
in the mix for cows in milk, at the rate of
2 lbs. to 100 lbs. grain. This is double the
amount recommended, but I feel it pays
to use it generously. For dry cows and
heifers it is fed with salt, 50-50. Over a
long period of time my experience has
proved to me the value of feeding a good
processed Mineral like ECONOMY."

PICTURED are daughters of Santa Cruz
Holliston Valiant, distinctive in type and
as first calf heifers are finishing over 400
lbs. fat, 10 months, 2-X. "Valiant" is a
son of Holliston Royal of Rockingham,
who has 21 daughters above 700 lbs. fat.
His dam is the 648.7 lb. — Class AA, San-
ta Cruz Violet Rose, whose three AR
dughters average 701.5 lbs. fat.

REPRESENTATIVES IN COAST STATES
San Francisco
FREE BOOKLETS SENT ON REQUEST
Hearth Bldg.
Modern Milking Practice

(Continued from Page 79)

interfere with the let-down of milk. When grain feed was placed out of reach but in plain sight just before and during milking the milk was let down slowly over a longer period of time and not all of the milk in the udder was gotten. This fact, of course, has been known for a long time by good dairymen but the reason why a good milker must be a prompt and complete response to the milking stimulus. Cows that let milk in the udder is to be obtained. This fact, not infrequently cows will be found to let down their milk to various factors that they have come to associate with milking, such as the sounds from milking utensils, starting of the milking machine, feeding of grain and others. Cows that respond in this way may be detected by a distention of the udder or leaking of milk from the teats of easy milkers. Such cows should be milked first or undue drops in milk production will be experienced.

Fifth among the important facts to know is that milking habits are influenced by training. It is obvious from the previous discussion that in order to completely empty the udder there must be a prompt and complete response to the milking stimulus. Cows that let down their milk slowly over a long period of time do not milk out as completely as those that respond promptly and completely, and therefore the former dry up sooner. If cows are milked slowly and particularly if prolonged stripping is practiced they soon develop the bad habit of letting down their milk slowly. Because of incorrect milking practices large numbers of cows have developed poor milking habits.

The fact that the way a cow responds to milking depends upon her previous treatment makes handling and milking of first calvings heifers of great importance. From the very start stimulate them to let down milk a minute before milking is to begin. They will then come to depend on this act as the signal for the let-down and since the stimulation is of short duration will be less apt to let other factors interfere. It is also important that the milking be done rapidly and prolonged stripping avoided. For the first week after freshening it is relatively unimportant that all of the milk in the udder be removed. It is better to leave some milk than to take chances on spoiling her milking habit by prolonged stripping.

Older cows that have developed bad milking habits may be trained in the same manner. Many have reported good success by milking them according to the four rules for milking by machine set out in the first part of this article. It is suggested that this method be tried for three days when most of the cows will have become adapted to the faster rate of milking and the older cows. The herd should be postponed until after the next freshening. Incomplete milking for three

Ellwood Guernsey Announcement

The adjustment of the estate of the late Lawrence A. Doty calls for a reduction in the numbers comprising the Ellwood Herd of Registered Guernseys. Therefore this announcement—that the cattle are available in the original numbers offered privately, and may be had either in groups or individual lots to suit the needs of all purchasers. For details as to breeding and production records consult data previously published in the February and March Monthly Issues of The Western Livestock Journal.

Guernsey values continue to rise, making this offering constantly more attractive. The herd is being carried on as usual. Ellwood is not going out of the breeding business, as our purchases of the top cow and a half-interest in the top bull in the recent Happyholme Sale will indicate. But the numbers must be reduced for the before given reason and the needs of any purchaser can be completely satisfied here in selections from 80 cows, 70 heifers and five outstanding bulls, all with high production background and in perfect working condition.

See the herd or write for more details. You'll recognize this as the biggest opportunity in the West to buy Guernseys backed by the best traditions of the breed.

Located ten miles northwest of Santa Barbara on Highway 101; phone 83899. Dave Bowser, Dairy Manager.

Ellwood Dairies • Goleta, California
days has been shown to not affect subsequent milk production while longer periods of leaving milk in the udder will have a permanent depressing effect. Cows with chronic mastitis infection may flare up when not milked out completely.

It should also be emphasized that while nearly all cows are amenable to training there is a great variation in the way they respond and that a few will not respond to any method of treatment now known.

The sixth and last important fact is that the inside of the teat and udder may be injured by milking. These delicate membranes and particularly the accessory secreting glands in the upper part of the teat and lower part of the udder may be bruised by either hand or machine milking. These injuries may not be detectable by the most careful examination of the teat or udder but are nevertheless of the utmost importance because such injuries are the most prominent predisposing factors to mastitis or garget. Everyone knows that mastitis almost always sets in when the udder may be considered as a fortress. The non-visible bruises may not respond to any method of treatment now known.

In doing so the passage from the milk cistern to the teat cistern is shut off and no milk can pass until the teat cups are removed part way down on the teats. This action opens up the passage and will permit of complete drainage of all the milk let down without resorting to any stripping by hand.

The fourth rule for faster milking calls for removal of the machine as soon as the milk ceases to flow. This is important not only in saving time but more because it is only when the milk does not flow that the action of the machine can be injurious to the inside of the udder and teats.

With an understanding of and appreciation of the fundamental facts just discussed, the reason for observing the following rules for good milking become self-evident as will the four simple rules.

---

Congratulations

... to buyers of a son and six daughters of McDonald Farms Developer that sold at an average age of 17 months and for an average price of $1518 at the Pacific Northwest Guernsey Sale.

To Clark Stowe, Golden Butte Farm, Gridley, Calif.

WESTERN GLOW MARCELLA—
Consigned by Aldarra Farms.

WESTERN GLOW COUNTESS—
Consigned by Western Glow Farms, Inc.

To Dr. F. C. Adams, Klamath Falls, Oregon

WESTERN GLOW NANCY LEE—
Consigned by Aldarra Farms.

To Western Glow Farms, Inc., Bow, Wash.

WESTERN GLOW MISTRESS—
Consigned by Aldarra Farms.

We also extend our best wishes to these breeders for their further success with these splendid animals.

T. B. Tested... Bang's Free

Western Glow Farms, Inc.
FRIEDRICH BROS., Owners
Bow, Washington

To R. C. Cedergreen & Son, Snohomish, Wash.

WESTERN GLOW GLORIOUS VICTORY—
Consigned by Western Glow Farms, Inc.

WESTERN GLOW QUETZEL—
Consigned by Western Glow Farms, Inc.

DONNA OF ALDARRA—
Consigned by Aldarra Farms.

McDONALD FARMS DEVELOPER
Junior Champion, Oregon and Western Washington, 1939; and 3rd bull calf at National Dairy Show in 1939.

Sire: FOREMOST PREDICTION—53 A.R. daughters, 7 over 700 lbs. fat.

Dam: ROCKINGHAM MAY PRINCESS—12,323.4 lbs.

Aldarra Farms
W. E. BOEING, Owner
1411 4th Avenue, Seattle, Washington
California Climbs
In the Guernsey World!

Twenty-five Years Ago—
California was the eighteenth state in the Union in number of registrations of Guernseys.

Ten Years Ago—
California breeders registered 927 head of pure bred Guernseys, and took fourteenth place.

Last Year—
California rose to eleventh place in the breed, with registration of 2329 calves. Two and one-half times as many Guernseys in California today, compared with ten years ago!

This breed Must HAVE Something!

Chapter VIII of a Guernsey Story

"The Big Gun Battery On Our Foremost Front!"

The Foremost family in our herd is headed by three young bulls whose interlocking pedigrees make a constructive picture. Visiting judges are enthusiastic about their calves. As the herd is on both Advanced Register and Dairy Herd Improvement Association test, the whole story will be available.


2. SANTA YNEZ WATHA'S AJAX—by Foremost May Valor (see above), and out of Rancho Nicasio Foremost Watha A.R. (9944.2 milk, 613.4 fat, class G, junior two year old); and 17,393.1 milk, 744.5 fat, class GG, junior two year old). She is a daughter of Superb's Foremost A.R. and out of a daughter of Valor's Roamer A.R.

3. RANCHO NICASIO COMMENDATION ANDY—by Foremost Commendation A.R., a son of Superb's Faithful, with 3 records over 1000 lbs. fat, and out of Rancho Nicasio Fore Wanda A.R. (13,580.0 milk, 613.4 fat, class C, junior four year old). She is a daughter of Superb's Foremost A.R.

These three bulls are being bred to daughters of Valor's Roamer, Superb's Foremost and Foremost Commendation, all with Advanced Register Records, or on test. This is the place for West Coast breeders to find line-bred Foremost bulls.

RANCHO SANTA YNEZ, Santa Ynez, Calif.

George A. McKenna, Owner  Aage Lunde, Herdsman  B. H. Hill, Supt.
to prevent the milk from flowing back into the gland. This pressure is often enough to produce injury to the inside of the test.

Guernseys Average $602
In Idaho State Sale

Idaho's first consignment sale of registered Guernseys, sponsored by the Idaho Guernsey Cattle Club and held at Boise on May 2, under the hammer of Col. Earl W. Walter of Filer, Idaho, was a roaring success. It demonstrated the interest in good Guernsey cattle which exists in the Gem State by bringing out an average of $602 head, nearly for 30 head. Breeders from Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon and California were on hand but all cattle went into Idaho and Utah herds.

High cow was a two-year-old by Nancy's Darigold Peerless, consigned by A. L. Reed of Meridian, Idaho, and sold for $1075 to S. E. Brookover of Boise. W. K. Harrell of Bozeman paid $1000 for daughter of Pircrest Marshall consigned by Charles Pritzl of New Plymouth, Idaho.

High bull was a son of Green Mead's County Segue out of a Franchester Re­​fector daughter, bought by Bernard Eastman of Payette, Idaho, for $950.

Utah buyers included Ralph J. Chadwick of North Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Sanders of Kaysville.

Youthful Purchaser
Of Elm Lane Bulls

Burton and Mrs. Tod of Fresno, Calif., report a most interesting pur­​chase of bulls, in the person of Ex-FFA Louis E. Georgeson of Carethucks. He first selected Elm Lane Butter Naps Fashion, a baby son of McDonald Farms Fashion, out of a first-calf heifer now producing 45 lbs. fat a month in Class GGG. She is a daughter of Fresno Clara­​ence’s Defiance, the double grandson of Happyholme Royal Prince, first sire to enter the Elm Lane herd, whose dam is Fresno Carrie Malzie, with a Class AAA record of 920 lbs. fat in the John Su­​gden herd. Clarence has a number of 40-­​lb. fat daughters and needs the comple­​tion of only one more lactation to be­​come an AR sire. Thus by the purchase of this near-proven sire for use in his little herd of 20 cows and heifers, Louis Georgeson has indicated his progressive attitude.

Even though the Todds have followed the restrained but wise policy of re­​taining for replacement only the heif­​ers of greatest promise, the herd is out­­growing the capacity of Elm Lane. In order to have room for a number of registered heifers coming in milk, they have decided to sell their grades. It would indeed be difficult to find a group of cattle measuring up to higher stand­­ards of bloodlines, soundness, produc­​tion and health, and the hope is that it will go intact to one buyer. The pur­​chaser can in this way save many years in herd building.

Said the Florida man, picking up a watermelon:

"Is this the largest grapefruit you can grow in these parts?"

"Stop!" said the Californian. "You’re crushing that raisin."

June 15, 1944
Clovertop Guernseys

Sir John of Clovertop
LONG LIFE is a factor which has much to do with the profits in dairying. This tendency is inherited by “Sir John”, our chief sire. His dam was a persistent producer until her death in her 17th year. He gets this quality much like he inherits type and production from both sides of his pedigree—top and bottom. His calves for sale come through the same line of inheritance. See this bull and his daughters in milk. As is the case with many dairymen you may come to the dairying. This tendency is inherited by producer Sur

Desiree M. Peterson
Clovertop Ranch
Newcastle, Calif.
H. J. Pinneo, Herdsman
Spotted Polands, too!

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.

FOR SALE
1 1/2-Year-Old
Registered GUERNSEY Bull
(Happyholme Breeding)
Dom’s Record: 11,270 lbs. milk, 5.29%, 596.7 lbs. fat, Class GG (two-year-old). Sold at Happyholme Reduction Sale for $690. A maternal half-sister of this bull sold for $775.
Sire: Grandson of Highland Royal Prince—Escalon Milda’s Royal.
Inquire of —
William H. Hechtman
Box 524
Jackson, Calif.

George Emde Starts
New Happyholme Herd

George W. Emde of Happyholme Farm, Lodi, Calif., has just returned from an eastern trip with two major acquisitions. He was awarded the national recognition of election to the executive committee of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, replacing A. L. Gile of Chinook, Wash., who has served in that capacity for 21 years. He also bought about 17 head of carefully selected females and a bull calf to replace part of the cattle sold in his reduction sale.

His election to the committee took place at the annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club at Milwaukee, Wis., on May 10, and his term is for three years. Also elected to the committee of 12 members was Kent B. Hayes of Meadow Lodge Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla. California’s George Emde was characterized as “an up and coming, enthusiastic young man” by leading breeders and officers in the East. He is reported to be the youngest man ever to be elected to this high office.

Most of the cattle he bought were heifers and all but two were bought at sales. Two came from the Mid-West Sale in Illinois, two from the Indiana Sale, three from the May Royal-Stealfast Sale in Ohio and seven from the Guernsey Sale at Trenton, N. J. Two heifers and a bull calf were bought at McDonald Farms in New York. These, added to the 60 calves and 20 blemished cows remaining from Happyholme Reduction Sale, will form the foundation of the new Emde Guernsey herd. The new carload will arrive by the middle of June.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Emde and visited about ten of the leading herds in the Mid-West and East. He ended his trip by spending three days at the home office of the American Guernsey Cattle Club in order to familiarize himself with his new duties on the committee.

Brown Guernseys

Capitola
California

A good selection of young bulls now for sale — from daughters of Hallston Royal of Rockingham. There are more sons of this sire in use on the Pacific Coast than has ever been the case from any other sire.

Allan K. Brown
Owner
Lyle Strever
Herdman

Formula
For Breeding Your Own Herd Sire
1st: Find a cow that will produce 9,700 lbs. milk and 534 lbs. fat in 305 days on 2x milking, with each of her first 7 calves. (Like Barnegat Itoe, daughter of Troumke Hooven.)
2nd: Raise a daughter from her that will produce 12,000 lbs. milk and 560 lbs. fat in 305 days on 2x milking, with each of her first 3 calves. (Like Barnegat Itoe 2d, daughter of Barnegat Olympic.)
3rd: Breed the daughter to a bull like Quail Roost Prince Paystreak, double grandson of High Point Prince Maxim (fifth bull of the breed in number of 700 lb. daughters).

The result will be a bull like BARNEGAT INTI, OUR JUNIOR SIRE

Barnegat Guernsey Ranch
Antone Schoone, Herdsman
Grass Valley, California

300 Dairy Cows
High grade Guernsey, Jersey and Holstein fresh and springer cows and heifers to select from at all times.

Floral Stock Farm
Rt. 5, Box 54
Elm & North Ave.
Fresno, California
IN THESE DAYS of wartime scarcity of material, few dairymen are able to build a new plant, but Lester R. Quinn, operator of Quinn's Guernsey Dairy of Torrance, Calif., has done just that and shortly before the first of June moved into his new headquarters and home.

In his section of Southern California, airplane plants, shipyards and other war industries have sprung up like spring mushrooms in the past few years. Even before Pearl Harbor, Mr. Quinn felt the need to expand his operations and acquired more spacious property and some of the material he would need for the new dairy. Since our entrance into the war, there has been some difficulty convincing government officials that the additional material needed would help further the war effort. But convinced they have been and the 120 cows in the Quinn milking herd now enjoy the spic-and-span conveniences of the new barn.

Fortunate it was that 30 JAMESWAY lever-type steel stanchions were among those pre-Pearl Harbor purchases. Mr. Quinn had visited dairies where every type of stanchion was in use and was thoroughly satisfied that "only the ease of operation, convenience and foolproof construction of JAMESWAY" could meet his needs.

BUY MORE BONDS during the 5th War Loan Drive

You may not be so fortunate in securing equipment and material for a new barn today, but there is a JAMESWAY man in your area who will be glad to help you plan your post-war building program and aid you in any way possible to get whatever equipment is necessary for the duration of the war.
The Final Chapter

in

Kanowa Holstein History

WAS WRITTEN BY THESE PURCHASERS WHO PAID $53,730.00
FOR 76 LOTS, AN AVERAGE OF $705.60, IN THE DISPERSION
AT TURLOCK, CALIFORNIA, MAY 27, 1944:

List of Buyers

A. G. AINSCOUGH, Santa Maria
ANGRAVE BROTHERS, Galt
CERUTTI BROTHERS, Newman
A. M. CROWELL, Turlock
M. J. DILL, Chowchilla
E. T. DINSDALE, Manteca
MRS. ANNIE DONERS, Fresno
FAME FARMS, San Fernando
A. P. FOSBERG & SON, Turlock

E. T. DINSDALE, Manteca
A. M. CROWELL, Turlock
M. J. DILL, Chowchilla
E. T. DINSDALE, Manteca
MRS. ANNIE DONERS, Fresno
FAME FARMS, San Fernando
A. P. FOSBERG & SON, Turlock

EARL GRAHAM, Chula Vista
RUSSELL GRAHAM, Chula Vista
LEO P. HEDEGARD, Modesto
JOHN HERNANDEZ, Turlock
WALTER KLING, Modesto
LADINO DAIRY, Reno (Nev.)
FERMIN LARRY, Fresno
D WIGHT LONG, Modesto
WALTER LONG, Tulare

FRANKLIN MATHERN, Turlock
B. A. McNEES, Visalia
ARTHUR OLSSON, Turlock
GORDON OLSSON, Hughson
UMBERTO PEDRONI, Dos Palos
J. A. PELANDA, Modesto
E. PETERPOSTEN, Modesto
M. S. RAMOS, Crows Landing
A. J. PRETZER, Fresno

ROCHA BROS., Crows Landing
GEO. H. SAWYER, Waterford
J. W. SCHULTZ, Elk Grove
SLEEPY HOLLOW, Petaluma
SEWARD A. SMITH, Escalon
J. A. SUTTEN, Visalia
J. W. TAYLOR, Visalia
A. E. WOOD, Waterford

The Thanks of Walter and Ray Decker

are expressed in this feeble manner to all who played a part
in the extreme success of their sale. Gratitude in particular
goes to the purchasers and to those who endeavored to buy;
to the county, state and national Holstein organizations for
their cooperation, and to neighboring breeders for their
invaluable assistance.

The figure which Earl Graham paid for “The Professor”
sets a new mark in the sale of herd sires, developed and sold
on the West Coast. The sale average establishes a new high
level among dairy auctions in this Western area. See the
table on the opposite page, listing calves by “The Professor”
which were so eagerly sought.

In addition to the features illustrated below there is satis-
faction in the reception given the daughters of “Sir Segis,”
a Kanowa product for generations. J. A. Sutter of Visalia
got four, paying $1300 for one and $1500 each for three.

The 13-year-old Kanowa Lanore Duchess, 200,000 lb. milk producer, will spend her last days with the Fosbergs, price $625.
The California Dairy Queen was bought by Fermin Larry of Fresno at $900, as the nucleus of a new purebred foundation.
Kanowa Queen Segis Black Beauty, carrying a characteristic “Sir Segis” udder, was bought by Walter Kling of Modesto at $925.
EARL GRAHAM is a veteran breeder in San Diego County. His association with the breed extends over a quarter of a century. He has bred and developed many high producing cows, including two world's records, furnished the cattle which had much to do with the Dunn and Fanning successes and in many ways has contributed to the improvement of type and production among California Holsteins. "The Professor" is therefore in good hands, even though our Stanislaus County breeders and others in this section of the state aspired to keep him in this area. However, the influence of this acknowledged sire will be broadened under Graham ownership through artificial insemination.

The reception given his calves constitutes one of the greatest tributes paid a young sire in current Holstein History. The list is here reproduced to indicate the breeders, in addition to Earl Graham, who now assume responsibility for the development of his progeny. Soon, however, this list can be greatly expanded because of the many cows and heifers which went through the Kanowa sale ring carrying his services.

**FOURTEEN CALVES BY "THE PROFESSOR" BROUGHT $8670 TO AVERAGE $578**

(Range in age, 24 hours to six months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Dam</th>
<th>Buyer</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Queen Segis Black Beauty</td>
<td>J. A. Pelanda, Modesto</td>
<td>$ 620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Queen Segis Man-O-War Segis</td>
<td>E. Peterposten, Modesto</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Segis Queen</td>
<td>Walter Long, Tulare</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Segis Segis Dorass</td>
<td>E. Peterposten, Modesto</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Segis Duchess Man-O-War</td>
<td>J. A. Pelanda, Modesto</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Segis Black Beauty Man-O-War</td>
<td>Russell Graham, Chula Vista</td>
<td>775</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>Kanowa Minerva Posch Man-O-War</td>
<td>Franklin Mathern, Turlock</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Minerva Posch Man-O-War</td>
<td>Dwight Long, Modesto</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>Kanowa Gigiotella Man-O-War</td>
<td>Cerutti Bros., Newman</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>Kanowa Maid Segis</td>
<td>Umberto Pedroni, Dos Palos</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>Kanowa Ormsby Maid Man-O-War</td>
<td>Ray Hull, Modesto</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanova DeKol Man-O-War</td>
<td>J. A. Pelanda, Modesto</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Betsy Ormsby Segis</td>
<td>E. Peterposten, Modesto</td>
<td>575</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helfer</td>
<td>Kanowa Beauty Man-O-War Duchess</td>
<td>J. A. Pelanda, Modesto</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO J. A. PELANDA AT $1000**  
**TO UMBERTO PEDRONI AT $400**  
**TO RUSSELL GRAHAM AT $775**

June 15, 1944
How to Build a
Plank & Paper Silo

By WESLEY G. CLARK
HOLSTEIN BREEDER
Hanford, Calif.

Feed is always a problem for the owner of livestock and especially for the dairyman. The present year with shortage of pasture, hay and concentrates looks especially bad. A few years ago we built a plank type of silo lined with paper that we think is very fine and I believe this may be the way out for many people who are short of feed if they know about it.

The silo may be built to any size as to height, width and length depending on size of herd to be fed, the amount of ensilage that can be produced and the length of time you wish to feed. Just remember that you should feed at least three or four inches off the end of the silo each day to have the best ensilage. This is also necessary in an upright silo.

Almost any kind of lumber can be used. We used 2x12 planks 16 ft. long and put a 4x6 upright post each 8 ft., but if one-inch lumber were used the posts would have to be closer together. Slope the posts out a little, we think 1/2 inch for each foot of height is right. Where the planks join on the posts leave the ends apart a little to take care of uneven lengths to avoid sawing. Cover these ends with a 1x6 board wired in a couple of places; these hold the planks up and no nails are necessary as the pressure is all out.

The upright posts should have a small block for an anchor at the bottom as they may raise when the ensilage is packed with a tractor and they press against the braces. These braces are 3x4—12 ft. long and we use a shorter brace near the bottom to take part of the strain. There is nothing across the silo on the inside. Properly built there is not a nail or tack in the planks or paper inside the silo so the lumber is not damaged and a part of the paper may be saved and used again.

Set your posts and fix braces, put planks in place and line with paper. Let paper lap out on the ground about 6 inches to seal these. Put a 1x4 along the top to hold the paper up till you fill that high, then take the board off, run on another height of paper; let them lap past each other 4 to 6 inches where they join.

The paper is very important. We use Sisalkraft paper, 6 ft. wide, as it is very strong and water proof. Don't be afraid to use a little extra in laps as the only spoilage you will get is where you get air. Round the top of silo over and cover with paper and dirt on top to hold it down; a couple of inches is enough. In a silo of over 300 tons we got only about 2 or 3 tons of spoilage and part of this was carelessness.

We use a Hastings honey sorghum and chop very fine and in weighing a cubic foot from the silos have gotten a weight of 46 lbs., 47 and 48 1/2 lbs. in three different years. This was packed with a track layer tractor. If your ground is ready, plant early; but we have often planted after grain or hay has been harvested, have planted as late as July 28 and gotten a good crop. A lot depends on the season. Prest doesn't seem to hurt it if it doesn't stand too long afterwards.

For a silo that would hold 350 tons, all new lumber and paper should not cost over $450, and much less if used lumber can be found. A renter can build this silo and take it with him. If you want a larger or smaller silo move one side out or in, or make it longer. Put it on a dry piece of ground where you can reach it in rainy weather. We haul out with trucks, backing in, but a track could be laid in the silo before filling if desired to feed that way.

In our experience there is no feed that can take the place of ensilage for cows or young stock and no feed that you can get so much per acre in a short time.

I'm hoping this outline may help someone and, if they will just use a little bit of "horse sense" in building, papering and filling, they will get along all right.

Montana Holstein Interest Booming

Largest membership in the history of the Montana State Holstein-Friesian Association is now enrolled—31 members. The first association new letter was recently sent out and went to more than 300 names of members, customers for breeding stock and prospective buyers.

A high spot last month was the classification of the Shumate Dairy Herd at Helena, operated by H. Allen Shumate, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Dispersal of New England Dairy Herds Not to Slaughter

"Some of our city brethren," says New England Homestead, "have for months drawn attention in their columns to the many sales of dairy cattle held in their respective areas and the general inference has been made that our dairy herds were being liquidated to a serious extent. There was never any foundation for this in fact. When dairy herds are dispersed, few if any go to the butcher. They are purchased by other dairymen and breeders and continue in the production field. It is true that quite a number of marginal farmers quit the field, but it is also a fact that many of our dairymen have added considerable numbers to their herds."

Filling the plank and paper silo on the Clark Holstein ranch at Hanford, Calif. Note the track layer tractor at work packing down the ensilage.
AT HOME ALONG THE MILKY WAY...

PERFECTION FLIES WITH THE BOEING FLYING FORTRESS

Many of the finely machined precision parts serving in critical spots on the formidable Boeing Flying Fortress are being turned out on the same machines which in peace-time would be making the famous Perfection Milk-Master. A large part of our plant is devoted to this purpose.

It was not by chance that Perfection was entrusted with this important task. The skilled craftsmanship acquired over the years in producing a milking machine in which microscopic tolerances, smoothness of operation, and fine finish were outstanding features, qualified us for the job. This is our wartime duty!

For over thirty years Perfection has been making milking machines. We believe we have contributed in no small degree to raising the standard of living on the farms of America by eliminating the tedious chore of hand milking, by increasing the productivity of the hours devoted to milking, by improving the quality of the milk produced, and by increasing the income of the milk producer.

Today, in addition to turning out precision parts in quantity for the Boeing Bomber, we are also making all the milking machines we are permitted under the limitation orders of the War Production Board. But this number will not be nearly enough to supply all those who want a Perfection Milk-Master. We urge all dairymen interested in getting a Milk-Master to see our nearest dealer before his allotment is sold. He will cooperate with you in getting one as soon as possible. If you have an old Perfection Milker, keep it in use. We can furnish almost any part you'll need to keep it operating. If your old milker is completely worn out, you are permitted to buy a new unit for replacement.

When victory is ours, and bombers cease their missions of destruction, all the facilities of our plan will be turned over to the production of Perfection Milking Machines, so that everyone who wants a Perfection may have it.
Climactic Sale of
Decker Holsteins

By WALTER MILLER

This final chapter in the history of Kanowa Holsteins, as created by Walter and Ray Decker of Turlock, Calif., was written in brilliant figures on May 27th in the spacious hay and loafing barn which sheltered more than 1,000 people, made up of virilemen of all faiths, Black & White breeders and neighbors of these famous brothers whose career has contributed so generously to breed improvement in the West. The results form a well-earned tribute, whose career has contributed so generously to breed improvement in the West. The chief runners-up were Lawrence and Henry Wolfson of Los Palos, individual breeders in the Stanislaus community including G. G. Wenger, and a group of young breeders from the southern part of the county headed by Arthur Olsson of Turlock. The successful bidder was the veteran Earl Graham of Chula Vista in extreme Southern California, a respected improver whose identification with the Holstein breed extends over a quarter of a century. He is credited with having bred and developed two world record cows. Furthermore, he bred many of the animals which had much to do with the Dunn and Fanning herds. Plans are under way to make “The Professor’s” influence available beyond the Graham herd through artificial insemination.

After this “sure shot herd builder” had been sold there was little room for speculation as to how his calves would sell. They were so attractive and modern in form and carried through sire and dam and such confidence-giving inheritance both for type and production that the gates to breeding herds everywhere were seemingly opened to receive them, despite their tender ages. Fourteen of these calves, the oldest dropped December 27, the youngest one day old, grossed $8670 to average $578, figures which were more than vindicated by what Earl Graham paid for their sire. Add these sale receipts to the figure their sire brought and the returns mount to $12,710 from an initial herd sire investment of $1125 in the Brentwood sale of $1942. In addition to the Decker-owned calves by “The Professor,” Art Olsson of Turlock, the man who aspires to perpetuate the fame of Kanowa, offered a baby son that brought $400 from Joe Perry of Turlock.

Other Highlights

After purchasing “The Professor” at $4050, Earl Graham bought one of the sensational heifer calves by this sire at $775 for his son Russell.

J. A. Sutten of Visalia paid $5800 for four daughters of Kanowa Sir Segis, including a pair of twins at $3000, sold as one lot. Thus, when Leo. P. Hedegard of Modesto got this nine-year-old sire at $3500 he selected one of the extreme bargains of the sale, since “Sir Segis” has done so much to improve Udders in the Kanowa herd.

Incidentally, “Sir Segis” is a son of...
Necro and scours 

waste feed—waste money

Control them with

SULFAGUANIDINE

Thousands of young animals never get to market because of these deadly diseases.

Every one lost cuts down your income by the profit value of an adult animal.

Sulfaguanidine controls enteritis. It is the treatment that works right where the trouble lies, in the intestines, and it will save you many times over what it costs.

Talk to your dealer today—ask him about Lederle’s Sulfaguanidine. It comes in tablets, oblets and powder for large or small animals and for poultry.

Send for FREE booklet today!

ANIMAL HEALTH IS OWNER’S WEALTH

LEDERLE LABORATORIES INC.

DEPT. 34 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20

NEW YORK

Starksford Holsteins

Young bulls by Taylaker Ormsby Gettie De Kol Lad for Sale from heavy milking cows.

Ray Starks, Box 1803, Fresno, Calif.

Holstein-Friesian Association

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Taylaker Holsteins

Where high production goes hand in hand with recognized type, as indicated by the results of the Official Classification by Tom Elder of New Hampshire on May 2, as follows:

16 Very Good • 14 Good Plus • 12 Good • 1 Fair (sold)

In the recent classification of “Gettie” daughters, one was made Excellent; nine were rated Very Good, seven Good Plus and three Good.

J. W. TAYLOR • TAYLAKER RANCH • VISALIA, CALIF.
Sequoia Holsteins Officially Classified for Type

By The Holstein-Friesian Association of America for F. S. Borror & Sons, Springville, California

THREE CANADIANS

SEQUOIA ROMEO B. "Very Good"

SEQUOIA JULIETTE L, "Very Good"

SEQUOIA HELO NELLIE, "Very Good"

THREE ADOHR ECHOS

SEQUOIA ARTIS ADOHR, "Excellent"

SEQUOIA ROSE ECHO
"Very Good"

(Left)

SEQUOIA LOLA ECHOLAND
"Very Good"

(Right)

THREE SEGIS QUALITYS

KING SEGIS QUALITY DE KOL, "Very Good"

SEQUOIA CLARITA QUALITY C, "Very Good"

SEQUOIA AAGGIE BELLE QUALITY, "Very Good"

INCIDENTALLY, Production has always been the first essential.
SEQUOIA holds First Place in the Nation for herds of Over 50 Cows milked twice daily under Holstein Friesian Herd Improvement Registry supervision; also DHIA records up to 486.5 lbs. fat average on 70 cows.
Kanowa Achievement

WILL BE CARRIED ON IN THE

Art Olsson Herd

HERE ARE SOME OF THE TRULY GREAT COWS, BACKED BY GREAT INHERITANCE AND ASSOCIATED WITH GREAT SIRES, INCLUDING "THE PROFESSOR" THAT SOLD FOR $4050, NOW PRODUCING ACCORDING TO KANOWA TRADITION IN THIS HERD.

KANOWA QUEEN SEGIS DORESS, World Record junior three-year-old, 769.5 lbs. fat, 4.9% test, 365 days. Also has two 10-months records of 744.2 and 734.3. Carrying calf by "The Professor". Her previous calf, a heifer by "The Professor", has sold in the Decker Dispersal to E. Peterposten at $650. In the sale Arthur Anscoff of Santa Maria paid $750 for her 1943 daughter by "Combination".

KANOWA QUEEN SEGIS DORESS 2d, daughter of above World Record cow, is in the herd and springing to "The Professor". Her previous calf, a heifer, was bought in the Decker sale by Mrs. Annie Donders of Fresno at $500.

KANOWA QUEEN SEGIS MAN-O-WAR, dam of above world record cow, had four daughters in the Decker sale. One sold to Walter Kling of Modesto for $925; the second went to Ray Hull of Modesto at $475; the third was bought by J. A. Sutten of Visalia at $1300, and the fourth came to this herd at $575, while her heifer calf by "The Professor" sold to Walter Long of Tulare at $500. In addition, her two-weeks-old bull calf by "The Professor", sold to Joe Perry of Turlock at $400.

KANOWA MINERVA POSCH MAN-O-WAR, high junior four-year-old in U. S. in 1941, Class C, with 549 lbs. fat, 16th in the world when made, later making ten months records of 528.9 and 616.3 lbs. fat. This cow is a full sister to the Kanowa bull doing service in the University of Missouri herd. "Minerva Posch" is the dam of Minerva Segis, purchased by J. A. Sutten in the Kanowa sale at $1500, also of a five-months heifer calf purchased by J. A. Palanda at $500.

KANOWA BEAUTY MAN-O-WAR DUCHESS, 519 lbs. fat at four years and 534 lbs. in 10 months at eight years, a 4.1% lifetime tester, is the dam of a heifer calf by "The Professor" that proved to be one of the sensations of the Decker sale when sold to J. A. Palanda at $1000. She is now carrying calf by "The Professor".

KANOWA SEGIS DE KOL MAN-O-WAR, 1st and 5th on the Honor Roll as a three-year-old with her ten months and year records of 537.9 and 576 lbs. fat, is in calf to "The Professor".

KANOWA SEGIS DUCHESSE MAN-O-WAR, 2d, daughter of Man-O-War 59th and the high junior four-year-old in U. S. in 1942, sold to Joe Perry of Turlock at $1300, also of a five-months heifer calf purchased by J. A. Palanda at $500.

ART OLSSON • Turlock, California
The Elation of Stanislaus Holstein Breeders

ELATION expresses even modestly the feelings of members of this Black & White Community, because:

(1) A large group of studious breeders followed the course of the first Post-War Planning Conference yet conducted by a similar organization.

(2) The dispersion of Kanowa Holsteins at the distinguished average of $705.60, resulted in a grand tribute to our esteemed members, Walter and Ray Decker. Further it is significant that fully half of that great collection remains in the herds of Stanislaus County. Also, there is satisfaction in the fact that the Decker herd was representative of Stanislaus achievement.

(3) Preparations are now being made for the 25TH ANNIVERSARY SALE on November 4, made up of entries from Stanislaus herds, many of which have attained National prominence. The excellence of our registered Holsteins leads us to feel that our breeders can carry on in a spirit of leadership be­coming the position of Stanislaus as the Number Two Dairy County in California and Eighth in the Nation.

STANISLAUS COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS’ ASSOCIATION

... An Organization of More Than 50 Members ...

Milton Kidd, Pres.

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA

The Bond you buy over here—may save a life over there!

Buy an EXTRA $100 Bond NOW!

INSURE VICTORY!

Clark Holstein

FEMALES FOR SALE

Females of various ages including group of milking cows and heifers. This opportunity is not often extended buyers. The offer is made now only because the herd has reached the numbers where it is advisable to reduce. Keep in mind that Clark Holsteins have entered upon their 25th consecutive year of herd testing. Butterfat production during the past 14 years averaged 514 lbs. You get the advantage of tremendous inheritance for high production in the females now for sale.

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

FRANKLIN MATHERN, Turlock, Calif.
Bull Calif. May 1944, out of Kanowa Minerva Posch Segis, $850.
B. A. McNees, Visalia, Calif.
Kanowa Segis Black Beauty Man-O-War, cow, Dec. 15, 1936, $825.
Kanowa Beauty Duchess Segis, cow, Jan. 3, 1949, $750.
Kanowa Snowbird Dorea Segis, cow, Nov. 7, 1939, $675.
ART & GORDON OLSSON, Turlock, Calif.
Kanowa Queen Laano Segis, heifer, Oct. 11, 1943, $657.50.
Kanowa Pieterte Royaless, heifer, Mch. 23, 1944, $175.
Kanowa Helrywood Doris Supreme, heifer, May 20, 1943, $325.
Kanowa Segis Queen, heifer, Feb. 5, 1942, $675.
Kanowa Rosc Man-O-War Segis, heifer, Nov. 19, 1941, $400.
UMBERTO PEDRONI, Dos Palos, Calif.
Kanowa Neptune King, bull, Dec. 27, 1943, $400.
J. A. PELANDA, MODESTO, Calif.
Kanowa Queen Neptune, heifer, Feb. 6, 1944, $625.
Kanowa Minerva Segis, heifer, Jan. 1, 1944, $600.
Kanowa Doris Segis Neptune, heifer, Feb. 3, 1944, $700.
Kanowa Neptune New Year Belle, heifer, Jan. 1, 1944, $1,000.
E. PETERPOSTEN, MODESTO, Calif.
Kanowa Queen Beauty Neptune, heifer, Feb. 19, 1944, $675.
Kanowa Queen Segis Neptune, heifer, Dec. 21, 1943, $625.
Heifer Calif. May 1944, out of Kanowa Segis Duchess Man-O-War, $650.
Kanowa Betsy Neptune, heifer, Jan. 18, 1944, $750.
Kanowa Beauty Ormsby Segis, heifer, May 23, 1943, $325.
A. J. PRETZER, Fresno, Calif.
Kanowa Georgiana, cow, Mar. 10, 1939, $600.
M. S. RAMOS, Crows Landing, Calif.
Kanowa Royal Gigi Blend, bull, Sept. 14, 1943, $300.
ROCHA BROS, Crows Landing, Calif.
Kanowa Georgiana Segis, bull, Sept. 8, 1943, $300.
GEO. H. SAWYER, Waterford, Calif.
Kanowa Segis Pontiac Supreme, heifer, July 11, 1942, $475.
Kanowa Minerva Star Royaless, heifer, Mch. 24, 1943, $625.
Kanowa Beauty Royaless, heifer, Mch. 24, 1944, $200.
Kanowa Beauty Duchess Royaless, heifer, Jan. 31, 1942, $800.
Heifer Calif. May 1944, out of Kanowa Rosa Man-O-War Segis, $350.
Kanowa Betsy Neptune, heifer, Jan. 18, 1944, $750.
Kanowa Beauty Ormsby Segis, heifer, May 23, 1943, $325.
A. E. WOOD, Waterford, Calif.
Kanowa Royal Segis King, heifer, Sept. 4, 1943, $675.

Note: For more data about this famous auction those interested are urged to read the two pages contributed by the Decker Brothers, containing much corollary information. Editor.

CLARK HOLSTEIN

FEMALES FOR SALE

Females of various ages including group of milking cows and heifers. This opportunity is not often extended buyers. The offer is made now only because the herd has reached the numbers where it is advisable to reduce. Keep in mind that Clark Holsteins have entered upon their 25th consecutive year of herd testing. Butterfat production during the past 14 years averaged 514 lbs. You get the advantage of tremendous inheritance for high production in the females now for sale.

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

JOURNAL OF LIVESTOCK CERTIFIED MILK CO.

Petaluma, Calif.
Kanowa Homesteader Dorea Beauty, cow, Apr. 25, 1939, $500.
Kanowa Acme Segis, cow, Dec. 30, 1939, $850.
SEWARD A. SMITH, Escalon, Calif.
Kanowa Mina Posch Segis, heifer, Dec. 23, 1941, $450.
J. A. SUTTEN, Visalia, Calif.
Kanowa Segis Mon-O-War Segis, heifer, Nov. 21, 1943, $1,300.
Kanowa Segis Pontiac Segis, heifer, Mch. 2, 1940, $1,500.
Kanowa Spotted Segis, heifer, Mch. 2, 1940, $1,500.
Kanowa Minerva Posch Segis, heifer, Jan. 3, 1941, $1,500.
J. W. TAYLOR, Visalia, Calif.
Kanowa Ormsby Maid Segis, cow, Sept. 6, 1940, $625.
A. E. WOOD, Waterford, Calif.
Kanowa Royal Segis King, heifer, Sept. 4, 1943, $675.

INSURE VICTORY!
No Ceiling on Potential Milk Consumption

W e may think we have an excessive wartime population of dairy cattle in these United States—yet there is a potential market in the nation for the output of 15,000,000 more cows.

Such was the postwar prospect for 5,000,000 dairy farmers—a goal which may be reached through aggressive nationwide and industrywide advertising and research for all dairy products—emphasized in Chicago recently at a session of the American Dairy Association, national dairy products promotional organization actually financed by dairymen themselves in many of the larger milk-producing states.

Opening gun in the battle to make the housewife more conscious of the food value of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream and to end the dairymen’s present and postwar markets against the inroads of oleo was fired by Owen M. Richards, manager of the American Dairy Association, who called upon dairymen at a three-day postwar mobilization rally to develop their vast potential markets “without leaning on the government.”

“If America consumed the quantities of dairy foods recommended by health authorities for best nutrition,” Mr. Richards said, “the nation would need annually 65,000,000,000 lbs. of milk more than the 115,000,000,000 to 119,000,000,000 lbs. produced over recent years for heavy wartime demands.”

This, he said, means that the present record-breaking herd of nearly 27,000,000 dairy cows would have to be increased to about 42,000,000. “Such an increase,” he emphasized, “would assure employment of about 3,000,000 more persons on farms, more vigor for the people, better soil conservation and a generally healthier economy.”

Contrasting the increased wartime milk production with war-shrunken normal markets, Mr. Richards warned that an annual surplus of 10 to 15 billion lbs. of milk is threatened when military, lend-lease and foreign relief demands come to an end. “Our choice, then,” he said, “is slashing production in a return to the sharing of scarcity, or finding other outlets at fair prices for dairy products. A program of advertising could help avoid the former alternative and immeasurably aid the latter, Mr. Richards contended.

United Nations Quadruplets

M. N. Chitty, Jr., of Custer City, Okla., received a bonus from a Red Poll cow named Victory this spring when she presented him with quadruplet calves. He has named them Franklin, Winston, Eleanor and Madame Chiang Kal-shek. This should make for United Nations solidarity.

June 15, 1944
No Foreign Market for Milk Products Is Expected

In reviewing the dairy industry outlook for the war, Alfred Ghormley, of Carnation Milk Company, saw no probability of any worthwhile foreign demand, in a talk at California Dairy Council meeting held at Bakersfield.

Carnation plants in Europe have been maintained and operated, and dairy cows preserved for the sake of butter-fat, not to feed civilians but for the manufacture of explosives. There may be a limited European demand for dairy products for two or three years, and a small demand for very high-class dairy cattle for a short time, but it will not be a market to depend upon.

In the meantime South America has been developing dairy herds and has ten times as many dairy cattle as it ever had before. Great quantities of dairy products will be ready for export from South America at prices too low for us to meet. The dairy industry in South Africa will be developed rapidly and will be very large.

However, Mr. Ghormley saw some balm in Gilead when he considered the swelling population of Pacific Coast states. He held that probably the post-war population of California would be 1,000,000 greater than it was before the war. Not all the war workers would remain, but the places of those who go back home will be taken by soldiers and sailors returning from the war zones. All the necessity of collaboration among all branches of the industry was emphasized, and he said, ‘‘If we do not work together we ought to have our heads examined.’’

Fame Farm Heifers In Good Demand

Demand for the fresh, high grade heifers he is producing is brisk in the Los Angeles milkshed area, according to the report of H. Fame LeBarge, owner of Fame Farms of San Fernando, Calif.

Recent sales have seen the heifers go into dairy herds at the Martin Dairy, Northridge; Corner Dairy, Canoga Park; Highland Heights Dairy, Venice, and a number of dairies in the Hynes area. Besides these sales, numbers of prominent motion picture stars have gone to Fame Farms to buy family cows for their “ranches” in San Fernando Valley and even as far afield as Palm Springs. Other family cows have gone to the families of officers now serving in the armed forces.

Perfecting of a system of calf raising which is proving highly successful has spelled success for this venture in both registered Holsteins and the supplying of good grade replacements for commercial dairies. The calves are being raised through a system of portable pens maintained in the citrus groves and on the permanent pasture of the San Fernando ranch. All heifers are now being bred to registered bulls and emphasis is placed on the use of top Holstein bloodlines.

It Made a Good Story Anyhow

In an amusing letter to California Dairy Council, Anson Brock, State Director of Agriculture related his experiences as a farmer.

He said he used the money he got from his fruit to buy feed for his dairy cows, fed the milk to his pigs and then couldn’t sell the pigs!
Leon Pellissier on
State AAA Committee

Leon A. Pellissier, member of the
firm of F. F. Pellissier & Sons, large
scale dairymen and Holstein breeders
of Whittier, Calif., has been named a
member of the California Agricultural
Adjustment Agency committee of five.
Announcement was made by Chairman
Dave Davidson. Mr. Pellissier succeeds
Roland F. Ballou, who resigned to be­
come executive officer of the California
State Wage Board under WFA.

Leon Pellissier is considered excep­
tionally well qualified for his important
new post. He has long been active in
civic affairs, and has a deep, funda­
tmental knowledge of livestock and farming
problems through actual experience.

"Why He Uses a Small-mouth
Milk Pail Nowadays"

"Sometimes a dairyman adopts an
improvement suddenly and you never do
know what made him do it," said Mat­
thew Oliveira, dairymen now living in
Bellflower, Calif. "Take the small-mouth
milk pail for instance. Some of my Por­
taguese friends didn't care for it, and
inspectors had hard work getting them
to use them.

"One day a Portuguese dairymen told
me he was using the small-mouth pails
and liked them very much. I asked him
why he had changed his mind.

"'Well,' said he, 'when I used to sit
down to milk I would lay my cigarette
down on my leg and I got burned lots of
times. Now I lay my cigarette on the
small mouth pail. It is much better'."

Homogenized Milk Is
A 'Natural' He Says

"Homogenized milk is a 'natural'," said
Tom Knudsen, head of Knudsen
Creameries, Los Angeles. "It was some­
thing new, and many thought it would
take a long time to make it popular,
but it wasn't.

"We thought the housewife wouldn't
take to it because there would be no
cream line, but the paper containers
didn't show any cream line anyhow, and
the improved flavor made it a good sell­
er right away.

OUR SON OF THE ALL-AMERICAN KING BESSIE SENATOR
(above) and the 959-lb. fat Triune Supreme Julia, will
soon have his day as a member of our quartette of
KIDD FARM sires.

Within a few weeks the first of the get of RAVENGLEN SENATOR SUPREME will appear
here. We look forward to the offering of his sons with pride and confidence, because of his
extreme inheritance for type and production, of his having been mated with many of the most
valuable cows in the herd, among them daughters of our "Don" bull (he a son of Triune
Alexina Ormsby, noted sire of 1,000-lb. fat cows) becoming more valuable with the years
through their long-life qualities. While they have been consistent producers throughout their
lives they are now giving us their highest production at ten years of age.

We are happy and proud to show our cattle at any time to those
sufficiently interested in these busy days to visit Kidd Farms.

KIDD FARMS HOLSTEINS

HUBERT, MILTON AND HERMAN KIDD

MoDESTO, CALIFORNIA

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing Advertisers

FREE Just off the Press

This booklet answers the
questions most frequently
asked about mastitis...tells
how to save valuable cows from
slaughter...and keep milk pro­
duction up. Mail the coupon for
your copy today.

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, 745 Fifth Ave., New York22, N.Y.
Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division

Please send copy of your free booklet—"Curing Mastitis
—10 Important Questions Asked by Dairymen." WI-6

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City__________________________State________
Name of Local Druggist__________

SQUIBB—A NAME YOU CAN TRUST
Horse of the Month

With horse shows becoming a weekly event and more exhibitors in every show, it is sad to keep one fact in mind—the number of ribbons has not been proportionately increased and there is only one “Blue” in each class.

The matter of getting competent judges for the various classes is a difficult task for all horse show associations. To get judges who will meet with approval from the majority of exhibitors is well nigh impossible. For years this was the bug- a-boo of the National Horse Show Association. At one time they considered disqualifying any judge who was a breeder, dealer, or trainer. It was found impossible to find a man of sufficient experience who was not connected in some way with the horse business.

It seems that any man who has ever bred or trained or sold a horse may be influenced in his showing decision by his connection with or ownership of a horse. A young friend of mine who had been an outstanding athlete during his school years and known for his fine sportsmanship became the owner of a horse and decided to take it in a show. That evening he told his father the judge was a “booc.” The father stopped him and said, “Son I’ve seen you lose many contests and still take it in stride, congratulating the winner. Can’t you still be a sport?” But the boy just mumbled something about having easily a show folding up just because some exhibitors left.

There are a few who, if they do not like the judge’s decisions, will load their horses and go home in the middle of a show. Doubtless, I have never known of a show folding up just because some exhibitors left.

When the judge calls for a walk, someone always insists on speeding up and racing through the other horses until he has passed the judge again, as though he is some individual might not see him. It never seems to occur to this rider that the mere fact he is not doing as directed may be to his discredit.

I have just received a program for a horse show scheduled for June 18 at Lemon Grove, Calif., and it includes a form for each class with space for scoring each contestant on all points. A simple form, it could be used to advantage by judges if posted for inspection at the close of each class. It has been used with great success in judging children’s horse shows and is properly why the judge tied the class as he did.

If a better spirit of sportsmanship can be developed and less complaining about the way horses are placed, it will certainly be possible to get better judges into the ring. At larger shows more than one judge might be used on each class, thus relieving one man of all the responsibility.

One matter I believe might well be taken up with program committees at shows is that of placing certain classes early in the program. In the classes in which horses work until they are sweating at the close. Owners and attendants should have time to cool them out so they can show the horses properly when the show is over and not have to work them until dark.

This month our Horse of the Month is a representative of the Palomino Horse Association. Next month we will feature a horse registered in the Palomino Horse Breeders’ Association. The P.H.B.A. holds its meeting on June 14 at the Oakmont Country Club in Glendale, Calif., and the July magazine will carry a report on the session. All in all, it will be an excellent issue for the P.H.B.A. breeders.

Horse of the Month

Spot Light Dillon PHA 408 is a product of the Pal-O-Mine Ranch at Browns Valley, Calif., owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Smith. He is here presented as a worthy representative of the breed, a proven sire in fact, as well as the son of a proven sire, Lucky Gold. The word “proven” is here used in a triple sense. Both stallions are reproducers of Palomino color, each has an enviable show career and their progeny has been prominent in California shows.

This chosen subject has won 51 ribbons in the Breeding and Model classes in his two and three-year-old form. Of these 10 were blues. Nine championships were captured at Fresno (2), Red Bluff (2), Marysville (2), and one each at Santa Rosa, Auburn and Ensfield.

His sire, Lucky Gold, is the product of a Palomino stallion and a thoroughbred chestnut mare. He was the first sire to see use in the Pal-O-Mine breeding herd and is still in breeding service there. Apart from the influence of his son, “Spotty,” the old horse is definitely responsible for laying the paternal foundation through the number of his daughters retained in the breeding herd. Now comes his son, the result of mating with Gem Dillon, a registered Standardbred chestnut mare. Of his colts foaled at Pal-O-Mine, exactly 66 2/3% measures his transmitting ability in color. The Smiths, being so thoroughly convinced that in “Spotty” they have a great horse measured by physical form and strong breeding tendency toward color, undertook a most interesting breeding experiment by mating Spotty to his own dam. The result is a stud which is a perfect reproduction of the sire, both in form and color. Already, he is looked upon as a horse which must be given an opportunity to wield his influence in the line, on the basis typified in his color inherited in his inheritance. It is unfortunate that because of the elimination of shows the progeny of this young stallion cannot have the same opportunity to receive the approval of judges as did his sire, our Horse of the Month, in his junior form.
Break 'em with a RUMP ROPE

By LAURA GARDNER
Gardner Ranch
Willow Creek, Calif.

A RECENT answer in Western Livestock Journal to the query about how to halter-break a hot-blooded colt, is what started me on this article. The good old human trait of thinking that one's own way is the best, you know. Or maybe I'm just being stubborn about it. I'll give it to you for what it's worth. It's been worth a good deal to us, for we have halter-broken six Standardbred colts with it and it's simple; it's effective, and it's safe—both from the standpoint of the trainer and the horse.

We call the business a "rump rope," and for the sake of the record, let me say here that it is not original with us, but came to us from the I. L. Borden ranch near Stockton, Calif., where it has been used for years. This is how it works: take 25 feet of cotton rope—half-inch (if you can come by this scarce article; if not, Manila rope will do). Run one end through a good sized halter snap, preferably with a swivel on it, and braid or weave it into the rope proper, so that you have achieved a snap anchored firmly to the end of the rope.

Lay it on the ground in a loop that is as near the size of your colt's body as possible (See Fig. 2). It is to go around his body from buttocks to chest with a short piece of rope across his back just back of the withers to hold it up. Now following back from the snap that you have just put on the end, tie a single knot with a two-inch ring tied in it about the place that it's going to come on the horse according to the accompanying diagram (Fig. 1). Go on around your loop and tie another single knot with a ring on the other side, and continue until you get to the place where your hand in loose coils, but not too tight, and also so it won't come off. We want them leading nicely by the third and last knot with its ring.

Take a piece of rope 20 to 25 inches cut from the free end of the long piece and braid or weave it into the two rings that are to go on each side of the horse. Thus you have your rope connected across the horse's back. Finish the busi-

ness by neatly braiding the remaining end to keep it from fraying and you are ready to use the rump rope. It sounds rather complicated, but it is just that these things do not lend themselves readily to description on paper. As soon as you lay it out on the ground, you will see that it is really very simple.

Now as to the way it works. We start handling our colts from the day they are born. We scratch their ears and rub them all over, especially their heads and legs. We find that they are never finicky about their heads and ears as a result, and that when it comes to putting on their first shoes, they seldom give trouble, through having had their legs and feet fooled with from the time they were babies. About the fifth or sixth day we put on a colt halter and adjust it so it's not too tight, and also so it won't come off. We want them leading nicely by the time their mothers are ready to be bred again—usually on the 11th day after foaling.

We also want them to stand tied by that time. They may have a trailer trip ahead of them. It is usually most satisfactory to put on the halter in a box stall where the colt is with his mother. If the youngsters is not going to be caught badly, we simply back him into a corner, and ease the halter on him. There are two of us and there should be two of you. We are quiet and soft-spoken. We do not make any more motions than we can help. After the halter is on and buckled, we pet the colt extravagantly and rub him some more and tell him what a fine and splendid fellow he is, really.

Now it is time for the rump rope. Have your helper stand at his head, with a firm hand on the halter. Your colt will probably try to lunge out of his corner over you, and you must hold him still. I hope you've made your rump rope with an eye for the colt's size, because it isn't the easiest thing in the world to adjust it on a slippery colt. But if it must be adjusted, do it in the stall where the colt is with his mother, and don't take him out until it fits perfectly.

In slipping the rope on, gather it into your right hand in loose coils, but not mixed. Take the long, free end and pass it through the halter ring, and don't let any loops fall onto the floor to get tangled in feet and legs. Put the rest of the rope over his back and snap the snap into the ring on his chest. Then slide the remaining rope back over his tail and let it come to rest over his but-

Snooper Puts an Edge on His Smeller . . .
SNAP AND RING
SINGLE KNOT AND RING (BACK STRAP ATTACHED TO RING)

GROUND LAYOUT FOR RUMP ROPE

When used as soon as swelling is noticed, often Absorbine lets you keep horse at work. Absorbine, a time-tested remedy, brings fast relief to the injury. It speeds the blood flow to the swelling to help carry off the congestion. Usually it relieves lameness and swelling in a few hours!

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. It won’t blister or remove hair. A standby for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. It costs only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times! At all druggists.


Your Justin Boots will serve you well
And help to keep you happy,
If you'll just shine 'em now and then
To keep 'em bright and snappy.

June 15, 1944
BRAVO

Palomino Stallion—3 Years Old—15.2 Hands—1100 Lbs.
Sire: Jack Paine II
Dam: A Palomino Mare out of Chippy, a Thoroughbred Mare making Bravo a ¾ Thoroughbred.
Standing at Johnie Wagoners on Valencia Ave., one and one half miles south of Imperial Highway, three miles east of Brea. Phone Placentia 5597 for appointment.
R. H. McAllister, Owner... WHITTIER, CALIF.
Mr. McAllister with his wife, daughter-in-law, and son at Santa Barbara Fiesta Parade.

First Annual...

SADDLE HORSE SALE at BAKER, OREGON
JULY 2nd AND 3rd

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 one day 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 honestly represented.

H. B. SAGER, Auctioneer
BOB TEALE, Auction Manager

For information, write: DR. E. B. YOUNG, Committee Chairman, BAKER, OREGON

burned. He will pull back a few times. They all do. Just put a firm pressure on the rope, and that will stop that.

In a few days now, you can start tying him. We have found that the box stall is an excellent place to do this. Tie him beside his mother (and tie the mare, too), so that each is out of reach of the other. Then you can feed the colt a few kernels of rolled oats. He probably will not eat it at this early age, but he will mouth it, and an important habit will have been established. Later tie him outside the barn by himself, by the rump rope, and for the love of Pete, tie him high and short!

Leave him tied up for 20 minutes or half an hour at first. He will get awfully tired of that and you can see him thinking of a lot of ways to get away from there, but quick! None of them will work, if your rump rope is fitted correctly, and he is tied in a place where he can't hurt himself if he falls. Some of them do. But only once! Let him! He will untangle himself and get up and not try that again. When you are through the training of the colt, you will find that you have a horse that you can lead from another horse, or almost any moving object.

There is absolutely nothing worse than a horse that won't lead decently. Nothing is more maddening than a horse that hangs back reluctantly, on the end of his halter rope, as if to say:

"Alright, alright, I'm coming along, I suppose I have to. But I don't have to like it!"

Palominos Win at Los Angeles Show

Mrs. Jim Fagan of Reseda, Calif., and Mrs. Willard Beanland of Tarzana, Calif., carried off honors in the matched pair class at the Los Angeles Spring Horse Show, held June 3-4 at the Victor McGlaglen Stadium.

They rode The Reaper and Mars O'Gold, full brother and sister, both by the outstanding Fagan Palomino stallion The Harvester.

King Midas Siring Palomino Colts

Mrs. Henry Dargert of Flintridge, Calif., is pleased this summer with the crop of Palomino foals she is getting from her Palomino mares served by the stallion King Midas. Nine of the mares have now dropped colts of the golden color.

Mrs. Dargert is also displaying a blue ribbon won by King Midas at the Leo Carrillo Rodeo held at the Los Angeles Coliseum on June 4.

This 10-day-old Palomino colt is a three-quarter American Saddlebred. His dam is the outstanding show mare, Winsome Miss, and his sire is Desert Sun, a registered Palomino out of a Saddlebred mare. He was recently foaled at the new Moorpark, Calif., ranch of Paul Herrington.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
BANANA PEAVINE

Fee $50 . . . at time of service with return privilege, to approved mares only — FOR EITHER STALLION

WARRIOR

P.H.A. No. 2045

Great Grandson of Man O' War on His Dam's Side!

Warrior is a golden Palomino with white mane and tail. He has a wonderful disposition with perfect manners. He is a real pleasure to ride, possessing a fast flat-footed walk as well as a good smooth running walk.

These stallions standing for the season at

Mark Smith's

Peach Tree Stables

1100 W. ALAMEDA AVENUE

PHONE CHarleston 6-9498 BURBANK, CALIF.

Residence Phone—NOrmondy 1-5715

WARRIOR

MR. and MRS. E. E. CONVERSE

Lingdooley Ranch

Ranch Phone—Santa Paula 540

SANTA PAULA

Page 119
Twin Valley Farms

Devoted to the Breeding and Development of Superior Types in Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Horses and Romeldale Sheep.

THE BELGIAN BREEDING STUD, headed by the champion, Peffer's Michael Crotti, is upholding the production of Horse Power On and For the Farm, in accordance with the best tradition of this great draft breed. See the offerings now for sale privately.

TWIN VALLEY FARMS (MacMurray Ranch Properties), Healdsburg, Calif.
Frederick M. and Lillian W. MacMurray, Owners; Beverly Management Co., Business Managers; Burl Howell, Owners' Representative of Farm; Glenn Winkler in Charge of Livestock.
Ranch Phone: Healdsburg 43-F-14

FOR SALE

POWDER . . . Andy Jaurequi up

Yes, here is another fast little Quarter Horse. Andy tied this big, wild Brahma calf in good fast time. If you want to make Pendleton and Cheyenne this fall, Powder is the only horse you need; plenty fast enough for calves and just stout and heavy enough for heavy steer stopping, steer jerking, wild cow milking and team roping. Powder stands a scant 14-2, weight 1100, seven years old, sound as a hunk of gold, no side bones, wire cuts, blemishes, or brands, just as sound and clean as the day he was foaled, a real trooper, rides in a trailer just like part of it.

Powder has done his bit for Uncle Sam the past two years—helped round up and brand over two thousand head of beef cattle last year and is at it again this spring. He likes to snake the big calves to the fire, and cutting and parting the rocks, through the brush, JUMp that deep range, up on top of that hard ridge, down over the rocks, through the brush, jump that steep wash, and when that old Arizona cow and her calf come out in that clearing on that little flat, about five miles below, Powder will be there too, with his second wind and with enough fire and close enough for you to do your stuff. A man doesn't live long enough to own but one or two of this kind of horse in a lifetime. If powder does not pay for himself in three or four shows, and you do not want him, just ship him back to me C.O.D., providing of course he is not hurt. Don't let the Mrs. or Dudes ride him because he is not that kind of a horse. If you think I have overrated this little horse after you see and ride him, I will pay your expenses home.

Write me once in a while as we have 62 head of horses on the ranch at this time—four stallions and eight spring colts most of which are sired by Lucky Man that famous little Palomino registered Quarter Horse, and from fine registered Standardbred mares, and we must always have one or two good ones in the make or know where they can be found. Our motto is to sell the good finished ones and keep the young prospects. If interested, write:

HARRY A. HILL
PASO ROBLES, CALIF.

FOR SALE

California Quarter Horses
Go to Arizona Buyer

A lot of Arizona Quarter Horses are being purchased by California ranchers these days, but recently Ben Taulbee of La Sierra Stock Ranch at Corona, Calif., and Tom Sherman, also of the Corona neighborhood, reversed the procedure. They have shipped two Quarter Horse mares with colts at side by Steely McCue to Buck Fletcher of Tucson. The mare Bonnie, by Lucky, was sold by Mr. Sherman, the other by Mr. Taulbee.

Dates Changed for Baker Horse Sale

Dates for the great Baker, Ore., pioneer days celebration, parade, rodeo and first annual saddle horse sale have been changed to July 2 and 3, it was announced early this month.

Baker is the self-styled “cow horse center of the world” and it is said that a circle around Baker with a 200-mile radius will enclose more using saddle horses than any other area of the same size in the world. All horses in the big sale are to be passed upon first by a committee of experienced horsemen and the resultant offering promises to be one of the greatest quality sales of riding horses ever held. Horsemen from throughout the West are expected to be on hand for the two days of horse events.
Speaking of...

GOLDEN PALOMINOS

GLAMOUR GIRL
(Chonita)
No. 2066 P.H.A.
Sired by Cream of Wheat, thus a half-sister to The Harvester... Staff Sgt. Elise G. Wolley up.

GLAMOUR GIRL (left) and GOLDEN MOMENT
No. 2049 P.H.A.
Receiving ribbons from the judge in the Model Mare Class at the Los Angeles Spring Horse Show, June 4, 1944.

PANCHITA
No. 2108 P.H.A.
And her week-old Palomino colt by Bazrahseyn A.H.C. No. 2137; chestnut Arabian stallion.

Glamour Boy
No. 150 P.H.A.
AMERICAN SADDLEBRED BRANCH
He is sired by El Rey Moreno, an American Saddlebred stallion. Glamour Boy is thus a half-brother to Cream of Wheat and El Moreno.

Standing at the California Palomino Club

Staff Sgt. Elise G. Wolley
Representative

H. H. Howard, Owner
LANKERSHIM HOTEL
Phone TRinity 5718
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIF.

Four Photos by
Miss Lucille Stewart
Raised and conditioned at
HIGH ALTITUDES
The Van Vleet Arabian Stud
820 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Registered
ARABIAN HORSES
Some nice looking purebred colts
and fillies for sale.
Should be seen to be appreciated.
JEDEL RANCH
J. E. DRAPER, Owner RICHMOND, CALIF.
Phone Pinole 89
Ranch located on U.S. Highway 40, approxi-
mately 21 miles northeast of San Francisco.

< All in the day's work—this caricature version of the cowboy on his job on the range
was drawn by Aviation Cadet Claude P. Leslie, a Quarter Horse enthusiast who hasn't
missed a race meeting at Curora or at the J. M. Warner track at El Monte since he
has been stationed in Southern California. After the war he plans to own a few of the
short-coupled horses himself.

The Latest from
White-O-Rancho

Thos. Burgess reports an unusual list
of horse sales from White-O-Rancho at
Healdsburg, Calif. These are both draft
and pleasure horses. The buyers include Carol E. Buckley of Vern-
onia, Ore., who is starting a new herd,
equipping his dairy property with draft
horsepower. He got a two-year-old stud
by Cozette's Diplomat Brown, the noted
champion shown by Cpl. George
Dahlgren, now 'somewhere'
in the
Pacific. Also, a pair of fillies by Carso.
These are three of the best the White
herd could supply.

Delma F. Gallaher of Calistoga, Calif.,
bought a pair of show-bred mares,
Gladene and Meadowview Lolita, the
latter heavy in foal to Carso. The Le-
Franchi Brothers, famous Future Farm-
er Ayshire breeders, also of Calistoga,
got Lasab's Astrid of Adow, a daughter
of Lavner, with an excellent stud foal
at side. Tom Burgess regards this the
equal of any mare in the herd, indi-
vidually and as a breeder.

Elmer Hanner of the Bryndune Ay-
shire and Percheron Farm, Elk Grove,
Calif., got a pair of brood mares to add
to his registered herd—one a Meadow-
view product, the other from Eshelman
in Kansas. A. R. Hart, a Healdsburg
farmer, got a pair of fillies, three and
four, both sired by Imp. Milieu.
At one time an excellent Remount
stallion was located at White-O-Rancho
for public service. Among the colts he
left there is a pair of geldings. One of
these went to V. Bryan, the other to
Ben F. Narazenus, both of Santa
Rosa. A third colt proved to be a Pinto. Fred
Harris of San Francisco is now the
owner.

It's now Major Osborn White of the
State Guard. The genial owner of White-
O-Rancho spends virtually all his time
in the service and has therefore reduced
the operations at the ranch to the mini-
mum, utilizing the least possible man-
power. The dairy has been leased, as has
much of the ranch. For the present it
will be run on a grass basis. The Per-
cheron herd is being carried on as usual,
though on a smaller basis, due to the
sales which have been made in the past
six months. The veteran Tom Burgess
has assumed responsibility for that part
of White-O-Rancho. And while her
Major husband is in the service, Mrs.
White is devoting her time to the Red
Cross.

** Palomino Mare Goes to Burbank **

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Chilcott of Glen-
dale, Calif., have recently purchased the
five-year-old registered Palomino mare,
Princess Encino, from Mr. and Mrs.
M. E. Ryniker of Encino.

The mare is out of La Reina del Enci-
no, brood mare owned by the Rynikers,
and sired by the Palomino stallion, Pal,
formerly owned by Eddie Meyer of the
Meyer Brewing Co. of Los Angeles.

A Palomino, eight-year-old black Percher-
on stallion, was first stallion of any
breed to sail from this country for
the British Isles, when he was re-
cently purchased by the British Per-
cheron Horse Society from Fuerst
Stock Farm of Pine Plains, N.Y.
Imported from France in 1938, he has
an exceptional show ring record to
his credit.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
AT STUD

ARABIAN – SADDLEBRED – PINTO
COME AND SEE THEM

ABUNA  No. 1103 A. H. C.
Chestnut Stallion. Seglawi-Jedran Family.
15 Hands 1035 Lbs.
Sire: Ferdilan No. 658 A. H. C.
Dam: Poko No. 438 A. H. C.

ALAMO
Black and White, three-quarter Steel Dust. Quarter Horse conformation. He has a very fast walk, a good single-foot, and is fast for a quarter mile. Eighty per cent of his colts are black and white, and all of them inherit his easy gaits.

REX DON McDONALD  No. 17245 A. S. H. B. A.
Sired by Benamp; Dam, War Bride, by War Dance, by Rex Peavine.

FRECKLES
BLACK AND WHITE COLT
Sired by Alamo, and out of a Morgan type mare.

M. L. TAYLOR STABLES
2140 Bellflower Blvd.
Phone 32086
Mailing Address: 5538 Anaheim St.
Long Beach, Calif.

June 15, 1944
COUNTRY BOY 1478
QUARTER HORSE from Tucson, Ariz., Now Standing at
CLOVERLEAF RANCH, Santa Rosa, Calif.
We have for sale one 2-year-old stud, one yearling stud
SIRED by COUNTRY BOY

MR. and MRS. A. Q. BONNER, JR. Telephone 54Y15
Managing Owners
3890 Redwood Highway North

LOGAN'S
Quarter Horses
On the old Malibu Ranch
on the beach, half-mile
south of the Ventura-Los Angeles County line.
FOR SALE
Foundation stock, including
both stud and filly colts sired
by Frosty and Red Joe.

FROSTY—The old fashioned kind, bred by the Casements of Colorado. Frosty has never been out of the ribbons in any of the many shows in which he has appeared.

SLEEPY JOE—A coming young stallion that we feel is one of the best in the business. Sired by Red Joe and is ideal type, weight 1100 lbs.

BLACK RILEY—By Riley, by Jack McCue. Shows much style and conformation. Weight about 1050 lbs. This stallion offered for sale.

All mares must have veterinary certificates and be tested.

You are invited to inspect these stallions.

All Hail the AMERICAN QUARTER RACING ASSOCIATION

ANOTHER milestone in the road toward widespread recognition for the Quarter Horse was reached last month at Tucson, Ariz. It saw the establishment of a new organization for the glorification of the short-coupled horse, an organization to be known as the American Quarter Racing Association.

It was inevitable that some group should take the initiative in recording the times and racing records of the short-running horses, for these short-distance race meets are growing rapidly in popularity, especially in the West. It was also quite logical that the movement should start in Arizona, where organized short distance racing meets have been held since 1937 around Tucson, first at the Hacienda Moltacqua and later at the new Rillito track. Under the guidance of the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders Association and the Tucson Racing Association, more enthusiasm has been aroused there than in any other part of the West and it is under sponsorship of these two groups that the present American Quarter Racing Association is formed.

This is not to be a breed association. It is to operate in cooperation with and not in competition to the American Quarter Horse Association. It is to be a "stubby size" edition of the record of performance books kept by the Jockey Club and through these official records it hopes to aid the American Quarter Horse Association in selection of horses eligible for registration as Quarter Horses.

The new association is already functioning, with office in Tucson and temporary officers drawn from officials of the Southern Arizona Horse Breeders Association and the Tucson Racing Association. It proposes to set up an advisory board, "consisting of a representative of the American Quarter Horse Association and one from each of the Quarter Tracks wishing to cooperate. Leading breeders may also be included."

It has adopted temporary rules and regulations, with a formal meeting and completion of the organization to be held next February in Tucson when the annual Quarter Horse speed trials and World's Championship Quarter Mile are run.

Object of the organization is to promote, regulate and supervise Quarter Racing to maintain the highest level of sportsmanship and encourage the improvement of the breed. Any tracks will be admitted to membership if officers and advisory board believe they honestly intend to conduct their meetings in accordance with rules set out by the association. All owners of horses automatically become members when their horses are registered for competition.

In this matter, it is stated that "every
A horse raced over the straightaway course of a member track must be registered by the association for racing purposes. Any horse, no matter what his breeding, is eligible under this rule and a Registration Certificate will be issued by the Deputy-Registrar at the track where he makes his first start. A record of all transfers of ownership as well as a record of best times made at standard distances at recognized tracks will be kept on the back of the certificate and must be attested by the Registrar or one of his deputies. The certificate must remain with the horse and be presented at each track where he subsequently starts to aid in proper identification and handicapping. Copies of all certificates issued, as well as all records made at each race meeting, must be sent to the office of the association by the Deputy-Registrar to be included in the master file.

It is emphatically pointed out that "the registration of horses for racing purposes must not be confused with registration in the stud book of the American Quarter Horse Association, or in the stud book of the American Jockey Club, with which it in no way conflicts. On the contrary, it is hoped that the recording of performance, with which this association will be solely concerned, will be of great assistance to the American Quarter Horse Association in determining the blood most worthy of being registered by them for improvement of the breed."

These rules further contemplate the certifying of horses as "Qualified American Quarter Running Horse" or "Celebrated American Quarter Running Horse," depending upon official records made by the horses at recognized tracks. Special records on such winners will be kept and sent once each year to the American Quarter Horse Association with the request that special attention be given applications for registry for these horses or their get in the Quarter Horse stud book.

Among regulations which appear in the tentative rule sheet are the following:

Track—A regulation Quarter Track shall consist of a straightaway course of at least 1/4 mile long—preferably 9/16 mile. Regulation distances for competition shall be 220, 330, 440, 550 and 660 yards, and these distances must be carefully measured. Width of the track may vary according to the number of horses allowed to start in a race but a minimum of 20 feet for two horses is suggested with an additional 5 feet for each added starter—maximum 60 feet.

Starting Gate—In order for time to be accepted by the association as official, races must be started from a closed stall gate set so that the horses' heads are exactly at the starting line.

Time—All times must be taken from the instant gates open and watches stopped when the winner's nose reaches the finish. Average of three watches or slowest time when in doubt. The time of second and third horses may be taken independently for the record or it may be estimated by adding 1/5 second for each length beaten.

Tracks and associations interested in this new Quarter Horse group may get more information through contacting Melville Haskell, Rt. 4, Box 584, Tucson, Ariz., an old hand at this new game of Quarter Racing.
FOR SALE

Eighteen Pinto Colts for Sale

Studs and Fillies—Black and White, Bay and White, Chestnut and White. Out of Registered Thoroughbred, Saddlebred, and Morgan Mares. All by Moonlight

E. O. ALLBRITTON
634 E. Cameron Street, Covina, California

AT STUD

MOONLIGHT
BLACK AND WHITE
BARB BREEDING
15 HANDS—1100 LBS.

The Weston Supply Co.
722 East Valley Blvd., at San Gabriel Blvd.
SAN GABRIEL, CALIFORNIA
ALL KINDS OF SUPPLIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.
A. S. WESTON, Manager

Patronize Western Livestock Advertisers

FOR SALE

BLACK MORGAN FILLY
SIRE: HEDLITE No. 7977
by BLACKHAUX, by REDWOOD MORGAN
DAM: PIEDMONT BOSEMARIE 04855
This filly goes back through Headlight Morgan to Ethan Allen 2d 406 and to General Gates on both sides of her pedigree.
No better breeding can be found.

HOME OF THE BLACK MORGANS

Mary H. Smith
Rt. 1 Box 28E Phone 2390
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The Swiss Horse

Peasants, horse-lovers and army men flock to Saignelegier in the Bernese Jura, Switzerland, when the annual national Horse Fair and Horse Races are held there in the month of August.
In the Middle Ages horses occupied an exalted rank in the Swiss Jura. They grazed in great numbers on the mountain pastures of Neuchatel, Soleure, Basle and Argovie, and were the pride of their raisers in the Bernese Jura. In the 17th and 18th centuries the horse dealers of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Le Locle, La Sagne, Les Ponts and Les Brenets were not only familiar figures at all the big horse fairs in Switzerland, but they were also seen in neighboring lands, some venturing as far as Paris.
Gradually, with the march of time, the demand for Swiss horses declined. But the slump was not permanent and in recent decades these animals have regained much of their popularity.
The Jura horse of the so-called "Franches-Montagnes" type is not a graceful animal, but it has pleasing lines and possesses temperament, courage, energy and stability. Aside from its usefulness on farms it can be employed to advantage in the various branches of the Army, except the Cavalry. In 1938 this district produced within the domain of its 12 syndicates 5020 mares and fillies, representing 50% of the horses registered in the 72 horse-breeding syndicates in Switzerland. Franches-Montagnes horses for breeding purposes have been acquired by the governments of Persia and Yugoslavia.
An important national horse show, with colorful cavalcade, is held yearly in the middle of August at Saignelegier in the Franches-Montagnes district of the Jura. Here girls in costume are seen astride on Swiss-raised horses.
The Federal Military Department buys each spring a considerable number of horses raised in Switzerland, aged from 5-7 years. After brief preliminary
A Swiss girls in native costume are a feature of the parade of Swiss Jura horses which is an attraction at the annual Horse Fair and Horse Races at Saignelegier in the Bernese Jura, Switzerland.

Training these animals are sent to the "Schools for Recruits." In late autumn they are offered at public auctions where horse dealers are the principal buyers. A federal decree of 1924 stipulates that whenever they are called to do military duty, these horses at half price. In return they are offered at public auctions where they are called to do military duty.

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Standardbreds

Due to shortage of help will sell two or three of the following: Three two yr. old fillies, and two yr. old gelding, all by Denny. Flying Fay, dam by Favionian. Mabel Crusader, dam Helen Azoff, Gr. dam, Alice C, by Edwin V, Filly (pacing) dam by Volo Mack. Dinnen, dam by Volo Mack. Also Nantucket, by Volo Mack dam. Black Bess, by Favionian, Gr. dam, Peggy Silk, Bingen Silk.

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NOTE: I have personally inspected the above ranches. Have maps and pictures of them at my office.


NOTE: The above ranch is in the most productive area of the State; and the very best. It is being sold at a bargain price for a quick sale. A gentleman's estate offer at less than the cost of the improvements, 50 head selected cows and bulls may be included with the ranch at $85,000.00, Inspection invited by appointment. F. L. WRIGHT, 177 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

FOR SALE—1900 Acre ranch near Eureka, Calif. Redwood grove setting for modern 12 room residence, being sold. 200 acres of farm land being sold. 275 acres of meadows feeding 150 beef cows and 100 head cattle. An excellent prop. for a gentleman's estate offer at less than the cost of the improvements, 50 head selected cows and bulls may be included with the ranch at $85,000.00. Inspection invited by appointment. F. L. WRIGHT, 177 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

**J.C. PABLO**

310 So. Michigan Ave.
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FOR SALE—1900 Acre ranch near Eureka, Calif. Redwood grove setting for modern 12 room residence, being sold. 200 acres of farm land being sold. 275 acres of meadows feeding 150 beef cows and 100 head cattle. An excellent prop. for a gentleman's estate offer at less than the cost of the improvements, 50 head selected cows and bulls may be included with the ranch at $85,000.00. Inspection invited by appointment. F. L. WRIGHT, 177 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

**FOR SALE—540 acre ranch equipped for dairy farming. Good 30 miles north of San Francisco. 300 acres open farming land, 40 acres irrigated, 30 acres of Sub-irrigated land. Ample water from perennial springs. J. L. Lane, Pescadero, Calif.

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**FARMERS AND RANCHERS**

**1100 Acre Nevada Stock Ranch.** Electricity, phone and on a road. 2635 acres: 2617 acres alfalfa and grain, balance sub-irrigated meadow pasture. Gov't. grazing adjoins home ranch. 300 acres of modern houses, electric equipment and furniture in houses. Concreted Court, Road to Ranch. Terms: $2500.00 down, $1250.00 per year to go with the ranch. Perfectly equipped including new tractor. Now on ranch 225 Hereford cattle, 500 head chickens, 1000 head hogs. Gravity water. Price including everything $85,000.00.

**1900 Acre Nevada Stock Ranch: Good meadows, alfalfa and grain. Winter and summer Gov't. grazing adjoins home ranch. Winter on ranch NO WINTER FEEDING. Modern ranch house and guest house. Good buildings and corrals. Completely equipped including new tractor. Now on ranch 225 Hereford cattle, 500 head chickens, 1000 head hogs. Gravity water. Price including everything $85,000.00.


**1400 Acre Ranch:** On taved highway: phone, electricity, buses, 540 acres fine alfalfa: 20 acres irrigated: 20 acres onions. 80 acres fine permanent pasture. Balance meadows and grazing. All A 1 land. Complete set of ranch buildings. Including: one 1940 10 room house: 2 story ranch house: barn 110 x 40: exceptionally well equipped including six tractors. Good Gov't. grazing adjoins. Should run at least 2000 cattle and cut off in the steers. Crossed around $100,000.00 in 1943 and should do better this year. All this for only $150,000.00. Terms.

**2200 Acre Nevada Prize Ranch: 1000 acres fine alfalfa: 130 acres potatoes: 25 acres onions: Good fields and springs. Modern ranch house and guest house. Good buildings and equipment. Capacity 2000 cows. This is a real cow ranch. 2000 acres irrigated farm land. Range is well watered and fenced. Hay equipment for 12 cows with a 6 acre swamp pasture. Implant of 131 cows at present which buyer may have. 1936 10 room house, 1 old 5 room house. Electric and phone. Outbuildings. Capacity 200 to 300 cows. Terms: $2500.00 down, $1250.00 per year to go with the ranch. Box 138, Ukiah, Calif.

NOTE: The above ranch is in the most productive area of the State; and the very best. It is being sold at a bargain price for a quick sale. A gentleman's estate offer at less than the cost of the improvements, 50 head selected cows and bulls may be included with the ranch at $85,000.00. Inspection invited by appointment. F. L. WRIGHT, 177 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

FOR SALE—1900 Acre ranch near Eureka, Calif. Redwood grove setting for modern 12 room residence, being sold. 200 acres of farm land being sold. 275 acres of meadows feeding 150 beef cows and 100 head cattle. An excellent prop. for a gentleman's estate offer at less than the cost of the improvements, 50 head selected cows and bulls may be included with the ranch at $85,000.00. Inspection invited by appointment. F. L. WRIGHT, 177 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

FOR SALE—540 acre ranch equipped for dairy farming. Good 30 miles north of San Francisco. 300 acres open farming land, 40 acres irrigated, 30 acres of Sub-irrigated land. Ample water from perennial springs. J. L. Lane, Pescadero, Calif.
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DOUGLAS RANCH, 9 Mi. N. of Ventura on Santa Road, See Arthur N. Watson, Rt. 1 Box 325, for appointment. F. E. STONEROD, 1246 Smithwood Drive, Los Angeles 35, Calif.


WILL PAY cash for good Calif. range, which will carry from 600 to 1500 head of cows. Box 743, Western Livestock Journal.

WANT CALIF. ranch which will run 100-300 head of cows without winter feeding. Box 742, Western Livestock Journal.

WANT CALIF. grain land, 2,000 to 10,000 acres or more if good. State production record. Box 795, Western Livestock Journal.

WANT HIGHLY IMPROVED cattle ranch within 25 miles south of Ventura. Will pay $30,000 to $50,000 cash. Box 777, Western Livestock Journal.

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