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CANE FEED MOLASSES

Stockmen, too, follow the leaders in feeding for profit. Thousands are adopting the practice of feeding Cane Molasses to produce more pounds faster at less cost. There are many other simple feeding practices with mixed feeds besides spraying Molasses on forage or roughage. * Cane Feed Molasses is, in itself, healthful and nourishing... nearly equal to grain in feeding value. It provides digestible sugars, needed minerals and vitamins... makes a good ration. 10 to 20% of the alfalfa leaf, the best part of dry hay, may be lost in handling unless mixed with Molasses. * You can profit by feeding Cane Molasses. Send today for booklet offered below.

THE PACIFIC MOLASSES COMPANY, LIMITED
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Please send copy of booklet to:
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"Feeding for Profit" 28 pages... illustrated.
Molasses-feeding facts.
Send coupon, postcard or letter.

FREE
... We are proud of our NEW BULL CALF

MHR ROYAL HELMSMAN 1st

by WHR HELMSMAN 3rd (1945 Grand Champion at Denver) and dropped by WHR PURE ANN 2nd, one of WHR’S outstanding heifers in the Moseley Hereford Ranch Registered Herd. We purchased this wonderful heifer at Wyoming Hereford Ranch’s 1944 sale, for $4,000.

Bill Milne, our herdsman, says of our New Helmsman Calf—"If you want to see a calf with a straight leg, Mister, he’s got it."

Visit our ranch and see this calf and the gratifying results of our effort toward top breeding to improve the consistent quality of our Herefords through careful thought and selection, in conjunction with Jackson Hole’s natural endowment of climate, high altitude, strong feed and abundant water.

MODERN HEREFORDS GROWN AT HIGH ALTITUDE IN THE HEART OF WYOMING’S FAMOUS JACKSON HOLE COUNTRY
MOSELEY LAND & CATTLE CO. - OWNER

Visit the JACKSON HOLE HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE at Jackson, Wyoming, October 6th
Security from Disease Loss!

Stockmen use Franklin scientific safeguards with a confidence born of 28 years of practical protection. Only RESULTS count! And the Franklin record of results stands out as an example of American inventive enterprise and productive excellence. Stockmen everywhere in constantly increasing numbers enjoy this protection at small cost by vaccinating with the Franklin top quality biological products.

BLACKLEG BANISHED!
Keep this deadly disease out of your herds by an early shot of Franklin Concentrated Culture Blackleg Bacterin. The small 1 cc lifetime dose has powerful potency with greatly reduced bulk. 10c—less in quantities.

Prevent both Blackleg and Malignant Edema by using Franklin CC-S Bacterin (Clostridium Chauv-L-Septicus). Double protection for the price of one. 10c—less in quantities.

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VACCINES & SUPPLIES
America's Leading Brand of Animal Biologics and Supplies

Be Your Own Animal Care Expert!
Study up on the authentic information in the complete Franklin catalog—80 pages. Illustrated. Free from your local Franklin Dealer or write to your nearest Franklin office.

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

Drug Store Agencies
LAST MONTH, our leading editorial article was headed: "PEACE...What Will It Bring to Stockmen?" That question is now being answered, at least to some extent. And the answer so far is not so good. Throughout the country, attempts at reconversion are being thwarted by strikes. Hundreds of thousands of workers are affected and each new strike means idleness for thousands more. Thus the first answer is labor unrest, and a widening chasm between labor and management, partly to blame, and the Federal government largely to blame.

Biggest difficulty in bringing industrial peace is government policy—or lack of it. Big cause of failure of management and labor to get together is that the national administration is still attempting to hang onto wartime controls over prices, wages and industry, as well as agriculture.

Refusal of bureaucrats to permit any of the natural laws of economics to function and their insistence upon a "planned economy" most certainly is the heart of most of the troubles in America today. Employers cannot meet wage demands, even though they feel that workers are entitled to increases in line with higher living costs, because Bureaucrat Chester Bowles of OPA continues to hang onto his wartime powers. Manifestly, costs of production can't be sharply increased without some increase in selling price—and this can't be done without OPA permission.

Outcome of the present labor disturbances, if they do not get out of control, may be a concerted public demand for more realistic attitude from the government. OPA Chief Bowles believes that the greatest inflation threat is here now—and he is insistent that price controls must be adhered to rigidly. Perhaps he is right.

But on the other side of the picture is that refusal of government to release industry from tight controls will in itself prevent industry from functioning—and thus aggravate shortages and more certainly bring about even greater inflation.

ONE THING does seem certain. We are faced with higher wages and higher prices for most commodities. As indicated on the graph carried in our September issue, prices of livestock are closely linked with wages and national income. Thus the stockman has a very definite interest in the early settlement of wage disputes, fullest possible employment compatible with free enterprise, and a decent wage for workers.

The important thing is to get people back to work. You can just about gamble that workers generally are going to get more money in most industries, and you can safely bet that prices of most of the things you buy will be higher than before the war.

CATTLEMAN are alarmed over the sharp decline in prices of most of the "in between" grades of cattle which are still subject to rationing, while lowest grades are point-free. It is another reason why OPA Chief Bowles is unpopular with the livestock industry. Everybody in the meat trade feared that when a piecemeal job of taking meat off the rationing list was attempted, it would unduly disrupt the market.

It is another instance where the bungling of a bureaucrat has cost the livestock producers a lot of money. It is time now for the removal of ALL MEATS from rationing before any further financial loss is forced upon cattlemen. The one way to get action is to bombard your Congressmen with demands for a fair and square settlement of wage disputes, fullest employment compatible with wages.

A CATTLEMAN who has been traveling a good deal since the redaction of point values on meat took effect criticizes the hotels and restaurants for their failure to serve meat and butter. To this man, it looks like a racket. The proprietors of public eating places raised hell during the war about their inability to get enough meat. Now they can get just about all the meat they can sell—but for some reason, they aren't serving it. One of the high-priced eating places in Los Angeles didn't have a single meat item on the menu, this cattlemen informs us.

It may be that restaurant people have learned how to make money out of meat substitutes.

Monthly Feature Issue of

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

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NEXT MONTH

The November issue will be our annual Fall Breeders’ Number, dedicated to the breeders of registered beef cattle of the western states—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns. This issue will be a directory of western breeders, and, as usual, will feature the Great Western Livestock Show, to be held Dec. 1 to 7, at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards.

Closing date for advertising copy for the November issue will be Nov. 1.
The New Improved

Calf Chute

To conserve steel during the war we made the Calf Chute with weatherproof plywood table. This proved very satisfactory, but now that we are again able to obtain our steel requirements we announce that the New Chutes shipped this fall have an all-steel table. Other minor improvements make it the superior of all previous Chutes in simplicity and efficient operation.

TECO CALF CHUTES are fast becoming standard equipment on ranches in 12 Western States.

Although we are now working at full capacity on the Calf Chute and Cattle Squeeze, there is still some delay in shipment due to the accumulation of orders. Make your plans for next spring and order your Calf Chute early.

WELCOME to the California Hereford Breeders in the Annual Sale at Madera on November 18-19.

A. C. Thompson
Carl Gill

Thompson Equipment Company
MADERA • CALIFORNIA

is said to favor ending subsidy payments April 1 but general opinion is that there will be no change in the subsidy status before the close of the fiscal year, June 30. So long as subsidies are in effect OPA has power to keep a close rein on prices, in the matter of both meats and live cattle.

Cattle and Calves

With full shipments of grass cattle from the West and Southwestern range country under full swing, market supplies of cattle and calves during September showed a substantial increase, reaching highest volume of the year but not quite equaling receipts for corresponding month in 1944 when marketing of bovine stock assumed record-breaking proportions.

Supplementing heavy offerings of range and pasture cattle was a conspicuous large quota of grain-fed steers. Many of these were short-fed cattle fed only long enough to qualify them for the special 50c per cwt. direct feeder subsidy. However, Chicago and some of the Midwestern markets drew a lot of choice steers suitable to sell at or in close proximity to maximum price ceilings.

At Los Angeles and other West Coast markets choice grain-fed steers were reasonably scarce. At Los Angeles a few small lots reached $10.50 with the 50c price change for the month "but commercial beef shows no indication of diminishing in price."

Government officials still have a bear by the tail in the matter of point rationing on meats and are apparently reluctant to let go. Hopes for the early dropping of rationing of all meats faded with the determination of the extent the United States is called upon to furnish food for the starving peoples of Europe this coming winter.

Some meats, however, were reduced to zero point October 1. These were the three lower grades of beef, utility, canner and cutter, and some of the lower grades of veal and lamb were also put on the nonpoint list.

The immediate effect of the new ration setup was none too pleasing to cattlemen, in that the change worked pronounced damage to demand for commercial grades of beef. Towards the close of September and in early days of October the market for medium and good cows urged on demoralization and sharpest declines in many months were enforced in prices on such classes.

Retailers were laying low as far as cow beef was concerned, figuring that they would be unable to move such high priced goods as they figured that consumers would only spend their red points for good and choice meat, as long as they could get it, or on the other hand, turn to point-free utility beef.

Thus cows above utility grade were caught in a bad squeeze and many urgent messages were fired Washington way asking that point values be dropped on commercial beef to relieve the congestion.

While packing-house labor is somewhat more plentiful than a year ago when cattle were moving to market in record high volume, the situation is by no means ideal. Packers claim there is still a grave shortage of skilled butchers and meat cutters that is, to some extent at least, hampering ready absorption of the increasing supplies of cattle from the range and pasture country as the fall roundups get fully under way.

Government controls on how much livestock a packer may slaughter or where he must distribute it have been dropped, a strong indication that the critical meat shortage is over.

No definite decision as to when government meat subsidies will be dropped has been reached. Secretary Anderson
Calves

Southwestern grass cattle, market prices during September, showed a sharp increase reaching record-breaking highs. Heavy offerings of grain-fed cattle was a quota of market prospects for corresponding with grassers when marketing of penned record-breaking

and other West Coast grain-fed steers were to Los Angeles a few weeks, and it is probable that type and finish range of steers were suitable to sell at maximum prices. Chicago and western markets dressing steers suitable to sell at maximum prices.

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...Calves, plus the induction of point values, knocked the price of sheep, and cattle, and light type cows with lower tendency since to zero effective Oct. 1st. But registered little change, but common grassers were caught in late rounds.

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Control Worms With Phenothiazine

"A good start is half the battle" applies to raising healthy, thrifty cattle. Worms hit calves and yearlings hardest. Phenothiazine—the remedy that kills more kinds of worms in more kinds of animals than any other known drug—protects young cattle through this critical period.

Phenothiazine is easy to use. You can "feed" it mixed with grain or ensilage and let the animals treat themselves. Or, you can dose each one individually using Phenothiazine as a drench or in bolus form.

Du Pont Makes the Phenothiazine

Phenothiazine made by Du Pont is available in the products of many well-known remedy suppliers. Du Pont was first to make Phenothiazine commercially, and Du Pont is still first in its improvement. Du Pont Phenothiazine is now produced in a new form that you can quickly make into a drench by just adding water. Or you can feed it dry with salt or grain.

For worm control at its best—use Phenothiazine. For Phenothiazine at its best—specify worm remedies made with Du Pont Phenothiazine. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Grasselli Chemicals Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

New Movie on Phenothiazine—Don’t miss seeing the new movie “The Story of Phenothiazine” when it comes to your community. It tells and shows (in color) what every livestockman should know about controlling worms with phenothiazine. Ask your dealer or County Agent about it.
choice lots, however, $14 or above. Stock sold $11 to $12.50 and 13.50.

Hogs

Hogs continue of very
vals running well be-
period of last year.
prices are being fully
commercial offerings.
15.50, the ceiling, has
on butchering hogs, re-
, with sows and stags
and pigs continued to
position. Good kinds
$22, compared with
one of August and $25
price just prior to the
the Department of Ag-
ughter of hogs under
August was the
month since September,
ave the total kill of

and Lambs

up and lambs continued
tales during September.
, however, the market
and prices on most
showed further de-
closed, a fairly good
selling around $12.50
and choice grades
at $13 to $13.50. The
$13 to $14 basis at the
early in October saw
it up to $13.65, or high-
the top slaughter lambs.

These Features make a Big Difference

- Input is controlled direct from the wagon.
- Extra long, extra-wide self-feeder, two speeds forward and
  reverse, feeds UNDER the cutter-hammers, not on top.
- Grinding is done BETWEEN the hammers and heavy rib-
  bed concave grinding plates, not by impact. Grinds every
  bit of the feed completely; feed comes out cool.
- No fan trouble. Auger-driver and blower fan are a unit, no
  separate blades to come loose.
- Sturdy; built of the best materials. Self-aligning ball bear-
  ings, weather-proof never-slip iron pulleys, endless cord
  belts with no splices. Hammers are drop forged of tool steel.
- Plate steel screens are instantly interchangeable.

WESTERN EPOC TRACTOR SWEEPRAKES

... Now built of steel
... For extra years of service

USE YOUR TRACTOR for bucking hay to the
stacker and bringing shock grain to the thresher
in one-third the time you used to take. All steel,
except the tines, built to give a lifetime of service.

THES

H. C. SHAW CO.

Distributors for Northern California and Nevada  STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA
"DON'T FENCE ME IN" says Betsy...

"UNLESS IT'S IN
Westland Brand LADINO CLOVER"

For downright good eating, Betsy's the judge when it comes to feed for your herds. And more important, successful farmers know Ladino clover feeds more stock per acre than any other green feed. So watch for increased production from your herds when you feed this high-nutritive crop. For an excellent green pasture of top quality... plant Northrup, King's Westland Brand Ladino Clover, audited and certificate-sealed.

Northrup, King Helps With Your Pasture Problems, Too

For higher cash incomes with less labor, plant permanent pastures. For the proper selection of seeds to insure a hardy, long-lasting stand of pasture plants for your soil and climatic conditions, consult Northrup, King & Co., or your County Farm Advisor. Besides offering you consultation on your permanent pasture problem without obligation, Northrup, King & Co. will send you a free informative and fact laden book on the subject. Use the coupon today.

Audited and certificate-sealed for your protection. Look for the big blue eagle on the bag... identifying Westland Brand seed.

NORTHUP, KING & CO.
10th & Parker, Berkeley, California
Please send me a FREE copy of your new book on permanent pastures.

Name
Address
City State

There's a Westland Brand Seed to meet your need.

News Letter from the NATION'S CAPITAL

By FRED BAILEY

THE TERM "crossroads of destiny" is a trite and greatly over-used metaphor, but probably few times in history has it been so appropriate as it is today. Washington and the nation are facing momentous decisions.

Many times in the past 20 years difficult decisions have had to be made. The difference this time is that continued indecision on the part of Congress and the Administration may result in events forcing a decision.

Most of the indecision—the "crossroads of destiny"—revolves around one question: How much government supervision and control of our national economy do we want?

Powerful labor forces are exerting tremendous pressure on Congress and the Administration for more and more government responsibility and supervision, as exemplified in the full employment, unemployment compensation, minimum wage guarantees and other factors affecting the welfare of industrial workers.

Industry is equally insistent that wage-time controls be lifted and the nation returned to a system of private enterprise. Manufacturers contend that they cannot get into full reconversion production if they are squeezed between the demands of labor on one hand for higher wages and by the insistence, on the other hand, by government that 1944 price schedules be maintained.

Farmers are in danger of becoming the "innocent bystander" who gets hurt most. Neither the Agriculture Department nor the major farm organizations have offered a program that would afford farmers postwar protection.

The voice of agriculture is, as yet, weak and uncertain in the great babble of almost hysterical screaming by industry and labor for attention. In Washington, if any axiom is true it is the one about the squeaking axe being the one that gets the grease.

Cattlemen who have come to Washington in the past two months are more confused and uncertain than at any time we've seen in the past 15 years. Government officials are equally divided and uncertain as to the future cattle outlook.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson and Price Administrator Chester Catepillar are...
THERE'S A HOST OF RANCH JOBS
FOR A "CATERPILLAR" DIESEL "HIGH-LIFT"

This Traxcavator-equipped Diesel D4 is removing gravel to widen and deepen a creek channel—and to provide material for surfacing ranch roads. The owner of the outfit is the Billy Creek Ranch Company, Bigtimber, Montana.

Built to employ the full power and traction of a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor, this unit can dig, lift, carry, load or spread an unusual range of materials—under a wide variety of conditions.

It can build you a trench silo—give you a one-man pond-building outfit—build and repair levees and irrigation ditches—fill gullies. It can clean feedlots, load or pile manure; it can load and help bin bulk grain and similar feeds; it can help install culverts.

A bulldozer blade can replace the bucket to add wider usefulness on such jobs as plowing snow from ranch roads, or moving dirt that doesn’t need to be lifted or carried.

Your "Caterpillar" Dealer will welcome your request for full information about the size of Diesel Tractor-Traxcavator outfit your ranch requires. The prompt conversion of "Caterpillar" factories to large-scale peace production means that your dealer can talk definite business with you now!

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.; PEORIA, ILL.
Prince Blanchard 5th

Showing at OGDEN
All sired by Brackett Bocaldo 32nd, all dams are daughters of Prince Blanchard 5th—
Bocaldo’s Princess 19th
Bocaldo’s Blanchard 2nd
Bocaldo’s Blanchard 6th
Pen of Three Bulls
(Brackett Bocaldo 32nd sired the Grand Champion Bull, Pioneer Bocaldo, at the Northwest Montana Hereford Breeders Association Show & Sale, Butte, Montana, in 1944, selling at $1,250.00. He is in service at The Cheney’s, Belgrade, Mont.)

Brackett Bocaldo 32nd

Showing at TRI-STATE FUTURITY
BILLINGS, MONT.
All sired by Prince Blanchard 5th—
Pioneer Belle 89th
Pioneer Blanchard 86th
Pioneer Blanchard 82nd
(Pioneer Blanchard 86th is a full brother to the Open Champion Bull at the Montana Futurity at Dillon in 1944, this bull, Pioneer Blanchard 55th, was purchased by H. R. Peterson, Dillon, Mont.)

Superior Lamplighter
At this time we wish to express our sincere “thanks” to Dr. H. B. Rigbee, Rexburg, Idaho, for his recent purchase of 20 heifers, 16 of them sired by Brackett Bocaldo 32nd, and 4 bull, Pioneer Blanchard 86th, by Prince Blanchard 5th.

C K CATTLE RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana
C. K. Warren, Owner
Bowsie agree only on one thing—that the other is wrong in whatever he wants to do.

Anderson wants to get all beef off rationing, remove subsidies and price controls, allow the market to reassert itself in the normal spread between corn-fed and range cattle. He thinks the market shock will be less in the long run than if artificial, government-managed conditions are allowed to continue.

Bowsie, on the other hand, thinks only in terms of living costs—lives in constant dread of inflation. He talks of subsidy removal and end of price controls—but is silent on how or when.

Cattlemen who come to Washington go from Bowsie to Anderson and from Anderson to Bowsie. None has as yet been able to get Bowles and Anderson together across the table, and the result is that they soon go home more discouraged and confused than when they came.

**For more than two hours recently we sat at a table with Richard Kleberg, co-owner of the huge Texas King Ranch, on one side and P. O. Wilson, manager of the National Livestock Producers, on the other.**

Kleberg’s principal interest is in range cattle; Wilson’s is feedlot cattle. Both had been to see Bowles and Anderson separately. Neither could get any clear intimation of the government’s intentions.

Yet, both Kleberg and Wilson agreed on the major points of the type of program that is needed. They agreed that piecemeal removal of meat rationing might upset the whole market pattern; that subsidies have not benefited the producer; and that the artificial price structure is causing hundreds of Midwestern feedlots to go empty.

Both men agreed that if the present condition continues there will be the greatest livestock liquidation since the drought years of the ‘30s during the next few months, the only major exception being hogs.

“Range men are selling off their stock, both beef and sheep,” Kleberg said. “They fear that present prices will not continue; that feed costs will remain high and thus close off the normal feedlot market.”

Wilson agreed. He added that “every livestock man I’ve talked to in the last month is planning to carry fewer animals through the winter than he did in either of the past two years.” Dairymen, he added, are culling “stripplers” and sending them to market.

For the Animals Themselves Decide

Some animals want more salt than others and only they themselves know how much. That is why salt should be fed FREE CHOICE®. With salt consistently before them, livestock digest their feed better and assimilate more of the vital nutrients, especially protein. On a dry matter basis, milk is roughly one third protein. The same is true of meat. Wool, hair, and feathers are practically pure protein.

Let the Animals Themselves Decide

The dairy cow is like a factory. She gets her raw materials in the form of grain, grass, hay, and silage; separates them into the various elements such as protein, fat, carbohydrates, and minerals, which she then converts into body maintenance and milk.

How efficiently she carries on this process depends upon many factors, not the least of which is the salt you feed her. Salt has well been called the most essential of all minerals — and the least expensive. Do you now feed enough salt? That’s a question of vital importance to you.

Establish Salt-Feeding Stations

The best way to keep salt FREE CHOICE® before all your livestock all the time is to establish salt-feeding stations around the farm, wherever livestock gather. Your animals will respond with faster gains, better milk production, lower feeding costs, and you’ll enjoy greater profits.

FREE Valuable Book on Feeding Salt

It will pay you to have a copy of this authoritative 32-page book, the most complete ever published on feeding salt to all livestock. Explains the importance of salt in the animal diet... how best to feed salt... gives plans for making salt boxes for FREE CHOICE® feeding. Mail your request to Morton Salt Company, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Illinois.
Rich with Corn

Once again the folks who feed the nation are harvesting one of the great crops of our history and the record-breaking harvest of these war years has been produced by fewer people maintaining top production on more and more acres.

The progress that has been made in agriculture in recent years is almost unbelievable—corn yields of well over 100 bushels an acre, a rarity a few years ago, are now common; the production of litters of hogs in less than 6 months after farrowing is no great problem now; hens that lay more than 200 eggs a year are not hard to find; and there are dairy cows with records of well over 30,000 pounds of milk and 1,000 pounds of butterfat annually.

All of these advances in the production of food have played an important part in the building of America to its present greatness and to victory in this war.

Back in the days of George Washington, one farm family was able to produce enough food for itself and one other family. Today each farm family in America can produce its own food and enough for 19 other families. This tells the story of the American harvest. And it is a story unique in world history.

We at Swift & Company salute our farmer and rancher friends for their great achievements and we are proud to have had a part in the preparation and distribution of the fruits of the harvest to Americans everywhere.

Up from the Meadows

Soft Corn Into Hard Cash

Corn that gets “cooked” by frost before it matures is still valuable feed, especially for cattle. Here are several ways to turn soft corn into hard cash, listed in the order of their value to the feeder: (a) Make ear-corn silage. (b) Feed ears with stalks, chopped or shredded. (c) Turn cattle and hogs into standing corn. (d) Leave in field and pick ears as needed rather than risk spoilage in storage.

Three main precautions in feeding soft corn are: (a) Change to soft corn ration gradually. (b) Feed a protein supplement. (c) Feed before freezing weather, if possible.

We'll be glad to tell you where to get detailed information on soft corn feeding. Write Swift & Company, Department 128, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Scholarships FOR
FARM & RANCH BOYS AND GIRLS

In December, the 10 top winners in the National 4-H Club Poultry Achievement Contest will receive $200 scholarships to their state agricultural colleges. Other prizes are: all-expense-paid trips to the 4-H Club Congress for all state winners; four additional $25 war bonds in each state; 5 silver medals to winners in each county. All these prizes are donated by Swift & Company. The contest is sponsored by State Extension Services and the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

EGGS IN HASH NEST

By Martha Logan

Combine 6 cups ground cooked beef or lamb, 3 cups mashed potatoes, 4 tablespoons minced onion, 1/4 cups top milk. Melt 8 tablespoons fat in skillet and cook hash until heated through. Season to taste, shape hash in patties and place on greased shallow baking pans. Make a hollow in the center of each patty, slip an egg into the hollow and season with salt and pepper. Bake in a moderately slow oven (325° F.) for 20 minutes.

MEET THE WINNERS

Hundreds of letters were received in our contest for the best letter on this series of Swift advertisements. The judges have awarded first prize of $50 to 2nd Lt. Carroll M. Kester, 33rd Infantry Regiment, Camp Livingston, La., $25 to Mrs. Carl J. Bachmann, Barberton, Ohio, $15 to Mrs. Charles W. Voorhees, Trenton, N. J., $10 each to Virginia Jean Potts, Philadelphia, Pa., Harold E. Marsh, Winona, Minn., Daisy McCutcheon, Dillon, S. C., Doris Reim, Covington Okla., Mrs. Edward Seigel, Wheat Ridge, Colo., Mrs. Paul Norris, Grinnell, Iowa, Mrs. James Lennox, Indianapolis, Ind.

Soda Bill Sez:

That money talks, but what it says doesn't always make sense.

That "hunches" are O.K.—provided we don't treat them as facts.
THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

When the war began, Swift & Company adopted the following wartime policy:

“We will co-operate to the fullest extent with the U. S. Government to help win the war. We will do everything possible to safeguard the high quality of our products. Despite wartime difficulties, we will make every effort to distribute available civilian supplies to insure a fair share for all customers everywhere.”

Under the present conditions, meat packers know that there is no profit advantage in shipping meat long distances as compared with selling it nearby. OPA regulations set prices, by zones and areas, that meat packers may charge for beef, lamb, veal and pork. The United States is divided into ten zones for beef, lamb and veal and five for pork. Each has its own base price for each kind of meat. Additions to the base price are allowed for transportation and local delivery. These allowances are the very minimum and in many instances do not cover the actual cost of transportation, icing, and shrinkage.

Consequently, meat packers are better off when they sell close to their producing plants. In general, the net money they receive is greater the closer to the plant the sale is made. But despite this, Swift & Company has voluntarily adhered to its wartime policy of fair distribution. Starting in July 1945, all meat packers were required by OPA regulation to distribute their meats to the same areas they did the first three months of 1944.

Do Steer Calves Gain Faster?

Do male domestic animals grow faster and reach a greater weaning weight than females? This question is the basis of an interesting experiment conducted with beef cattle by Marvin Koger and J. H. Knox, New Mexico A. & M.

They kept records of weaning weights of Hereford calves from the Experiment Station range herd from 1936 through 1943. Most of the calves were dropped in April of each year and all lots were weaned at approximately the same time each year, in October and November, depending on the feed supply and other factors. The sexes were not separated until the weaning time and the bull calves were castrated about June 1.

The records reveal that of 419 steer and 444 heifer calves the steers averaged 443 pounds and the heifers 411 pounds at weaning age. The calves of 12 sires were kept track of and in all cases the steers averaged heavier than the heifers.

It was also determined that, except for the first two years when the number of calves was small, the bull calves were dropped an average of five days later than the heifers.

Hello, Children! My name is "The Story of Soil." I am my brother, "The Story of Plants," belong to the family of Swift's Elementary Science Booklets. I think you would like to know us. We have swell stories to tell, with lots of pictures. If you would like to have us for your very own, print your name and address on the margin of this page, tear it out, and send it to F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 8, Ill. 

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**Fairbanks-Morse**

**THESE WINDMILLS ASK**

**No Nursing**

Whether a windmill is near your house or barn, or on a distant range or pasture, the less attention it needs, the better. For dependable wind-power pumping with minimum care, you can't beat a Fairbanks-Morse Windmill.

Fill the reservoir with oil, and the positive action oil pump will insure thorough lubrication. The sealed housing protects the mechanism from weather and dust.

Balanced action and roller-type crosshead minimize friction and wear. An automatic governor prevents excessive speed. And a regulator (optional) starts and stops the mill automatically, to keep your stock tank full.

**FOR WINDLESS DAYS**

**a Fairbanks-Morse Pump Jack**

One of several Fairbanks-Morse models, this double-gear pump jack is totally enclosed and self-oiling... built for long hours of pumping. Can be driven by V-belt for motor (as shown) or engine, or geared directly to a Fairbanks-Morse "Z" engine.

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**Buy and Hold More War Bonds**

**Fairbanks-Morse**

**A name worth remembering**

**FOR WINDLESS DAYS**

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One of several Fairbanks-Morse models, this double-gear pump jack is totally enclosed and self-oiling... built for long hours of pumping. Can be driven by V-belt for motor (as shown) or engine, or geared directly to a Fairbanks-Morse "Z" engine.

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**For complete details**

See your Fairbanks-Morse dealer or write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fairbanks-Morse Building, Chicago 5, Ill.
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THESE MEN Are Getting Ready Now to take Over

How these babies can eat—and grow! And no wonder. Not just 
three times a day, but every four 
hours, a lusty wail announces 
that a husky appetite is all 
sharpened up again. Eleven 
pounds at two months, 16½ 
pounds four months later. The 
most scientific diets ever to be 
set before an infant are today 
building sturdy bodies and alert 
minds to take over tomorrow’s 
more complicated national 
affairs.

Anheuser-Busch supplies 
specially grown food yeasts which 
add nutritional enrichment to 
a majority of the dry cereal formu-
las forming the daily diet of 
America’s younger generation.

In close co-operation with the 
national effort to provide better 
nutrition for all, the ten laborato-
ries of Anheuser-Busch are deep 
in an expanding program of nu-
tritional research which we know 
will ultimately contribute much 
to the enjoyment of a healthier, 
happier life and may even con-
tribute to a lengthier life span.

Other food yeasts, rich in pro-
tein and high in Vitamin B Com-
plex factors, are being supplied 
to processors to fortify the diets 
of Army and Navy forces. For 
the pharmaceutical and food 
field, Anheuser-Busch is the 
largest source of natural B Com-
plex vitamins. Do not confuse these 
specially grown dry food yeasts 
with the compressed fermentable 
types you’ve previously known.

MANUFACTURERS of food and drug products 
interested in nutritional fortification; hospitals, war 
plants; institutions; physicians and dietitians require-
ing dietary supplements rich in proteins and high in 
Natural B Complex Vitamins, are urged to write us 
for complete information on 
the nutritional value and 
multiple uses of "Dried 
Food Yeasts".
GOOD! MOM'S HAVING IDEAS AGAIN —

Re-paper the living room? Fuller has the widest choice of patterns in the West!

Repainting? For $2.75 (or less) FULLER COAT will redo all walls of average bedroom in new colors. For $4.00 an average size kitchen gets a steam-resisting, washable coat of FULLERGLO. And for new colors on chairs, chests, beds, tables and other furniture pieces, use DECORET ENAMEL—$1.58 a quart; less in some areas.

See? Quickly, easily, inexpensively—a new house!

W. P. FULLER & CO. BRANCHES AND DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WEST
Another Big Year for the FARMALL SYSTEM

HE'VE DONE IT AGAIN—the all-American team of farmers with their mechanized army of tractors and farm equipment!

They have produced another bumper crop, even though there have been too few new machines to go around. In fact, many of the crops that have moved to market, feedlot, barn and crib this year have been produced with machines that in normal times would have been "retired" long since. Farmers and dealers have repaired them—kept them working.

Through the busy months from seedtime to harvest, FARMALL TRACTORS and the FARMALL SYSTEM have led the way on the food front.

It has been the same story through the 22 years of Farmall's history. Farmall was FIRST. Farmall is first today. Farmall Power made mechanized farming practical and efficient for the average farm.

And now, as farm work tapers off at year's end, give serious thought to 1946. More Farmalls are coming . . . the same great family of tractors in sizes for all needs . . . the sturdy "A" and "B," and the powerful "H" and "M," with specialized equipment for every crop and every season.

Meanwhile, it is good business to put your present Farmall and equipment in good condition for next year. The International Harvester dealer, with his modern service facilities and stocks of Genuine IH Parts, is ready to help you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Symbol of Service to the American Farmer
This symbol means "Product of International Harvester." It is the mark of quality and experience . . . a new emblem by which our Company dedicates its tractors, trucks, and equipment to Your Service.

Fit FARMALLS Into Your Soil Conservation Program in 1946—
Use your regular, standard farm equipment for contour farming, terracing, strip cropping. Back up the fight to save productive soil. Contour farming is natural farming. Profitable, too. See your local soil conservationist or county agent; or consult the Harvester dealer about your plans and problems.
Having leased my pastures to younger men, it is necessary that this entire good herd of registered Herefords be sold. For convenience of buyers, it has been decided to hold the sale at the Roundup Grounds at Lewiston, Idaho, where arrangements are ideal for inspection of the stock prior to the sale. Here is an unusual opportunity to buy proven foundation stock, carrying the most popular bloodlines.

Junior Lad 9th

This good herd sire by Belmont Hartland sired many of the females in the sale.

EARL O. WALTER
Auctioneer
The cow herd is made up of proven producers of good calves, as visitors may see when the calves and yearlings are inspected. These females are largely sired by Junior Lad 9th by Belmont Hartland and Cascade Domino, 63d, from the famous Herbert Chandler herd; and by Panama Lad, bred by Platt Bros. The yearlings are sired by M. Pride by Aster Pride, grandson of Beau Aster 55th, purchased from Gehring Bros. The calves are sired by M. Pride and HVH Bully Domino 5th by Northern Domino 54th, one of the top bulls selling at the 1944 Lewiston Hereford Sale, and consigned by the State College of Washington.

Write for catalog which will be available well before sale date. Or you may inspect the cattle at the ranch before they are shipped to Lewiston for the sale.

MARION WEBER
GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO
Texan Buys Ranch

Enclosed you will please find check for $3.00 to cover a two-year extension of my subscription. I have recently bought the Georgia Hereford Ranch of 2400 acres near Ft. Valley, Ga., and will ship my breeding herd of 125 head to that point about November 1st, and will be happy to change the address on your valuable magazine. My son Frank will accompany me and he will be herdsman of my registered Hereford herd. Mr. J. N. Bryan of Ft. Valley, Ga., is my general ranch superintendent. I am taking over the ranch formerly owned there by T. A. Monk, who dispersed his herd about a year and a half ago. The Georgia Hereford Ranch is located in the heart of a rich agricultural section, that produces a wide variety of farm crops and fruits, as well as considerable livestock. Most progressive farmers and ranchmen there are breeding up their herds by using high-class registered Herefords in their breeding operations.—W. A. Daugherty, Brewster County, Texas.

Missed Kiskaddon's Poem

Enclosed find my check for two-year renewal of your magazine. I enjoy reading Frank M. King's articles and also Bruce Kiskaddon's poems. I think he is tops when it comes to describing the everyday happenings of the range. I missed his usual poem in the August issue. Let's hope that doesn't happen any more. Conditions are pretty fair here. We have had a rather dry summer and grass will be short for the winter, with cake hard to get. This is not a very pleasant outlook for the winter, but will probably work out all right. Cattle are getting fat and will start moving in the next few weeks.—FLORIAN ROCK, Quay County, N. M.

W L J Enjoyed in Iowa

We have been subscribers to Western Livestock Journal for almost a year now and wish to take this opportunity to tell you we enjoy its benefits very much. Your editorials, horse section, Frank King's stories, are great. We are in the Hereford cattle business so, of course, we get a lot of good information from the Journal along that line. We wish you continued success.—H. MOYERS & SONS, Guthrie County, Iowa.

Prosperity in Kansas

Kansas has certainly been blessed during the war. There have been exceptionally good crops and more wheat has been raised in Kansas during the last two years than has ever been produced before. The early corn in eastern Kansas will produce a good crop this year, but the late corn has been somewhat hampered by a drought during the month of August and a good part of September, nevertheless, there will be...
The Importance of

"Everything but the squeal"

Year after year scientists of the meat packing industry have hunted new ways to make "waste" parts of meat animals useful—new uses to which they could be put.

That's why, years ago, someone said that meat packing plants used "everything but the squeal."

Needs of war gave even greater meaning to this phrase and accelerated the development of even more important uses for many meat industry products.

Not only the more familiar leather, wool, fats, oils and greases, but also such products as these:

- Adrenalin to prolong the effect of local anesthetics and to use as a powerful heart stimulant.
- Insulin and thyroid extract to offset failures of human glands, and to allow sufferers to lead healthy, normal lives.
- Glues and adhesives to put together furniture, paper products and hundreds of other items.
- Huge quantities of gelatin, not only for food, but for photographic, chemical and medical uses.
- Sulfated tallows and neatsfoot oils for finishing textiles and leather.
- Bone marrow and liver preparations, to combat different kinds of "blood starvation" (agranulocytosis and anemias).
- Sutures for use in repairing incisions and wounds.

When meat animals come to market through the meat packing industry, these vital products are saved. They are wasted when meat animals are not marketed through regular commercial channels.

Awareness of this fact by the entire national community helps put more meat animals through regular commercial channels, thereby saving these critical products—to everybody's gain.

BY-PRODUCTS
FROM MEAT ANIMALS
—and how they are used

**BLOOD**
- Leather finishing and protective colloids; adhesives; livestock feeds; hemoglobin; blood albumin for textile printing and dyeing.

**BONES**
- Bone meal animal feeds and fertilizers; calcium phosphates; bone for water treatment and copper molding; bone marrow for pharmaceuticals; ossein gelatin; bone glue; neatsfoot oil; bone tallow.

**FATS**
- Sulfated tallows for textile and leather finishing; stearine; soap; lard; grease oils for textile lubrication, metal cutting and burning; fatty acids for insecticides, weed killers, lubricants; oils for metal working and polishing, wetting agents; fine chemicals (amides, amines, acid chlorides, nitriles); glycerin for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, antifreeze, explosives, plastics (glyptal resins); plasticizers for paint duplicators, printers' rollers and cellulose products; trimethylene glycol; cyclopropane; monoglycerides (emulsifying agents).

**GLANDS AND ORGANS**
- Pharmaceutical preparations (thyroid, pituitary, liver products, adrenalin, insulin, hormone products and others); surgical sutures; musical instrument strings; tennis gut.

**SKINS**
- Cattle hides: Leather; glue stock and hide glue; hair for hair felt, "camel's hair" brushes; curled hair for upholstery. Catbskins: Leather; calfskin gelatin. Lamb Pelts: Wool for textile fibers and fabrics; wool grease; lanolin for cosmetics and pharmaceuticals; sheepskin leathers. Pork Skins: Gelatin for photographic film, textile sizing, protective colloids; leather for shoes, gloves and luggage; hair for upholstery padding, filters, insulation; bristles for brushes.

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Trucks, Tractors
And Other Farm
Machinery Need
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Keep your equipment fit
with "scheduled" lubricating service—remember that
grease keeps the wheels a-rolling. The Graco "Block Buster" bucket pump is
ideal for lubricating all types of machinery. It is ruggedly built to withstand
hard use, has a capacity of 28 lbs., develops 4,000 lbs.
pressure, and hose assemblies are obtainable to fit your partic-

GRAY COMPANY, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Permanent and Positive
This describes the effect of
CARBON BISULPHIDE
on deep-rooted Noxious Weeds.
Apply this chemical by a
MACK ANTIWEED GUN
and clean up those spots of
Morning Glory and other noxious
weeds that spread more each
year. Harmless to feeding stock—does not harm the soil.

Write for our free illustrated Circular No. 2122 giving complete instructions.

WHEELER, REYNOLDS & STAUFFER
Division of Stauffer Chemical Company
636 CALIFORNIA STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 8

a great amount of corn produced in the
state. Our feed crops are not quite as
good as usual, but I am sure will be
simple. The alfalfa has been very good,
we have cut three cuttings and hope to
get another cutting before frost. Gras
can be grown good all summer and in the
things keep up we will not have to take the
cattle out of the pastures until the mid-
dle of October. Labor situation has been
just like it is every other place, but we
hope it will get better.—Don Shaffer,
Reno County, Kansas.

Heads the List!

Sure miss the magazine and paper
down here but we're leaving right away.
It'll be a couple of months because a
boat ride kinda fits in the picture in the
meantime. How any stockman can get
along without that magazine, I can't see.
I've read a lot of different stock maga-
zines and papers, but Western Livestock
Journal heads the top of the list with

"Home at Last"

My job is done over there and I am
home at last. I've certainly enjoyed the
Journal while overseas and hope to en-
joy many more issues while at home.—
Elmer Ebersole, Los Angeles County,
Cal.

"A Grand Magazine"

I enjoy your magazine very much, es-
pecially the pictures of the purebred
Herefords and those great pictures of
the "Horse of The Month". Thanks for
a grand magazine.—Lou K. Brown,
San Diego County, Calif.

"Helpful"

I find your paper very helpful and in-
eresting in the matters of cattle and
horses, so I am renewing my subscrip-
tion for two years—Walter McMahen,
Pueblo County, Colo.

"Nice, Quiet Cow Horses"

I am sending in $2 for my renewal. I
enjoy both the paper and the magazine
very much. I wish there could be more
horse pictures, especially of cow-horse
Thoroughbreds. I'm very much inter-
ested in Thoroughbreds and making nice
quiet cow horses out of them. I have
broken them with a hackamore which
some people say can't be done, but I find
that they are just as easy as any other
horse to break, if you use the right sys-
tem on them.—Walter Freeman,
San Luis Obispo, Calif.
The Sire Owned Jointly by ... Lewiston Polled Hereford Ranch LEWISTON, IDAHO

--- and ---

Yakima Polled Hereford Ranch YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

SEE FOLLOWING PAGES for SALE ANNOUNCEMENT →
This sale offering, comprising the "Get" of ADVANCE TYPE and the champion Nordby's Advance 13th, owned jointly by both ranches, constitutes what we believe will make an outstanding offering of Polled Herefords, not available anywhere else.

CMR ROLLO DOMINO 32d

Purchased by Lewiston Polled Hereford Ranch from Circle M Ranch, Sanatobia, Miss. Several of the good females in this sale offering are in service to this bull.

Four of these grand heifers are by Choice Dom. 1st, one by Victor Dom. 116th, one by Advance Type. All bred to CMR Rollo Domino 32d.
POLLED HEREFORDS
AUCTION
Consignment SALE...

Roy F. Schroeder Cows and Calves, the Calves by Nordby's Advance 13th

H. B. SAGER, Auctioneer
BOB TEALE, Sale Manager
Bollinger Hotel
Lewiston, Idaho

6 Cows and Calves
26 Heifers
16 Bulls

Ralph Miller Heifers, sired by Nordby's Advance 13th

RANCH and YAKIMA POLLED HEREFORD RANCH
Ralph Miller & Ray Schroeder, Owners
Yakima • Washington
A quarter century ago, cattle in South Africa ate bones, chewed fences, developed misshapen bodies and had few calves. Veterinary scientists, by brilliant research, proved that the cause was lack of phosphorus in soil and forage.

A STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT

The stockman who wonders exactly how the meat he purchases is distributed after it reaches the market will find detailed answers to many of his questions in an exhaustive study made by R. H. Anderson of Cornell University just before meat rationing began.

Entitled "Consumer Demand for Meat, Syracuse, N. Y., 1942," the study revealed there are many factors which influence the quantities of meat bought, the prices paid, and family expenditures for meat.

It was found that the quantity of meat purchased by families in each of six equally large groups differed widely. For example, the families which bought the largest quantity of meat purchased about five times as much as the low sixth. The families of the group which spent the most money for meat spent about five and a half times as much as the low sixth.

Families with similar income per family member were compared to determine the net influence of such factors as nationality, religion and occupation on the quantity, price and expenditure for meat.

Families of South European extraction were found by Anderson to consume relatively small quantities of meat compared with other racial or nationality groups. Families of British and North European origin purchased relatively large quantities of meat per capita. The average price paid was not greatly different for the various racial and nationality groups so that the influence of nationality on per capita expenditure for meat was similar to its influence on quantity purchased.

It was discovered that Catholic families purchased considerably larger quantities of meat per capita than Protestant families, especially those with relatively high incomes. Jewish families bought even larger quantities of meat than the Catholic families and they also paid somewhat higher prices.

The activity of the chief wage earner in the family appeared to have little influence on the per capita expenditure for meat. Families whose chief wage earner was engaged in sedentary work purchased slightly smaller quantities than those whose principal provider was active or semiactive, but they paid slightly higher prices so that the per capita expenditure was similar.

Families on relief and those who were retired or living on pensions purchased relatively small quantities of meat.

Families with high per capita incomes bought larger quantities of meat. The exception was cold cuts. Without exception, the high income families paid higher prices for the various kinds of meat than the low income groups. Families with high incomes purchased relatively large quantities of lamb and pork and small quantities of canned meats.

Compared with low income families, high income families bought larger quantities of meats. A study of the distribution of meat.
JACK: Hi, sis! Glad you came out. I was just telling these birds it's about time they learned about Safeway's system of straightline distribution.

JILL: Jack! You aren't going to sell our beautiful layers!

JACK: Sure! Safeway's been doing it that way for years. It lets 'em pay us farmers top prices and still sell for less. Now watch closely.

JACK: What a brain! I should hire out to Safeway as an eggspert.

JILL: And I should egg spurt your wonderful brain. Take off your hat!

JACK: Heck no, Honey! I mean here's green forage up and ready, so we'll turn the hens directly into it.

JILL: I get it. No middle men. Direct from producer to consumer.

FROM EGGS TO "GRASS"—SAFeway's system helps both grower and consumer

In California's fertile Sacramento Delta, asparagus is known as "grass." And John Klein, one of the growers, has this to say about Safeway's straightline distribution. "In 1939 Safeway began buying direct from us growers and started a market expansion program. I have checked market returns and have noted that the fresh asparagus market has been steadily increasing due to better distribution through such chain stores as Safeway."

SAFEWAY the neighborhood grocery store

NOTE: Better than a third of our customers are farm folks. Find out why. Trade one full month at your Safeway grocer's—and see how much you save!
Champions and Sires of Champions

Nine Herd Sire Prospects

5 sired by...
MARK DONALD

2 sired by...
DONALD DHU

2 sired by...
DONALD DOMINO 16th

The Proven Herd Sire

H. PRIME
MASTER B. 58th

Auctioneers:
ART THOMPSON
EARL O. WALTER
H. B. SAGER

HERBERT CH
BAKER, OREGON
The Get of these famous HERD SIRES

feature the selected group of

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Selling AT AUCTION

AT THE RANCH

BAKER, ORE. - NOV. 28

We have never offered better cattle at public auction than this selected group which we will sell at the ranch. Each animal has been selected as good enough to improve almost any registered Hereford herd . . . we are proud to offer these great herd sire prospects and excellent young foundation females . . . They are the kind that have put Chandler Herefords at the top in the strongest of competition, and have made good for many leading western Hereford herds . . . Write for your copy of the sale catalog and plan to be with us on sale day!

30 BRED HEIFERS

including a big part of our show herd. They are bred to these famous sires:

DONALD DHU
MARK DONALD
MARK DONALD JR.
DONALD DHU 8th
MARK DONALD 4th
ADVANCE COMMAND

10 OPEN HEIFERS
"I FIGURE I GOT THE FLEXBOARD FREE!" farmers tell their friends!

The pictures above show you how Johns-Manville Asbestos Flexboard helped change an old hard-to-keep-up dairy barn into a modern barn that takes far less work to keep sanitary!

Because its hard, smooth finish saves work, because it helps meet the most rigid health laws, because it is unaffected by moisture, is fireproof and rodent-proof, most farmers figure that Flexboard saves enough to pay for itself.

* * *
JOHNS-MANVILLE FLEXBOARD is again available to farmers. Made of asbestos and cement, it has the permanence of stone, yet is easily worked with ordinary tools. Comes in large sheets 4'x8'. Use it indoors or out for walls, roof or ceiling. Amazingly inexpensive.

FOR COMPLETE FACTS about J-M Flexboard get the profitable 54-page "Farm Idea Book." Tells all about insulation, ventilation, etc. Send 10¢ for your copy. Get free drawings of 10 low-cost farm buildings.

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I enclose 10¢ for "Farm Idea Book." Also send free plans for 10 farm structures.
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JOHNS-MANVILLE Asbestos Flexboard

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing Advertisers

KILL GRUBS
WITH THE
Automatic CURRYING and DIPPING MACHINE

Cattle grubs and other vermin cost livestock raisers more than $100,000,000 each year. What was your share of these losses?

Stop livestock losses due to pests with this amazing livestock profit-builder. You’ll get faster gains, more milk production, bigger profits if your animals are pest-free. With the Automatic Currying and Dipping Machine the grubs curry their coats and apply pest-repelling, medicated dip oil in one operation.

The animal treats itself when and where it needs it at any hour of the day or night. The machine and the animals do the work, you reap the harvest of increased profits! Get the full details.

Easy to Install . . . Inexpensive . . . All-Steel, Welded Construction . . . For Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, . . . Ends Destructive Rubbing on Feed Bunks, Buildings, etc. Will Last a Lifetime!

Write Today for Descriptive Folder and Name of Your Local Dealer

Dept. 17C

Automatic Equipment Mfg. Co., PENDER, NEBR.

quantities per capita of beef roasts, beef steaks, pork roasts, ham and bacon. They bought smaller quantities of ground beef, beef stew and frankfurters, and similar quantities of pork steak and chops.

Families of British origin purchased relatively large quantities of lamb; South European families purchased small quantities of pork but relatively large quantities of cold cuts. Families of South European extraction appeared to have a strong preference for steaks and chops against roasts, while the opposite was true of families of British origin. Jewish families bought small quantities of pork but relatively large quantities of poultry, lamb and veal. Catholic families bought the same quantity of fish per capita as did the families of other religions.

Anderson found the demand for all food and for all meat was relatively inelastic. Lamb was the only kind of meat for which the demand was relatively fluctuating.

Among other interesting findings of the study were these:

The families interviewed bought about half of their weekly meat supply on Saturday: over 70% of the poultry was purchased on Saturday, and about the same proportion of fish was bought on Friday.

There was a tendency to buy a larger proportion of roasts and smaller proportions of other cuts on Saturday. Steaks, chops, ground meat and stew meat were in greater demand than roasts during weekdays.

Approximately 12% of the meat items bought by the families interviewed were purchased by telephone. There was considerable difference between the proportions of items bought by telephone relative to income and season of the year.

The high income families bought about 30% of their meat items by telephone, whereas low income families purchased only 3% by this method. All income groups bought fewer items by telephone in June than in March.

More than 88% of the items bought by telephone were obtained from independent groceries or markets. Supermarkets sold more than 35% of all the items bought by families interviewed, but only about 5% of these items purchased by telephone were obtained at this source.

Army University for Servicemen in England

G. I. Joe in England need not lose time from his college work while awaiting his return to the United States. At the U. S. Army University Center he may receive college instruction in a variety of courses tailored for the most part, by civilian instructors from the United States, authorities in their respective fields.

of beef roasts, beef ham and bacon, smaller quantities of cow and frankfurters, and of pork steak and bacon. British origin purchased quantities of families purchased small and large quantities of South European to have a for small and chops as the opposite was British origin. Bought small quantities of relatively large quantities and veal. Catholic same quantity of did the families of the demand for all at was relatively in the only kind of demand was relatively interesting findings of sale: viewed bought about a meat supply on Sat­the poultry was pur­and about the same was bought on Friday. lency to buy a larger; and smaller propor­on Saturday. Steaks, and stew meat were 1\% than roasts during 2\% of the meat items­ies interviewed were home. There was con­between the propor­tion by telephone rela­season of the year. families bought about items by telephone. families purchased method. All in­er items by telephone. of the items bought e obtained from in­s or markets. Super­than 35\% of all the families interviewed, % of the items pur­one were obtained at

PROTECTION LIKE THIS FOR YOUR CATTLE?

Certainly, with CUTTER VACCINES AND SERUMS

This same care—the same attention given to vaccines that protect the lives of you and your children—goes into Cutter products for your livestock.

Cutter does not lay claim to being the only laboratory that is capable today of producing top-notch vaccines. But Cutter does offer you the same guarantee of dependable results as we offer your family doctor.

What’s more, Cutter does promise you this: whatever your stock disease problems, if a vaccine or serum will control it, Cutter makes it. And makes it well!

Ask for Cutter next time you buy disease controls. You’ll find it pays! Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.
For your tractor . . . for your truck . . . for your car, and for every other farm use, there is a Firestone tire engineered and built to do the job — and to do it better than any other tire made.

There are certain definite reasons why Firestone tires perform better and last longer. One is Firestone's understanding of farm tire requirements based on years of experience in the farm tire field. Another is the never-ending Firestone research and development program to build the best today — and make it still better tomorrow. And still another vitally important reason for the superiority of Firestone tires is the fact that they are built by the finest craftsmen using the finest materials that science and machines can produce.

You can save time, money and do a better job of farming if you specify "Firestone" every time you buy a tire for your farm. From now on make it a Firestone.

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The TIRES THAT PULL BETTER LONGER

GROUNDS GRIP TRACTOR TIRE

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DELUXE CHAMPION PASSENGER CAR TIRE

Firestone put the farm on rubber
Some Phases of the Postwar Outlook

By COL. EDWARD N. WENTWORTH
Director, Armour's Livestock Bureau

Livestock producers are studying the nature of postwar consumer demand for meat, with emphasis on tomorrow, next week, next month, this year, next year, or five years from now. In every mail inquiry is received as to whether there are too many cattle in the country, whether pork production may be increased too much next season, whether there is sufficient reduction in current supplies in pork and lamb to offset the cattle surplus, and whether the feed supply will be adequate to provide the proper volume and quality of meats for the coming winter and spring. Some ask specific questions, such as whether there will be a return to the prewar demand for light cattle, or for the 180 to 220-pound hog. Others inquire whether the lard hog will be obsolete when UNRRA ceases operation, or want to learn of the prospects for the removal of subsidies, ceilings, government meat grading, and other war controls. Many dispute whether removal of wartime restrictions will slow up liquidation or hasten it. Still others are worried about income taxes, and wonder whether, by delaying marketing, they may strike a year when the surtaxes will be less onerous. In the last two or three weeks, questions as to the future effects of labor troubles and strikes are beginning to appear. All in all, the determination of the proper livestock policy, both on a short-time and long-time basis, seems as complicated as planning a policy for the nation as a whole.

From the standpoint of volume of meat production, westerners are more interested in beef than in other classes of meats. One question in doubt is whether cattle liquidation is actually taking place. There seem to be as many opinions as there are people. Last year several million more head of cattle and calves were slaughtered in comparison with normal rates than ever before, but the net liquidation was disappointing. For the government estimates for January 1, 1945, showed a reduction of only 1.7 million animals. Some believe that the liquidation was greater this year than last, while others think that it is not as rapid. In terms of breeding capacity of the national cattle herd, there seem to be no important differences developing. The first half of 1945 the average monthly slaughter of book-stock was 44.7 per cent of the total, whereas in 1944 it was only 42.7 per cent. But in July and August the proportion fell far behind a year ago. In 1944 about 56 per cent of the two-months' slaughter were females, but in 1945 only 44 per cent were such. If the trend continues it would indicate that the herds are increasing their potential reproduction capacity.

Colonel Edward Wentworth
Provides a Thought-Provoking Article for Men Who Make Livestock Raising Their Business

Many people question the significance of the proportion of book-stock in slaughter as a measure of herd reduction, but it has usually proved important in other classes of livestock. It can never be considered apart from the total of cattle killed, however. For the last two years the slaughter under Federal inspection was nearly the same. In 1944 there was a total of 15,145,124 cattle and calves; in 1945, 15,221,085, or an increase of only 0.6 per cent. This year, the slaughter of cattle is about a half million head greater than last year, 9,971,406 as compared with 8,588,972, while calves decreased a little over 400 thousand. This type of slaughter should furnish a greater supply of meat in 1945, but gives no true indication of beef herd liquidation, since one cannot determine what percentage of the slaughter is comprised of dairy calves.

Most of the factors that slow up liquidation are governmental. Price ceilings are so low that they do not reflect consumer demand, and growers can feel the pressure of this demand, even though they cannot capitalize on it. While they realize that cattlemen as a group cannot gain the benefit of this suppressed demand when conditions change, each one individually cherishes the hope that he can "outsmart" his fellow. Hence there is no incentive in either current market or outlook to hurry any cattle to market that are not ready for slaughter. Another reason for delaying lies in the fact that most of the larger growers will have to turn over to the government in income taxes most of the proceeds of increased marketing, because they are already classified in as high income brackets as they deem justifiable now. The line separating income, capital additions, and long-time and short-time realizations is rather flexible in cattle policies, and correct judgment as to the time of converting surplus animals into cash, or retaining in ranch assets is always difficult. Many ranchers with low costs of operation consistently limit the number marketed when prices are high so as to have a greater volume to sell when prices are low—thereby meeting their gross income requirements.

Some of the objections to these policies are obvious. One should first con-
W HEN a man can take 10,600 acres of range land, use several hundred acres of that for growing tomatoes, beets and hay, and yet handle around 5,000 cattle a year on the land, it must be agreed that he is making good use of his time and resources.

Fenton O'Connell, whose ranch lies on the highway between Hollister and Gilroy, Calif., does this little trick and then some: he runs cows and calves, and quite a number of big steers, but he sells only finished cattle.

How does he do it? Well, it's a story of good pasture—almost unbelievably good by average range standards—good cattle, and brilliant management.

In the first place, Mr. O'Connell, hereinafter referred to as Fenton, is a cattleman by background, training and instinct. His father, Frank J. O'Connell, with a younger son, James, owns and operates the near-by 17,000-acre steer ranch, Rancho San Felipe, where he once worked as a boy of 17.

Fenton naturally began learning the cattle business at a very tender age. He grew up in it. He knew how to work between the cut and the herd before he knew how to work problems in long division. By the time he was half grown he was by way of being a fair judge of cattle, able to handle his own trades. He received an excellent education according to the academic standards of high school and university, but he also made pretty good grades in that famous institution, the School of Hard Knocks.

A diploma from the latter, by the way, is the only recommendation recognized by all real cowmen and most bankers.

Among the striking things about Fenton's way of running a cattle ranch is his method of combining conventional tried-and-tested methods with original and not-so-conventional ideas of his own.

Take, for instance, his practice of breeding yearling heifers. This may not be original with him, but it certainly is not general practice. It is a dangerous business, as any cowman will agree, but if it can be made to work successfully it is profitable. It means an extra calf crop out of every bunch of cows. Though he has been doing this for the past few years, Fenton is going to discontinue the practice. He feels he already has crowded his luck.

There has been plenty of method in the apparent madness of this scheme however. His breeding cattle are evenly divided between Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus. The breeds are maintained separately, and the quality in both herds is something to delight the eye of any man, regardless of which breed he prefers.

To get calves from yearling heifers, Fenton has used Angus bulls. Neither Angus nor Hereford heifers have had trouble thus far. As a result of favorable seasons and the good feed on the ranch, the heifers and their calves have done very well, thank you; in fact, to look at the well-developed 2 and 3-year-old heifers on the ranch, the visitor would never dream that they were al-
In July, 1937, the first season after the Northrup Creek Experimental area was seeded, the land was producing excellent forage. Shown examining the feed area, left to right: George Nelson, County agent at St. Helens, Ore.; Herb Howell, director of the John Jacob Astor Experiment Station, Astoria, supervisor of this experimental work; and C. H. Bergstrom, Tillamook, Ore.

at the rate of about 100 lbs. per acre yearly.

The first experimental plantings were made in November, 1936, following a bad fire. The following year an excellent stand of grass was secured but in July, 1938, part of the area was again burned, due to an accident in near-by logging operations.

Today the area is as good as ever, with wonderful sod in most sections. In one year it had become established well enough to withstand fire.

Since about 19% of the area was covered with fallen logs and stumps, seed-

Continued on Page 72

In July, 1938, part of the experimental area was burned by fire as a result of an accident in near-by logging operations, but this has been remedied and the land once more is producing fine grazing.

In November, 1936, this burned-out wasteland was seeded by hand, the fallen logs and stumps precluding any other method. As the picture shows, it was a barren land of charred timber when seeding began.

As much as two million acres of cut-over, burned-over land—"fern" land today—in western Oregon and Washington might well be turned into high-quality grazing land. A perfect demonstration of the results is available on the Northrup Creek Experimental Area in northwest Oregon where 700 acres of this type of land are under fence and producing beef and lamb.
Into a family garden plot flows the first water delivered to this home in the Roza Division.

Above, Balcom & Moe seed potatoes in the desert in Yakima County. The yield was beyond all hope.

Left, a new home rises in sage and sand which will next year be a farm. Right, a packing house to serve residents of the "new lands."
THIN COAT WEATHERPROOFS

EQUIPMENT FOR MONTHS!

1. During the winter months, much of your valuable farm machinery and equipment will be temporarily idle and exposed to the weather. You'll want to protect it against rust and corrosion.

2. Many farmers have found Stop Rust D1 to be the answer for the weatherproofing of materials, equipment, machines, tools, etc., whether idle or in use.

3. Stop Rust D1 is the revolutionary weatherproofing product developed by Union Oil Company for military use and, since there is an ample supply, it is available to you now.

4. Stop Rust D1 is a liquid and easily applied by brush, cloth, spray or by dipping, after which it dries quickly to a hard, tenacious film. It leaves a protective film even on vertical surfaces.

5. It is so effective that a coat 1/1000 of an inch thick will protect metal under the most severe conditions of sun, wind, rain, hail or snow for many months. One gallon covers several hundred square feet.

For more information as to how Stop Rust D1 can cheaply and quickly weatherproof your equipment, and to have a supply delivered, see your Union oilman or write Union Oil Company, Los Angeles 14, California.

STOP RUST D1
Another UNION OIL Success-Tested Product
Breeders of registered beef cattle exhibited outstanding specimens of the various breeds. Santa Barbara County is justly noted for the high-quality herds to be found there.

Quality livestock and efficient management methods were topics of the day when several hundred visitors gathered in mid-September at the J. J. Mitchell ranch (Rancho Juan y Lolita) near Santa Ynez, Calif., for the annual Santa Barbara Co. Livestock Field Day.

Sponsored by the livestock department of the Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau, of which Frank Giorgi is president, the event attracted some 200 servicemen from Camp Cook, as well as additional hundreds of stockmen and their families.

With County Agent Sidney A. Anderson acting as master of ceremonies, the day's program opened with the judging of three classes of dairy cattle. After the crowd had scored the various animals, George Drumm, dairy expert from Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, placed the cattle according to their type and quality. A class of hogs was discussed, following which there were movies of various outstanding livestock producers and their ranches in Santa Barbara County.

After lunch, the crowd went to the ranch's arena to see beef cattle and horses exhibited and hear them discussed. Glen W. Cornelius, Santa Barbara County rancher and operator of a livestock commission business at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, collaborated with Prof. Thompson and Vard Shepard in discussing types of beef animals; particularly interesting to the crowd was a commentary on a group of feeder steers of various type and quality.

A number of leading purebred breeders of the county exhibited Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle.

Several breeds and types of horses, including Mistro Del Rey, three-year-old Palomino stallion owned by Dwight Murphy, paraded before the crowd.

High-lighting the beef cattle show was the judging of a class of baby beefes exhibited by 4-H Club and Future Farmer youths. Dos Pueblos Ranch, noted Hereford establishment of Goleta, presented cash awards in this event. First prize went to little Miss Barbara Meisgeier of Los Olivos, whose Aberdeen-Angus steer was brought with her from her former home in Iowa.

Last event of the day and one of the most interesting to the crowd was a parade of many different breeds of horses, ranging from tiny Shetlands to magnificent Thoroughbreds, Palominos, Arabians, Morgans, Quarter Horses, and others. Prof. Thompson took the microphone to discuss the uses and advantages of each equine type.

Historic Santa Barbara County is one of the important livestock sections in the western country, in output of commercial cattle and in milk production, but it is nationally famous for its many outstanding registered herds of beef and dairy cattle and its many famous horse breeders.

Now that the war is over the annual Fiesta will be resumed. The beautiful horses, brilliant with silver trappings, will again attract thousands of visitors. The Santa Barbara National Horse Show is scheduled to return in 1946 and the Santa Barbara County Fair will be resumed.

Dairy cattle attracted the attention of the crowd, and there were scores of interested listeners as Prof. George Drumm of Cal Poly discussed the classes exhibited.
Day

**Milky Way Herefords**

**COLORADO DOMINO 159th**

**STARS of the HEREFORD FIRMAMENT**

**LARRY DOMINO 50th**

**ALAN FEENEY **
**PETE GRAVES **
**FRANK THURMAN **

**LET'S GETACQUAINTED**

Come to see us when you can. We are anxious to meet all you western Hereford Breeders and to have you know our Herefords better. We intend to exhibit our cattle at the nation's strongest Hereford shows in order that you can see and compare them with the best others are producing. Our herd is particularly strong in the blood of the two bulls pictured. One of their sons might solve your herd bull problem.

**MILKY WAY HEREFORDS  PHOENIX, ARIZONA**
Across-the-fence enthusiasm that radiates from John Deere tractor owners everywhere is the direct result of actual experience, for which there is no substitute. It has had a tremendous influence with farmers who today are operating more than one-half million John Deeres, and with the many more thousands who have placed their orders for earliest possible delivery and are "standing by".

This recognition and appreciation by farmers of true tractor values, accentuated by the stress of wartime food production, has done more than any other one thing to spread the popularity of John Deere tractors.

Wartime operation by boys and farm women has added greatly to the list of John Deere tractor enthusiasts. With starter and lights, hydraulic control, hand clutch, standing platform, good vision, and easy steering, it has been easy and practical for them to pinch-hit in meeting the acute farm labor shortage.

Long life, dependable performance, low cost for operation and maintenance, together with all of the modern features to make tractor operation easier and more productive, is the enviable combination found in greatest measure in the John Deere complete line.

John Deere tractors are built in 6 power sizes and 20 models with matched integral and drawn equipment to meet your most exacting needs.

**Well Worth Waiting for**

With the speeding up of production, as material and manpower become available, more and more John Deere two-cylinder tractors will be coming off the assembly line. If you need a new tractor and can't get a John Deere now, why not place your order with your John Deere dealer. A John Deere tractor is well worth waiting for.

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois

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**Machinery High on List**

**Of Things Farmer Wants**

Tractors, other farm machinery, automobiles, trucks, and household equipment rate highest on the list of commodities the American farmer plans to spend his money for now that the much-talked-of postwar period is here.

In a U. S. Department of Agriculture survey made in 1944, it was found that one farmer in four plans to purchase a tractor or other farm equipment with his wartime savings. One in five plans to buy an automobile or truck. Household equipment, furnishings, electric current and appliances, farm land, dwelling improvements, and farm building improvements ranked in the order mentioned.

Some of the planned purchases are for replacements, such as automobiles and farm machinery. Many are clearly to satisfy a wish for a higher plane of living. Perhaps most illustrative of this is the number of families looking forward to increased use of electricity. Farmers who have electric current are hopefully planning to buy more equipment. Those who already have a radio, an iron, and a refrigerator hope to put in running water. Many who have running water are talking about getting family-size freezer lockers.

For the most part, the two groups of farmers who are planning no major purchases are those most completely equipped with farm machinery and household conveniences when the war came, and those with such low incomes that they have accumulated no surplus, but rather have used their increased incomes for living expenses.

Many farmers remember what happened after World War I in most farm communities to farm prices and land values, and they seem to have taken precautions against a recurrence of such a condition following this war. Appropriately three-fifths of the midwestern farmers who have bought War Bonds say they have no specific plans for using them. Of those who do have plans, most have in mind such long-range uses as "for the children's education," "funds for old age," and "a reserve for postwar depression."

On the basis of the age and condition of farm buildings and equipment and of the farmer's savings, it is believed that possible expenditures by farmers during the next few years, assuming favorable incomes, may be something like this:

1. It is estimated that under moderately favorable conditions of production and price, farmers in general can probably use about 15 million tons of fertilizer per year.
2. At least a billion dollars a year, for several years, could well be spent for repair, modernization, and construction of new farm buildings, USDA experts estimate.
3. Farmers will probably buy 200,000 tractors a year for a three-year period.
4. Household equipment and furnishings may call for expenditure of 400 million dollars a year for several years.
5. Trucks and automobiles may call for expenditure of one billion dollars when new motor vehicles are again available.
Registered 250 Herefords

Will be offered at the

GREAT WESTERN HEREFORD SALE

Wednesday, December 5

at the 48th District Agricultural Association's 20th Annual

GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards  Sale Starts 9 A.M.  Los Angeles

For many years, western cattlemen and Hereford breeders have depended upon the annual Great Western Hereford Sale as a dependable source of good range bulls, herd bulls and foundation females.

Leading Hereford breeders of the western United States are again this year consigning their top-quality cattle to this sale. The many early entries received indicate that this year's sale will surpass in quality any previous offering.

Because of limited facilities, the sale committee has set a definite limit of 250 head to pass through the sale ring, and individual breeders are limited to a total of 15 head each.

Prospective exhibitors are urged to send entries to the show management at the earliest possible date in order to assure acceptance. All entries will be passed upon by a capable sifting committee and any animals not considered good enough to improve the breed will be sifted out of both the show and sale.

See the cattle judged Tuesday, Dec. 4 by Prof. Knox of New Mexico—and be on hand Wednesday, Dec. 5 for the big sale!

ARTHUR W. THOMPSON, Auctioneer

assisted by EARL O. WALTER, CHARLES ADAMS, Commission Men and the Press

ENTRIES CLOSE NOV. 1st

For Catalog and Information, address:

GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles, 11
Since the United States became industrial, workers have flowed in a steady stream from farm to city. Dire predictions have been made that this would bring less and less food to support life. From 1929 to 1943, the number of persons engaged in agriculture shrank by a million. In 1929, before the war drew farm workers into the armed services and defense plants, only 10,740,000 were employed on American farms. Fewer farmers than ever were producing food for 132,000,000 people.

But the prophets of gloom overlooked something. Many farm workers were in factories where labor-saving farm machinery is made.

In 1929, there were 827,000 tractors on American farms; in 1944 there were 1,953,000, and other types of farm machinery have multiplied proportionately.

The world took time off from sensible pursuits to engage in the most mechanized war in history, and yet, somehow, engineers found time to design even better farm machines. Manufacturers are getting into production on amazingly efficient models, as shown on these two pages.

The sword is once more beaten into the plowshare—and it is a better plowshare than it ever was before.
GREATER PRODUCTION WITH LESS MANPOWER

States became industries on wheels. Millions have taken to the roads. Tractors serve as propellers, plows as propellers, cultivating machines as propellers. In 1944 there were 827,000 tractors in the United States. They were used in every field of agriculture. They were used in every part of the country. They were used in every season of the year. They were used in every hour of the day. They were used in every minute of the day.

"PRIME"
"MORE SHOCK"

...and that means you're sure of holding animals with this Hi-line Controller for Electric Fence

The only controller giving you all these advantages for modern, money-making farming:

- Alternating Current on Fence. The alternating current is used to cause muscular reaction - more respect for the fence.
- A Stronger Shock. The alternating current - not voltage - means shock. Prime A.C. controllers have twice as much current as other approved controllers.
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- Less Current Leakage. Higher current values with relatively low peak voltage means less current leakage - more shock.
- Low Operating Cost. One full year's operation for less than the cost of one hotshot battery.
- Safety - Dependability. Approved by Underwriters Laboratories for safety and dependability since 1939. No other controllers have had such approval.

Get these benefits. See your Prime dealer.

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Livestock Men!
ONE MAN OPERATED
Dehorning Headgate

Holds animal out away from chute - nothing to interfere with Dehorning, Vaccinating or tattooing.

Fast-Safe-Sturdy-All Welded
Write for descriptive folder

P. O. Box 55
LINDEN, CALIF.
Purebred Herefords Test
Tops in Feeding Efficiency

Very pleasing to Hereford devotees are the results of a recently completed four-year experiment in feeding purebred Herefords, purebreds of another breed, and crossbred products of the two.

Conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station, the experiment showed Herefords made cheaper gains than either the crossbred calves or those of the other purebred breed, according to published reports of the test. It was found that purebred Hereford calves gained 100 lbs. on 474 lbs. of corn and cob meal, as compared to 593 lbs. necessary for calves of the other breed. The Hereford calves gained at the rate of 1.61 lbs. per day as compared to 1.55 lbs. for the breed used in comparison.

Each crossbred calf crop carrying Hereford blood, it was reported, proved more efficient in feed required per unit of gain than the purebreds of the other breed, but were still less efficient than the purebred Herefords.

It was also found that Hereford bulls used on cows of the other breed in the test produced crossbred calves that were more efficient in the feedlot than crossbred calves produced by the crossing of bulls of the other breed on purebred Hereford cows. The latter cross, however, was more efficient than the purebred calves of the non-Hereford breed.

In short, the experiment tended to show purebred Herefords were tops in feeding efficiency, with crossbred calves from Hereford bulls next, crossbred calves from Hereford cows third, and purebred calves of the other breed fourth.

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Members of the Greenlee County Cattlemen’s Association meet in the recreation hall at Apache Grove, Ariz., Aug. 24. Cattlemen were advised to watch their expenses in postwar years. Ivan McKinney is president of the association.

---

Announcing Our First AUCTION SALE
of Registered HEREFORDS
SAT. DEC. 8 AT THE RANCH,
STARTING AT 1 P.M.

This is not a dispersion—but a normal sale of products of the ranch. The calves are of our Prince Domino breeding, the same quality that has won three of the last six pen championships at the annual Arizona Hereford Association Sale. The bred females are due to calve in January and February to the service of our herd sires.

Lunch at noon—a barbecue if we can find something fat!
See November Issue for more details

John A. Thompson  •  Jack Thompson
C. W. "Doc" Pardee, Auctioneer
It is significant that the two greatest agricultural income producers in the South and Southwest are CATTLE and COTTON.

Cottonseed Cake and Meal, protein rich cattle feed, and Cottonseed Hulls as roughage, have for generations made vital contributions to the progress of the livestock and dairy industries.

The meat and dairy industries have been one of the best markets for the Cotton farmer's Cottonseed Products.

Now new, efficient and economical methods of growing and harvesting cotton promise to serve the living and harvesting cotton promise to serve the livestock and dairy programs of this country in an even greater capacity in the future.

Look to Cotton, the crop with a future, for Protein Rich Cottonseed Meal and Cake for more meat and milk in the future.
For Quality Herefords, Attend

CALIFORNIA
HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
SHOW and SALE

NOVEMBER 18-19 AT MADERA

See the cattle judged by Alan Feeney, Phoenix, Ariz., at 1 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 18. This will give buyers opportunity to inspect all sale cattle and see how they are evaluated by a nationally known Hereford authority. The sale starts promptly at noon, Monday, Nov. 19.

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WAYSIDE FARMS, Merced
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WILLOWBROOK FARM, Willits

145 HEAD

In this fifth annual sale sponsored by the California Hereford Association, California cattlemen may well be proud of the progress that is being made each year in producing better Herefords. The quality of this year’s sale offering is unusually good, even better than in 1944, in the opinion of members of the sifting committee who personally inspected each and every animal consigned.

Here you will see a number of outstanding herd sire prospects, good enough to improve any registered herd; range bulls offered as individuals and in convenient groups of three uniform animals; and high-quality registered females, open and bred heifers, offered individually and in pens of three.

Buyers will receive a duplicate prize ribbon on all Champions, first and second prize winners.

Remember, California registered Herefords are acclimated and ready to go to work for you. They are bred, raised and sold by your neighbors, who will stand back of them. Come to Madera for quality Herefords that will make good!

FREDDIE CHANDLER and CHAS. ADAMS
Auctioneers

ALAN FEENNEY, Phoenix, Judge

For your copy of sale catalog, please write:
W. L. BERGSTROM, Sec., Pleasanton, Calif.

California Hereford Association
QUALITY

California Herefords At Madera Sale Emphasize It

With more than 50% of the organization's members consigning their top cattle to the annual event, the 1945 show and sale of the California Hereford Association looms as a new high in the association's history.

To be held at the Madera County Farm Bureau sales yard, the show will begin Sunday, Nov. 18. Alan Penney, breeder of the famous Milky Way Herefords at Phoenix, Ariz., will judge the cattle. The sale will be held Monday, Nov. 19. All cattle in the sale will appear in the show ring.

The offering this year is expected to set a new high, from the standpoint of quality, in the history of this annual event. A sifting committee, bent on keeping the number of cattle low in order to keep the quality high, has expected every animal in the sale. Some 145 choice bulls and females will sell. The sifting committee intended to feature an even smaller number, but so many outstanding animals were found among the record number of consignors that it was impossible to do so.

In keeping with an established policy, the sale this year again is designed to assist the range man, as well as the breeder of show cattle, in procuring the right kind of bulls. A considerable portion of the offering is made up of young range bulls of serviceable age and unusually fine quality. Members of the California Hereford Association are particularly anxious to make their annual sales valuable to the commercial breeder. In addition to the range bulls there will be offered some exceedingly good herd sire prospects and a lot of good young heifers bred to bulls heading top herds.

Many cattlemen and breeders viewed judging of Hereford classes at the 1944 California Hereford Association Show and Sale. Scenes like this will be repeated when the 1945 show and sale is held Nov. 18-20 at the Farm Bureau Sales yards at Madera.

DAULTON BROTHERS

Selling at KLAMATH FALLS

Oregon

Oct. 28-29

Senior Yearling Bull by Triumph Domino; Junior Yearling Bull by Peerless Domino B 5th; Pen of Three Bred Heifers by Triumph Domino; Pen of Three Bred Heifers by Triumph Domino and Domino Prince 22d; Senior Yearling Bred Heifer by Triumph Domino and Junior Yearling Heifer by Peerless Domino B 5th, selling individually.

TURNER DAULTON

Phone 357

MADERA, CALIFORNIA

Selling at MADERA

California

Nov. 18-19

Senior Yearling Bull by Triumph Domino; Junior Yearling Bull by Domino Prince 22d; Senior Bull Calf by Peerless Domino B 5th; Senior Yearling Bred Heifer, Grand Champion at Bakersfield and Reserve at Stockton, by Triumph Domino; Junior Yearling Heifer by Domino Prince 6th; Senior Heifer Calf by Low Tone 74th and Senior Heifer Calf by Peerless Domino B 5th.

“Goldie,” grand champion steer at Bakersfield, showing at Los Angeles.
Feeding Experiments with Distillery By-Products

Recent experiments have shown the value of certain distillery by-products in fattening steers—even as the dry matter in the ration. The experiments, conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas A&M Experiment Station in cooperation with a Kentucky distillery, give new information to farmers and feeders near distilleries, who have used these by-products for many years.

The tests concerned mostly distillery slops made from fresh mashes of (1) granular wheat, (2) corn and wheat, and (3) whole wheat. The first contained about 6% of solids, the second 7%, and the third 8%. The experimental cattle were well-bred Hereford steers weighing 700 to 725 lbs. when put on test.

The steers were fed all the slop they would take, together with about five lbs. of a mixture of lespedeza and grain hay per head daily. The animals received also a small amount of limestone flour to reduce the acidity of the slops and to provide calcium in the diet. Slops obtained from the fermentation of wheat, compared favorably with those obtained from corn—a result somewhat at variance with reports from a number of cattle feeders.

Nutritional disturbances that sometimes result from feeding wheat slops appear to be due to lack of carotene in the ration. This can be overcome by feeding small amounts of good-quality roughage, such as the hay used in the experiments. The effects of the distillery by-products on grazing, dressing percentage, carcass grade and other measures of feeding efficiency were for the most part favorable. All groups of steer dressed better than 80% and the carcasses of all groups were within the Good grade.

Team Work

This feller has roped a young calf by the neck, and it looks like its mother has got on the back. She has done jest what any old range cow will do, She has bellered fer help and she's gettin' it, too.

Yes, them old cows is mighty good neighbors all right. They are shore there to help if it's business or fight. They water in relays. There's some stays to mind. The calves that the others is leavin' behind.

And when they come back, then the rest goes to drink. They're a whole lot ahead of some people, I think. And this here cow puncher has matched him a scrap. If he doesn't look out he'll wind up in a trap.

And you know a feller can't hardly afford to git in a tangle or have his hoss gored. There ain't much to win or to lose anyhow, and if it was me, well, I'd take out right now.

—BRUCE KISKADDON.
about five like this and grass hay
f heifers received
the slopes and
the diet. Situa-
A. L. Thompson at an aver-gen-
ge that some-
cation of wheat
overcome by
quality used in the
of the distillery
essing percent-
er measures of
is the most par-
steer dressed
races of all

The highest average ever rung up in
the annual sales of WHR Herefords was
$852 per animal higher
than in the 1944 sale. There were no ex-
treme tops high above the sale average,
but there were many surprises, and a
sale climax which saw a heifer not listed
in the catalogue top the female offering.
The sale was over, so far as catalogued
animals were concerned, when buyers
demanded that “Miss X” be brought into
the ring. She had been known only by
this designation, “Miss X,” in the show
which preceded the sale, and when she
entered the ring bidding started at
$7,000, so great an impression had she
made on those who viewed her. The
bidding was tense and deliberate as the
price offered edged upward, finally re-
solving itself into a duel between John
Owen of Riverside, Calif., and F. C.
Richardson of Orofino, Idaho. The top
price was reached when Mr. Owen
bid $11,000 to buy the heifer. Actually,
she is WHR Miss Mixer, daughter of
WHR Princeps Mixer.

It was the second successive year that
Mr. Owen has paid the top price for a
female in the WHR sale. Last year he
purchased WHR Lill 15th at $20,000,
the top price ever paid for a Hereford heifer.
This year, besides his top purchase he
selected three other WHR females, also
dughters of WHR Princeps Mixer.

To a member of the Helmsman tribe
went the honor of topping the entire
sale. He was WHR Helmsman 20th, son
of WHR Proud Princeps 9th, out of a
Pioneer dam, who, in turn, was out
of Onward Girl 20th. He brought
$27,500, going to Dan Thornton for his Thornton
Hereford Ranch at Gunnison, Colo.,

Sires

WHR Helmsman 20th
WHR Elation 3rd
WHR True Domino 34th

Average $4,371 Per Head

SALE SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Head Average</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 Bulls Average</td>
<td>$5,680</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Females Average</td>
<td>$3,353</td>
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<td>Top 10 Average</td>
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<td>Top 20 Average</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 50 Average</td>
<td>$27,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top Female</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
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WHR SALE

In the California Hereford Assn. Show and Sale at Madera, Nov. 18-19

Pen of Range Bulls
3 Individual Bulls

Sired by

PH Golden Jupiter—RSR Royal Triumph
PH Bright Jupiter

“Remember the date to select cattle that rate”

P.S.—At the ranch, we have a real good group of range bulls

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing Advertisers

SUNBEAU Automatic Oil Fired Water Heaters

NOW AVAILABLE—31 MODELS
GUN AND POT TYPE BURNERS

SUNBEAU OIL BURNER CO., INC. • LOS ANGELES 7, CALIF.
BRANDING

I NEXTRICABLY woven as it is through the history and traditions of the cattle industry, and necessary as it has been in the long battle against theft, the manner in which American cattlemen brand their beef animals has been very costly to producers and consumers alike.

The damage caused by branding the hides of range cattle—cows and steers alone—amounts to more than $5,000,000 annually, according to Lewis B. Jackson, chairman of the hide committee, Tanners' Council of America, Inc. He calls attention to the present leather shortage which makes it necessary to limit Americans to two pairs of shoes a year, and cites the loss of leather from cattle hides of range cattle.

While the packing industry has been able to utilize animal by-products to an amazingly efficient degree, this expert points out, the most important by-product of all—the hide of the cow or steer—continues to suffer in value because most cattlemen persist in branding their cattle on the side or back.

The objection of tanners is not to cattle branding itself, he points out, but to the common practice of applying the brands to the best portions of the hide. They would like to see cattlemen use smaller branding irons and put the brands on the less valuable parts of the hide, such as the jaw, neck, or shoulder.

Since brands ordinarily are confined to one side of the animal, the tanner can determine precisely the loss caused by branding when he sells the two sides of leather. A heavily branded sole leather—bend (the tanner's term for half the animal's hide minus the head and shoulder and belly portions)—is worth 35 to 40% less than the "clear" bend, Mr. Jackson says. If the branding had been confined to the shoulder, for example, the mark-down would be only 15 to 20% from the price of the clear shoulder because the shoulder is of coarser fiber and does not bring as high a price as the bend portion. In addition, the shoe manufacturer who escapes from the branded leather not only loses the branded portions but increases his labor cost in cutting around the scars.

Several national organizations are waging educational campaigns against the use of branding irons on the most valuable portions of the hides of range cattle.

The policy of the Brazilian government is cited as an example of how the branding problem might be handled. There, cattlemen are constrained, by government edict, to use brands that may be encompassed by a ½-inch circle, and to place the brands on the cheek, neck, or legs below the belly line.

Weed Burners Available

The 75% war production of "99" Weed Burners manufactured by Aerol Products Company of West New York, New Jersey, has reconverted to civilian requirements. This announcement comes in time for farmers to obtain this handy tool to weed rootst after the fall harvest.

THE PEDIGREE of the young bull selling gives the breeding of our herd sire, Royal Triumph 22d, ½ brother to WHR Royal Triumph; the sire of the $20,000 Lady Hill 15th, combining Triumph Domino with Domino Prince, the combination which is writing Hereford History in the West. Furthermore, this pedigree suggests the blood on which the females herd of 38 is founded—Zonon, grandson of Prince Domino 1st; Ball Domino 4th, half-brother to Prince Domino C; Beau Mandaran by Beau Blanchard 155th; Par Domino by Dandy Domino 46th; Dandy D 66th, grandson of Dandy Domino; Monty's Blanchard, son of the champion, Beau Baldwin 32d; Chandler's Belmont 50th, grandson of Hartland Mischief; RSR Capitolino Domino, grandson of WHR Royal Domino 2d, etc.

Visitors welcome. Ranch located 4 miles S.E. of Madera

MR. & MRS. E. L. GARNER, P.O. Box 689, Madera, California
addition, the shoe
sole loses the
increases his labor
and the scars.
organizations are
involved in campaigns against
iron on the most
the hides of range

Brazilian govern-
example of how the
might be handled.
be constrained, by
use brands that
by a 4½-inch circle.
the brands on the
below the belly line.

Available
section of “99” Weed
by Aeroll Prod-
New York, New
Goslar to civilian re-
ouncement comes
obtain this handy
roots after the fall.

NIA
9-19

Prince Domino 4th
Lady A 43rd
Prince Domino 44th
Miss S. 52d
Prince Domino 45th
Olive Miss
Prince Domino 46th
Alice Domino
Dandy Domino
Blue B. 47th
Colorado 46th
Gertrudis
Colorado 45th
Vera Domino
Alex
Algerdina
Bessie Blackburn 138th
Bonnie Pink 2d
Ronald Domino
Jessica Domino
Ottie Domino
Ultra Foreign 7th
Masterkey 7th
Donna Swift 1st
Mary Mistletoe
Melba 24th
M verte
Mist Kellino
Superior Domino
Bright Duchess 40th
Sundown
Bright Duchess 76th


Jamesway Service and Equipment are available through direct factory representatives working with responsible dealers to insure the utmost in satisfaction. Now's the time to get your barn in the blueprint stage as reconversion gets under way.

JAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DEPT. WL 10-45, OAKLAND, CALIF.

This artistic arrangement of a Jamesway Streamlined Barn Unit is suggestive of a basic Jamesway virtue—flexibility, permitting of adaptation to the individual need anywhere, for any kind of livestock, in any cline, practical, durable, economical to build and maintain.
MAJOR E. S. Pillsbury II returned Oct. 3 after spending nearly two years in the 8th Air Force in England and Europe. He made a brief stop in Los Angeles and then he and Mrs. Pillsbury hastened to the Pillsbury KC Ranch at Buellton, Calif., where Major Pillsbury has one of California's outstanding herds of registered Herefords. His many friends in the cattle business are happy to see Major Pillsbury back home. He is once more a civilian and visitors at KC Ranch will see the Major in his Levis. Major and Mrs. Pillsbury will attend the California Hereford Sale at Madera, Nov. 18-19, where KC Ranch will have a consignment in the sale.

Francis A. Krch, owner of an up-to-date meat market at Willits, Calif., has established a registered herd of Polled Herefords, based upon a draft of 17 very choice heifers acquired from J. M. Brunson's 101 Hereford Ranch at Laytonville. Mr. Krch recently acquired a ranch in the beautiful Willits Valley in Mendocino county.

Andy Joughin has some really rugged range country on his mountain ranch, 25 miles east of Arroyo Grande, Calif. And talk about deer! They're as plentiful as the Herefords. A part of the Joughin ranch is in forest reserve and it's a good steep forest service road that takes you there, but if you want to see a country of strong feed and some good-boned cattle it's well worth the trip.

They want to be ranchers. Wounded and ill veterans from overseas have a chance to learn ranching firsthand under the capable direction of Mrs. Mary Wright, agricultural school graduate, at Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, Campo, Calif.

Meinrad Grab is planning a new building on his ranch near King City, Calif., as soon as he can get the materials. It's recently met with some shortages and wartime restrictions. He and his wife have used a lot of machine equipment to get things done.


In a Pullman they can't resist the registered Hereford heifers that Mr. Hibbs has been purchasing at the University of California State College's Donald Domino 26th Baker Domino 36th as a student. He has leased his cattle to the university.

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Edward Mendel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Al Mendel of Circle M Hereford fame, has been nominated for U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis by Congressman Shepherd. Edward received the nomination as a result of his high scholastic standing. Congratulations, Edward!

In a Pullman, Wash., transaction recently consummated, Earl Hibbs purchased the Harold Peterson herd of 22 registered Herefords. The herd was originally founded on University of Idaho and Washington State College females headed by WHR Donald Domino 72nd, who is by Donald Domino 26th and out of a daughter of Baker Domino. Mr. Peterson purchased him as a calf in a farm shop closed its doors and sold out. He's planning a modern shop that will save a lot of trips to town for machinery repair jobs. Gas welding equipment will be a part of the layout.

Edward Mendel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Al Mendel of Circle M Hereford fame, has been nominated for U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis by Congressman Shepherd. Edward received the nomination as a result of his high scholastic standing. Congratulations, Edward!

Meadow in which the grass has not yet been grazed down appreciably or the range overstocked. The stand of grasses is thick and lush, affording a generous supply of excellent feed for the cattle. (Photo courtesy of U. S. Forest Service.)

Mr. Hibbs reports the recent sale of 10 cows to T. M. McMurray & Son. J. R. and Estella L. Morton, Lostine, Ore., have sold three Hereford bulls to Harold Van Pool, Boile, Idaho.

R. W. Taylor, Albion, Mont., recently purchased a bull from the registered Hereford herd of James I. Newland, Colony, Wyo.

E. A. Symington, who has purchased
BULLS LIKE THESE

Are Going to the

CALIFORNIA HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
SHOW & SALE at MADERA, NOV. 18-19

Three Sons of Donald Domino 16th from The "MD" Herd

GEORGE EMDE

HAPPYHOLME FARM, Lodi, California

Willow Brook Ranch

Consigning a "Royally" bred heifer to the
Calif. Hereford Ass'n Sale-Madera, Nov. 19

MISS BARBARA—Her sire is WR Royal Domino 16th, reserve champion at Madera in 1943 and now serving the CBQ herd. He is by WR Royal Domino 76th, by Prince Domino C; his dam a double-bred Dandy Domino 46th by the great old Rule Dandy Domino, Dam of Miss Barbara is one of the choice cows from Parker Livestock Co., sired by Lovely Domino Jr. We invite your inspection at the Madera show and sale.

As an indication of the recognition being won by WILLOWBROOK RANCH HEREFORDS, after he had ridden the winning Thumbs Up in the $100,000 classic at Santa Anita this year, Jockey Johnny Longden evaded photographers and autograph seekers long enough to arrange for purchase of two Willowbrook bulls to head his herd on his Nevada ranch.

WR ROYAL DOMINO 16th 2765961,
sire of the heifer we are selling at Madera (see above).

WILLOW BROOK RANCH

GEORGE STEMPPEL, Owner
CHET GRIFFITH, Mgr.

WILLITS, CALIF.
Phone Laytonville 1-8-14

the Frank Morgan Aberdeen-Angus Ranch near Sage, Calif., is busily clearing land these days. He plans to enlarge the Angus herd, but first he must make arrangements to produce more feed. This is not a serious problem, he says, since he has ample water and needs only to “push back the sagebrush” to grow an abundance of alfalfa, permanent pasture, etc.

Mr. Stemple will have a nice consignment of young bulls in the Great Western Livestock Show and Sale here in early December, he reports.

Hugh Allison has returned to his old job as manager of the Kenneth McGregor Angus herd known as Gwen Mawa Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada. Vernon Chapman, formerly county agent at Okangan, Wash., is now manager of a ranch near Montague, Calif., owned by Conrad Strasmer of Los Angeles. Frank Milne, widely known authority, formerly in charge of the Staley Herefords in Washington, has accepted a position with Wm. H. Collay Kings River Herefords at Sanger, Calif.

The many friends of George Washington O’Connor were sorry indeed to learn of the death on Aug. 2 of this widely known Hereford breeder and implement dealer of Sacramento, Calif.

Everyone who knew George O’Connor remembers him for his generosity, good fellowship and intense love for good Hereford cattle. Mr. O’Connor had been in ill health for some time and had disposed of most of his registered Herefords some time prior to his death. He was 62 years of age.

Raymond Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Thomas, Madera, Calif., spent a 30-day furlough at home after his return from Europe where he took part in heavy action. He is keenly looking forward to returning to the ranch and expects to soon “get out on his own” as a registered Hereford breeder. He will also assist his father in extensive farming operations. He hopes to get out of the service in time to attend the Future Farmers convention at Kansas City, which he will attend as one of California’s State Farmers, highest award possible for Future Farmers within the state. Raymond already has a good start in the registered Hereford business.
**KERN COUNTY’S HEREFORD SHOW**

In the breeding section for beef cattle at the Kern County Fair, which closed at Bakersfield, Calif., Sept. 23, Herefords were predominant, with exhibits from the following: Em. H. Mettler & Shafter; A. H. Karpe, Bakersfield; Daulton Brothers, Madera; Keith Daulton, Madera; Gerald Montgomery, Madera; Chas. Millbank of Bakersfield and Tejon Ranch.

Judge Harry Parker of California polytechnic placed them in the following order:

**Bulls**—1, Mettler on Baaca B. Domino 6th; 2, Karpe on Bright Prince.

**Two-Year-Olds**—1, Montgomery on BSR Liberator.

Senior Yearlings—1, Daulton Brothers on Compact Domino 566th; 2, Keith Daulton on Flaxy Domino M 1 3 Milbank on CRFA Lorena’s RD 26th.

Junior Yearlings—1 and 2, Karpe on Royal L Domino 54d and Gunison; Prince Mirk 80th; 2, Daulton Brothers on Domino Prince B 12th.

Summer Yearlings—1, Karpe on AHF Mr. Brownie; 2, Mettler on Beau Domino 430th.

Calves—1, Daulton Brothers on Freehas Domino 80th; 2 and 3, Mettler on BHR Royal Domino 510d; 4, Keith Daulton on KCD’s Stanway.

Juvenile—1, Keith Daulton on KCD’s Prince Triumph; junior champion.; 2, Daulton Brothers on Compact Domino 80th; 3, Mettler on BHR Royal Domino 510d; 4, Keith Daulton on KCD’s Stanway.

**Wanna**—1, Mickey Hair on Lady Donald 28th, senior champion.

**Two-Year-Olds**—1, Mettler on Belle Domino 280th; 2, Montgomery on Miss Sun Mixer 11th; 3 and 4, Karpe on Nevada Lass 13th and NHR Royal Mary Ann.

Junior Yearlings—1 and 2, Daulton Brothers on Miss Jo Ann, junior champion and grand, and Nancy Lee; 3 and 4, Mettler on Belle Donald 38th and Miss Red Bosco.

Junior Yearlings—1, Daulton Brothers on Princess Vignette; 2 and 3, Karpe on KHR Anxiety and Noy 14 Lady Bosco 9th.

Senior Calves—1 and 2, Daulton Brothers on Glenna Lee and Princess Azmont 1st; 3, Keith Daulton on Clee Belle; 4. Mettler on BHR Lady Domino 415th; 5, Karpe on KHR Mary Ken.

Junior Calves—1, Daulton Brothers on Miss Triumphant 20th; 2, Mettler on NHR Lady Domino 584th.

Two Bulls—1, Daulton Brothers; 2, Keith Daulton; 3, Mettler.

Two Females—1 and 2, Daulton Brothers; 3, Mettler; 4, Keith Daulton.

Get of Sire—1, Daulton Brothers; 2, Mettler; 3, Karpe; 2, Daulton Brothers; 4, Mettler.

Two Calves—1, Keith Daulton and 2, Daulton Brothers; 4, Mettler.

Two Hereford Sections

One thing this show did was to point to the development of the Hereford business in Kern County, another to focus attention on Madera and the Daultons. Kern County had two of the largest exhibits—the Mettlers and A. H. Karpe.

The management arranged for enough flexibility in the premium list to permit cattle two years old or over to enter. In that way the Mettlers were on hand with their Baaca Grant bull, showing in much better condition than last year and standing as a living example of the thickness of fleshing and placing of underbelly which is being put on the calves produced in the Banner Hereford herd. He well deserved grand champion honors. In that way, too, youthful Mickey Hair, who entered the purebred Hereford business as a 4-H boy, won the senior female award on his cow.

There were many individuals in this exhibit which will be seen in coming auctions—the California Hereford Association sale and the Great Western auction.

Another compliment which went to the Hereford division was the winning of the grand champion steer award of the show by a calf from Daulton Brothers. The Daulton steer was not sold, in fact could not go through the auction under present regulations, so 10-year-old Pat Mills of Wasco 4-H Club had the privilege of furnishing the auction thrill when his reserve champion steer sold at 67c per lb., to the Colonial Inn at Bakersfield.

**Here and There**

Peterson Bros., of Ogden, Utah, recently sold 50 yearling bulls to Jess L. Kirk, Manager of Bear Ranch and Cattle Co., Eagleville, Calif.

Mrs. Gladys L. Cooper, who is doing a top job in personally handling the herd of registered Hereford cattle developed by the late Frank A. Cooper and herself at Tipton, Calif., picked up some more good cattle at the Baca Grant dispersion at Creston, Colo. She came home with three daughters of OJR Royal Domino 16th, the bull sold for $20,000, and they are out of WHR Reality 13th dams. The heifers old enough to breed are safe in calf to WHR Elation 52d, sold for $20,600. She also has a daughter of WHR Elation 52d. These good females will be crossed with the Hazlett bulls at the Cooper ranch. Those who have seen the Cooper herd lately are impressed by the good condition of the cattle and the number of top quality cattle in the herd. Incidentally, Mrs. Cooper has proven her ability in making many good sales to new and old customers.

...a PEN of BULLS on their way to MADERA

We offer this trio in the CALIFORNIA HEREFORD ASS’N.

SHOW & SALE... Madera, Calif., Nov. 18-19

They’re rugged and range-raised, all of them sired by Colorado Domino F. 238th, our Banning-Lewis-bred sire who has proven himself not only a top individual but a sire of calves that have what it takes. They’re out of Prince Domino and Beau Blanchard cows. All were dropped in January and February of 1944. We invite your inspection of these bulls at the sale and your visits to the ranch to see the conditions under which we raise Herefords with real ruggedness and constitution.
MEINRAD GRAB . . . King City, Calif.

DOMINO PRINCE 32nd


DOMINO PRINCE 32nd, calved Dec. 5, 1944 (picture above).

We think you'll look a long time to find three bulls with so much PRINCE DOMINO potency close enough in the pedigree to make itself felt.

THE CALF, to be a year old just before sale time, is by Royal Triumph 27th and out of Miss Regulator 10th, a daughter of Regulator 55th, with a wealth of Beau Publican and Hasford Tone breeding behind her.

BACA GRANT

If any fear existed regarding the possible devaluation of registered Hereford cattle, now the war is over, that fear must have been dispelled in the minds of those who followed the fortunes of the dispersal of the notable Baca Grant herd at Crestone, Colo., late last month.

It was a remarkable sale in a number of ways. It started out slow, with only a quarter of the presale crowd expected on hand for the two-day barbecue. It built up slowly, with apparent lack of interest in many of the top bull offerings of the first day, broken by sudden bursts of bidding when such stars of the herd as Baca R. Domino 33rd sold at $2,700 to Albert Nee of Pulaski, Tenn., and when the old sire of champions, OJR Royal Domino 10th, went over the block crippled and being used currently only for artificial services, yet brought $200. Dam: Reina Dominita 11th, by Pueblos Domino 184th.

The importance which the Baca Grant dispersal will play in the development of new bloodlines along the Pacific Slope was shown in the sale of 86 head, including some of the top-priced individuals, into herds in the seven Far Western states.

The lambs purchased at Crestone included about 250, or nearly half the 550, of good sons of OJR Royal Domino 10th. Top female purchase from the west coast was made by Jess Rodman of Fresno, Calif., who bid $5,900 for Baca Heaven 59th, a top daughter of the "10th." Mr. Rodman also selected two other daughters of the same sire at $3,000 and $2,250 and paid $1,150 for a daughter of WHR Elation 52nd.

DOMINO PRINCE

in the California Hereford
Association Show & Sale
MADERA, CALIF.
Nov. 18-19
Quality Bulls Sell

Best at Red Bluff

In a letter to consignors regarding the annual Red Bluff Hereford Sale, Secretary Don Smith points out that buyers pay relatively higher prices for good quality bulls. At the 1945 sale, one bull grading No. 1 brought $1575; 33 bulls grading Two Plus averaged $656; 48 bulls grading No. 2 averaged $483; 93 bulls grading Two Minus averaged $378; 67 Three Plus bulls averaged $302; and 27 bulls grading No. 3 averaged $283. The entire consignment of 257 bulls averaged almost $400, making it one of the outstanding range bull sales held in the United States.

The Red Bluff Sales committee presents these figures to emphasize the wisdom of sending good quality bulls to the Red Bluff Sale, pointing out that the sole reason for the Tehama County Cattleman's Association sponsorship of the sale is to bring bulls into northern California that will improve the quality and earning power of commercial herds in that section.

“We will not have to worry about an average price if you will give us your good ones,” is the message the sale committee is sending all consignors.

Utah Livestock Show Is

Highly Successful Event

High-lighted by the sale of a fat Hampshire lamb shown by Luana Nelson, Cedar City, Utah, 4-H Club girl, for $363, the Southern Utah Livestock Show at Cedar City in mid-September was hailed as a new high sale in the history of the event.

The lamb weighed 107 lbs., and was purchased at $9 per lb. by Wilson N. Lunt, Cedar City automobile dealer.

The grand champion fat steer, exhibited by Bertram Steen, Emery County, was sold to W. J. Rogers, superintendent of the Utah Parks Co., at $1,500, or a total price of $1,811.25.

The grand champion fat hog, shown by Rob Johnson, brought $229, going to the Lehigh Hotel, Cedar City, at $1 per pound.

Under the hammer of Auctioneer W. E. Adams, livestock exhibited sold for a total of $28,300.

Sickness in the herd is worse than a wolf.

October 15, 1945
KEITH DAULTON ENTRIES
IN THE CALIFORNIA HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
SALE AT MADERA ON NOVEMBER 18-19

Include:

(1) Prince Triumph, the Bakersfield jr. champion, son of Triumph Domino 9th by Triumph Domino by WHR Triumph Domino 6th, dam by Prince Mischief. (2) KCD's Triumph, a senior calf by the same sire and out of a granddaughter of Count Domino. (3) Don Domino M, junior yearling son of Donald Domino. (4) Flashy Domino 3d, senior yearling son of WHR Flashy Domino 4th, dam Miss Dandy 7th, a granddaughter of Dandy Domino and Jr. Prince Domino. (5) Miss Flashy Chief, senior yearling daughter of WHR Flashy Domino 4th from a dam by Chief Domino 42d. (6) Miss B. Anxiety, a senior show heifer calf by Real Anxiety C, dam combining Dandy Domino and Jr. Prince Domino. (7) Miss A. Anxiety, senior calf by same sire and out of a linebred Dandy Domino dam.

KEITH DAULTON, MADERA, CALIF.
Important Factor
Cowman's Future
ALBAUGH
Community Agent, County, Calif.

AGEING of time, man has
made predictions and
forecasts, but the dim and
shadowy future is for-}

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the purebred

California Hereford Association Sale, Madera, Nov. 18-19

5 Yearling Bulls...2 Open Heifers

THE BULLS sell as a pen of strong, well-grown,
uniform, ready-for-service yearlings by Hazford
Caldo 9th and Real Prince Domino 8rst.

THE HEIFERS are senior calves, typical of the
"get" of Beau Zento 5th. Their dams are Grimes
cows, which went into the foundation herd.

See the catalog for details

JUNIOR FIELD DAY...NOVEMBER 10

This is your invitation to join us and the
Juniors from 10 Northern California
Counties in the Log Barn, Sacramento,
on this Mid-November Saturday, in a
program designed to encourage 4-H and
Future Farmer participation—important
because they will be the leaders in to-
morrow's Agriculture.

The program runs like this:
10:00 to 10:30 A.M.—Cattle-judging elimination contest.
10:30 to 11:30 A.M.—Judging finals and the awarding of
suitable prizes in the show ring.
11:30 to 12 NOON—Discussions led by Prof. Guilbert,
Alex. McDonald and Frank Spurrier.
12:00 to 1 P.M.—Luncheon in the Bercut-Richards Packing
Plant furnished by the Richards Hereford Organization.

Watch the next issue for illustrated announcement of the First Richards Annual Sale on November 30

RANCHES OF
SACRAMENTO, NICOLAUS, WHEATLAND AND OREGON HOUSE

SACRAMENTO HEREFORDS
T. H. RICHARDS, Owner JACK GARDEN in Charge
P.O. Box 1295... SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA... Phone 3-4641

Contact... JACK GARDEN, P.O. Box 105, Nicolaus, California
and is even more significant to the commercial cattlemen. Crossbreeding, to harness the hybrid vigor that has been so well and ably done in the plant world, is merely beginning in animal husbandry. The Montana Experiment Station has taken the lead in this field and calves from crossbred cows show tremendous promise of being more thrifty, earlier maturing and higher in quality than those of the straight-bred type.

Where cattle are kept on a high plane of nutrition and given excellent care, early breeding has tremendous possibility of increasing percentage of calf crop and of enlarging the wealth of many range ranches. Rotating bulls on ranges to increase calf crops and to cause the majority of the calves to be dropped at the same time is another practice of tremendous importance in the livestock field. "Blood will tell; quality will sell"—two million-dollar phrases for postwar planning.

Another branch of this trail of science is "better feeding." One cowman told me recently that the only time he makes any money in the cattle business is when his cattle are gaining weight. When they are losing weight, he, too, is losing money. In California and other points of the country, they are losing weight, he, too, is losing money in the cattle business is a matter of tremendous importance in the livestock world. The San Joaquin Experiment Station at Madera, Calif., has shown that when steers were fed only 70 lbs. of concentrates per head more than similar steers, a profit of $17 per head resulted. This was due to 108 lbs. greater average weight and a higher selling price.

The finishing of cattle in California on irrigated permanent pastures and on mountain meadows in the northwest by the use of a small amount of hay and rolled grains shows a lot of promise. This method, not only more fully utilizes cheap feed such as grass, but at the same time it cuts down the cost of producing beef and the time that cattle spend in the feedlots in order to reach the proper finish. The balancing of rations in order that cattle will gain efficiently is a scientific method that will be used more widely with good results in the future. Cattlemen will insist that their stock be fed rations that have proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals in proper proportions.

Creep feeding of calves, which means full feeding while nursing their mothers, is a practice that can be profitably applied on many ranches to produce quality young beef. This will be the type that the housewife of America will want in postwar days. The feeding of cull products of the vegetable and fruit industries holds tremendous possibilities in the efficient production of beef, now and at any time. On down the scientific trail, "disease control" looms big and bold. The control of brucellosis (Bang's disease) in beef cattle will be a major project in the future. Vaccinating calves, and even adult cattle, for this malady may be as common in the postwar period as that of immunizing them for blackleg. It may be just as important as the carrying of an insurance policy against fire.

Science has discovered that the use of phenothiazine effectively controls many internal parasites. Its use in some areas will boost the efficiency of many ranches.

Ox warble or heel fly causes a loss of something like fifty million dollars per year, yet an application of sulphur and derris powder applied at the proper times will effectively control this parasite at a small cost.

The use of DDT, a powerful agent on flies and a deadly poison against ticks and lice, will be one of the rancher's most powerful weapons against many of our external parasites.

The harvesting of range grass by cattle and converting it into the human food product, beef, represents an industry on about 75% of the total area of California. To improve the carrying capacity of this large domain through science, education and practical methods is a challenge to the cowman of the future. Not how many cattle can be run on a given area, but how many pounds of beef can be produced will be the slogan of the wide-awake cattlemen.

Controlling brush, noxious weeds and inferior grasses is a practice that will spell "efficiency" in bigger letters than almost any other one method. Many areas will be reseeded to longer lived perennial grasses and legumes. These will not only produce more beef per acre, but because they stay green longer will have a tendency to increase the percentage of calf crop in many sections. In this field our scientists are now struggling with new and hybrid plants that are stacked feed supplies to carry over winter will be more sure. Someone made his a very fine line.

In this time the range becomes a problem by improper management and failure to control brush and an available feed supply to carry over winter will be more sure. Someone made his a very fine line.

The science men that can be the hopes of the industry in the future. The control of pasture and brush and the science and art of the cattlemen will combine to produce ever more efficient beef.

At Madera . . . Nov. 18-19 . . . We Offer 8 Entries

PEN OF THREE SUMMER YEARLING BULLS
PEN OF THREE JUNIOR YEARLING HEIFERS
JUNIOR YEARLING BULL, SELLING INDIVIDUALLY
JUNIOR YEARLING HEIFER, SELLING INDIVIDUALLY

These consignments represent the get of three of our herd sires, thus presenting a comprehensive picture of the breeding program in progress at the ranch. We invite your inspection of these young bulls and heifers at Madera and believe you will find them fully up to our usual standard.

HIDDEN VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH
E. B. COFFIN, Owner
SUSANVILLE, CALIF.

Herefords Antioch, Cal. Herefords
represented in Cinta Cara. At the recent sales in the
last two years, the Champion and Reserve Champion were not in the
2-year-old Pen of Consignments. Our two-year-olds, like these, are the same type. We have<br>Hereford and Humpback breeds. In addition, we carry the Tennessees, Lockees, Hillards and holes named.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

HIDDEN VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH
REGISTERED CATTLE & MORGAN HORSES
E. B. COFFIN, Owner

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME
The heavy grazing of pastures and ranges, in early stages of growth, that have undesirable grasses such as wild oats and foxtail, can be brought back to better varieties through proper range management. Fencing, water development, even greatly stimulated in the past decade, will go even farther with this range improvement program in the future.

One of the most difficult problems that a range man must face when trying to control this is the question as to whether there will be enough rainfall. His greatest fear is drought, but he is apparently willing to gamble that it will rain, for his lands are stocked to capacity. To conserve feed supplies during years of abundance to carry over the herd in the lean years will be more fully practiced in the future. Someone said that Henry Miller, the greatest cattle king of all time, made his great success by practicing this very thing.

In this transportation of cattle from the range to the market, large amounts of beef are bruised, lost, and damaged by improper handling. Dehorning, the proper sanding of trucks and cars, and careful driving will have more consideration as we go to the bottom of the next beef cycle.

The science of cooperation among the men that control the oldest industry of the world will see great developments, according to our predictions from this crystal ball. How to hand together to buy commodities that cattlemen use and how to organize and stick together in the marketing of this important commodity will be developed in the new degree for those who travel this trail of science and education. The research workers will continue to grind out truths and facts from his test tubes and crucibles; extension men, secretaries of cattle organizations, field workers and magazine representatives will carry these data and information to the operators who will apply it to the grass roots of the industry—a procedure which is sound and fundamental.

The era of scientific methods is in its infancy. The influence of their use has scarcely been felt. Science will be the penicillin that will be injected into the bloodstream of the cattle business to keep its ranges, herds and pastures producing efficiently in the future.

Herefords Shown at Antioch, Calif., Fair

Herefords were the only beef breed represented in the judging ring at the Central Costa Fair, held in Antioch, Calif., last month, one of a small group of great cattle fairs in the Golden Bear State.

Champion rosette in the bull class went to G. B. Danno of Port Chicago, whose bull winning the round over 2-year-old winner shown by Walter Perry of Concord. Best bull calf was shown by Joe Stockfleth of Concord, whose entry also was the younger of the two, besting entries by Randall Collis of Brentwood.

In the dairy division, the Duroc-Jersey and Chester: West of James Chisholm, Lockeford, and the Poland-Chinese and Hampshires of W. D. “Bill” Royce, both of Walla Walla, Ring City, made clean sweeps.

From the Home of...

J.R. DOMINO 160th

A Pen of Two-Year-Old Sons and One Daughter will be found in the California Hereford Sale, Madera, Nov. 18 and 19.

And at the ranch we are offering several ready-for-service sons of this great sire, as well as a wide selection of yearlings.

SHERMAN THOMAS
RAYMOND THOMAS
Madera California

Parker Registered Herefords

Offering a great selection of these famous Parker young Hereford males and young bulls, with bone, scale and quality.

PARKER LIVESTOCK CO. • Elmer T. Johnson, Manager • WILLS, MONT.

If you don't sell at AUCTION, we both lose money!

FRANK L. FARRENS
Livestock Auctioneer
Ph. 7128R1
Rt. 4, Walla Walla, Wash.
Buy Tops in Herefords
at Klamath Falls!

150 Registered Herefords
100 Bulls
50 Females

Consigned By

Charles Callendine
Herbert Chandler
Circle M Hereford Ranch
Daulton Bros.
John S. Day
Joe Fisher Hereford Ranch
Merle Goode
J Bar J Hereford Ranch
L. J. Horton
J. L. Jacob & Sons
Henry & Walter Jaeger
Henry Jaeger, Jr.
Irvin & Pat Mann
J. Meshke
Donald K. Nichols
John S. Osborn
G. B. Pierce
Royaldel Farm
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Allene Owens
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Fort Klamath, Ore.
Medina, Wash.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
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P. O. Box 1347, Medford, Ore.
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Rt. 4, Box 79, Medford, Ore.
Brownsboro, Ore.
Box 688, Weed, Calif.
Rt. 2, Box 58, Ashland, Ore.
Fort Klamath, Ore.
Bonanza, Ore.
Primeville, Ore.
Prineville, Ore.
Route 1, La Grande, Ore.
Box 201, Bueno, Wash.
Cle Elum, Wash.
Sacramento, Calif.
Hilt, Calif.

Cal-Oregon Herefords
WHATEVER YOUR REQUIREMENTS, whether you are seeking a top herd sire prospect, a group of good foundation heifers, or groups of range bulls, the answer most certainly is the Cal-Oregon Hereford Association Sale at Klamath Falls.

The CAL-OREGON HEREFORD ASSOCIATION is just what the name implies—an association of California and Oregon Hereford men who are interested in both the breeding of good, registered Herefords and in operating improved-quality commercial cattle ranches.

The annual Cal-Oregon Hereford Sale is carried on for the purpose of improving beef cattle production, with both the breeders and commercial cattlemen vitally interested in its success. Most of the consignors are breeders of Northern California and Oregon, but breeders from more distant areas who wish to consign good Herefords are welcomed each year. Note the list of notable consignors to this year’s sale.

Here you’ll find many range bulls offered in groups of five to the pen, and the entire pen sells as a unit for benefit of rangemen needing a number of bulls of uniform type. Here you’ll find rugged bulls, ready to go out on the range and work, and capable of producing calves with weight and quality.

See W. L. CARLYLE, noted authority, of Santa Rosa, Calif., judge the cattle Sunday. And enjoy Klamath Falls hospitality at the Cattlemen’s Dinner Sunday evening at the Willard Hotel.

For Catalog, Address:
MITCHELL TILLOTSON
Sale Manager
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

EARL O. WALTER
Auctioneer

JOHN S. DAY, President
L. J. HORTON, Vice Pres.
MAXINE CAMERON, Sec.-Treas.
CAL-OREGON

Hereford Sale Plans Complete

With the work of the sifting committee nearing completion, catalogs in the mails, details had shaped up early this month pointing to the annual Cal-Oregon Hereford Association show and sale at Klamath Falls, Ore., on October 28 and 29 as the outstanding event from a quality standpoint, ever staged by this Pacific Slope breeders' organization.

Some 100 bulls and 50 females, the pick of breeding stock from leading herds of the three coast states, are slated to be judged on Sunday, Oct. 28, by the internationally known beef cattle authority, Dr. W. L. Carlyle of Anadell Farms, Santa Rosa, Calif. On Monday, Oct. 29, these cattle will go through the auction ring, under the hammer of Auctioneer Earl O. Walter of Filer, Idaho.

Between these two events, the western brand of hospitality which has made Klamath Falls a popular rendezvous for cattlemen will hold sway, particularly at the annual cattleman's dinner Sunday night in the Willard Hotel.

This year arrangements for conducting the sale will be greatly improved by the installation of a permanent public address system in the sale pavilion, it was announced by John Day of Medford, Ore., association president. Not only will the system come into play in keeping the buyers advised of the bids, but a call system will also be employed to notify consignors of the order of sale, thus helping bring each successive lot of cattle into ring promptly as their turns come.

Both range operators and breeders have found the annual Cal-Oregon events to their liking. There has always been a good supply of big, heavy-boned, rugged range bulls, plus many choice foundation females and herd sire prospects. This year this will be more true than ever, the sale committee promises.

To aid the range man in securing bulls in numbers to meet his needs, it is announced that no choosing of pen lots will be permitted this year. The entire pen is to sell at the same per-head price in every instance.

Adding a great deal of zest this year to the Sunday showing of the cattle will be a total of $1,200 in premium money, to be divided between first, second and third place winners in the classes shown. Of this amount, $500 is coming from Klamath County, $100 from the American Hereford Association and $250 from the American Hereford Association.

In connection with this show, the committee consider themselves very fortunate in securing the judging services of four Dr. Carlyle. He is former dean of agriculture and acting president of the University of Idaho, later dean of agriculture at Oklahoma A. & M. College. He formedly managed jointly three of the most historic spreads in the American—Prince of Wales ranch in Alberta, Canada, the Earl of Minto ranches and the Bar U ranch owned by George Lane. He has probably judged more international shows than any other man in North America, among them being the American Royal at Kansas City, the Chicago International, the National Western at Denver and the Pacific International at Portland.

People Want More Meat

Some groups are saying that an estimated per capita consumption of 120 to 125 lbs. of all meats for 1945 is not that much below the 124 lbs. ate during the prewar years of 1935-1939—so why worry? However, the real picture is this: The years included the 3-year period, 1935-1937, when consumption was far below average because, among other things, droughts in previous years had made it necessary to liquidate livestock and meat was not available. Production and consumption are synonymous in the meat business. Somebody will eat every pound of meat produced, be it quantity large or small.

That the people want more than 120 or 125 lbs. of meat each year is shown by a review of the per capita consumption from 1899 through 1944. Only five times in that 45-year period was the per capita consumption below 130 lbs., and even one of those years was between 1930 and 1939. For 31 of the 45 years, per capita consumption exceeded 125 lbs. For the decade around the turn of the century, 150 to 160 lbs. was the average annual consumption, reaching a peak of 163 lbs. in 1908. In 1944 it was 150 lbs., and people weren't satisfied, rather clear indication that people want meat and more meat.

CONSIGNING 3 OUTSTANDING BULLS
to the CAL-OREGON SALE, OCT. 28-29, Klamath Falls

Most of the sales I have made until last year have been to cattle breeders in our immediate vicinity. At the 1944 Cal-Oregon Sale, three of my bulls were purchased by Mr. Dan Shumacher of Silverlake, Oregon, who paid me the compliment of asking for more similar bulls at private treaty. One of my bulls went to Mr. Joe Marshall of Klamath Falls, one to the late Guy Porterfield of JF Ranch, Dorris, Calif.; and the other to Mr. Ray Laird of Tulelake, Calif. All have expressed satisfaction with their purchases. Recently, I have sold a polled bull and an exceptional herd sire prospect to Mr. Clyde Hays, Alturas, Calif.

FIVE of these bulls carry heavy concentration of Jr. Domino 160th and Prince Domino N. 21st on their dams' side and are sired by Blanchard Domino of WHR breeding. Our original foundation was purchased from the famous Reese B. Brown herd in Washington.

THREE of the bulls are by Mystic Donald and are out of the bred heifers I purchased in a previous Cal-Oregon sale from Maxine Liskay.

These bulls are really outstanding and show their excellent breeding. They are fully acclimated, having been raised in the beautiful Fort Klamath country north of Klamath Falls. Your inspection at the Cal-Oregon sale will be appreciated.

L. MESHKE
TULELAKE, CALIF.
Registered HEREFORDS
CATTLEMEN or GAMBLERS!
A "Sermonette" by JACK CULLEY

If you were to meet my old friend Doc Empsey, it wouldn't take you long to find out that he is a quiet sort of man, not given to talking much. That is probably why I value his opinions on some subjects (when he gives them) more than those of most men. Because I feel that the time other men might spend talking, he uses for observation and reflection.

Empsey was born and raised on a big ranch and ever since—except during his military service in World War II—has been connected in one way or another with range cattle. From time to time he finds time to write me about conditions on the range, sometimes adding a few comments on what he sees. He is widely known among the cattlemen of his state and has their complete confidence.

In some recent dry years in which range feed was reduced to a minimum, his letters have commented on the fact that many cattlemen were refusing to cull off cattle, although prices were very high, whereas the obviously wise course was to reduce the number of their herd so as to conserve grass for the remainder. They preferred to keep their range overstocked, trusting that next spring and summer there would be abundance of rain and feed—rare as they well knew that phenomenon to be in the West. Empsey remarked that this had always been the custom with western range men, "a good many of whom," he added, "are not cattle breeders but gamblers!"

Incidentally, it may be remarked here that such disposal of cattle might also be made a means of culling the herd; that constant theme of Editor Nelson Crow, which too often goes unheeded.

There was nothing new to me in Empsey's view of the matter except perhaps the somewhat epigrammatic form in which he put his conclusions. I had noticed the same thing myself, continually. Drought conditions were never long absent on our western ranges, and I became so impressed with the necessity for disposing of a good deal of our herd at any time in order to relieve the range, that I changed my entire system of range procedure.

I had been selling my calves at weaning time and found the system satisfactory in many ways. But under that system at least 80% of your winter herd consists of breeding cows; and breeding cows are often hard to find a buyer for at short notice and at the price they are worth to you. I therefore reverted to the old original system of holding my steer calves till three years old.

There are serious objections to running big steers with your breeding herd, and, from the economic angle, sale of calves is sounder practice. But it gave me, in case of having to get rid of cattle to save my pasture, four classes of cattle that could be disposed of at any time at market prices; your breeding herd remaining intact all the time.

And I will add that I was not a little flattered that my neighbor Mat McCalister, who ran the Arrowhead brand out from Springer, New Mexico, and whom I shall always consider the shrewdest and most successful range cattlemaster I have known, followed my example.

Closely associated with this side of the problem comes the question of the regular routine sales; and Empsey has dwelt on the fact—one which I had often noticed myself—that during recent years when cattle prices were high enough to make an early-day cowman rise from his grave in wonder and envy, many cattlemen would hold onto their calves in the fall in the hope that prices would go still higher.

My own rule for such sales was a simple one: When you are ready to sell, sell! The advantages of selling your calves at the regular time are obvious. The cows have a chance to put on flesh before winter; bank notes can be paid off; risks of later bad shipping weather can be avoided; the schedule of ranch fall work can proceed in due order; and so on. Still, numbers of our cowmen, Empsey points out, hold onto their calves on the chance of getting a trifle more per pound for them, although it might not be unreasonable to suppose that when prices are high it is easier for them to drop than to climb higher.

I gave you above my simple homemade rule for sales, but the real rule or maxim that guided all my buying and selling came to me in the following way.

Some of my readers doubtless will...
Normandal Herefords

AT KLAMATH FALLS, OCT. 28-29
We will sell 3 individual bulls and 1 heifer, also a pen of 3 bulls and a pen of 3 heifers.

AT LA GRANDE, ORE., NOV. 12-13
We will sell individually 3 grandsons of Prince Triumph 1st, and a choice heifer sired by Prince Triumph 1st and bred to Donald Domino 8th.

When attending the Klamath Falls Sale, stop at our ranch at Fort Klamath. See our herd sire prospects by Prince Triumph 1st and Donald Domino 8th.

We also have some females for sale, bred to these good bulls.

Where Can You Find Better Breeding?

J. L. JACOB & SONS
Fort Klamath, Ore. Molin, Ore.

Consigning to the...

Cal-Oregon Hereford Sale
Oct. 28-29 at Klamath Falls

Two Pens-of-5 Bred Heifers

These heifers are of Beau Blanchard 155th breeding and settled in calf to Domino Prince-WHR Triumph Domino 6th sires.

STEARNS CATTLE COMPANY
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

have been reading the delightful Random Recollection which Dan Casement is contributing to a contemporary journal. The first of them—the most interesting to me—dealt with my old friend W. J. Tod. Tod had a partner in his large feeding and ranching operations, George Nelson of the Nelson Packing firm, a brother Scot. Casement, who knew Tod intimately, says Nelson had such complete confidence in his partner that he deferred to his judgment entirely in all the problems of his life. This was doubtless true but I know that Tod on his side held Nelson's business acumen in the highest esteem. He would give me from time to time, in relation to problems we might be discussing, some of his partner's shrewd remarks. One day he quoted an axiom or maxim of his which I have borne in mind in every business transaction of my subsequent life. It ran, briefly enough: Sell low on a high market, and buy high on a low.

That means in other words: When you are selling with prices high don't wait on to get the top price. Sell at what may seem at the moment a slightly low figure; it will still be high. At the buying end, on a low market, don't hang off in the hope of buying at a still lower figure. Pay what may seem at the moment a rather high price; it will still be low.

And in both cases you will have cleared your slate and gone on!

I have called this little article a sermonette. But the sermon of today differs from those we used to listen to in childhood. It no longer lays off the one and only path for sinners and condems them to Hell if they don't follow it. It merely hands out a little practical philosophy, such as I have tried to give you, and leaves it there. The average range cowman however is an individualistic, independent sort of a fellow, not inclined to change his habits of thought or action in conformity with so abstractive a proposition as an axiom. It may be true, too, what Empsey says, about some of them being gamblers first of all, and only cattlemen by adoption.

Certainly I know a number of them of whom this isn't true; men like my good friend, Otto Battles, who says he really doesn't know how he could live and not be breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Or that other friend, Curtice Martin, who raises those full-sized Herefords up in the great Bitter Root valley of Montana. Curtice tells me his wife thinks him crazy because on summer afternoons he will go out and sit in the pasture for hours in the shade of the trees just to have the bald-faced calves come around him and be friends. I can't help recalling too in this connection that fine young fellow, Morris Van Houten, who came direct from the University of Oregon to take charge of his father's extensive ranch interests at his Mora River in New Mexico. Morris hailed the Nelson axiom with enthusiasm and used it as a sort of vade mecum in all his very extensive ranch transactions.

Shrewd and thoughtful men such as these and many others like them are not for me to advise. Yet there may be something in the simple sales system I have sketched they will choose to adopt. Whether ever does, I am sure will find, as I have, that in the long run he has come out ahead on the deal.
Dan Casement, the most interesting of my old friends, was a great business acumen in his operations. George T. Nelson, who knew Todj, had such complete faith in his partner that he undertook entirely in all his life. This was doubtless how that Tod on his second partner in his large firm of operations, George Nelson Packing firm, a statement, who knew Tod. Nelson had such complete faith in his partner that he undertook entirely in all his life. This was doubtless how that Tod on his second partner in his large firm of operations, George Nelson Packing firm, a statement, who knew Tod.

Under other words: When you choose high don’t wait for the top price. Sell at the moment a slightly higher price, as high as you can get it. At the low market, don’t hang oni buying at a still lower price. It may seem at the moment; it will still be high on a low. But in all cases you will have to come and go on! This little article is a sermon of today designed to listen to in childhood, as it lays off the one and only, fundamental maxim of life, which guides in every business and in all subsequent life. It is this: Sell high on a high, sell low on a low.

He then goes on to explain that you should sell high, but also buy low. When prices are high, don’t wait for the top price. Sell at the moment a slightly higher price, as high as you can get it. At the low market, don’t hang on buying at a still lower price. It may seem at the moment; it will still be high on a low.

The average range is an individualistic, as a fellow, not in his habits of thought, but in his habits of thought, and so on, with a famous gambling axiom. It may be that Empsey says, about gambling gamblers first of men by adoption. How a number of them are not true; men like my old friend, who says he could live on his full-sized Hereford line. It is a true story. Hereford line. It is a true story. As to his habits of thought, I have tried to give you, the average range is an individualistic, as a fellow, not in his habits of thought, but in his habits of thought, and so on, with a famous gambling axiom. It may be that Empsey says, about gambling gamblers first of men by adoption. How a number of them are not true; men like my old friend, who says he could live on his full-sized Hereford line. It is a true story. Hereford line. It is a true story.

See our WHR Stanway Domino bulls and heifers in the big sales—Cal-Oregon at Klamath Falls, Great Western at Los Angeles, and Red Bluff Hereford Sale.

Among these outstanding WHR Stanway Domino bulls, you may find another SELECT DOMINO, REGINALD DOMINO 23d or ELECTION DOMINO—Mountcrest bulls that have made Hereford history in western America.
Back Again

in the Cal-Oregon Sale
Oct. 28-29... Klamath Falls

Last year at the annual Cal-Oregon event, we showed and sold the high-selling pen of three bulls.

This year we're back again with eight yearling bulls and one open heifer. All are sired by Donald Hartland, our good son of Herb Chandler's Donald Domino 16th. We think you'll like 'em!

Announcing

... our purchase of a new herd sire, N.H. Don Triumph 22nd, secured for $2000 from the Normandale Hereford Ranch of J. L. Jacob & Sons, Malin, Oregon. His sire is Prince Triumph 1st. His dam is by Donald Domino 8th.

Cecil C. Haley
Registered Herefords
Box 145
Bonanza, Oregon

Consining HOY HEREFORDS

to Klamath Falls, Oct. 28-29

Four individuals of excellent quality by Mt. Crest Guardian 2d. Pen-of-three bulls, two by Rafael Domino 3d, and one by Dom. Stanway 26th.

A foundation cow by Alger Domino, due to calve before sale date.

Two-year-old heifer, bred to Good Donald 9th;

Long yearling heifer, bred to Good Donald 9th.

HOY'S HEREFORD RANCH
A. B. HOY & SON, Box 688, Weed, Calif.

Use of Fertilizer Nearly Doubles During War Years

California farmers have almost doubled their use of fertilizer during the war years to balance production with AAA war food goals. In 1938 they used 210,795 tons of commercial fertilizer and each year since has indicated a steady increase in fertilizer use, culminating in a total of 417,893 tons in 1944.

Farmers know from experience that they cannot expect to achieve full production and maintain soil fertility if they do not apply fertilizers. Actually, supplies for the last few years have not been able to fill the demand, particularly for nitrogen and superphosphate.

A report from California State Department of Agriculture shows that for the past eight years mixed fertilizers were used more than any other kind. Next in line was ammonium sulphate and following that, sodium nitrate. Use of superphosphate has doubled since 1937. In addition to soil benefits, farmers may receive cash payments from AAA for application of phosphate under certain conditions.

Additional Information
On Outdoor Fireplace

Noting an article about construction of an outdoor fireplace in a recent issue of Western Livestock Journal, George G. Van Natta, St. Helens, Ore., has sent in a bit of additional information which the outdoor fireplace builder might well find useful.

"We have a local mason who uses fire clay in his mortar and the mix consists of 25 lbs. of fire clay, one sack of cement, sand and water," Mr. Van Natta reported.

"It is my opinion that this type of mortar is easier to mix and more convenient to handle than the old-style lime mortar. In the proportion suggested, it does not set for about 24 hours, so it is quite easy to work. After it does set, however, it is quite hard, somewhat on the order of concrete. Such a mortar would not be satisfactory to use in setting firebricks, however, as they are mostly fire clay and water."

M & O Weather Storm

Inclement weather, bringing winds, snow and sleet to ranges near Salina, Utah, threatened the M & O ranch sale of Purebred Hereford stock September 27, but the major portion of offerings went at satisfactory prices. Out of 800 purebred bulls offered, 51 sold. M & O Silver Domino, son of Real S. Domino the 16th, born May 3, 1944, drew top price of $750. The balance went at from $410 down to $150 with the majority from $250 to $350. Twenty 2-year-old bred heifers averaged $225. Twenty yearling heifers averaged $175.
He stepped off the train one day with his suit case and made his way over to the hotel, registered, went to a restaurant and dined, then went out on the sidewalk and seated himself on a bench facing the west and gazed longingly in that direction. Now when a stranger comes into one of our small Arizona towns, we people want to know where they are from, their business, etc.

Some of our most prominent citizens attempted to engage him in conversation but he would only answer in monosyllables. He just sat and gazed toward the west. They tried (our most prominent citizens) to have a drink on the town—nothing doing. On the second day a couple of the boys went to the hotel and during his absence and wheeled the use of a pass key out of the clerk and quietly rummaged through his suit case suspecting he was an officer of the law of some kind but they couldn't find anything in the least suspicious. You know lots of our Duncanites are old Texans who whipped their long tailed ponies across the state line ahead of a posse and we are still kinder dubious about strangers.

On the third day they tried to get him into a quiet little poker game but without success. He just sat and stared towards the west just like our old moss headed mountain steers in the flat pasture. Now believe it or not if you are of an inquiring turn of mind and of a sporting disposition, you can always stir up a little poker game in our Arizona towns, Duncan not excluded.

Well, the boys (our most prominent citizens) shore took down with the jitters and they formed a committee to find out what the hell. The train was whistling for the station and our stranger appeared with his suit case presumably to board the westbound. Well the committee waited on him and says, "Stranger you've been in our city 3 days now and you will tell us your business here, where you are from and everything; or by the eternal, we'll string you up to one of those cottonwood trees by the neck till you are dead three times!"

He stepped up on the platform with his eyes anxiously scanning the west and he says, "Gentlemen (if you are gentlemen), I was convicted of a crime over in California and the old judge sentenced me to 10 years at hard labor or spend three days in Duncan, take my choice and I like a damn fool chose the 3 days in Duncan sentence and now my sentence has expired." And toot, toot, away went the train back toward California.

I-be-dod-durned!

**Ranch Sales**

Realtor R. W. Diddock of Whittier, Calif., reports the following recent ranch sales of California ranch property, aggregating a total of $230,000:

- C. A. Steves to William Vanderpool, 126 acres near Corona, $60,000
- C. K. Holland to Kesterson Lumber Co., 700 acres near Oakland, $40,000
- R. L. Woodhouse to Film Star Dorothy Lamour, 731 acres near Redlands, $38,000
- H. G. Langdon to Earl Dotson, 20 acres near Puente, $27,500
- Shuttera Bros. to G. E. Stimson, 80 acres near Waterford, $25,000.

**JAEGGER HEREFORDS**

Consigned to

Cal-Oregon Hereford Sale
Oct. 28-29 at Klamath Falls

Five Bulls
Two Females

Four of these bulls are sired by our famous herd bull, Promino's Lad. They are: JHR Axtell Prom. 2d 4092799, JHR Beau Promino 3d 4092801, JHR Mark Promino 4092866 and JHR Master Prom. 2d 4092807. Also future Domino 4077098.

The two females: JHR Vida Domino 4377784 and JHR Jane Promino 4092822.
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.

B&N HEREFORDS
PULLMAN • WASHINGTON

We are offering...
a few cattle bred to or sired by our Portland champion.

BURNS (JOHN) & NELSON (A. HJALMER)
PULLMAN • WASHINGTON

AT THE Cal-Oregon SALE
Oct. 29 . . . Klamath Falls

4 good yearling bulls, all sons of Good Donald and
all out of daughters of Miller Domino (shown at
right), Good Domino, our Chandler-bred herd sire, was
sire of the $2253 bull sold at the Cal-Oregon Sale
last year.

... also ...
1 top herd sire prospect,
also by Good Donald.

All 5 are "Extra Good"!

C. CALLENDINE
TULELAKE, CALIFORNIA

ROYALDELFARM... Chester Chase... Springfield, Ore.

From—
STUMPLAND TO
PASTURE

Continued from Page 37

ing had to be by hand broadcasting. Several
different grass mixtures have been
used but the one found most satis-
factory and the one recommended
today, according to Herb Howell, director
of the John Jacob Astor Experimental
Station at Astoria, and in charge of
the Northrup Creek Experimental Area,
includes 3 lbs. each of Common and
English Rye grass, 3 lbs. Creeping Red
Fescue, 3 lbs. Alta Fescue and 1 lb.
of Lotus Major, broadcast at the rate
of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Lotus Major,
with its creeping underground root sys-
tem, is the only legume out of many
tried that has persisted on these highly
acid soils.

"Frequently the Alta Fescue seed is
contaminated with Rye Grass," said
Howell, "and the seedsmen cannot sell
it as pure Alta Fescue. For this purpose
such a mixture is desirable and often
quite a saving can be effected by getting
such 'contaminated' seed."

The actual cost of reseeding in 1936
was $1.60 per acre for the seed mixtures
used and $.40 for labor, with wages at
$.50 per hour. Today's cost might be
double that, although it is possible that
arrangements can be made to do the
broadcasting by airplane. It has been
reported that a concerted effort is being
made by certain groups in Oregon to
have the state appropriate money for,
take over the job of, reseeding re-
cently burned-over areas in western
Oregon, in view of the marked success
of this demonstrational range on North-
rup Creek.

The first season after seeding, the
carrying capacity of the area averaged
a cow and calf to each five acres or a
evete and a lamb per acre. Those areas
not seeded with Lotus Major have gone
down in fertility and now only carry
a cow and calf for every seven acres
while the Lotus Major areas carry twice
that number of head per acre for the
grazing season. Being a legume, Lotus
Major builds up soil fertility, especi-
ally the nitrogen content, so that the other
forage crops show marked benefit.

"The success of such a venture," says
Mr. Howell, "lies in getting and main-
taining a good sod. Without a sod you
have nothing. Proper range mana-
dment will prevent or greatly lessen the
danger from grass fire. The one fire
we had could have been prevented had
we known what we know now. We
were understocked on livestock. The
grass was at the end of its period of
maximum growth and yet we had not
grazed it off. We learned our lesson."

A lawyer asked a prospective juror:
"Who influences you the most—the
witnesses, the judge or the lawyers?"
And the prospect replied:
"I ain't influenced by anything said
by the witnesses. The judge or the
lawyers. I just look at the prisoner
and say to myself: 'If he ain't done anything
wrong, why is he here?' and I vote 'em
all guilty.'
DDT—

And Its Relation To Beef Cattle

There was a frantic rush to make, sell, buy and use penicillin when that magic compound was released; but it was a gentle breeze compared to the whirlwind that accompanied the introduction of DDT to civilians. No other preparation ever had such a buildup.

Discovered in Germany merely as a chemical formula, developed in Switzerland as an insecticide, it was utilized by our army and navy to kill plague-bearing insects in the wake of conquering armies and to prevent misery and sickness among the armed forces.

Properly prepared and properly applied, it kills a great many insects. While it is advertised as sure death to everything that flies, crawls, creeps or wiggles, it is true that it does kill flies of most kinds. This is enough to make the demand universal and tremendous.

Manufacturing chemists are turning it out in great quantities, but supply cannot keep up with demand.

Particularly is it a blessing to the livestock industry. It’s a natural, for it rides premises of these biting, stinging pests in corals and barns; in hog and poultry houses; in dairies, around manure piles (breeding places for flies) and in homes, too.

Recent experiments with beef cattle prove its great benefits, for removing flies from beef cattle, gives them peace and quiet, makes them easier to handle and brings quicker gains in weight.

To understand and apply DDT the best way, one should understand that in its pure form it is not an insecticide; but when combined with other materials, such as talc, clay, sulphur and the like, 20% to 40% DDT becomes a remarkable insecticide. In actual use, it is still further diluted.

There are a number of methods of application, and as many formulas as there are companies making it. For cleaning up barns, corrals, sheds and fences a 25% to 30% DDT preparation is mixed thoroughly with water and sprayed on with a heavy spray, if possible by means of a power sprayer. A thorough job is essential. It is wise to clean the surfaces first. Ceilings, walls, beams, where flies hold conventions at night, are the vital places to spray. As the water evaporates, a fine film, hardly

Blue Moon Ranch

Registered Hereford Cattle

JOHN S. DAY, Owner . . . ALEX LAVIN, Herdsman

MEDFORD, OREGON

Offering 6 Bulls

AT THE

CAL-OREGON

SHOW & SALE

OCTOBER 28-29

Klamath Falls, Ore.
Consigning...

3 BULLS
3 HEIFERS

to the
La Grande Sale
Nov. 12-13

Your inspection of these well-bred Herefords is solicited.

AT THE RANCH . . .
Yearling bulls and
Females for sale

CLYDE MCKENZIE
Summerville, Oregon
REGISTERED
HEREFORDS

Young Arizona Navajo shepherd tends the sheep and goats which provide his family with meat, skins and yarn for rugs which are exchanged at the trading post for flour and sugar.

Alfalfa-Brome Mixture
Prevent Sod-Binding

Some grasses, especially brome, become sod-bound and unproductive if planted without a legume, comments the Nebraska Pasture-Forage-Livestock program. Experiments have shown that brome alone will give a grazing yield of only a little over one-half as much as a brome-alfalfa mixture.

A seeding of two lbs. of alfalfa seed with 12 to 15 lbs. of brome seed is recommended. This will prevent the occurrence of the sod-bound condition. In midsummer the alfalfa may predominate and precautions must be taken to avoid bloat.

Where pure brome stands already exist and are sod-bound, the condition may be corrected by applying a commercial nitrogen fertilizer such as ammonium sulphate or ammonium nitrate at the rate of about 80 lbs. per acre. It may be more quickly corrected by applying a commercial nitrogen fertilizer in case anybody is interested, stands for dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane. Its cost for spraying should not be very great, for most chemical houses are making it now and competition should keep the price down. One company is putting out the powder at the rate of about $6.50 for 10 lbs., bags, enough, its label says, for making 100 gallons of spray ready to use.

It has been found lethal to most kinds of flies, mosquitoes, some sorts of ants, cockroaches, bedbugs and lice. Further experiments are going on, many under the direction of county agents, extension services and privately. Of them, it is to be hoped, the very best methods for mixing and application will be developed, so this period of uncertain usage can come to an end.

Posthumous Awards

Jimmy Carmichael, six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Carmichael, who operate a ranch near Fresno, Calif., recently received the Purple Heart and three citations awarded posthumously to his older brother, S/Sgt. John W. Carmichael, Jr., who went down when a Jap prison ship was torpedoed by an American submarine. He had served with the AAF on Bataan and Corregidor.

Visible, remains, containing less than 1% DDT. If a fly steps on this, its nervous system gets a shock, he becomes excited first, then paralysis comes and he dies, maybe several hours afterwards.

The particular merit of DDT spray is that it lasts. It is effective on a wall from two weeks to two months, depending on conditions. But even with a two-week efficiency, it is worth the cost.

Corrals fully treated will help a lot, but the stockman wants to fix it so flies will no longer have a home on the range. The DDT dust is blown off an animal, and the water mixture can be rubbed off in the brush and won't last long. But the manufacturing companies have developed a DDT spray in light oil, which will stick to the hair and remain deadly to flies for a week or so. The best place to apply it is in a chute, where the sprayer can force it into the hair.

One of the most extensive experiments with DDT on beef cattle was conducted in Kansas the past summer, 6,000 head being treated in 16 counties. All application methods were tried—powdering, spraying with water, with oil and dipping in water containing DDT. Sunshine, heat and alkali appear to neutralize its effects. Spraying on the underside of the animals remained effective a long time.

Effects were considered excellent. Horn flies were cut almost to nothing; heel flies and mosquitoes were put out of action; lice were destroyed quickly. Barns infested with stable flies were cleaned up easily. It is believed that three treatments a season will keep these pests under complete control.

Methods of application and exact proportions to be used are being worked out. In the Kansas experiments good results were obtained by using 3½ lbs. of 50% wettable DDT in 100 gallons of water. DDT is a poison and should be so regarded. Probably the amount contained in the spray itself is not harmful to human beings or livestock, but after spraying, the operator should wash face and hands with soap and water.

DDT, in case anybody is interested, stands for dichloro diphenyl trichloro-ethane. Its cost for spraying should not be very great, for most chemical houses are making it now and competition should keep the price down. One company is putting out the powder at the rate of about $6.50 for 10 lbs., in bags, enough, its label says, for making 100 gallons of spray ready to use.

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At the La Grande Sale

YOUR INSPECTION OF THESE WELL-BRED HEREFORDS IS SOLICITED.

AT THE RANCH . . .
Yearling bulls and
Females for sale

CLYDE MCKENZIE
Summerville, Oregon
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Young Arizona Navajo shepherd tends the sheep and goats which provide his family with meat, skins and yarn for rugs which are exchanged at the trading post for flour and sugar.

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APPLICATION OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER TO ONE SOD-BOUND BLUEGRASS PASTURE IN SOUTHEASTERN NEBRASKA DOUBLED THE PROTEIN CONTENT IN GRASS SAMPLES TAKEN THE LAST OF MAY AND INCREASED THE YIELD OF GRASS FROM 200% TO 1,000%. AS THE GRASS APPROACHED MATURITY, THE PROTEIN CONTENT DECREASED AND WAS ABOUT 50% HIGHER IN THE FERTILIZED GRASS THAN IN THAT NOT FERTILIZED. NITROGEN FERTILIZER WAS ALSO APPLIED IN STRIPS ON A SOD-BOUND BROME-GRASS PASTURE IN SOUTHEASTERN NEBRASKA. THE GRASS GREW RAPIDLY AND WAS DARK GREEN IN COLOR. CATTLE GRAZED ON IT CONTINUOUSLY, IN PREFERENCE TO THE UNTREATED PART OF THE PASTURE.

When the dew is on the grass,
Rain will never come to pass.
When grass is dry at morning light,
Look for rain before the night.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Jo shepherd tends which provide his and yarn for the banded sugar.

**Mixtureg**

Especially brome, brome unproductive if legume, comments Forage-Livestock have shown that a grazing yield of half as much as a sure.

1 lbs. of alfalfa seed or brome seed will prevent the ground condition. In alfalfa may predominate be taken to avoid the stands already ground. The condition applying well-rotted of about 80 lbs per acre will be corrected quickly corrected commercial nitrogen ferrium sulphate or at the rate of about the latter will cost per acre and the treated each year.

Nitrogen fertilizer to grass pasture in yields doubled the pasture samples taken the increased the yield of 1,000%. As the grass, the protein content about 50% higher in that not nitrogen fertilizer was also applied a sod-bound brome southeastern Nebraska quickly and was dark grazed on it compare to the untreated.

**At Klamath Falls**

4 BULLS
By Real Prince D. 154th

1 BULL
By Prince Promino

1 COW
By Real Prince D. 154th

1 COW
By Baca Domino C. 217th

**At Ogden**

5 BULLS
By Real Prince D. 154th

1 BRED HEIFER
By Beau Promino 115th

Champion Bull at Ogden in 1938

1 HEIFER
By Baca Domino C. 210th

**At La Grande**

**Mehlhorn Hereford Ranch**

Halfway

Oregon

Albert and Clyde Mehlhorn

"Kayo" Garretson, Herdsman

**At Spokane**

**Baca Domino C. 210th**

One of our proven sires. A great percentage of our replacement females are his daughters. A son and a daughter sell in this sale.

2 HEIFERS
By Baca Domino C. 210th.

1 HEIFER
By Prince Promino

2 HEIFERS
By Double Domino, champion bull at 1938 National Hereford Show

1 HEIFER
By Beau Promino 115th

1 HEIFER
By Real Prince D. 154th

1 HEIFER
By Baca Domino C. 210th

1 HEIFER
By Baca Domino C. 217th

LADY REAL 53rd, Champion Female at Spokane Show & Sale, March 3, 1945

MEHLHORN

HEREFORD RANCH

HALFWAY

OREGON

ALBERT AND CLYDE MEHLHORN

"KAYO" GARRETSON, Herdsman

284x405 LADY REAL 53rd, Champion Female at Spokane Show & Sale, March 3, 1945

MEHLHORN

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OREGON

ALBERT AND CLYDE MEHLHORN

"KAYO" GARRETSON, Herdsman

284x405 LADY REAL 53rd, Champion Female at Spokane Show & Sale, March 3, 1945
CONSIGNORS

ANDERSON BROTHERS, Tremonton, Utah
O. H. BARTON & SONS, Ferron, Utah
DON CARTER, Preston, Idaho
HERBERT CHANDLER, Baker, Oregon
DeBERARD & REAGOR, Toponi, Colorado
DELBERT HANSEN, Redmond, Utah
E. B. HAWLEY, Richfield, Utah
ROBERT HICKEY, Robertson, Wyoming
E. LEE HUNTER, Naf, Idaho
JENSEN BROTHERS, Logan, Utah
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LaSal LIVESTOCK COMPANY, LaSal, Utah
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GARDELL SNOW, Ferron, Utah
SHERMAN STUART, Trenton, Utah
SWITZER & FIELD, Gunnison, Colorado
TROUT CREEK RANCH, Cody, Wyoming
C. K. WARREN, Deer Lodge, Montana
ELWOOD WILLIAMS, Ogden, Utah
WINTERTON BROTHERS, Kamas, Utah
WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH, Cheyenne, Wyoming

HERD BULLS • FEMALES

PENS OF BULLS AND FEMALES

Leading registered Hereford breeders of the entire western country are consigning the greatest collection of registered Herefords we have ever offered to buyers at the Ogden show and sale.

Plan to see the Hereford judging and other events at the Ogden Livestock Show. Extra effort has been made to have a big show of Quality Feeder Cattle.

All pens of five and three bulls and females will be sold intact without any choosing, thus giving range bull buyers opportunity to buy pens of uniform cattle.

The auction sale will start promptly at 10 a.m. each day, Nov. 5 and 6.

You’ll find what you are looking for at Ogden—bulls to fit every need and every pocketbook. Many choice herd bull prospects, choice females, range bulls and farm bulls, sold individually and in groups.

Enjoy Ogden’s far-famed hospitality in this, the first big Hereford sale since our victory over the Japs!

ART THOMPSON, Auctioneer
Assisted by EARL O. WALTER

For Your Safe Catalog Write: J. O. READ, Sec., P. O. Box 469, Ogden, Utah

INTER-MOUNTAIN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

Attend the OGDEN LIVESTOCK SHOW NOV. 3-9
and fill your requirements from . . .

400 Registered HEREFORDS
At AUCTION, NOV. 5-6
OGDEN, UTAH

The 19-
VICTORY SHOW
Holds Forth Nov. 3 to 7 at Ogden, Utah

The 1945 edition of the Ogden livestock show, the 27th annual exposition, has been termed the "Victory Show," and has been set for Nov. 3 to 7, inclusive. "With the war at an end, everyone is eager to welcome the livestock show and, with receipt of a green light from ODT, we expect a bigger and better show than was possible during the war years," says Secretary Ezra J. Fjeldsted.

Again this year, the big Hereford sale will highlight the popular Intermountain event. Secretary J. O. Read of the Intermountain Hereford Breeders Association, announces that more than 460 registered Herefords have been entered for the Hereford sales, to be held Nov. 5 and 6, by leading breeders of the entire western country. This makes the Ogden Hereford sale one of the largest to be held in the United States this year.

It will be a two-day sale, with Art Thompson and Earl O. Walter serving as auctioneers. The Ogden sale has become notable for the number of good herd bulls prospects offered. Secretary Read announces that this year, all pens of five and three will be sold intact, with no "choosing," thus offering the larger buyers opportunity to buy straight pens of uniform bulls and females. There will be breeding classes of Herefords, Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus, classifications for carlots of fat cattle, feeder cattle, lambs and hogs.

Importance of the junior division is stressed, with 4-H and FFA classes of fat stock and breeding beef cattle. An innovation is planned at the Victory show in premium awards in the junior division. The awards will be based on the weight per animal, the exhibitor to be rewarded for extra effort expended in giving animals additional finish. In the fat cattle division, cash premiums will be awarded on the basis of 21¢ per pound for "choice" and 1¢ per pound for "good". Hogs grading "prime" will receive a premium of 3¢ per pound, 1¢ for "choice," and 1¢ per pound for "good".

All fat steers and heifers grading below choice will be eliminated from the show and sold on the open market; all fat lambs grading below good, and hogs grading below choice will be eliminated.

Judging of fat steers, hogs and lambs starts Sunday, Nov. 4, carlots of fat stock will be judged Nov. 5; feeder cattle Nov. 6.

Judges announced by Secretary Fieldsted include: Emil Rezac, Tabor, So. Dak., open class Herefords; Prof. C. W. Hickman, University of Idaho, assistant judge, pens of Hereford bulls and females, breeding Shorthorns and feeder cattle; Alex McDonald, University of California, individual fat cattle and Aberdeen-Angus; Chester Mink, Sacramento, carlots; L. W. Gardner, Venice, Utah, assistant feeder cattle judge; Warren H. Fieldsted, Los Angeles, assistant judge feeder cattle; John Gallagher, Denver, judge, carlots fat cattle.

Production Credit System Has Proved Its Soundness

Based on the belief that farmers and stockmen are themselves able to operate a cooperative credit system organized to supply their particular credit requirements, the Production Credit System now is in its 12th year and has proved the soundness of its principles, a recent booklet by the Farm Credit Administration notes.

There are 514 production credit associations, with a membership totaling more than 360,000 agricultural producers. Since the system's organization, 2,600,000 loans representing $3,152,000,000 in cash advances have been made.

A recent tabulation shows that two-thirds of the loans were for less than $1,000. Most of them have been set up on a budgeted basis, and an average of four advances and four repayments were made on each loan. Interest is charged for the actual number of days each dollar is outstanding.

Members of the associations, which are made up of agricultural producers themselves, have invested approximately $31,000,000 in the capital structure of the system. Accumulated earnings of the associations have reached $33,000,000.

Progress has been made to return to the government the capital which was originally provided by congress. The government's investment in the capital stock of the local associations is $55,700,085 and is steadily decreasing. The book value of the capital stock of each of the 514 associations exceeds the par value.

All expenses of the system are paid from operating income and from interest earned on invested capital. No part of the expenses are paid from federally-appropriated funds. The government's investment has been decreased 10% in the last two years.

Rodeo Arena to Be Built
By Barstow Citizens

Barstow, Calif., citizens soon will enjoy rodeos in a new arena equipped with grandstand and other facilities, according to a program mapped out at a recent meeting of horse enthusiasts.

Almost $3,000 for construction expenses was subscribed at the meeting, and plans for building the rodeo arena on Highway 91 were discussed in detail. A riding and rodeo club has been organized to provide recreation for horsemen of Barstow and surrounding territory.
Celebrate VICTORY at the
OGDEN LIVESTOCK SHOW
NOV. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
at the
OGDEN UNION STOCK YARDS

FOUR AUCTION SALES

Hereford Bull Auction
starting 10 a.m.
NOV. 5

Hereford Female Auction
and Junior Dept. Bulls
starting 10 a.m.
NOV. 6

INDIVIDUAL FAT CATTLE
CARLOTS FAT CATTLE
HOGS and LAMBS
AT AUCTION . . . NOV. 7
starting 9 a.m.

CARLOADS FEEDER CATTLE
AT AUCTION . . . NOV. 7
starting 1 p.m.

500 Registered Herefords—bulls and females—all in the auction sales. Hereford bulls sell in pens-of-five and the new classification of pens-of-three, and there will be pens-of-five females as well as individuals.

Judging of Herefords, Nov. 4
Judging of Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus, Nov. 5
Big Junior Division

Auctioneers...
Art Thompson & Earl O. Walter

For Pleasure and Profit, Come to the
OGDEN LIVESTOCK SHOW
OGDEN, UTAH

WHETHER you look at a single typical cow or at the whole herd, you have to admit that the Robinson Herefords at Merced, Calif., are a sizeable bunch of cows.

In point of numbers, this registered herd ranks well up among the largest in the nation. Last year the brothers bred 625 cows. This year they are breeding 600 head.

The impression of size is also borne out when the average individual cow is considered. In few herds, either purebred or grade, will a bigger-framed, heavier bunch of cows be found.

John Robinson, Sr., who founded the herd in 1928, always leaned toward cattle of big scale. He insisted on plenty of quality, and he wanted it to come in big packages. John, Jr., who has been interested in the herd since its beginning and who has taken over active management of it since his father’s death in 1939, shares this fondness for the larger, more rangy type.

The Robinson Herefords are, and always have been, managed with the commercial cattlemen’s patronage in view. There is no show string to represent the herd. The females’ horns aren’t weighted. There are no nurse cows, of course. Until this year no heifers from the herd have been for sale.

Only bulls—bulls to go out on the ranges of cattle outfits and produce top-quality feeder calves—have been featured. Cattlemen from all the western states come to Merced to get replacements for their bull herds. Last year, one Oregon ranch bought 51 head in a single purchase. A Nevada cattlemans bought 20.

In addition to the registered cattle, the Robinsons have maintained a commercial herd of about 300 cows until this year.

John Robinson, Jr., and his brother, Ray, are partners in the herd since the death of their father. John owns the El Capitan Hotel in Merced and takes care of the cattle. Ray, one of the state’s leading attorneys, after performing distingished service as a member of Admiral Halsey’s staff, now is so busy with his legal practice that he has no time for other pursuits.

The Robinson Herefords were founded on the Sierra Vista Vineyard herd which was bought during the 1915 World’s Fair in San Francisco and located at Chowchilla, not far from Merced. When Mr. Robinson bought this herd in 1922 it consisted of about 100 breeding cows, mostly of Fairfax and Repeater breeding.

For more than 20 years Wyoming Hereford Ranch has been the source of the majority of herd bulls in the Robinson Herefords. Other leading breeders have furnished some outstanding sires; however, these include the University of California, from which the bull California Count was purchased around 1937. Bar 13 Ranch and John Hill and Dales hard sires have been used, also. In 1939 a Turner Ranch bull, F1 Prince Rupert 11th, was purchased at Denver.

Mr. Robinson bought Pioneer 2d from Ed Behky of Merriman, Neb., in 1939 and got a bull that “nicked” with more of his cows than any other single sire in the herd’s history. This son of the Pioneer has proved to be one of the best breeding bulls of the area. “Pick out any 10 of the best calves on the ranch,” John, Jr., says, “and eight of them will be by Pioneer 2d.”

Bulls now in service in the Robinson herd include FT Prince Rupert 11th, Bar 13 Jupiter Domino 12th, Pioneer 2d, M.W. Domino 28th (bred by Milby Way and sired by Colorado Domino 159th), WHR Elton 32nd (by WHR Seth Domino and out of WHR World’s Maid 20th), WHR Monarch 56th (formerly used at WHR), WHR Buling Star, and the Robinson 11th.
These cows, with their wealth of scale and quality, are typical of those to be found in the Robinson breeding herd. They carry a lot of flesh, and it all comes from the fine range of grass, filaree and bur clover in which they stand.

8th, WHR Princeps 28th, WHR Resolute 1st, and Baca Grant 46th. A very recent addition to the bull battery is Top Domino 18th, a Sept 7, 1943, calf from the Montforton herd at Gallatin Gateway, Mont.

As even a casual student of recent Hereford history will agree, the names of these bulls indicate breeding to compete with. And as even a novice judge can easily see, the bulls themselves are individuals of superlative worth. They have not failed to live up to their heritage. For example, WHR Ruling Star 30th and SUNLAND 1944 California State Champion that sold for $3,500 in the Madera sale last year. Another bull in the Robinson herd, WHR Elation 46th, is of the same lineage as that with which Baca Grant did so well at Denver last year.

The quality of these herd bulls is one of the main factors in the success of the Robinson Herefords, of course. Though a fabulous sum (at least to the commercial cattleman) is invested in these sires, their progeny may be purchased by the commercial producer at practical prices he can well afford to pay. Thus, this California herd is making a direct and easily apparent contribution to improved beef cattle on western ranges, which means, after all, a direct contribution to better meat on the average American table. What higher goal can the American cattleman have?

The Robinson Herefords are maintained on some 10,000 acres. Summer ranges for the cattle are at the Hoogland Ranch, 14 miles southwest of Merced; this was at one time the headquarters for the legendary Miller and Lux range east of the San Joaquin River. Headquarters for the Robinsons, however, is the Dallas Ranch, 11 miles due west of Merced on the Gustine highway.

There are about 2,000 acres of irrigated permanent pasture on the Dallas Ranch. Ford V-8 engines fueled with butane gas furnish the pumping power for the irrigation. John Robinson says this is the most economical power he has ever used.

On the Dallas Ranch also is a special swamp grass which was planted by the duck club at Merced before the Robinsons bought the property. Some of the finest duck hunting in the state is to be found on this ranch, and leasing hunting rights to Merced nimrods is a profitable sideline with the purebred breeders.

As may be imagined, there is plenty of work to be done in handling the giants of registry, but John Robinson manages to do it all himself; about the only regular help he has is kept busy with the irrigation work. There is little feeding to worry about, however—the bulls are fed a little at weaning time, and that's about all there is to it.

The breeder has to have help at certain times, though. Now and then he makes steers of a lot of his purebred bull calves. Just recently he "marked up" 50 calves that he considered below standard. He adheres to the conviction that a good steer is better than a poor bull.

Be Sure to Attend the

OGDEN SALE

NOVEMBER 5-6

... and look up JUNIPER and the top PAINTER consignment of:

- Pen of Five Bulls
- Pen of Three Bulls
- Pen of Five Heifers

PAINTER HEREFORD COMPANY

ROGGEN, COLORADO
Bulletin Describes Effects of Phosphorus Deficiency

Further evidence against phosphorus deficiency in range pastures, and means of overcoming this deficiency, are outlined in a recent bulletin from the University of Wyoming's Agricultural Experiment Station.

The bulletin, outlining results of a three-year experiment with beef heifers and cows, indicates lack of adequate phosphorus in beef cattle rations as a definite or contributory cause of pica (depraved appetite), decreased appetite, retarded sexual maturity and difficulty in conception.

Effect of phosphorus deficiency on the appetite was reflected in decreased growth in calves. Among results of the experiment with range cows and heifers were these: Cows and heifers fed bonemeal for a period of two years gained 26 lbs., or almost 17% more than cows and heifers fed no bonemeal. Heifers first calving as two-year-olds were almost 20% heavier at the end of two years than heifers of the same age which were fed no bonemeal. The second crop of calves from cows and heifers fed bonemeal were 45 and 86 lbs. heavier at weaning age, respectively, than calves from cows and heifers fed no bonemeal.

In each of two years, cows and heifers fed bonemeal weaned a larger percentage of calves than cows and heifers fed no mineral supplement. Twenty percent more of the yearling heifers fed bonemeal raised calves to weaning age than heifers of similar age fed none. Cows and heifers fed no bonemeal had more difficulty at calving time, and lost a higher percentage of calves at birth.

In the case of mature breeding cows, phosphorus supplement to basal winter rations was looked upon as being of somewhat doubtful value unless there was a previous inadequacy of phosphorus nutrition or unless the basal rations were of low phosphorus content. Through such, cows may show a greater winter gain when fed a phosphorus supplement along with good-quality native hay and sunflower silage, for instance, conductors of the experiment express belief this gain may be made at the expense of summer gain and hence may prove of no advantage in maintaining the yearly weights of breeding cows.

Commander Moyers Returns

International Minerals and Chemical Corporation has announced the return of George W. Moyers as sales manager of the phosphate division. Serving the company since 1927, Mr. Moyers took leave of absence in August of 1942 to accept a Navy commission. He was discharged recently as a commander.
DEATH TAKES
B. M. ANDERSON

Secretary B. M. Anderson of the American Hereford Association died at his home in Kansas City, October 2, following a prolonged illness.

"Bernie" Anderson, long a valued member of the American Hereford Association staff, became secretary of the great registered beef cattle organization just a little more than a year ago. However, this position did not prevent him from doing much of the work he had long planned.

Mr. Anderson was well known and had many friends on the Pacific Coast who are saddened to learn that he will no longer lend his helpful influence to the promotion of the breed he so long served.

Railroad Advises on Feed and Bedding Regulations

Stockmen who ship by rail should take note of recent action taken by the Southern Pacific Company in amending its tariffs to provide that the amount of feed to be supplied and charged for at railroad operated stockyards will be the minimum quantities prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for livestock shipped for feed, water, and rest under the 28-36 hour law, unless the shippers specify on the shipping contract that larger quantities shall be fed their livestock.

In the absence of special instructions from the shipper, past practice has been to allow the quantity of feed furnished to be determined by the yard operators. Minimum quantities of feed specified by USDA for livestock being shipped are for sheep and goats, 100 lbs. per deck; cattle, horses, and mules, 200 lbs. per car. If heavier feeding is desired while stock is in transit, the shipper must specify on the contract the quantities of feed to be offered.

In answer to complaints of cattlemen that bedding charges are assessed for cars from which the bedding has been tampered out or in which it is old and has become so dirty as to be unsuitable, railroad officials advise that shippers before accepting the car should notify the agent of its condition. If the condition cannot be corrected but the car is used by the shipper he should write across the contract that the bedding is unsuitable, that the car is accepted with this understanding, and that no charges are to be assessed for such unsuitable bedding.

The tariff rule requires that "cars to be loaded with livestock must be provided with suitable bedding." Suitable bedding for livestock should be considered to mean not less than 2½ inches of cinders, decomposed granite, rock screenings, sand, or two bales of hay or straw, on the floors of each car.

A milk bottle fished out of the Pacific Ocean was found to contain a piece of water-soaked paper. But the writing on the paper was too faint to be deciphered. Various acids were applied. At last, six weeks stood out in a startling clearness. They were: "Two quarts of milk; no cream."

Robert Anderson, 73, a noted dairyman of Fall, Mo., died October 2 in Kansas City. He was founder of B. M. Anderson and Son, a dairy farm in Fall, Mo., and was also a director of the National Dairy Council. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. J. H. Anderson; two sons, William and John; and two daughters, Mrs. J. E. Bibb and Mrs. J. H. Anderson II.
These 59 Northwest Breeders Are Consigning

122 BULLS • 55 FEMALES

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<th>Consignor</th>
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<th>Consignor</th>
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Been Offered in the Northwest!

Breeders Association
Show and Sale
LA GRANDE, OREGON
At New Fair Grounds Show Pavilion

Those who are in need of top-quality range and herd bulls and quality foundation females will find the annual sale sponsored by the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association offering unusual assortment and genuine values.

Note the many nationally known breeders among the consignors, each of whom is a member of the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association. Recall the sale reports at national shows where these men have purchased the top breeding animals from America's greatest herds. You will benefit from these selections when you buy the offspring of these top animals at La Grande.

There will be farm and range bulls to suit every pocketbook and every need. There will be, as usual, a number of really TOP herd sire prospects—good enough to improve any herd. There will be excellent foundation females, every one inspected and passed upon before being cataloged. Each exhibitor takes pride in living up to the strict rules which the breeders themselves have made for the protection of buyers and for the well-being of the beef cattle business.

Come to La Grande, Nov. 12 and 13. See the cattle judged Nov. 12, before the animals pass through the sales ring. You'll find real values in better-quality registered Herefords!

Make your reservations immediately at Hotel Sacajawea or Hotel Foley

For Your Catalog, write:
BOB TEALE, Sale Manager
Bollinger Hotel, Lewiston, Idaho

EARL O. WALTER
Auctioneer

NORTHWEST HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
On Ranch and Range

By FRED B. STONEROD

On a recent swing around the circle from Los Angeles to Bridgeport, Reno, Susanville, Chester, Red Bluff, San Francisco, and back home, I found quite a change in the ranch and cattle picture as compared with that of the hectic times during the war. Cattle prices are holding up very well, but quality is counting more than before.

One of the areas where the quality is especially emphasized is the Bridgeport-Carson Valley country of Nevada and the beautiful mountain meadow sections of Honey Lake Valley and Chester in Plumas County, Calif. Here you find nothing but top-grade cattle and the evidence of the use of good registered bulls for generations. It is a common thing to see two-year-old steers weighing 1,150 lbs., and three-year-olds scaling 1,250 right off the grass—and do the buyers go for that kind! The Dreslers, Dangbergs, Hunewells, Days, etc., north of Bridgeport, and the Stovers and McKenzies in the Chester country are justly proud of their cattle.

Fleets of stock trucks and trailers are seen everywhere. One big outfit stopped in Bridgeport en route to Los Angeles Union Stock Yards from far up in southern Oregon. I asked the driver where he first stopped to unload for feed and water, and he replied “Winnemucca, Nevada.” He had 30-odd bulls aboard from the old Miller and Lux Whitehorse Ranch in Oregon; they were consigned to Swift & Co., Los Angeles. To see that big truck creeping up the Chesley Conway grade just north of Mono Lake was really a sight.

The Bridgeport country is filled with vacations. All resort accommodations are loaded after years of gas rationing. It looks as if all America is back on wheels, hell-bent for the hunting and fishing spots. Even with ration points reduced, there still is a meat and butter shortage right out in the country where they originate. There has never been such a keen appreciation of the value of food products as at this time.

Demand for cattle ranches has eased off a shade during the last 40 days, although there are many buyers still out looking and many sellers cutting loose. Values on very good, well-balanced cattle ranches are still firm. There is a new buying class in the field which was not so evident after World War I. Many city people who have been standing in queues for food, when they had points to buy, figure they want to try this farming racket themselves. If they have any illusions that it is easy, time will be a good teacher.

News that Bob Lytle had sold his beautiful Jacks Valley ranch near Carson City to Max Fleischmann was being
Currently Offering...

Two good sons of the TO-bred Domino Lad C 14th.

ALPINE DOMINO 33d at the La Grande, Ore., Sale, Nov. 13. Calved Sept. 1, 1944; Dam by Battle Mischief 7th.

TO DOUBLE DOMINO, for sale at private treaty. Calved Dec. 7, 1944; Dam by Pioneer Lad 4th.

Other young herd bull prospects at the Ranch

IN TWO YEARS TIME, 22 sons and daughters of Domino Lad C 14th sold between $1,000 and $3,500. Good prices paid by conservative cattlemen.

I BELIEVE you will like this modern, medium type Hereford. The record of Battle Mischief 7th and TO-bred steers at the leading shows in recent years has been unmatched.

Address correspondence to:

JIM BUFFINGTON
Rt. 4, Cle Elum, Wash.
Selling at LA GRANDE, Ore.

NOV. 12-13 IN NORTHWEST HEREFORD SHOW & SALE

Miss Diamond M.D. 2d
Calved Feb. 15, 1944. An outstanding heifer, bred to Diamond M. Dom. 5th, the bull we are selling. Sire: Our great breeding bull, White Mt. Royal S. 12th. Dam: Doris Dom. B. 25th, grand champion female at the 1943 Spokane Show and Sale.

Diamond M. Dom. 5th
Here is a great young herd bull we have used lightly on some of our best females. Calved Feb. 7, 1944. Sire: White Mt. Royal S. 12th. Dam: Miss Bar H Aster 5th. He is by a great sire, out of one of our good females, and should make a great herd bull for someone.

Starlet 64th
This good heifer, calved July 25, 1943, is bred to White Mt. Royal S. 12th. Sire: WHR Star Dom. 30th. Dam: Lady Real 198th, she by Real Prince Dom. 33d. She will make a worth-while addition to any herd.

White Mt. Royal S 12th, Our Chief Herd Sire

This bull, photographed in pasture in his working clothes, is by WHR Safety Domino 8th. He has a record of siring uniformly high quality calves that are really good.

DIAMOND M RANCH
J. R. and ESTELLA L. MORTON, Owners
LOSTINE, OREGON

The hole, one of the most highly prized in the world, was discovered on a hillside about a mile east of the ranch, through the use of a new method of sifting soil, known as the "Damaske" method. The hole was filled with water and pumped into a large reservoir, from which it was distributed to the fields. The dam is a large earth structure, with a capacity of several million gallons. It was built in the early 1930s and is still in use today. The water from the dam is used for irrigation purposes, and it is also used to supply water for the ranch house and barns. The dam has been the subject of much discussion, as it is a landmark in the history of the area, and it is also a symbol of the importance of water in the region. The dam is one of the most beautiful natural features in the area, and it is a popular spot for hikers and nature lovers. The dam is a testament to the hard work of the ranchers, and it is a reminder of the importance of preserving our natural resources. The dam is a symbol of the community, and it is a reminder of the importance of working together to solve problems. The dam has been the subject of many stories and legends, and it is a reminder of the power of the natural world. The dam is a symbol of the strength of the community, and it is a reminder of the importance of working together to achieve our goals. The dam is a symbol of the community, and it is a reminder of the importance of working together to achieve our goals.
IT IS A PLEASURE TO INTRODUCE
into the Hereford Fraternity

EARL O. MILLER

owner of the Double-Key ranch at Joseph, Oregon, and purchaser of our entire herd of WHR Star Domino 30th registered Herefords.

We are sure he will welcome a visit and opportunity to show you his calf crop sired by Real Prince D 192td, a son of Real Prince Domino 33rd.

CRAIG BROS.
ENTERPRISE, OREGON

Selling 2 Bulls at La Grande

POLLED HEREFORD breeders will be interested in ADVANCER, a Polled Hereford bull, calved Aug. 1, 1944, and sired by the famous $12,000 Advanced Domino 30th. This good prospect is out of S&F Purity 3d, one of our good daughters of Jr. Domino 160th. Our other entry is the May 19, 1945 bull calf, S&F Peerdom 23d, a son of Peerless Domino B. 55th and out of Lady Aster Brown 25th. A good, low-down, easy fleshing bull.

SMITH and FREEMAN
OSCAR SMITH...L. K. 'BILL' FREEMAN
MONTESEANO, WASHINGTON
Our Senior Herd Sire
WHR Princeps 25th
3365147
A Producer of Champions
A Son of the Renowned
WHR Princeps Mixer

Your Opportunity...

WE OFFER
At La Grande, Ore., Nov. 12-13, 1945

Three Herd Sire Prospects
Sired by WHR Princeps 25th

Two Bred Heifers
One sired by WHR Princeps 25th
One sired by a son of
WHR Triumph Domino 6th

We are Pacific Northwest Source of Straight Wyoming Hereford Ranch (WHR) Breeding for Discriminating Buyers.

(W. E. BOEING, Prop.)

ALDARRA FARMS

Hibberd's Hornless Herefords

IN THE HEART OF THE GRAND ROUNDE VALLEY
Imbler - Oregon

Selling at La Grande, Oregon, Nov. 12-13

Three “Double Standard” POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

NORTHWEST HEREFORD BREEDERS
SHOW AND FALL SALE

Two are sired by King Woodford 2", a son of Dingwall’s King Domino and a grandson of Mossy Plato 26th, considered the greatest Polled Hereford Sire of all times. The other is for you Choice Domino breeders. He is sired by Bayes Domino, a linebred Choice Domino bull on sire’s side; his dam carries the blood of Young Anxiety 4”. These bulls are 18-20 months old, heavy boned, well quartered, and are tops. Two are herd bull prospects and the other is a ranch bull.

For sale at the ranch, herd bull prospects, range and ranch bulls from 6 to 20 months old. Ranch located 12 miles northeast of La Grande, Ore.

"they don’t have to have horns to be good"

MR. AND MRS. DICK HIBBERD

IMBLER, OREGON
First Montana Loan

To War Veteran Reported

First Montana veteran of World War II to purchase a farm through a special fund authorized by congress and administered by the Farm Security Administration is John A. McDonald of Park County, according to an announcement by Floyd F. Higbee, regional F.S.A. director.

A native of Park County, the ex-soldier bought a 560-acre stock ranch near Yellowstone Park.

He served with the 1055th Engineers and was discharged about a year ago. He is 34 years old and, before the war, attended Montana State University and was a partner with his father in a ranch.

Mr. Higbee said the McDonald loan is also the first veteran loan made in Montana-Wyoming-Colorado F.S.A. region from funds available at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Loans are made to qualified veterans for the purchase of family-type units through the expansion of F.S.A.’s farm ownership program made possible by a congressional appropriation of $25,000,000 to be used in all United States counties in the next year and earmarked for veterans of World War II only.

Uses Strategy to Guarantee Protein to Thinner Cows

In feeding a high protein supplement to range cattle, Dan Fain, Yavapai County, Ariz., noted that thin cows most in need of the supplement were forced away from it by the heavier animals.

He corrected the situation by mixing processed hay at the rate of 100 lbs. of cake to 65 lbs. of salt. On such a mixture, the cows eat for a time, then go off for water, leaving much of the mixture for the thinner cows.

Cost of the mixture is estimated at 3 to 4 cents a day for 1½ lbs. of the mixture. Additional weight on the cattle at shipping time offsets the cost. The practice also is being used at calf creep stations near water holes.

Keep Cattle Away from Stale Water in Ponds

Stale pond water may prove a menace to cattle health during early autumn, according to a report issued by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

"Many outbreaks of coccidiosis, featured by dysentery, shrink, and variable death losses, are traced to this source," said the report. "Constant contamination of undrained, stale ponds by cattle also serves as a veritable incubator for several kinds of parasitic cattle worms. Decomposing algae or green scum has also been found responsible for some losses. Wherever possible, cattle and other livestock should be fenced away from such ponds, providing well water is available. Where this is not possible, moving the animals to pastures where pond water has not been constantly contaminated by droppings will help. "Plentiful fall rains will usually clean dangerous ponds, but until then, possible precaution should be taken."
The Northwest Hereford Breed invites you to its 1st

CONSIGNORS

CONSIGNOR                  ADDRESS
Tony Walser ........ Palouse, Washington
Cline Brothers .... Manhattan, Montana
William Platt ....... Pomeroy, Washington
Guy Griffin .......... Oaksdale, Washington
F. W. Richardson ..... Orofino, Idaho
George Weber ....... Uniontown, Washington
A. J. Gauksheim ..... Nezperce, Idaho
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A. B. Hitchcock ..... Spanway, Washington
Roy Robinson ....... Heppner, Oregon
Mose Patnode ...... Toppenish, Washington
Wash. St. College ... Pullman, Washington
Univ. of Idaho ...... Moscow, Idaho
Earl Hibbs .......... Pullman, Washington
Benton Carter ...... Long Creek, Oregon
C. E. McBride ...... Bickleton, Washington
Albert Mehlhorn .... Halfway, Oregon
E. L. Powers ....... Palouse, Washington
In order to meet the demand from breeders and those who are developing registered Hereford herds for high-quality foundation females, the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association is sponsoring this first annual sale of registered Hereford females at Old Union Stock Yards, Spokane, Washington.

A total of 120 head will be offered, including open and bred heifers. Every animal has been inspected and passed upon by a sifting committee. They are all well marked, high-quality animals, good enough to improve almost any registered Hereford herd.

Take advantage of this unusual opportunity provided by members of the association to make your selections from the great breeding herds of the Northwest.

You'll find an extremely choice lot of registered Hereford females of outstanding foundation calibre.

H. B. SAGER, Auctioneer

For Your Catalog, Address

BOB TEALE, Sale Mgr., Bollinger Hotel, Lewiston, Ida.
THE FUTURE

The Livestock Industry Has No Cause to Fear It

By Prof. E. B. STANLEY
Animal Husbandman, University of Arizona

CERTAINLY nothing has developed during the war period that stands to jeopardize in any manner the future welfare of the meat-producing industry. It will emerge to occupy an even more prominent and strategic position in the postwar world when released from the hampering restrictions of wartime regulations.

Meat and the several animal by-products were war material of the first rank, even as in peacetime. The high regard for meat products is convincingly reflected in the purchasing power of the average consumer, many of whom, in addition to military personnel, have throughout the war period been enabled for the first time to satisfy a demand for meat which they will desire to maintain. Proper human nutrition is fast becoming a national movement and will aid materially in bringing about a more widespread use of meat in the American diet.

It is also a well-known fact that meat animals are the very backbone of American agriculture. In the early part of the war, a suggestion was made to convert all cereal grains directly into food channels and by-pass the "inefficient" processing of these crops into meat products. Such a ludicrous proposal could find no support in this country where livestock serve many other essential functions than the conversion of grain to meat. The vast expanse of range, pasture and roughage croplands are evaluated almost exclusively on their production capacity in terms of livestock. They make possible crop diversification, maintenance of soil fertility conservation, efficient use of farm labor.

These and the foregoing well-known facts are recounted only to portray the indispensable position of meat animals in this and other leading countries. Together they constitute unquestionable assurance of a strong postwar future for the livestock industry.

Livestock numbers are at a conservative level that will guard against immediate prospects of surplus production. Curtailed buying power is the paramount danger confronting the economic status of most any commodity, and it is anyone's guess as to when and to what extent this condition will undergo radical change. Fortunately the potential consumption capacity of the United States for meat products is not greatly out of line with its normal production record of livestock. It is quite unlikely that there will occur any great expansion in livestock numbers. There is a limit to feed resources. This is especially true in the range and pasture areas, a great part of which will never attain its original forage production capacity.

To compensate in part for the reduction in range forage and consequent lowering of animal numbers in these extensive ranching areas, livestock operators and interested public agencies are endeavoring to increase production on an annual unit basis.

This is probably the most significant present-day trend in range livestock production. Stockmen are realizing that with an adequate feed supply the maximum productive capacity of the animal can be developed. Heavier calves and lambs and more of them per hundred head of cows or ewes are resulting from a more understanding knowledge of range and livestock management.

Stockmen are seeking higher production through improvement in the quality of their breeding stock. Many are aware of the fact that feed is of greatest value when eaten by stock having the inherent qualities of good breeding that make for heavier offspring and because of their modern type bring a high price per pound. There is unerring evidence that weight in combination with those desired qualities of animal form are strongly hereditary.

The product in this long-range phase is of primary importance in the livestock trade. Plans have been greatly facilitated and the livestock industry is now under condition and dehydrated feed products. Will they be adequate to supply the demand for a great big postwar market? This is the question we will have to answer as the future approaches.

Baca Heiress 111th

And at the John E. Rice Sale

last June we purchased some valuable additions to our herd, including the bull Trumode Domino 56th, purchased at $3,000, and Trumaid Domino 48th, purchased at $4,500—also Trumaid Domino 41st, Trumaid Domino 26th, Mamie Home Maker, Gentle Annie 32d, Trumaid Domino 31st and Miss Painter M. P. 9th.

We brought home a bunch of beauties from Baca Grant

We purchased eight females at the Baca Grant dispersion—seven by OJR Royal Domino 10th and one by WHR Elation 52d. The OJR Royal Domino 10th daughters are Baca Heiress 28th, Baca Heiress 37th, Baca Heiress 76th, Baca Heiress 83d, Baca Heiress 96th, Baca Heiress 111th (pictured) and Baca Heiress 109th. The daughter of WHR Elation 52d is Baca Princess 22d. They were all calved in 1942, 1943 or 1944 and are a very nice group of females, the kind that we feel confident will add much to the quality of our herd.
Top herd sire at the University of Arizona, MW Larry 29th, was grand champion of the 1945 Tucson Livestock Show. The young bull was purchased from Milky Way Farms at $10,000 by Sears-Roebuck Foundation and presented to the university to head its fine Hereford herd.

The foreign outlet for our livestock products is not likely to assume any sizable proportions. The cessation of lend-lease will automatically curtail export. The countries overrun with war will not exert any great demand for meats, etc., because of their unfavorable trade balance. Furthermore, livestock products will receive priority for export only as an emergency to relieve acute food shortage. In the immediate post-war period our own domestic demand will provide a ready market for most consumers goods and should largely offset any effects in the loss of exports.

Popularizing Meats

New developments in meat cutting, packaging, shipping and refrigeration are sure to enhance the popularity of meats with the consuming public. The revolutionary developments in these phases alone will at least serve to counteract the tremendous competition between an ever increasing host of food products for a place in the American diet. Plans have long since been laid that will greatly facilitate the retail sales of meat and await only the return of peacetime conditions to put them in effect. Boning and dehydration processing have further concentrated meats into a form in which they can be transported with ease to any section of the world.

Both public and private agencies are busy in search of new information beneficial to livestock feeding. With increasing knowledge of the nutritional requirements of animals more efficient rationing of livestock feeds is being accomplished. Reputable feed companies are performing valuable service in many of the large livestock feeding areas by making available mixed feeds properly balanced nutritionally for the specific use for which they are intended. There is, too, the commercial operator ready to exploit new feed discoveries by making extravagant claims for a particular feed product.

Artificial insemination is not destined to create any significant influence upon meat producing stock. It can be used in animal improvement programs, particu-
RANGE MEN: This is YOUR OPPORTUNITY to SELECT the kind of BULLS YOU NEED! They are raised in rough mountain country, they are READY to go to WORK!

PUREBRED BREEDERS: The BLOOD that YOU'RE after PREDOMINATES—WHR ROYAL DOMINO 51st 2123530.

NOTE the relationship to him of the SIRES of these BULLS and HEIFERS:

- WHR TRIUMPH DOMINO 26th 2537514—son of "The 51st"
- WHR Royal Domino 103rd 2537440—½ brother of "The 51st"
- TP ROYAL DOMINO 22d 3094712—Grandson of "The 51st"
- TP Royal Domino 24th 3209744—Grandson of "The 51st"

Colorado Domino L. 346th 2440162—Bred by Banning-Lewis Ranches

Their DAMS are bred from foundation stock of such FAMOUS HERDS as: Wyoming Hereford Ranch; Banning-Lewis Ranches; J. M. Carey & Bro.; A. B. Cook; and Lester Thompson.

We have 20 MERD BULL PROSPECTS in our show barn. MOST of our HEIFERS are old enough to be BRED. We will BRED them to our TOP BULLS. THIS may be YOUR OPPORTUNITY to find JUNO what you are looking for. Be among the FIRST to make YOUR SELECTION!

FOR SALE
100 Bulls ★ 20 Top Heifers
All Junior and Summer Yearlings

TROUT CREEK RANCH
Registered Herefords
CODY, WYOMING

N. P. de MAURIAC, Owner-Manager

ALICE HAMMOND, Assistant Manager

larly with dairy cattle and to a limited extent, beef cattle.

The returning soldier bent upon acquiring college training in animal husbandry will find little if any change in the course of study and requirements for graduation other than those existing prior to the war. This is particularly true at the University of Arizona. The curriculum of the department is designed to give instruction in both technical and applied lines of livestock production—beef cattle, sheep, swine and horses. Due to lack of adequate laboratory facilities and equipment, the lecture method of instruction is resorted to almost entirely. Courses in animal nutrition, physiology, diseases and breeding provide the fundamental knowledge essential for a correct concept of animal care and improvement. Classes in range and farm livestock production, marketing, breed history and judging constitute the production type of courses offered. Animal husbandry students may elect courses in range ecology to qualify for work in government departments relating to range management. Having completed the required course of study, the student is better enabled to achieve success in his chosen field of livestock production. Lack of capital deters the greater per cent of our animal husbandry students from realizing their real desire to become owner-operators of a livestock enterprise. The agricultural courses in our several departments are also planned to train research workers for the colleges and agriculture industries, teachers for colleges and high schools, agriculture extension workers, and thus provide a prospective professional future for the student dependent upon a salary income.

Veterans applying for admission to the University of Arizona from other states must present, as required of all other students, records indicating relatively high attainment in scholarship. Veterans admitted from other institutions who offer fewer than 15 high school credits may have their deficiencies in such credits adjusted in whole or in part in consideration of satisfactory attainment in the university. No special short course or nondegree courses will be provided for students who are degree candidates, including those men released from service who would have originally gone to college.

The young man or woman contemplating a future in some phase of the livestock production industry can make the venture now with greater assurance of success than under the conditions prevailing at the close of the last war. Livestock today has an even greater versatility in their powers of converting the multiple feed crops of the nation into the basic food products of its 130,000,000 people. The government has indicated its support of the price incentive for food production and has expressed determination to avoid ruinous price collapse. Farm and ranch lands are more free of financial encumbrances. Food supplies are still short and there can be no immediate reduction in the demand for food. There will be a large military force to maintain and America will do its share in aiding to replenish the depleted stores of food in the war-ravaged countries.

Indications point to a dearth of trained veterinarians in the near future. The war has greatly reduced the number of graduate veterinarians and there can be no substantial replacements before 1949.

Test War Materials for Peacetime Use on Farm

Various war materials may be converted for farm use, and experiments are now being made to discover possible uses. For example, preheating apparatus, used to heat plane engines in sub-zero temperatures, is being tested for possible adaptation to force air into wet barn-stored hay for curing. Airplanes might be more generally used extensively for field dusting. There are also possibilities of farm use of walkie-talkie communication sets.

Flame-throwers have been used to weed onions on a 200-acre Nevada farm. The area was burned off when the onions were about an inch above ground. The weeds were killed but the onions survived. A second weeding was required in about a month. This experiment cost about $1,000, compared to a $15,000 cost if ordinary labor had been used.

- It is often cheaper to buy additional bulls than to have a small calf crop on the large ranch where terrain is rough.
INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING concerns spend large sums in research trying to develop new products or short cuts to greater profits in their particular lines.

When it comes to markets for the products of range, pastures and feedlots, however, the Central Stockyards markets have for many decades proven the most reliable and profitable outlet for cattle, hogs and sheep. They have stood the test of time. No other method for the disposition of livestock can compare with the efficiency and convenience of the open, competitive system of trading provided for the grower and feeder.

The great Central Markets fully demonstrated their worth in World War II by providing ample facilities for speedy handling of the greatest quantity of livestock ever processed in America's history. And they are today equally well equipped to serve livestock producers in the postwar conversion period. You need the public markets NOW and you will need them in the future.

Support Them for Your
PROFIT and PROTECTION
### Pasture Grasses

For over 30 years AGGELER & MUSSER has been recognized as the place to buy those "hard-to-get" field and pasture seeds. Listed below are a few of the many varieties now immediately available.

- **DALLAS GRASS**
- **BUFFALO GRASS**
- **BLUE GRAMMA**
- **MOLASSES GRASS**
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- **HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE, ETC.**

Write for prices and full information regarding your pasture seed needs. Ask for FREE Pasture and Hay Guide.

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### O'Connell of Gilroy

Continued from Page 26

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The good heads and conformation of these Aberdeen-Angus are typical of the O'Connell herd.

---

molasses on these windrows the cattle rush to see which can get fat first. A nice thing about Fenton's hay business is that he gets volunteer crops two years out of three.

As has been said, half his cows are Angus and half are Hereford. Both herds are made up of unusually good cattle, and the bulls are from outstanding registered breeders. The only crossbred calves on the ranch are those from the Hereford 2-year-old heifers.

The rancher receives many a leading question concerning which of the two breeds he likes the better for his commercial operations. His answers, though they are utterly sincere and without pretense at diplomacy, are such as to make equivalents of either breed completely happy. He likes Herefords and he likes Angus, and he intends to keep both breeds evenly divided on his ranch. There are certain differences between the breeds which gives one a slight edge over the other here and there, but the other breed makes up for these little faults where the first one is weak. He is in the cattle business partly because he likes it and partly because he wants to make money, even you and I. If both breeds of cattle on his ranch did not make money for him, you may be sure he would keep the breed that did and let the other go.

A few statistics on the way his cattle turn out will serve to show graphically the kind of ranch he has. He has raised four calf crops on the place. The first two years he sold the calves as weanlings. For the past two years he has been selling them himself in a packing plant he owns at San Jose. During these four years his calves have brought him an average of $70 per head. They averaged 557 lbs. at weaning time. His Angus calves averaged 554 lbs. The Herefords were about six weeks older than the Angus, however.

In 1943 his Hereford calves averaged 557 lbs. at weaning time. His Angus calves averaged 554 lbs. The Herefords were about six weeks older than the Angus, however.

Last year his heifer calves, held for breeding, averaged 615 lbs. off grass and windrowed hay.

When he delivers his calves or sells them in his own plant he can also get top killing prices for the cows that raised the calves. There is a lot of good cattle country in the world where such a thing is unheard of, because it usually is about all a cow can do to keep herself in good shape, without gaining weight herself.

As a matter of fact, it is a considerable source of worry to Fenton that all his cows get too fat on the range to breed and calve. He recently butchered some 5-year-old cows that he thought were too fat to breed. They yielded 52%.

During the war years he has done a lively steer business in addition to his cow-and-calf operations. Usually he has had on hand about 750 cows, 700 heifers, and 700 steers at a time. Some of these steers are of his own raising; some have been purchased as feeders.

Last Nov. 15 he bought a string of 901-lb. steers in New Mexico. He shipped them in the middle of June. They averaged a little more than 1,200 lbs. off grass.

Fenton plans to give up the steer business on this ranch, however, and run cows altogether. He intends to keep his land with around 1,500 cows, Angus and Herefords, and deliver choice fat calves in the fall. He prefers this type of operation from a long-range point of view.

Though he has made many notable improvements on the ranch, work shortages of material and labor notwithstanding, he has plenty of work outlined for the future. During the last few years he has put up about 500 acres of new fence. He has also made a good start on a new gate program, too. He plans to put up welded pipe gates...

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### Early Cen.

**Farms In...**

The early one-twentieth-century Census shows that agriculture has grown. Figures covered 23.5% of farms from 150 counties. This total was 44,757,046 acres. The farms, another growth, increased to 546 acres.

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### Washington Record For...

Distribution of counties of Washington state, the first to reserve funds for payments in the next fiscal year, has been completed. The pattern will allow counties to make distributions, repayments, and schedule payments. The state of Washington, on the basis of all grazing and non-grazing livestock acreage, has been determined. The Oscar W. Murray, head of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed as the first distribution officer. The total amount of money to be distributed is $2,000,000. The first distribution will be made on October 15, 1945.
ROY

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new fence. He has made
a new gate program. Too
put up welded pipe gate.

Walser Herefords

WILL SELL

at La Grande

Pen of three good range
bulls—pen of three good
bred heifers.

at Spokane

Eight uniform open heifers.

at Home

Fifteen good cows—most of
them with calves.

All cattle in the herd bred
by John E. Hill.

TONY WALSER

ROUTE 4
PALOUSE, WASH.

FEEDS and FEEDING

By F. B. MORRISON

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

PRICE $5.00 POSTPAID

SEND MONEY TO:

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
UNION STOCK YARDS
LOS ANGELES 11, CALIF.
off in the distance you see two men and a team. The horses are dragging a concrete rail across the desert, clearing sagebrush.

Up the road a ways a man is cross-bracing the joist skeleton of what is to be his future home. Now a carpet of sand covers the rough flooring. As you watch him a gusty breeze rolls a "dust devil" across the road. Caught in the swirl, you have to close your eyes. You feel the sand sifting inside your collar, into your ears and hair. You wet your lips, for they feel parched from the wind and sand and heat, and when you next close your teeth the grains of sand grate between them.

Suddenly you find it hard to believe that if a "young man from the streets of New York" were lured to the "new lands" of Washington he would stay long. These families with their trailers and part­ly­built homes are sticking it out because they combine the elements of a true pioneer spirit.

They have both vision and confidence. They have been down the valley and have seen the farms where water arrived first and they can visualize and plan the place they will have when they get their next year. They are con­­fid­ent of their ability to tame the desert because they have farmed before—in the dust bowl, in the semiarid country of the southwest, in irrigated sections where they have learned what can be done with water. They're staying there to do it again.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 31, representatives of three irrigation districts in the Puget Columbia Basin met at the high school in Coulee Dam, Wash., for a historic session. There they signed contracts guaranteeing that future water users will repay a portion of the cost of irrigating the land. A series of canals, pumping plants and ditches will make it the biggest single irrigation project in the country. To push the construction work ahead, an appropriation of some $15,000,000 will be necessary during the current fiscal year. Next year work will have proceeded to a point where between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 will be spent. Of this, it was explained by Mr. Banks, water users will pay only a fraction, the bulk of the cost to be met through sale of power from Grand Coulee Dam.

That same week, announcements had been made by the U. S. Department of Interior of a long-range plan to tap the Columbia River yet again, this time taking water to irrigate some 100,000 acres in central Washington north of the Columbia basin. Plans are that 30-000 acres of this area be under irrigation within the next 10 years and the remainder of the development to follow rapidly thereafter. Added productivity of the land would mean that by 1955 the counties of Chelan, Douglas and Okanogan could support a population of 1,084,984 acres in farm land. Yet where there were 1,084,984 acres in farm land in the county in 1925, there are only 689,-670 acres of farm land in the county and that now, 10 years later, there are 1,084,984 acres in farm land. Yet where there were 7,092 farms in the county in 1925, there are only 224 farms in the county yet again, this time diverting the water supply to Yakima.
No more, they say, is there a chance to get in on the ground floor; it will all be divided into family plots. There are only 6,741 farms in the county this year. Yakima County farmers are operating much larger acreages than they did 10 years ago and many of these larger tracts are on the lands newly irrigated by the canals now being surveyed and appraised. Land will not be divided until surveys are complete and appraisals have been made.

Farmers and ranchers quite often have large families. If there is a scarcity of children there may be some obligation for children to be attached to the family tree. By the time every member of the family has acquired 160 acres or more, the family gets too big to start farming on.

Most of the land in the district is privately owned. An efficient sort of Black Market operates in many cases, under which the deeds recorded show a payment of the assessed value but other considerations enter into the transaction which require the outlay of considerably more money.

That a good share of this Roza, Columbia Basin and other irrigated land in Washington will be livestock country seems assured. Wind which picks up the silt and sand and carries it over the neighboring farm makes it necessary that vegetation be anchored down by grass roots. As humus is added and a heavier soil develops, there will be a good deal of cropping. First-year crops of potatoes have been wonderful. It's a good alfalfa country. Last year 23,321 acres of Yakima County were in alfalfa and yielded 70,784 tons.

There's a good market close at hand for both crops and livestock products. Yakima with 36,000 and growing, Sunnyside, Prosser, Grandview, Zillah, Granger—these are the established communities with fruit and vegetable canneries and dehydration plants, a beet sugar plant, numerous meat packing plants, creameries, cheese factories, a winery and grape juice plants. Both Seattle and Portland metropolitan areas draw on the central Washington country for food supplies.

Another thriving community is Hanford, mentioned separately because it is a war baby. For the last four years or more, Yakima residents have wondered but said little about what went on within the 170,000-acre reserve controlled by the Hanford Engineering Co. When Hiroshima was atomized one August day, the secret was out.

Meanwhile, the influx of thousands of workers at the Hanford plant had meant a great increase in local demand for food products. Shipments outside the area were cut down and meat and milk routed out to Hanford. In the matter of milk, the model condensary of the Hanford Engineering Co. at Sunnyside was called upon to install bottling equipment and supply fluid milk for Hanfordites. The equipment was easier to get on account of the milk supply. Condensary shippers could not pass inspection as fluid milk shippers. In record time, Field Representative Lens Hall turned in a wartime job, working with dairymen to help them convert their barns and milk houses to meet re-
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HENRIETTA TEXAS

quirements so they could nourish the crew that turned out the atomic bomb.

Many of the newcomers, taming the desert, will need guidance in just what does best in their newly acquired soil. Nor is the area lacking in men to show them the way. There are both old-timers and those who have come in recent years to Yakima Valley who have learned the best way to make livestock pay there.

Some have worked out a system of diversified farming, combining cash crops with livestock, like Bill Duffield and sons Russell and Kenneth of Moxee City. Mr. Duffield is primarily a dairyman with a good herd of registered Holsteins, yet he keeps a two-acre field of carrots which in some years have furnished enough cash income to buy a year’s supply of hay plus some of the concentrate feed for his entire herd. In the valley since 1910, he maintains pear and apple orchards on the place, too. All the eggs are never in one basket on the Duffield ranch.

Another rancher, whose experience with grasses and forage crops may serve as a good example for the newcomers is E. F. “Sandy” Roberts of Sunnyside. He has taken to sowing orchard grass with his alfalfa to increase the yield of hay. Last year he took off 10 tons in three cuttings. He’s made it a business to know the growth habits of not only the grass but also the weeds, and the knowledge has taught him control of the common pasture weeds. He gets down on hands and knees and watches which grass the cattle eat first in a pasture mixture and he has decided his best pasture combination is equal parts ladino clover, orchard and rye grasses.

There may be desert wind, government control and even another depression some day, but the “new lands” of Washington are being developed the independent, American way. Their output must be reckoned with in the agricultural economy of the West in the years just ahead.

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Well! Trouble with a well when you've got a JENSEN Water Pumping Unit for a few years? Cattlemen all over the country are doing it, and have been for years or deeper. It saves water, cheap and dependable. There is no easy or doubtful way to keep it greased and running smoothly! We've made equipment exclusively for pumps since 1925, or send us his name and ask for Bulletin.

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The Kelleys of San Diego

By FRANK M. KING

James and Elizabeth. These children were all born in Europe and came to America with their parents. I am unable to determine from the genealogy which of the sons came to California first, nor what year they arrived, but I notice that the story in the book is written by John L. Kelley, who was born at Deadwood, California, in 1867, and was listed as the third generation. A number of the Kelleys were born at Deadwood, California.

However, the first of the Kelleys to come to San Diego County was Robert Kelley, third son of John and Elizabeth Kelley, and was born on Christmas day, 1825, on the Isle of Man. When his folks came to America, they landed at New Orleans, and his parents soon moved on to Illinois, but young Robert decided to stay in the southern city and make his own way in the world. He had learned the carpenter trade and worked at it in New Orleans for a time and then moved on to St. Louis, Missouri, where he continued the carpentering and cabinet making trade. In evenings, he went to school where he acquired a fair education. He drifted from Missouri to Illinois and Wisconsin, In the summer of 1850, Robert Kelley started across the plains for California. The party with which he traveled, came by the southern route and their objective point was Yuma, Arizona, on the Colorado River. There, Kelley went to work for the U.S. Government, and built a ferry-boat to use in crossing the river. This craft was made out of cottonwood, as that was the only timber growing there, and it was sawed into lumber with a whip saw.

After a few months at Yuma, Mr. Kelley crossed the river into San Diego. There he assisted in building the first wharf ever constructed in San Diego. In 1851, he went to work for the government as wagon master, hauling freight to Fort Yuma. In 1852 he went into farming and an outlay of about a hundred head of cattle in partners in a ranch. He was one of the first farmers in the present city of San Diego, and was situated north of San Diego, and farming was his early days. Mr. Kelley and his son's history is as a range between cattle and the Deadwood, and that of the Kelley family of San Diego County was Robert Kelley crossed the river into San Diego.

In his new home, he built a large house and a barn and fencing, and farming was his early days, and the outlaws held the cattle. He drifted from Missouri to Illinois and Wisconsin, In the summer of 1850, Robert Kelley started across the plains for California. The party with which he traveled, came by the southern route and their objective point was Yuma, Arizona, on the Colorado River. There, Kelley went to work for the U.S. Government, and built a ferry-boat to use in crossing the river. This craft was made out of cottonwood, as that was the only timber growing there, and it was sawed into lumber with a whip saw.

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partnered with Colonel Eddy on the Rancho Santa Fe and started ranching. The ranch comprised over 8,000 acres and was situated about twelve miles east of the present city of San Diego. At the time he sold it in 1857, they had about three hundred head of horses and one thousand cattle. Later, in 1860, he began raising corn and cattle in partnership with F. Hinton. This ranch consisted of nearly 14,000 acres, and was situated on the coast 35 miles north of San Diego. He later became full owner of the whole outfit.

Mr. Kelley had many adventures in the early days while helping to build the Northwest. One instance, while serving as a judge to settle disputes between cattlemen, he was attacked once at the Cajon ranch by a band of Mexican outlaws and was shot three times, but recovered. At one time, he owned a piece of property inside the then village of San Diego and large acreage of ranch and farming land outside.

In his manuscript, "Life on a San Diego County Ranch," John Kelley states that his uncle Robert was the most remarkable man he ever knew, and here is one paragraph from the story. "Robert—"I think the reason for my uncle Robert's remaining unmarried was perhaps due to his brief romance with Mary Ann Oatman, the young white girl, who with her sister Mary Ann was kidnapped from the Oatman encampment on the Gila River in Arizona in February, 1851. Robert Kelley and another man went back after the massacre and buried three or four members of the Oatman family. Traveling through hostile Indian country in those days with ox teams, was no pleasure excursion. But for two long men to go back six or eight miles from the wagon train took plenty of grit, and yet I have never heard my Uncle Robert so much as mention his having that armistice. It will be remembered that Mary Ann Oatman died in captivity. Olive was rescued in 1857 and was taken east where she remained until her death.

John L. Kelley, who seems to be the chronicler of the family is the son of Matthew Kelley, who was 19 years old when he came with his father, John Kelley and family. He was married in Dodgeville, Wis., where Matthew built a home and had his blacksmith shop next door. Matthew left Wisconsin in February, 1851, for California, on account he heard that gold nuggets were lying around everywhere. His wife and children stayed in Wisconsin for three years before coming to California, around the Horn and Matthew met them in San Francisco and took them out to a mining town named Deerwood, in Placer County.

In 1858, Matthew Kelley went to San Francisco with his family and bought a ranch and furniture and supplies which they loaded onto the old side wheeler Orizabe and started for San Diego, where his brother was already in business. At that time, there was no San Diego on the present site and not much of a wharf, so they all climbed over the side into a boat and rowed ashore, then took a stage to Old Town, where they put up at the old Franklin House, temporarily. At that time, San Diego was just a little Mexican town, with only a few white people living there and nearly everyone spoke Spanish. In a short time Matthew had a house built on some land he had bought thirty-five miles from San Diego, near the ranch of his brother Robert.

That move added to the Kelley clan in San Diego County, as Robert and John were already there and few people ever did more to build up that city and county up to its present high state of civilization than has the Kelley family and the younger generation still carries on in the same old way.

The Matthew family grew up, and two more were added, Jane and Robert, making nine children. Better cattle and horses were added, land was fenced, planted fruit trees and finally a good home. One by one, the children married and started homes of their own nearby. Finally, the uncle, Robert died. He had never married, so left the big ranch to nine nieces and nephews. Matthew had died a few years previously. They divided the big ranch into nine parts and all settled on their own piece, except John L. Kelley, who had married some years before and was living at that time at Julian on a fruit and cattle ranch. After a while, he got tired of hard work, he says, and sold the Julian place and moved to town. His Uncle Robert had owned some real estate in San Diego, now known as Mission Hills, and that belonged to the nine children at his death. He said: "We built a house at 1810 Montecito Way. Some of the others later moved to town also. Different members of the Kelley family were engaged in various kinds of industries in and around San Diego from the 1890's up to the present time, but most of their time was devoted to ranching and the improving of ranches and highways. None of which existed when the first

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Allis-Chalmers took over the program,
which, after the inflow of
Mexican and it remained a Mexican
city until after the establishment of
New San Diego. The country was then
taken over by a group of
inhabitants, which after the inflow of
gold seekers in the north, brought
prices for years. That was the condition of
San Diego when Robert Kelley
rolled into town in 1850. He
was and one of the leaders in
building a great city and a ranching
empire. He was a good rancher, and
was the name of Oatman.

Kelley mentions that his uncle went
back six or eight miles after leaving the
Oatman Ranch, accompanied by another man
and buried the several members of the
family that had been killed by the
Indians. That brings back memories of
the Kelley Klan who joined him as
Western Empire builders.

Kelley went to the Oatman Ranch
with the family and Billy
Fourr. They had been killed by the
Indians, and the knot was
untied when they
reached the Oatman Ranch.

Booth, after being struck by a horse
in California from Arkansas.

Kelley landed there way back in the
1850's, which is a long time ago.

Going back in years to the beginning
of San Diego, history states that the
first settlement in California was in
San Diego Bay in July, 1869, and then
the city was then
organized. Ten years afterward the city
lands, to the extent of 47,000 acres, were
surveyed and mapped and granted to
it by the Mexican government, who
made the city, as far as land was
concerned. That's a heap of land to be filled
up with folks and buildings.

For many years the only business done
at Old Town was the shipping of hides
and tallow. For many years Old Town
contained all the life upon San Diego
Bay. The population was almost entirely
Mexican and it remained a Mexican
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Booth, after being struck by a horse
in California from Arkansas.
HERE IS A LETTER that should interest all you steer fellers, quote: "Irv-
ington, Calif., September 11, 1943.
Mr. King: From reading your writings in the Livestock Journal I see
that you don't mind a little friendly argument about the different breeds of
bears, cattle, and also men, especially the lovable qualities of the Japa. Let's
hope, that the latter has been pretty well taken care of. Just for the fun of it we,
of the J. B. Ranch, here in Ala-
meda County, California, claim the
bears on the rest of the cattlemen for
... the season's beef cattle. The next
year he looked so perfect that we kept
him for a mascot for a couple of years,
though he was a six year old when finally weighed. The other one, when
two years old, showed that he was
... We sold a steer fellers, quote:
"The J. B. Ranch is owned by W. B.
Brinker, president and manager of the
Clint... the two together bringing
$876.80. The other one, when
six years old, weighed 1,930
pounds, and brought $363.18; the other
... for recreation purposes. I will
enclose a picture of the ranch, at one
place that might make a subject for a cover
from purebred unregistered
... that one been allowed to reach the
same age as the heaviest one, I believe
he would have weighed still more.

"Both of these steers spent their en-
tire lives, winter and summer, in the
mountains that lay between Old Mis-
... He was about four years old when shipped.
Had this one been allowed to reach the
same age as the heaviest one, I believe
he would have weighed still more.

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An interesting booklet for the Beef, Dairy,
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This destructive pest MUST be controlled. Losses it causes in beef, milk production and leather MUST be stopped.

A practical and economical treatment is spraying or scrubbing with "ORTHO" R-S POWDER NO. 25-34. A 2-lb. can treats 12 to 16 head. Also comes in 10-lb. and 40-lb. bags.

This treatment destroys Grubs in the backs. Killed Grubs won't develop into Heel Flies. Plan to start treating within 20 days after Grubs first appear in back. Write at once for "Cattle Grub" Folder which describes the habits of the pest and shows how to destroy it.

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Richmond, California
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ORTHOR-S POWDER
No. 25-34
DESTROYS CATTLE GRUB

SOLD BY "ORTHO" DEALERS

---

I KNOW NOTHING about sheep, but I mavericked this one about them little woolleys in Alaska that I'm sure will interest a heap of our readers, so here it is, quote:

"Back from Unimak, in the Aleutians, Carl C. Eubank, Ogden, Utah, sheepman, has had a rich experience in studying the habits of the wool industry in the islands off Alaska. He left Ogden in June, flying from Seattle for Juneau, Alaska, where he transferred to another plane going to Anchorage and finally landed at Unimak, where his company has 8,300 sheep, the remnants of 13,000 head which were on the island when the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor and struck out for the Aleutians. Soon thereafter the 96 natives on Unimak were evacuated to Sitka and other parts of Alaska. Today 50 of the 96 are back on their homeland, the others having died, due, in a measure, to changed climate conditions. During the war the sheep on the island, running wild, were preyed upon by the red fox and our armed forces in search of mutton, and the herds rapidly decreased.

"Mr. Eubank, in making the trip from Ogden to Unimak traveled 8,500 miles, 6,000 miles of which was by plane. In the old days these journeys called for three weeks or more. Of the four villages of Aleuts in that northern area, only 400 natives are alive. Those who were on Attu have vanished completely. Whether they were massacred or taken prisoners by the Japs has not been determined. With the introduction of 106 new breeding stock the Aleutian Livestock Co. aims to build back its herds on Unimak. The sheep this season have sheared an average of 12 pounds and the outlook is good for a comeback. On the north end of the island of Unimak, which is 80 miles long, is an active volcano which was rumbling and exploding when the Ogden man landed within a few miles of the scene of the volcanic action.

"At the cross-roads of the new world of aviation, Anchorage, Alaska, gives promise of being a most important place in the sheep and wool industry with the Russians, he said. At present it is a city of 7,000, having grown from a population of 2,900 prior to the war. Pan-America already has established a route which makes Anchorage, on the big circle, its base. Mr. Eubank de-
The big circle is the shortest air
manner between Seattle, also San
Francisco, and Vladivostock and Port
Arthur. When the Russians repossess Man-
churian areas and start to exchange
in goods with America, including Si-
erian exports, Anchorage promises to
be one of the great airports of the
world. By the use of radar the fogs of
Alaska are not a block to safe flying.
All Army planes operating in that re-
ion depend on radar. They are landing
and taking off by radar at Anchorage,
which has a radar installation and other
ads to navigation of the air. Through the
heaviest fog safe landings are made.”

***

I WAS SORRY to learn of the passing
of that fine old Arizona pioneer, who
helped build northern Arizona. I was
quite well acquainted with Kean St.
Charles, especially in his legislative
work during the sessions from 1901.
Here is the story, from the Mohave
County Miner of September 13, as fol-
ows to wit. Quote:

“Kean St. Charles, pioneer resident of
Mohave county and prominent in
various phases of county activity over
a number of years, died at the home
of his daughter in Long Beach, Calif.,
on Monday, Sept. 3. St. Charles was
born on Aug. 15, 1855, in the Allegheny
mountains of Virginia. At an early age
he joined the gold rush to the Black
Hills of South Dakota and later fought
the Sioux at Big Horn. In 1879 he
landed at Leadville, Colo., where he
spent several months prospecting for
gold. That same year he made his first
trip into Arizona, prospecting the upper
stretches of the Gila river. Later he
gent to the Black Range mountains of
New Mexico and in 1881 joined Captain

BATTLE SPARTAN 16th

The 1942 Denver Champion, shown above, is one of the stars in our
battery of champions serving at Bear Claw Ranch. He
ired all three of our entries in the Tri-State Hereford Futurity.

At the Tri-State Hereford Futurity, we are
selling...

2 BULLS ... 1 HEIFER

All are offspring of Battle Spartan 16th.
The heifer sells in calf to Advance A Domino,
sire of first prize gets at Chicago and
Kansas City.
Your inspection of these cattle at the Billings
sale and your visits to the ranch are cordially
invited.
Blain's rangers with whom he served until Geronimo was captured in 1886.

"In 1890 St. Charles was secretary of the silver convention at El Paso and was the author of the song, Silver Spray, which became popular throughout the west. In 1892, he came to Kingman, Arizona, where he founded his home and spent almost all of the rest of his life. In 1893 he founded the newspaper "Our Mineral Wealth" and successfully operated it for 27 years before selling out. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Populist convention in St. Louis and was a friend and admirer of William J. Bryan. From 1901 to 1909, he served in the Arizona Territorial Legislature. During that time many outstanding measures were introduced and made into laws. Outstanding among these were woman suffrage, eight-hour law, and the primary law.

"These laws were afterwards adopted in every state in the Union. Other important measures were initiative, referendum and recall. St. Charles also led the fight against ceding a portion of the northern strip of Arizona to Utah and Arizona was saved in holding Arizona intact. From 1923 to 1933, St. Charles served in the Arizona state legislature and was one of the leaders in putting over the old age pension and establishing the pioneers' home. Besides his untiring service to the state, St. Charles has been active in the development of the mining industry, water projects and other far-reaching measures beneficial to the state. A military funeral was held at Sawtelle. Surviving are three children, Mrs. Florence Anderson of Long Beach, and Bradford and James, whose addresses are unknown." Unquote.

Well now, Fellers. I ain't used much brain power in getting out this here column for the monthly magazine, on account I have mavericked every bit of the material, and I can say it is better than I can write, so as long as my rope aint wore out, I might just as well maverick the balance of it, so here goes. Now here is what one lady says before marriage: "I like the smell of tobacco and I think a man looks masculine with a pipe." After marriage: "For heaven's sake! That pipe stinks up the whole house. Please throw it away." "Oh, well you can't please all of 'em all the time. Them military fellers are funny folks as the following proves. Quote: "Sir," said the buck private, "my wife is ill, and I feel that I should go to her." Colonel: "Private Smith, I doubt that you are being strictly honest with me. I've had a letter from your wife, requesting me not to give you leave, because you get drunk and become abusive." Private Smith started to leave, then paused."Sir," he said, "may we talk as man to man?" "Indeed," the colonel replied. "Well, then, sir, we are both liars, because I'm not even married." Unquote. It takes a woman longer to slow down for the curves.

Range cows and heifers in a Wyoming experiment gained 2 lbs, almost 17%, for a period of 14 months over cows and heifers that were fed no bone meal.
Frank A. Cooper Herefords
The Home of Bonnybel
Tipton, California

Announcing . . . .

the first sale of California-bred
Registered Herefords to GUATEMALA,
Central America . . . Selected by

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Ingram

A View of Cow Herd

We're Also Pleased to Report . . . .

the sale of fifteen registered bulls to Mission
Viejo Ranch, San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

Make Your Selections from Our Herd Early!

Gladys L. Cooper
Phone Tulare 60F21
Tipton, Calif.
Grassland Herefords
Dispersed at Auction

One of the most potent forces in the breeding of rugged, heavy-boned Hereford cattle for the Western country in the past 20 years was liquidated by the auctioneer's hammer on Sept. 20 at Spokane, Wash.

On that day, at Spokane's Old Union Stock Yards, the Grassland Hereford herd of John E. Hill was dispersed, ending an illustrious career of Hereford breeding which started on the home ranch three miles south of Drummond, Mont., in 1917.

Some 205 lots of cattle were sold by Auctioneer H. B. Sager at conservative prices, topped by $1,525 for Hill's Promino 32nd, the great breeding bull, son of Beau Promino 6th. This was the only four-figure price in the sale, most of the cattle going from $200 to $400 per head. Good demand was registered for the better females, however. Cows with calves at side sold generally from $350 to $600.

Heaviest buyer at the sale was George Cooke of Ellensburg, Wash., who took 19 head. Mr. Cooke was a well-established breeder of registered Herefords before he was drafted for service in World War II, at which time he sold his herd to Al Mendel for his Circle M Ranch at Fresno, Calif.

Ill health and inability to personally handle the time needed to handle such a large cattle operation forced Mr. and Mrs. Hill to disperse the herd. For years it had been known as a place where heavy-boned, thickset range bulls of top quality could be purchased in carload lots. Many were the winnings at Pacific Coast shows, which had been chalked up by pens of Hill bulls. Numerous breeders of registered Herefords also went to the Grassland ranch for foundation stock.

Detailed list of the sales follows:

Purchased by C. E. BLUE, Tonasket, Wash., Lady Promino 2d, cow, Feb. 5, 1940, by Hill's Domino, $310.

Purchased by ARTHUR BORCK, Creston, Wash., bull, 1940, $150.

Purchased by J. T. BRANDON, Tekoa, Wash., two cows calved spring of 1944, at $310.


Purchased by C. E. ENSOR, Rondo, Wash., bull, $250; cow, $250.

Purchased by E. L. PLECK, Boise, Wash., bull at $125.

Purchased by GUY GRIFFIN, Oakdale, Wash., Miss Promino 7th, cow, Jan. 6, 1944, by Canyon T. Image 7th, $250.


Announcing...

A Complete Dispersal Sale of My
Registered HEREFORDS
of most popular breeding

105 HEAD
Dec. 15 - Twin Falls, Idaho
will sell at Twin Falls Auction Yards

DEEP CREEK STOCK RANCH
W. J. LAKE, Owner :: Buhl, Idaho
BOB TEALE, of Western Livestock Journal, Sale Manager
Is the most unique event of its kind in the West
... In four years it has become an institution

We are proud of its achievement in scattering, in these few
years, 829 Registered Hereford Bulls and 176 Registered Hereford Females to an ever increasing list of commercial cowmen, located largely in Northern California and Southern Oregon, the West's leading cow country.

In 1945—91 buyers purchased 340 Herefords at the Red Bluff Sale.

ALL CONSIGNMENTS ARE GRADED

Prof. Harold Guilbert and Alex McDonald have graded all consignments to the past two sales, using the same standards applied by the Animal Husbandry Division and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of California in measuring records of performance of herd and range bulls studied in cooperating herds in California.

THAT THE BUYING PUBLIC APPRECIATES QUALITY AND WILL PAY FOR IT IS INDICATED BY THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF THE 1945 SALE GRADES AND AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED FOR EACH AT RED BLUFF:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADE</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2+</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>2-</th>
<th>3+</th>
<th>3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. BULLS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVG. PRICE</td>
<td>$1575</td>
<td>$656</td>
<td>$438</td>
<td>$378</td>
<td>$302</td>
<td>$253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We believe that a continued application of this progressive program to future sales will result in such a constant annual improvement in quality of consignments that the demand for RED BLUFF SALE HEREFORDS will hold up at fair prices in any tough years which might develop in the postwar period.

WE HAVE ASKED CONSIGNORS TO OUR 1946 SALE TO KEEP BULLS 3+ OR ABOVE AND FEMALES 2- OR HIGHER.

EARL O. WALTER, Auctioneer

FOR INFORMATION WRITE:
RED BLUFF HEREFORD SALE COMMITTEE
POST OFFICE BOX 391
RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA

SALE COMMITTEE:
C. F. STOVER, Chairman
ROY OWENS
SIDNEY WATSON
J. T. McKERRAS
CHAS. LUTHER

1946 SALE • FEB. 7-8-9 • RED BLUFF LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Help you
climates few cents a day pumps.
YOUR AERMOTOR
hundreds of gallons of water to
WATER
Aermotor Co.,
A gift that many others
WINDMILLS
Let the wind do your pumping.
YOUR AERMOTOR DEALER CAN HELP YOU
He's the water expert in your district.
Ask the Aermotor dealer for pump information and service.

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A gift that will be appreciated all the year.
Only $2.00 a Year

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YOU NEED THIS BOOK
titled “How to Choose Pumping Equipment.” 40 Pages of useful information about windmills and electric pumps, capacity requirements and how to install.

ELECTRIC PUMPS
For shallow or deep wells...all climates. Few cents a day pumps hundreds of gallons of water to your stock and in your home.

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YOUR AERMOTOR DEALER CAN HELP YOU
He's the water expert in your district.
Ask the Aermotor dealer for pump information and service.

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POSTWAR OUTLOOK

Continued from Page 35

Under the advisability of current liquidation, if everybody rushes the animals that are ready to market, the prices will break, and the policy the western men are using of controlling the distribution and rates of marketing is thoroughly sound. On the other hand, the man with a large indebtedness needs to convert as many of his animals as possible into cash at present price levels so that he can reduce his obligations while dollars are relatively easy for him to secure. One cannot advise such a man too strictly with reference to his own marketing policies, but many can make plans now to acquire feed supplies so they can continue their marketing season a little longer this year. Thereby they should not get a net return greater than they would if they held too many animals over until after the postwar break occurs. The impression should be made against that future, threatened by strikes, lowered purchasing power, and other reconversion problems, rather than against what can be obtained this fall through marketing along the lines of least resistance. Improvement in the income tax situation is a question of political guessing. Radio commentators are pointing to the fact that for the first time in sixteen years congressional leaders are discussing tax reduction. Whether this will affect the breaking points at which surtaxes are applied instead of being general reductions is anyone’s guess. However, the general prospect is that any changes are likely to be less confiscatory of profits than they have been in the past.

Finally, economists question the policy of having a greater volume of beef animals to sell in times of low prices. If everybody follows this system it means that the prices will go lower on every cyclical decline that they do experience. Probably the net return to the industry as a whole would be affected adversely. In practice, of course, most of the smaller operators do not attempt such a policy, nor are they able to do so. Hence, it can be applied only by the larger ranchmen, and their total production is a mere fraction of the live animals reaching the market.

Remove Subsidies?

The question of price ceilings and subsidies is more of a poser. Obviously the attempt will be made to hold price ceilings until the supplies come near enough balancing demand to make the price levels stand somewhere near the current ceilings. Few cattlemen would quarrel with this position if the subsidies could be eliminated first, and the true effect of consumer demand be reflected in price. In classes of meat where the subsidies are paid direct to the packers, the problem will be difficult because the packers cannot support the margin between price ceilings and current live animal prices without receiving the subsidy. But, when one considers removing the subsidy on better grades of carcass beef, it becomes obvious that the consumer will probably not be willing to carry the cost. For example, choice beef that now carries a ceiling of twenty cents wholesale on eastern markets would have to sell for twenty-seven cents without the subsidy. Probably with the amount of choice beef available right now, the market could absorb the increase, but there is strong question whether it could stand it early next year when the cattle now going on feed would be ready for market and when such financial reserves as workers may have accumulated during the war will have been reduced through strikes, layoffs, reconversions, and other changes in the shift from wartime to peacetime operations. While the government authorities are slowly changing their opposition to any current move that may change price levels to consumers, it is obvious that for the sake of agriculture and future meat production a prompt decision should be made and a policy put into effect. The situation is a good deal like a military problem, for no decision can produce worse effects than a bad decision.

Many stockmen interested in quality beef are inquiring as to the possibility of the current grades being continued after the war is over. It has been obvious that the choice grades are too wide in range and not high enough above the good grade in price to warrant the production of prime beef in the future. The older men in the meat grading service realize the necessity for this change, but some of the others, who are more interested in the social ends they want to promote, are desirous of keeping all quality beef on a level where people with the lowest purchasing power can

The Name

"Grassland Hereford Ranch"

will be carried on

On September 20, at Spokane, Wash., my father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hill, dispensed at auction the Grassland Hereford Ranch herd which they had been developing since 1917. But the ranch name and all that it has stood for in the production of rugged, heavy-boned, good-doing cattle did not go on the auction block. I am going to carry on my operations under the name of "Grassland Hereford Ranch" and my aim is to continue the development of Grassland Herefords in the tradition established by my parents.

My herd was started in 1935. Its foundation is the same breeding and bloodlines which have stood behind the "Grassland" name. I have for sale at the ranch now two carloads of top-quality bulls, which have been given some grain but are not highly finished. One of these loads is made up of fall two-year-olds and ready now for heavy service. I will have females of all ages for sale at all times. I will welcome your inquiries and visits.

WILLIAM B. HILL

Grassland Hereford Ranch
Wayne B. Hill
Drummond, Mont.
secure the same grade of meat as those who indulge their tastes. This latter stand would paralyze meat improvement. From the standpoint of the trade, the good grade of beef is altogether too wide in its limits. Some packers believe that it should be divided into two grades at least and others think it should be divided into three. None seem to believe that the more exact system of grading used before the war, which involved ten or more quality grades in each class of beef, will be restored, but the new grading should be set at a level somewhere between the two extremes.

The by-product question seems to be indefinite at the present time. Fats are in such excellent demand that all the beef fat available finds a market at ceiling prices. Hides are in better supply, but they move at ceiling prices, as well. The effect of some of the substitutes developed during the war—plastics and synthetic rubber that apparently will not wear out—has had no chance to be measured competitively and the net result cannot be estimated now. Similarly the availability of foreign hides and the effectiveness of European demand on these hide stocks has not yet been registered. Most authorities estimate that prices of both will fall when the government is ready to release the ceilings—not because of any boosting effect of the ceilings now, but rather because the government release is expected to be timed with the availability of new supplies.

Correct hog policies on the west coast are even more difficult to ascertain. The full effect of the reduction in the rates on west-bound meats will not be known for some time. Obviously it cannot be as bad from the standpoint of market prices as some of the more ardent opponents of the reduction of rates insist, but at the same time the old rate operated as a protective tariff and some reduction may be expected. Just where the new level will be established cannot be guessed until the war controls on prices are removed, and the purchasing power of the increased coast population expressed under more normal conditions. Many believe that the virtual cutting in half of swine production in 1944 was greater than the new relations based on adjustment to the fright rates will require. If this is true, some ultimate expansion in hog production west of the intermountain country can be expected, but until price ceilings and other controls disappear the answer cannot be given. Currently it is expected that the national hog slaughter for 1946 will be ten per cent higher than in 1945, which will mean a federal inspected figure of about fifty-five million head. This, of course, is greater than any prewar year. The by-product question seems to be under more normal conditions.

Of the three main classes of livestock, lamb faces the strongest prospect from the standpoint of market demand, and the poorest from the standpoint of the wool stocks overhanging the market. During the war, civilian demand for lamb increased markedly and its utilization spread in many homes and communities where it had not previously been used. Also, more soldiers and sailors ate lamb than ever before. Where they were served by cooks who knew how to prepare lamb meat they have left the service with an ability and desire to continue its use. On the other hand, many of the men serving in the Pacific had to eat Australian mutton from cans and lambs suffering from the effects of last year’s terrific drought, and this meat handicapped from the start was put in still less appetizing form by inexperienced and uninterested cooks in ship’s galley and army messes. Some men who had just learned to like lamb, during their early period of duty, turned away from it as a result of this experience. Where the net gain or loss will be established on released veterans is therefore something of a problem.

The surplus situation as stocks apply to wool. Based on the war demand for medium wools for army and navy use, domestic production moved to high price levels, but when the stock piles for defense purposes were developed in this country and large quantities of foreign wools imported, we suddenly found that our wool was priced too high for the market. If it needed to go into consumption, it has been very difficult to evaluate the economic factors and the wartime factors involved, but world authorities seem to believe that the prices will have to be lowered in order to clean up the stock piles. There is no question as to the need for wool—the destitute nations of the old world could use three times as much as is available if they could pay for it. The next two or three years will see the constant revising of prices so as to match this reduced purchasing power, and the high needs, with the stocks on hand. From the grower’s standpoint the problem for the next few years will be concentrated on the price controls and on the basis for continuing production. Many of the wool growers are afraid of the increase in the price for coarse wool that would make the ability of the wool to sell up into its reasonable price.

We are proud of our show last year; we will have a better one this year.
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hand. From the
problem for the
next few years is to get as much wool
converted into cash as possible before
the price ceilings and other wartime
controls disappear and the market goes
on the basis of international purchasing
power. Many more factors affect the
power of wool than meat—and many of
them are political, both domestic and
international—so the restoration of sta-
tility to the wool market is more diffi-
cult than in any other class of livestock
products.

As a final question, the problem of
soft corn and feed supplies looms large.
We already have available the third
largest crop of wheat on record, but so
for the price ceilings are based on its
value for consumption by humans rather
than by livestock. It is generally con-
ved that one can feed wheat only
where it can be secured without trans-
portation, or other intermediary costs
between the point of harvesting and the
feedlot.

With corn the lateness of the season
and the arrival of frost provide a non-
predictable factor. In the northern part
of the corn belt light frost has already
struck, and it is obvious that in that
section corn will not be used
by adequate care about eighty-five per
cent of the feed value realizable at matur-
ity can be salvaged in soft corn.

But protein feeds are still short and
there will be considerable difficulty in
balancing rations along the formulas
most midwestern feeders use. Feeder
cattle buyers already are urging delays in
contracts until the frost question is
settled, as they know current prices are
too high if they can get only an eighty-
per cent value out of their crops.
When activity will start is a question, but
that there will ultimately be plenty is
assured, for soft corn can only be used
advantageously in cattle feeding and in
dairy production.

When fed to hogs, the danger of mold
and spoilage makes marketings come
early and the "per head" weights are
usually light. Therefore, swine feeding
is not usually a strong competitor
of cattle feeding in a soft corn year.

Soft corn can be used for lamb feeding,
but the lambs get off-feed more
easily and soft corn does not fit as well
into the varied rations under which lambs
thrive best and prove most profitable.
Hence a soft corn crop will guarantee
a strong demand for cattle, but because
of the reduced feed values may force a
decline in feeder price levels.

The seasonal outlook is more depend-
ent on a satisfactory settlement of gen-
eral production and labor problems
during reconversion than on any other
single factor. The long-time outlook, on
the other hand, with reference to types
and weights of cattle, hogs, and lambs,
so far shows no particular change from
the trends that were prevailing before
wartime struck in 1939 and 1941. There is
every reason to believe that lightweight
well-finished yearling cattle will still fill
the widest quality demand, that the 180-
to 240-pound hog will still produce the
cuts that the housewife most desires,
and that lambs weighing about ninety
pounds will once again be classed as
heavy lambs rather than as most de-
sirable. There is nothing in the home
economics picture to indicate that there
will be any change in the trend toward
freshly cooked foods in every meal that
can be entirely consumed at that meal.
Apparently the days of hash, warmed-
over items in the diet, and cold cuts of

Modern POLLED HEREFORDS

We're now offering for sale a number of very good weaner
bulls and heifers from our registered Polled Hereford herd.
We are raising high-quality Hereford cattle, acclimated to our
own Coast section of California—and bornless.

Three strong sires have been used in our Polled Hereford
herd—Victor Domino 90th, Van’s Pueblos 6th, and our
present chief sire is PV Victor Domino 45th, son of Van-
derhoof’s great sire, Victor Domino 75th.

On Redwood Highway, U. S. 101. We invite you to inspect our good bornless Herefords.

101 HEREFORD RANCH
MR. AND MRS. J. M. BRUNSON, Laytonville, Calif.

POLLED HEREFORD foundation
FEMALES FOR SALE

THIRTY BRED COWS AND OPEN HEIFERS, the cows
made more valuable through their service to Famous
Domino, regarded one of the foremost sires on the
Coast. This is, in reality, a fine foundation group, of-
tered as a unit.

SEVEN YEARLING BULLS, ready for service, sired by
sons of Jr. Domino 180th. Also younger bulls, the first
by Famous Domino and out of the same dams as the
seven mentioned above.

Located 5½ miles southwest of Kingsburg, 1 mile south
of Elkhorn Avenue. Vern Pickrell in charge. Phone
145-F-11.

PRUNER POLLED HEREFORD RANCH
P. O. BOX 315 • KINGSBURG • CALIFORNIA
Registered POLLED HEREFORDS

for Sale

Due to keeping our breeding herd within a limit of 100 cows, we are now offering for sale a fine selection of cows with calves at side, bred heifers and open heifers. You'll find them very reasonably priced.

Also a fine lot of range bulls and a few very promising herd bull prospects of Buster Domino and Royal Domino breeding.

HOMER L. SANBORN
MERIDIAN (PH: 572) CALIFORNIA

POLLED HEREFORDS
RANCHO LOS POTREROS
TED CHAMBERLIN

LOS OLIVOS, CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara County

VANDERHOOF
Polled Herefords

We now have for sale our new crop of weaned bull and heifer calves. Also a group of twenty of our good bred cows and heifers; and ten two and three year old herd bulls for sale.

WOODLAKE, CALIF.
Phone Visalia 43F14

meat prepared at home, will have become part of history when present time order is definitely established. In fact, the trend against these items may be intensified by soldiers and sailors returning to civilian life who have had to live on canned and prepared meats for more than a period of time.

There is nothing insurmountable in postwar livestock problems. But there is an abundance of work in sight for the officers of livestock and general farm organizations.

Creep Feeding of Calves
Profitable on Many Farms

Creep feeding calves is a method of beef production well suited for farms producing some grain with considerable pasture and rough feed, points out the Nebraska Pasture-Forage-Livestock Study, an organization designed to study best methods of utilizing land and livestock.

In a booklet outlining findings and expert opinions concerning the beef industry, P.F.L. observes that finished calves may be marketed at an earlier age with less grain by this method as compared to conventional practices, since calves make more efficient use of grain while suckling their mothers. Each bushel of corn consumed by suckling calves will produce from 10 to 20 lbs. of extra gain. Calves accustomed to grain continue to feed without setback at weaning time or will sell at higher prices because of their fleshly condition.

Early calves may be taught to eat grain before going on pasture and will eat more grain than later calves. Kansas creep feeding demonstrations have shown these average results from calves weaned at approximately the same time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Grain Before Grass</th>
<th>Grain on Grass</th>
<th>Weaning Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>2½ bu.</td>
<td>½ bu.</td>
<td>650 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1</td>
<td>6 bu.</td>
<td>11 bu.</td>
<td>800 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1</td>
<td>1 bu.</td>
<td>8 bu.</td>
<td>540 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>8 bu.</td>
<td>15 bu.</td>
<td>700 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>0 bu.</td>
<td>2 bu.</td>
<td>280 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stockmen Warned Against
Danger of Prussic Acid

With the frost date approaching, and late summer droughts prevailing in many sections, cattle and sheep raisers should be especially watchful against losses caused by plants and weeds containing prussic or hydrocyanic acid, American Veterinary Medical Association has warned.

"Plants which have wilted from frost or drought often contain concentrated amounts of poisonous glucosides which convert to deadly prussic acid in the presence of cattle and sheep," the warning declared.

"Arrow grass, Johnson grass, Sudan grass, second-growth cane, ground cherries, and many other common plants are often dangerous for livestock after frost.

"Symptoms of prussic acid poisoning are hard breathing, open mouth, general pain, blue mouth membranes, collapse and death—often in a matter of minutes."

Prevention, it was stated, is the only safe precaution, but if a veterinarian can be summoned on short notice, specific antidotes given directly into the blood stream can often salvage any poisoned animals still living.
Cattlemen Find Vetch
Excellent Winter Feed

Stockmen in Butte County, Calif., in the past two years have discovered the value of vetch as an excellent protein feed for cattle, and numerous stands of vetch, or oats and vetch, dot the landscape in the county this year.

Desirable features of vetch, according to Ord Canfield, chairman of the Butte County AAA committee, are that it volunteers well, stands weather, makes a good hay crop and adapts itself readily to various soil conditions.

When mature and dry it is highly palatable to cattle, usually being fed as whole hay or after having been chopped. Because of its high protein content, its nutritious value is excellent as is its propensity for rebuilding the soil by restoration of nitrogen.

Many fields consist of a combination of oats and vetch, which is considered highly desirable, as the crops mature about the same time, both are splendid feeds, and the oats stand tends to prevent the vetch from lodging.

Stockmen are presently using the bulk of the crops in their winter feeding operations after the cattle have been taken off summer grazing in the mountains and returned to dry pastures in the valley. And some of the vetch hay is sold commercially, as is the seed in those cases where ranchers have let part of their crop go to seed and harvested it accordingly.

Plantings of vetch in Butte County have, in many instances, supplanted oats and Austrian peas. Plantings of straight vetch are estimated to yield about 3½ tons per acre, while mixtures of oats and vetch produce about 2½ tons per acre, according to Mr. Canfield.

The present trend toward vetch got under way several years ago as the result of an AAA subsidy on vetch plantings as a legume crop in a crop-rotation schedule. Ranchers quickly learned of its value as a cattle feed, so the trend has steadily broadened, although the crop no longer carries a subsidy payment.

Kinneybrook Herefords
Find Good Homes

The past summer has seen a veritable parade of buyers at Kinneybrook Hereford Ranch, Kenwood, Calif., and Manager Harold Tanis has placed a number of bulls and foundation females in some of the up-and-coming registered and range herds in central and northern California.

McClure Bros., at Point Reyes Station, selected six head of yearling bulls by Prince Domino Mixer, Jr. A. J. Gray of Bragg took two bulls, sired respectively by Brasc Mixer 75th and Cherokee Real Silver 2nd. H. Leonard Page of Napa got six bulls. T. L. Meyers of Mill Valley chose 10 heifers. A foundation herd of 14 heifers and a herd sire prospect was made up for Nye Bros. of Shasta Beach.

Meanwhile, a quartet of two bulls and two heifers is being fitted for the March and Los Angeles shows and sales to go in each event.

Farmers to benefit from new telephone development

The half-million miles of existing telephone pole lines make it possible for 80% of the nation's farm families to obtain telephone service as easily as for families in built-up areas.

As soon as conditions permit, many new devices and methods will be used to further improve and extend farm telephone service. They include such important developments as new types of wire for rural areas, a dial system for small communities, and a way to use electric power lines in transmitting telephone messages.

These and other developments will bring telephone service to more and more farmers when men and materials are available.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE COMPANY
501 E. Vernon Ave. • Telephone Michigan 9111

Offering for Sale

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS
Large number from which to select your herd sires and top range bulls.
See them at...

ROLLING RIDGE RANCH
Box 541, Pomona, Calif.
PAUL GREENING, Owner
Phone Chino 7316
GREEN PASTURES and practical management best for purebred cattle

By OTTO V. BATTLES

Uncle from my correspondence, many beginners in the purebred breeding business are seeking advice on methods of handling which will give them the best all-around results in the operation of their herds.

With the thought of being helpful to these new breeders, I will tell you of the methods which I have found most advantageous during the 60 years as a purebred livestock breeder and exhibitor.

My work with purebred livestock started when, as a boy of 12, I was given charge of two Aberdeen-Angus cows which my mother had acquired as a foundation herd of this then-comparatively new breed of beef cattle for the United States. Without interruption I have been actively in charge of the herd, which has developed from this modest beginning. Ever since, therefore, it will be apparent that my experiences with purebred livestock cover quite a span of years.

Of necessity our early methods for handling the herd had to be practical because our eastern Iowa farm of moderate size, although a good one, was not pretentious. It had had to be, for a great many years, the sole means of support for a large family. Therefore the changeover from a steer-feeding operation to a purebred establishment did not mean that prevailing economic practices could be relaxed. On the other hand, we felt that they should, if anything, be intensified in order that the new venture might be assured of success. As I look back I realize that, considering our limited means and the early handicaps which we encountered, it was only through the use of the most practical methods that the herd survived the first test and subsequently prospered. With this background we shall proceed with some specific details.

I learned early that all kinds of animals do best under their natural environment which, in both domestic and wild animals, consists of running in the open and eating the feeds for which their digestive tracts are best suited. In the case of cattle, particularly beef cattle, this means roughage such as pasture grasses, hay and fodder. Grains of all kinds, of course, as well as protein and mineral concentrates should be properly combined with roughage under certain conditions, but in the main the general run of breeding cattle will give the best results when their rations consist solely of the right combination of pasture grasses and the proper mixture of hay and other forage such as silage if pasture is not available.

In my opinion, the right kind of a pasture mixture and its abundance, is the most ideal ration of all. There is something about green feed in promoting thrift and development which dry feed lacks and furthermore, grazing on clean pastures in the open air and sunshine is a stimulus to health and vigor which stall feeding and even dry lot feeding can not provide. Then, too, there is the matter of economy. There is certainly much less expense involved in permitting the animals to do their own harvesting rather than doing it for them.

Our system has been to keep all of our cattle in the open and in pastures every minute of the time climatic conditions will permit and in our West Coast country this means practically the entire 12 months of the year. If during certain periods it is necessary to supplement pasture with other feeds, this in most cases can be done without removing the animals from the pasture.

It has always been difficult for me to understand why so many people who engage in the purebred livestock business feel that at the outset they must invest large sums in expensive barns which, in many instances, are not only unnecessary but detrimental, because when such barns are available there is always the feeling that they should be used and the animals are confined in them when they would be much better off in the open.

There is, of course, need for barns and some other means of shelter, the extent of which should be determined by climatic conditions and there is a good reason also for keeping certain animals such as those being prepared for show or sale in barns at least part of the time. But it has always been our practice even with such animals to let them run on pasture at least part of every day so that they will get the benefit of needed exercise, some green feed and fresh air. We have tried to avoid as much as possible, however, the confinement of animals in barns or dry lots and we have been convinced beyond a doubt that this has been beneficial to our cattle and that we have been able to produce them not only better but more economically by following these simple but natural methods of development.

Our experiences have proved to us that pasture breeding is better in most cases than confinement.
On to Red Bluff!

California-Raised Cattle from the K-S Permanent Pastures
Consigned to the SECOND ANNUAL COMMERCIAL ANGUS SALE
At RED BLUFF, CALIF., NOVEMBER 11-12

Twenty-One Head including Errol of Woodlawn, registered yearling son
of Postelmere, sire of the grand champion pen of bulls at Denver last

An Outstanding Pen of Five Commercial Heifers from our herd, all
daughters of Guttridge Elite 6th, junior champion at the Cow Palace as a
calf and has since served in our purebred herd.

Also, Three Pens of Commercial Heifers, open.

SALE SPONSORED BY THE PACIFIC COAST ANGUS ASSOCIATION

For catalogs and other information covering the 250 head entered, write to
JIM GUTTRIDGE, Sale Mgr., Route 1, Box 1540, Elk Grove, California.
announcing our purchase of the Frank Morgan Aberdeen-Angus Ranch and cattle, we also invite your attention to our consignment of choice sons and daughters of Meek Ranch J. Bardolier in the Great Western Livestock Show at Los Angeles. And remember—you are always welcome at the ranch. Visit us and see our herd!

MEEK RANCH J. BARDOLIER—722210
Calved Sept. 13, 1942
Blackbird Bardolier 2d 618825
Black of Ada 2d 518774
Blackbird 2d of Ada 629779
Black of Glencarronock 24th 478584
Joan of Mulben 639155
Pride of Dunia 635214
Eryman of Dunia 489269
Pinky Pride 10th of Duthill 632803
Janssen of Mulben 591246
Evansen of BelSindalch 429865
Jenna of Mulben 609126

Please mention WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL when writing advertisers

instances than any other method. Even with large herds there is no reason why certain groups of females can not be placed in a pasture with a sire deemed most suitable to mate with them and the service dates recorded by looking through the herd once or, better, twice a day and thus avoid the extra labor of hand breeding.

Another practical method which we have found desirable in order to get increased development in our calves is to provide for them access to grain and certain concentrates while still nursing their mothers on pasture. After the calves are weaned and halter broken we still continue to give them some grain while running on pasture in order that they may attain the maximum development. Whenever pasture is available, however, we always depend upon it as our principal and most effective means of maintaining and developing our registered Aberdeen-Angus herd.

Having had the privilege of observing beef cattle breeding methods in other parts of the world as well as in various sections of our own country, I know that conditions vary, but despite this I have been convinced that reliance on pasture and rough feeds as the basic ration, as far as climatic conditions will permit, is giving the best results, and that this method is being used by the most successful operators, whether it be in our own country, the British Isles, the mother country of purebreds, or the famed Pampas of Argentina.

Angus Feeder and Breeder Cattle in Billings Sale

Approximately 2,000 Angus calves and yearlings, including both steers and heifers, are expected to be offered in the Angus feeder auction scheduled to be held at Billings, Mont., Oct. 25 and 26.

Sponsored by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and the Montana Angus Breeders' Association, the feeder sale will be held during the same week as that of the fall sale of Angus breeding cattle in the Montana association sale. W. J. Harrer of Bozeman, secretary of the Montana group, is in charge of the event.

Inland Empire Angus Breeders Meet

The annual meeting of the Inland Empire Aberdeen-Angus Association was held Oct. 3 at Washington State College, Pullman. Arrangements were completed for the annual spring sale to be held at Spokane.

Much interest was demonstrated in the first Aberdeen-Angus type conference, sponsored by the association, at Sevieron, field representative of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, directed the event. W. O. Davis, federal meat grader, and H. R. Merman of Armour & Company, handled the carcass judging contest as a part of the type conference program.

The choir in the little country church was practicing a new anthem. "Now don't forget," cautioned the choirmaster, "the tenor will sing alone until we come to the gates of hell. Then you all come in."
COMMERCIAL ANGUS

250 Head Selling at RED BLUFF

NOVEMBER 11-12

In Addition to 250 Head of Females (Range Cows and Calves, Bred and Open Heifers and Weaner Heifer Calves) There Will Be 25 Head of Ready-for-Service Bulls.

This Second Annual California Commercial Angus Sale is being held in response to the demand for this rapidly growing beef breed from ranchers in Northern California who want to establish quality grade herds of Angus.

Our organization is therefore taking the cattle as a matter of convenience nearer the buyers in a section of the state long known for its appreciation of good range cattle.

Among Angus Advantages

1. Freedom from cancer eye. (2) Resistant to Klamath weed. (3) 100% dehorners. (4) Uniform color. (5) No calving troubles when Angus bulls are used. (6) Supreme in the feedlot. (7) Adapted to range conditions. (8) Higher dressing percentage with great proportion of fat and meat to bony structure and waste. (9) Outsells all other breeds in carlot sales at the International Livestock Show. (10) More weight at weaning time.

The consignments are coming from:

Oxbow Ranch, Prairie City, Ore.
Rancheria Cattle Co., Butte Falls, Ore.
Chas. McDowell, Orland, Calif.
Jim Guttridge, Elk Grove, Calif.
Dale Borror, Springville, Calif.
Mrs. Kernick Smith, Selma, Calif.
R. E. Lang, Thorp, Wash.

Sale will be held on the Fairgrounds.

Fred Chandler, Auctioneer

JIM GUTTRIDGE, Sale Manager, Route 1, Box 1540, ELK GROVE, CALIF.

Sponsored by PACIFIC COAST ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSN.
DAVE HAY

He Likes Good Cattle, Especially Black Ones

“Sufficient unto the day is the good thereof” seems as good a way as any to sum up the philosophy of David Hay, long-time cattleman at Firebaugh, Calif.

With his 1,800 head of high-grade Aberdeen-Angus shaped up so that his cows range in age from five-year-olds down, Mr. Hay loses no sleep over the future of the cattle market. He figures Calif.

Angus-about postwar period in the best possible condition, he has done about all he can to hedge against adversities in the market, and at the same time be prepared to take advantage of the more probable strong demand for good beef.

“I was in the cattle business when prices were a lot lower than they are now,” he observes mildly, “and we managed to get along pretty well. We could probably do it again.”

Mr. Hay makes his headquarters at the old New Columbia Ranch. His holdings there comprise about 8,000 acres. This was at one time headquarters for Miller & Lux in Madera County. Mr. Hay has been ranching there for about 18 years, though he started on a much smaller scale than that of his present operations. During those years he has handled virtually all breeds of beef cattle. In 1940 he purchased his first Angus—about 200 head—from Mr. Lane at Orland. Last year he went all-out for the blacks.

“Everybody has a right to his own opinion about cattle, of course,” he says, “and I don’t claim to know any more than anybody else. But I think the blacks are really the superior beef breed.”

Asked about his calf crops from his “doddlies” on the range, Mr. Hay said he wondered about that, too, before he started breeding the Angus. Of the 200 cows he started with in 1940, every cow had a calf the first year. The next year, he got 196 calves out of 199 cows. He decided that was good enough for him, and he has been increasing his Angus herd ever since.

Last year he put 41 cows off to themselves. One of the cows failed to calve—but another dropped twins, and raised them.

Mr. Hay has recently purchased a 6,000-acre ranch from the Pope Estate east of Madera. This will be used as a winter range. It has been used as grain land, but he is reseeding it for pasture.

The rancher has built up the size of his herd rapidly during the last five years, but he has been careful to keep up the quality, too. He has kept all his good heifer calves, and has bought registered bulls from leading California sales. In 1941 he bought the junior champion sire, a Guttridge bull, at San Francisco's Cow Palace.

Visitors to Mr. Hay's ranch are amazed when they first learn that the huge, delightfully-comfortable home there was designed by the cattleman. With its four bedrooms, three baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, sun porch, office, pantry, garage, and play room carrying out the Spanish architectural style most picturesque, it is beautifully furnished with a taste any interior decorator might envy.

Mr. Hay's friends are not merely being complimentary when they tell him he would have been successful as an architect had he not been successful as a cattleman.

Supplements for Fattening Steers

Steers fattening on bluestem grass made three-fourths of their season gain in April, May and June. On July 1, the fed-on-grass groups averaged only 6 lbs. heavier than the straight grass steers. Protein in the grass dropped from 16.42% on May 1 to 5.80% on August 1, phosphorus from .312% to .079%. Blood analyses showed that 4.6 lbs. of cornseed cake maintained blood phosphorus better than a 1-1-1 mineral mixture free choice. The foregoing results for 1944 all check fairly closely with the 1943 findings. In final results, taken on August 15, additional profit on various lots as compared to a grass-and-salt check lot were: 1-1-1 mineral, $3.72; cake, $5.77; and corn, $9.68.—Mimeo, Cir. No. 136, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

When Henry J. Kaiser arrived in Washington he was late for an appointment with the newspapermen. “What happened?” the reporters asked the man who had broken all shipbuilding speed records.

“I had to wait for a taxi,” explained Kaiser. “I had to wait 30 minutes for a taxi.”

“Thirty minutes?” exclaimed a newspaperman. “Why didn’t you build one?”

INHERITANCE Counts!

We are firm believers in the power of inheritance in the breeding of both our registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Palomino horses.

Our recently established herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which we hope to develop into one of the best herds of the breed, is being built upon a ROSEMERE foundation with the great show bull, QUEENALL 2", as the present foundation sire. This bull, Grand Champion as a two-year-old at the 1943 Great Western Livestock Show, comes rightly by his superior qualities. He is a son of the great breeding bull, Prizemere 481, who was sired by the famous Elfenmere 61st, sire of several International winners including Epponian 8 of Rosemere, Grand Champion bull at the 1936 Chicago International.

QUEENALL 2"—Our Chief Herd Sire

PALOMINO HORSES AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

We invite your inspection of our Palominos and Aberdeen-Angus at the ranch. Our foundation animals were selected from strains which as a result of long, constructive breeding programs, had demonstrated their ability to produce nationally and internationally known animals.

Lingdooley Ranch

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. CONVERSE, Owners

SANTA PAULA, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
Look for these GOOD Bulls!

PAOLUMAR PRINCE—Calved Sept. 13, 1944. A very deep-bodied, easy-fattening steer calf that we believe is an unusually good herd sire prospect. He is out of one of our best cows. He is by Prince Sunbeam 46th.

PAOLUMAR FIRST—Calved Aug. 18, 1945. Sired by Prince Sunbeam 46th, considered by many as one of the great sires in the breed. A summer yearling of the popular Burgess family.

Great Western Angus Sale!

Flash! Prince Sunbeam 46th, sire of the two bull calves pictured above, sold in the Meek Ranch Sale, Oct. 1, at Milton, Iowa, for $31,000.

Next Month
we will feature our female offering at the Great Western Sale—They're tops.

Sheik arrived in time for an appointment with the reporters. “What makes your buildings so fast?” asked the man. “We have a special ‘ski’ building speed taxi,” explained Mr. Sheik. “We claim a new building for an appointment!”

Hord Sire

PAOLUMAR ANGUS CATTLE

Hord Angus at the Hord Ranch, which breeds and markets the finest Angus animals.

PALOMAR ANGUS RANCH

THOMAS R. DEMPSEY, Owner
Pacific Mutual Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Ranch located on paved highway, 6 miles southeast of Pala in San Diego County

EARL RYAN, Manager
ERNEST REYNOLDS, Asst. Mgr.
Pala, San Diego County, Calif.
In the belief that what has happened in the past may be the best possible guide as to what may happen in the future, Market Editor F. R. Manifold of Western Livestock Journal has prepared a graph showing the average price of all steers and the average top price of cattle for a 21-year period at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards. The graph above shows the weighted average price of all steers by months for the period, and the weighted average top price paid.

There are certain seasons of the year when cattle prices are higher than during other periods. The 21-year study shows that the highest average price has been paid in April, the lowest average price is in July. While July was not the "low" month each year, the graph shows that on the average, for one reason or another, certain months are more favorable for the marketing of cattle. Those who are operating feedlots and can sell during one period just as well as at another time, might well consider the fact that for 21 years, the average price of steers was much higher in March and April than during any other period.

Those who are buying ranches, putting in permanent pastures and leasing land may find it valuable to know that the average price of all steers at Los Angeles over the 21-year period was $8.05 a cwt.

Monthly Averages of Steer Prices Per 100 lbs. Los Angeles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTHLY AVERAGE</th>
<th>1923-1943 INCLUSIVE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$7.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$8.50</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>FEB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In studying extreme top prices, it may be noted that the average "top" prices of steers in July was $10.21, which is not much below the extreme high month of June, indicating that the comparatively few choice feedlot steers coming into market meet relatively good response. In other words, there appears to be a greater range in prices in the summer than at other seasons of the year.

The remarkable feature of the study is that there is a comparatively small variation in prices through the year. Thus, the individual operator can hardly hope to gain by changing operations to attempt to reach market during the "high" months, because usually his cost of production might be more than offset any gains made by hitting the high spots. After all, feed conditions must govern marketing. With exception of those operators who are entirely on a feedlot basis.

AAA Offers Assistance in Fire Prevention Program

There are two practices in AAA's 1945 agricultural conservation program for fire prevention in California. The most common practice is establishment of fireguards, and the other is construction of firebreaks in designated areas.

Timber destruction by fire is a danger to California farmers. Rural properties can be devastated by fire, but in addition to immediate financial loss, watershed protection and future lumber supplies are lost. Lumber is particularly important now because war has decreased lumber stocks tremendously.

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture reports that there were 1,000 fewer fires on National Forest Lands in 1944 than in 1943, but this is not true in California and western Nevada totals, which were about the same for both years.

There were 1,567 fires burning 281,229 acres in this region in 1944. The largest single conflagration reported in 1944 was the Laguna Junction fire in southern California which burned over a total of 64,000 acres, of which 30,000 acres were in the Cleveland National Forest. Origin of the fire was traced to a smoker, who was arrested and convicted of smoking in a prohibited area.

Records show that 72% of the large fires that attacked government lands in California originated outside National Forest boundaries. Estimated loss in timber and improvements in California was $874,396, or more than eight times that of any other fire region in the country.

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Buy ANGUS
The Champion Beef Breed!

AT THE

GREAT WESTERN ANGUS SALE
TUES., DEC. 4, LOS ANGELES

Leading breeders of the United States are entering high-quality Aberdeen-Angus bulls and females for this annual event, which will be held during the Great Western Livestock Show at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards.

The sale of individual bulls will be limited to 20 herd sire prospects, and consignments of individual females limited to 40 head. The balance of around 60 to 80 head will consist of pens-of-five bulls and females, the latter including open and bred heifers.

Prospective exhibitors are urged to send entries for the sale as early as possible. All entries must reach the stock show management by Nov. 1.

A sifting committee will pass upon each consignment and those not measuring up to a high standard of quality will be sifted from the show and sale.

EARL O. WALTER, Auctioneer

ENTRIES CLOSE NOV. 1, 1945

For Information, Premium List and Sale Catalogs, Write:

GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles (11), Calif.
ROSEMERE ANGUS in the West

Herd Founded at Maquoketa, Iowa, in 1898 by Mother of Present Owner
First West Coast Unit Established 1916

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE WIDESPREAD POPULARITY OF ROSEMERE-BRED ANGUS IS CONSTANTLY ON THE INCREASE IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Rosemere-bred cattle continue to give a good account of themselves in the show rings, in the auction sales and in the breeding herds of all parts of the country.

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Rosemere cattle represent more than forty years of constructive breeding under the same ownership and under the same management.

The Rosemere herd has during its history had the use of many of the greatest sires the breed has ever produced.

The foregoing are some of the reasons why Rosemere has hundreds of satisfied customers over the entire country and why we are unable to produce enough cattle in our three herds to supply the ever growing demand for them.

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Los Olivos, California
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Viewlawn Herds
ESTABLISHED 1903
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Chief Herd Sires:

Prince Escort of Sunbeam 600-942
Applewood Bandolier 84"

Two real prospects by Prince Escort of Sunbeam 600-942. 15 months old.

CHAS. H. MILLER, Harmony, Minn.
R. M. MILLER, Mabel, Minn.

Madera Angus Sale
Sale Summary

Top Bull: $525
Top Female: $500
13 females averaged $875
42 females in pens averaged $787
12 bulls averaged $1,281
67 head averaged $871

Sweating weather dampened the hides of sleek stock in the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association fall sale at Madera, Calif., Sept. 9 and 10, but didn’t dampen the ardor of bidding. Of 76 entries, 67 animals went across the block, after sitting, at an average of $398 per head.

Sore Side . . . Red Face

John Connor, Big Pine, Calif., is widely known throughout Inyo County as a cattleman of the old school.

In his day he probably has straddled as many rough ponies as the next man and he’s taken his share of falls and hard knocks, all in a day’s work.

As reported, however, in the July 13 issue of the Inyo Independent, he recently took a fall about which he held better not be “ribbed.”

His Levis threw him, honest!

Dumb Dora: My boy friend in the RAF drops bombs on saloons and night clubs.

Friend: That sounds strange.

D.D.: Yeh, in his letters he says he’s a dive bomber.

Ask Us About ANGUS

The L bar L Ranch is a breeding plant devoted solely to producing superior Angus to meet the need of cattlemen, feeders and packers.

New for sale: Cows with calves at side, and bred to imported Warden of Garvaut.

L BAR L RANCH
11 miles northwest of Ellensburg at THORP, WASH.

Page 126
Five bulls ready for light breeding in the spring, representing four of the most prominent families. One Pride, a Blackbird, a Burgess, and two Juanas. These bulls are in nice, smooth shape, and have never been force-fed. If you are looking for some good new Angus blood visit our ranch and see:

**Primo of Sherwood 830071**

**Eileenmere Blackbird 845593**

**Burger Batiste 799055**

Five heifers which are fine foundation stock for any herd. These heifers represent two of the most popular families in demand today. Three Miss Burgess, and two Juanas.

**Miss Burgess Bonheur 2” 799057**

**Miss Burgess 234” 831172**

**Miss Burgess Blinkian 780116**

We wish to thank Mr. R. L. Heitzeg of Tulare, Calif., for his purchase of our top pen of bred heifers at the Madera sale, and also Mr. Hannes Schroll for his purchase of our pen of cows and calves.

**John L. McMahen**

*Hidden Valley*  
Camarillo, California

**John L. McMahen**

*Hidden Valley*  
Camarillo, California
TIM and FERNE PIERCE

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Representing the third generation in the breeding of improved Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The Pierce family has been breeding registered Angus since 1883.

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Selling 60 Head of Well-Bred,

Uniform ANGUS Yearling Commercial Heifers of good quality at the

RED BLUFF ANGUS SALE
NOV. 11-12 at RED BLUFF, CALIF.
Featuring the get of our great sires. All registered—one to three years old—in top condition.

Special prices on lots of five or more.
THE PAMPAS

They Are a Veritable Sea of Fertile Pasture

For several decades North American cattlemen have read about, and many have visited, that fabulous beef cattle area of Argentina known as the Pampas.

Kenneth Coppock, secretary of Western Stock Growers' Association, graphically described the cattlemen's paradise of the Argentine in a talk before the Calgary, Canada, Rotary Club June 5, 1945. The talk, published in the September issue of Canadian Cattlemen, included the following discussion of the Pampas:

"The Pampas is the heart of the Argentine nation. It is the base of the Argentine nation. 'Pampas' is the Spanish word for the great plains, and I use the word in both the singular and plural, but technically the singular is pampa and the plural is pampas. The Pampas area extends into the far north, touching hands, so speak, with the Gran Chaco. It reaches west into the higher foothills region of the Andes and pushes towards the sea by the many rivers which have their origin in the high Andes.

"It is almost limitless. Its soil is excessively fertile, sometimes 20 to 30 feet deep, a deposit of alluvial soil carried over many centuries towards the sea by the many rivers which have their origin in the high Andes.

"Agricultural production which is transported over the state and privately owned railroads and along the many broad rivers then is funneled through Buenos Aires to the far corners of the earth.

"As stated before, over 65 million acres are under cultivation, over 25 million acres in alfalfa. The important product of the Pampas is beef—everything seems to be organized to that end. Land is planted to wheat, then to corn, only later on to be planted back to alfalfa which is fed par excellence for the finishing of cattle for beef.

"The carrying capacity of the land staggers the imagination. One estancia or ranch of 150,000 acres carried 30,000 cattle, 40,000 sheep and 8,000 horses, a total of 78,000 animals. A similar acreage of Alberta's best grazing land would carry only 5,000 head as a maximum.

"There is no winter feeding on the Pampas as we know it in Canada—stock graze the lush grass and alfalfa fields the year around. Breeding herds are located for the most part in the higher reaches of the Andes foothills and animals which are eventually to be finished for beef are moved gradually towards the alfalfa fields close to seashore. By the time the steers are three years of age they are within walking distance of the great frigorificos or packing houses.

"The United Kingdom is the Argentine best beef customer, taking the equivalent of over two million head in the year in the form of beef. Beef is the stumbling block for Argentina—United States trade, for the latter country will not admit beef from the Argentine because of the prevalence of the dread foot-and-mouth disease in the herds of that country. The Argentine believe that ban is not warranted because the United Kingdom makes no complaint, and they contend that by the United States prohibiting the importation of Argentine beef it is assisting the United Kingdom to buy beef too cheaply.

"The beef trade is highly organized. It is the most important part of the Argentine's agricultural industry, and when drought invades the Pampas, as it occasionally does, the repercussion on the Argentine nation is severe.

"Great landholders control the Pampas. Fifty families, it is said, own 15% of Buenos Aires Province, which is the largest province of the nation, and the average size of the estancia is over 2,500 acres. Some land holdings of the old families exceed one million acres. The estancias owners are organized into the Agricultural Rural Society, through this society influence is exerted on government legislation. They have formed the Corporation of Meat Producers, which owns and operates the great packing houses in competition with the international packers such as Armour, Wilson, Anglo and Swift. The influence of the Pampas and its owners extends thoroughly through the life of the Argentine nation.

"The three beef breeds: Shorthorn, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, are represented on the Pampas. Fabulous prices are paid for imported herd sires, with the Shorthorn probably the popular breed, for as one estancia owner has remarked, 'they eat more and grow larger,' have paid by our co-operative bull reception committee.

"There is one complaint of Argentina. Its soil is not only by far the greatest grassland of the world, but it is developed by a long process of grazing, which has depleted the soil for future crops. The grass is a feature of the country which is not nearly fast enough to keep up with the rate of production which is being turned out. That is the continuing, never-ending problem.

"Visitors many have visited, that fabulous beef cattle area of Argentina known as the Pampas.

New SHORTHORN blood in the Northwest

Two progressive and forward-looking Inland Empire herds import a young bull from Scotland.

Heinemann Bros. and Earl Harper, desiring to produce the best in beef cattle, and sensing a growing public desire to obtain good cattle of popular breeding, last February purchased at the Perth, Scotland, show, a great call of rich breeding and unusual individuality.

A deep red, and bred by R. S. McWilliam of Muir of Ord, Ross-Shire, GARGUSTON RAMPANT has arrived. It is one of our most extravagant expectations. This bull comes from a famous line of sires and dams, many of which have sold for high prices, and established wonderful records in Argentina.

Breeders who have seen this marvelous prospect pronounce him the greatest bull to arrive in this area in many years.

The WHEATRIDGE HERD
is headed by ROTES 4th.

We are consigning two top bulls to the Spokane Shorthorn Sale, Oct. 26. Also one foundation heifer will along in calf to Rothes 4th.

Visitors always welcome

WHEATRIDGE FARMS
Heinemann Bros. -- Ritzville, Wash.

The MAYVIEW HERD
is headed by WHEATLAND ORACLE.

Our consignment to the Spokane Shorthorn Sale, Oct. 26, includes 3 red heifers and 1 young bull

Two of these heifers are carrying the service of Garguston Rampant.

MAYVIEW FARMS

This document has been paid for by our cooperative bull reception committee.
It's the BONE AREA
you should cure first

ALL the tang, the mouth-watering goodness, the keeping qualities of your season's meat depend upon what happens in the bone area. The meat around the bone is rich in flavor. However, it's the most likely to develop souring and off-flavor.

The Morton Way of curing helps put your meat on the safe side quickly...starts the cure at the bone. Morton's Tender-Quick, dissolved in water makes a fast-acting curing pickle. Pumped into the meat along the bones, it immediately starts the cure at the most vulnerable spot—the bone area. Then, rub the outside with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This sugar curing salt Strikes in, curing toward the center and gives your meat an unmatched flavor of rich, wood smoke.

The result is a safer, surer cure, uniform from rind to bone, no off-flavor, no bone-taint, no waste—meat that is sweet, firm, tasty, with the last ham of the season's cure tasting just as good as the first.

The Morton Salt Company, Chicago, Ill., has a home-curing book that will help you cure meat. Send for it today.

The Morton Salt Company, Chicago, Ill., has a home-curing book that will help you cure meat. Send for it today.

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Step Up Your Beef Production

Breed bone and weight into your herd with Strong New SHORTHORN Blood

Remember, you sell beef by the Pound

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—The SHORTHORN Capital of Arizona
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SUE! I raise SHORTHORNS
Send for leaflet, "Weigh the Facts"

You Can't Beat Shorthorns as Money-Makers

Shorthorns mature faster, produce more milk, have greater weight for age, and are the greatest improvers in beef cattle field. Shorthorn bulls can add 10% to15% to increased yields of alfalfa hay and pasture on the range. The purebred Shorthorn joined the Shorthorn Ass'n is the last 2 years than any other breed. Write for list of need stock breeders. Subscriptions to SHORTHORN WORLD—$1 a year.

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SHORTHORNS
in SERVICE
ROBIE COMMANDER, son of Prince-
line Leader, and a full brother to Robie Major.

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

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

Fall Care of Permanent Pastures

By A. L. WHITE
Northrop, King & Co., Berkeley, Calif.

The 1944-45 grazing season is drawing to a close and soon fall rains and the winter pasture season will be with us. The summer-growing grasses and legumes in pasture mixtures have now passed their heaviest stage of growth and with the advent of colder weather some of them will become all but dormant and the winter-growing plants will begin their growth. This break is not a sudden one since our climate is for the most part mild, and because the various plants in any mixture have slightly varying periods of growth. However, for the areas in which the bulk of our permanent pasture acreage lies, the fall months are the most ideal for renovating, reseeding, and fertilizing.

The need for these operations may or may not be evident, but the careful observer should not be content with a casual appraisal of the present condition of his pasture. A careful survey of the fields, and close examination of small areas or perhaps, some plots at random may reveal some factors easily overlooked in a more superficial inspection.

The most easily overlooked factor and probably the most important one is the correct balance of legumes to grasses. An incorrect balance may result in an added bloat danger, or a less palatable pasture, either of which would inevitably result in decreased returns. The composition of pastures will always show some seasonal fluctuation which is difficult to avoid, but taking this factor into consideration it is not too difficult to arrive at an average composition. For instance, an examination made at this time of a pasture containing Dallis grass might well show a somewhat high percentage of grasses while the same field during the early spring months may show a preponderance of legumes. These slight seasonal fluctuations should, then, be discounted, but not entirely disregarded since they may well indicate an undesirable trend. The cattleman feeding beef animals should strive toward a proportion of approximately 40-50% legumes, and be more concerned with an upward, rather than a downward trend. The dairyman or sheepman will generally find the same proportion about right, but many dairymen prefer a higher legume percentage since their other feeding operations tend to minimize bloat danger.

Keeping Clover Balance

To regain a lost balance of legumes to grasses, the operator has two alternatives—fertilizing, and more careful management. The addition of a nitrogen fertilizer will almost always stimulate the growth of grasses, while a phosphate fertilizer will generally stimulate legume growth. The amounts of either to apply should be determined beforehand by experimenting with various applications...

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Tues., Oct. 30
from the herd of
LEWIS W. THIEMAN
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Sale will be held at the Thieman Farm, on U. S. 40, fifty miles east of Kansas City, five miles west of Concordia, and just four miles east of intersection of U. S. 40 with Missouri Route 13.

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Polled Shorthorns
All the advantages of other beef breeds with none of the disadvantages.

Fastest maturing—easily adaptable—naturally hairless—good demand for your surplus.

Plan now to attend the NATIONAL POLLED SHORTHORN CONGRESS Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 12. Ask to be put on the list to receive a Congress catalog, also for free information as to why Polled Shorthorns will increase your income.

POLLED SHORTHORN SOCIETY
Dept. 609, U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

October 15, 1945
E. Brown, registered Shorthorn cattle breeder of Sandpoint, Idaho, calls our attention to a misstatement in the September issue, in which it was said that Garguston Rampant, recently imported by Heinemann Bros. and Earl F. Harper of Ritzville and Johnson, Wash., was the first bull imported into the northwest from Scotland in 27 years.

Mr. Brown calls our attention to the fact that Cluny Bank Standard was imported for Lakeside Ranch, Sandpoint, Idaho, in 1941, and Cluny Royal Souvenir was imported for F. H. Anselmo, Priest River, Idaho, in 1943. This latter bull is now the property of T. J. Byers & Son, Spangle, Wash.

on small plots within the field. By the careful control of grazing it is possible to maintain a given balance. Continuous close grazing will almost always stimulate the growth of the legumes in the mixture, while a period of lighter grazing will generally re-establish an adequate growth of grasses.

The following factors, much more obvious, will be at once apparent at the season of the year. There will probably be high and low spots in your pasture that will need attention, or perhaps some areas in which alkali concentrations, or very sandy areas have limited growth. Or it may be that some changes in your irrigation system will seem advisable to secure better water coverage. To keep your pasture at full production, these things should be attended to.

The most satisfactory procedure to follow in re-establishing a good forage cover on high or low areas in the pasture is to thoroughly renovate, and fill or level these spots. Insofar as practical use the same soil preparation originally used in seeding the pasture. If it is impractical to entirely eliminate these differences in grade, plan on using either water-tolerant or drought-resistant grasses and legumes, as the case may be. Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, burnet, alfa, (or tall) fescue, annual rye grass, and Harding grass are all relatively drought-resistant, and, given a proper seedbed, will hold their own against the objectionable weeds usually found on the higher, drier areas. Alike clover, strawberry clover, bird’s-foot trefoil, browntop fescue, red top, and reed canary grass will all withstand considerable water and will maintain themselves well in the areas generally taken over by the less palatable water grasses.

Alkali concentrations are generally found in conjunction with the high spots, so may be handled as outlined above. If possible, after leveling, these areas should be heavily flooded to wash away as much as possible of the alkali salts, and then thoroughly worked into a fine seedbed. Alkali-tolerant grasses and legumes should then be sown to these areas. Rhodes grass is notable for its ability to grow in relatively heavy concentrations of alkali, and it possesses, further, the ability to extract alkali salts from the soil. It will not withstand

WALTER E. PALMER
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Permanent pastures are especially benefited by the gentle overhead irrigation of the Calco Portable Rainmaker. Hard caking of the ground is prevented. The killing effects of late summer and fall drought are avoided. A full stand of grass is maintained throughout the fall months—and, by thus lengthening the time livestock is afforded green pasture, milk production is kept at a high level during the drouth. A full stand of grass is maintained throughout the fall months, and, by thus lengthening the time livestock is able to graze on stock, as far as annual losses due to fall pasture is concerned.

The Calco Rapid-Action Coupler used on the easy-to-set-up Portable Rainmaker makes a flexible watertight joint in one simple motion. No tools are needed; there is nothing to lose, nothing to drop off.

See your local Rainmaker dealer today, or write for detailed information to the CALIFORNIA CORRUGATED CULVERT COMPANY, 7th and Parker Streets, Berkeley 2, California, or to 409 LeRoy Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

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B O Z E M A N, M O N T A N A

I am consigning 5 YEARLING BULLS to the Ogden show and sale, Nov. 5 and 6, 1945.

Three of these bulls are sired by Advance Domino III, grand champion bull at the 1940 Denver show. The other two bulls are sired by Anxiety Brummet 12th, a fater form bull and considered one of the best sires in the state of Utah.

At the ranch, I have 8 short yearling bulls sired by WHR Superfection 59th.

Your inspection of my bulls at the OGDEN SHOW and at the ranch is solicited.

C. A. MATTSSON RANCH, Salina, Utah

temperatures below 18°F, however, so should not be sown in localities where there is a likelihood of winter temperatures of this severity. Other grasses and legumes have varying degrees of alkali-tolerance and can be sown in conjunction with, or in the absence of, Rhodes grass. These are: tall fescue, burnet, Dallis grass, broom grass, strawberry clover, sweet clover, and alfalfa.

Often within a given pasture soil variations will account for a wide variation in the existing forage cover. It is not uncommon to find some of the more valuable plants originally sown completely eradicated from the very light, or sandy spots in the field. The frequency of irrigation of the pasture is necessarily governed by the dominant climate and soil type, and if the soil is dominantly heavy the interval between irrigations will be longer, and those plants growing on the very light soils will suffer. Further, those plants not eliminated, or retarded by a low moisture supply, are often so badly trampled, or even pulled from the soil by grazing stock, as to remain forage of rather small value.

Since very little can be done to change the soil characteristics of these areas, the solution must be found in better adapted plants, in a more flexible irrigation system, or both. Fortunately there are several valuable grasses and legumes well adapted to this condition. Shallow-rooted legumes such as Ladino clover should be replaced by the deeper-rooted plants such as alfalfa, and the sweet clovers. Subterranean clover will also be found satisfactory in most instances. For the grass components use tall fescue, burnet, Dallis grass, and annual rye grass, and if possible reseed the pasture, and remaining forage of rather small value.

Fertilizer

Fertilizing is an extremely important aspect of pasture management, and the somewhat commonly held belief that the fertility of pastures is maintained by the manure of grazing animals is absolutely without foundation. Only a little thought given to the animal products such as meat, milk, wool, etc., that leave the farm will provide more than enough evidence of lost fertility. Fertilizing will often double the carrying capacity of your pasture and result in greater gains. For the small investment entailed, no livestock man can afford to overlook the tremendous benefits that may be achieved.

Do not, however, automatically assume that your pasture needs an application of fertilizer, since occasionally this operation will result in absolutely no response, and will result in a net loss to the operator. Newer pastures, depending on the use of the land before converting to pasture, will often show no response to added fertility for several years, but older pastures will almost invariably respond to an addition of soil nutrients. Unless the need for a given element, or combination, is obvious, the wisest method is to conduct several small trials to test fertilizer reactions at various locations in the field.

There is no overall golden rule to be followed to determine the rate of application, or type of fertilizer to be used.
However, a few facts kept well in mind will greatly simplify these points. As a first consideration, it should be borne in mind that phosphorus is the element most likely to be found lacking in western soils. Keep in mind too, that more phosphorus more greatly stimulates legumes than grasses, and, conversely, that nitrogen will more greatly stimulate grasses than legumes. Your appraisal of the balance of pasture will influence the rate of application of either. Sulfur often stimulates legume growth and acts as a corrective for black alkali. Lime corrects soil acidity, and generally improves soil structure, and can often be advantageously used in low areas for these purposes. Potassium and the minor elements provide other necessary advantages not greatly associated with growth. These facts, together with the results of the small trial plots, should guide the type, and annual top dressings of the amount of fertilizer required for a season’s growth are better than heavier applications at wider intervals.

Pasture Management

The corrective measures discussed above are all resultant from the management of the pasture for the past season, and it may be apparent to some operators that the past season’s management leaves something to be desired. A permanent pasture should receive the same careful attention given to a crop of alfalfa, or any cash crop. Actually a permanent pasture requires only a small proportion of the labor required for other crops, but the fact remains that any attention given to its upkeep and care will pay off in large dividends.

To increase the carrying capacity of your pasture, and to decrease the length of feeding periods for the coming season, try these simple rules:

Maintain the pasture at an immature stage of growth. The protein and mineral content of the plants is highest in the young grasses and legumes, the food more palatable, and stock will make more rapid gains. An overall height of approximately 6-8 inches represents the best stage of pasturing. Place your best stock first on each newly opened field, leave the balance of the pasture for dry cows, and poorer stock. Make it a practice to regularly spread cattle droppings. This will spread fertility, reduce the growth of legumes which other stock will not eat, and greatly increase the carrying capacity of the pasture. This is most readily done immediately following irrigation. Use a spike-tooth harrow with the teeth set back, a chain drag, or any other implement that will accomplish the purpose.

Do not let the pasture become coarse and rank. If at times the growth gets ahead of the grazing animals it should be mowed and cured for hay. Some stockmen follow the practice of roasting the cut material onto the border ridges, and others place it in stacks, readily available to the stock on pasture. Stock often greatly relish a change from fresh, green pastureage to dry hay. Make plans to control weed growth. The use of grass seed will largely eliminate this problem, and some control will be gained by developing or tilling off-grade areas. Cutting some of the more troublesome weeds greatly decrease the carrying capacity of pasture and should receive serious consideration.

Note: Reclaiming the tremendous potentialities and ground cover found in permanent pastures in the western states, Northern King & Co. has set up a definite plan whereby the responsibility will be the farmer and development of this program. We do not hold all of the answers to the problems encountered in the care and maintenance of permanent pastures, but because of our convictions of the importance of this movement we can, how ever, consider the responsible time to it.” — A. L. WHITE

WHY GERMAIN’S SEEDS

meet rigid requirements of HIGH GERMINATION

Germain’s Seeds are laboratory tested and rechecked every 4 months for germination . . . and all lots which do not measure up to highest standards are discarded. Germain’s labels on seed sacks assure planters of finest, uniform quality.

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747 TERMINAL ST., LOS ANGELES — BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA
Brome and Alfalfa Yield
Higher Income Than Wheat

Planting land to a mixture of brome grass and alfalfa, while it is recognized as a valuable practice in soil conservation and improvement programs, is not otherwise profitable by any means, according to P. D. Allington, Lincoln, Neb., farmer.

Since 1938, he testifies, his land devoted to brome and alfalfa has yielded almost twice as much actual cash income per acre as his wheat fields. In 1944 he had 92 acres of brome and alfalfa mixture and 50 acres of straight alfalfa. On 77 acres of the mixture, 350 hogs grazed from April 10 until July; between July and the end of the year, 300 of the hogs were sold. Those that remained had green feed, even in December. And, though the hogs remained in the field even during combining operations and consequently destroyed a lot of seed, 57 acres of this mixture yielded 9,000 pounds of seed. The 20 acres not harvested for seed supplied all the pasture for 50 head of short yearling steers until after the other 57 acres had been harvested for seed.

Following the harvest, both steers and hogs had the run of the field until Oct 1. The other 15 acres of the total 92 acres in the mixture yielded 5,000 lbs. of certified seed early in July. This was cut as high as possible in order to get the brome seed and leave a stubble of alfalfa in bloom. In August, three bushels per acre of alfalfa seed came from this field; it also yielded 300 bales of fairly good hay. In October it yielded 400 bales of choice hay.

Cash income from the brome seed, hay, and alfalfa seed, after leaving enough hay on hand to feed several car-loads, was $4,400. Counting these returns, plus the value of the seed kept for planting and the pasture value of the field, total receipts from the 142 acres was figured at $7,144.60, or $50.30 per acre.

WATER- AND GRIT-RESISTANT GREASE HELPS WHEEL BEARINGS LAST LONGER

All summer long, in dust and heat and under extra heavy loads, your truck, car and implement wheel bearings have been taking a beating. Now, with fall here, you probably will put some equipment away. But other units, like your truck and car, will have to keep going as you plant winter crops and do other fall and winter work. You can be sure your wheel bearings are protected if you service them now with RPM Wheel Bearing Grease.

No Mixing with Standard Poultry House Spray

Standard Poultry House Spray comes all ready to use. This eliminates time-wasting and messy measuring of ingredients, mixing and stirring. After cleaning coats, spray roofs, floors and walls thoroughly. Standard Poultry House Spray quickly kills blood-sucking mites, ticks and fleas; penetrates litter and cracks and kills their eggs and larvae, too. Order in 5- or 55-gallon containers from your Standard Man.

Keep Small Machinery in Service with Handy Oil

Because it creeps into tiny places, won’t gum, and provides a tough lubricant film, RPM Handy Oil will make magneto’s, generators, appliance motors, etc, last longer. It guards against rust, too. Order a gallon now.

Simple Procedure Cleans All Dirt from Crankcases

Here’s a way you can make sure your crankcase is clean when you drain out the old oil.

1. Drain oil while engine is hot and replace plug.
2. Pour in RPM Flushing Oil—1 quart less than crankcase capacity.
3. Run engine at moderate speed for 2 or 4 minutes.
4. Drain again. Replace plug and fill with RPM Motor Oil.
5. RPM Flushing Oil has a special washing quality that loosens and scour—carries foreign matter out the drain. Order in bulk or barrels from your Standard Man.

For every job a Standard of California test-proved product. Ask your Standard Man for details or the many free services Standard offers you.

INBRO...
IN BREEDING

It Offers Possibilities
If Carefully Conducted

If he culls his herd with sufficient strictness, the hog producer may derive certain important advantages from the practice of inbreeding and outcrossing, according to reports on an experiment being conducted at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory at Ames, Iowa.

In the experiment, three separate lines of purebred Durocs are being inbred at the Oklahoma station. These inbred lines are being crossed to see if hybrid vigor can be obtained in this way; pigs from this cross are called "line cross." When line-cross gilts are mated to boars of still a third line, the pigs are referred to as "three-way cross."

In summarizing the data on litters from the various crosses, it was found that the average size of the three-way-cross litters was greatest. The three-way-cross litters were more vigorous that the sow possesses. More pigs survived to term than litters of either the line-cross parents or the pure-line, or inbred parents. More pigs survived to 180 days in the three-way-cross litters than in those of the other lines, and the total weight of the three-way-cross litters was greatest. The three-way-cross litters, it was observed, seemed to give better results than the line-crosses; it was further pointed out that this finding agrees with the experience of corn-belt breeders.

"The work thus far at this and the other swine breeding stations indicates that it will be feasible to produce market hogs by crossing good inbred lines that nick well and then save the line-cross gilts to mate with boars from a third inbred line," the experimenters observed.

"Rigid selection must be practiced in the development of the inbred lines," it was stated, "as each inbred line must possess some special merits that will offset the loss of vigor that is brought about by the increased inbreeding. For two lines to nick well, they must be different so that each one can add some good points to the line-cross pigs. When the line-cross gilts are mated to a boar of a third line, advantage is taken of the added vigor that the sow possesses, and also a few more good characteristics are brought in by the sire from the third inbred line."

"This scheme of breeding is not far different from that which has been practiced by breeders for many years. The main difference is that the inbreeding in the inbred lines is much more rapid than that practiced by the breeder. This rapid inbreeding saves time but it is going to necessitate more rigid culling and it will be accompanied by more failures."

"The question that will have to be determined is whether the time saved will more than offset the failures experienced in developing the inbred lines. The results of the experiment thus far indicate that the time saved will more than offset the losses."

Swine Field Day at Crinklaw Farm Oct. 27

Most extensive swine field day to be staged in California this year is planned on Oct. 27, at the Poland China and Hampshire breeding establishment of W. D. (Bill) Crinklaw, King City.

Both Future Farmer Chapters and 4-H clubs are cooperating in this event, with more than 30 FFA groups to be represented and numerous 4-H'ers on hand. Adults interested in modern types and improvement in swine are also invited to attend and take part in judging contests and other activities.

Chairman in charge of the event is C. A. Thompson, ag instructor at the King City High School. Official judges will be Elmer Hughes of University of California, J. I. Thompson of Cal Poly and Yard Shepard, extension specialist in animal husbandry. The outstanding Crinklaw herds of both breeds will be inspected and used as models in the judging and type conference demonstrations. Hamp and Poland gilts will be presented to winning teams in the judging contests.

Judging is slated to start at 10:30 a.m. Barbecue lunch will be served at noon by the King City Farm Bureau Center.

Vitamin A Deficiency Blamed in Pigs' Death

Lack of yellow corn in hog mash, lowering the Vitamin A content, is believed responsible for the death of about 50 pigs on the Robert Vorpahl farm in the Beaver Creek section of Clackamas County, Ore.

The pigs were farrowed in June and died of colds contracted when cold nights followed warm days. Resistance to colds was lowered by lack of Vitamin A, Mr. Vorpahl was informed by a veterinarian.

Thiamine Added to Ration

Ups B-1 Content of Pork

That use of feeds high in thiamine (vitamin B-1) content tends to increase the thiamine content of pork is one of the findings reported recently by Dr. M. E. Ensminger, chairman of the department of animal husbandry, Washington State College.

Thiamine, an important food element, exists abundantly in pork, which is one of the richest, universally consumed natural sources of this vitamin.

Results of the experiment showed the following:

(1) That poorest gains were made by pigs on thiamine deficient ration.

(2) Much more feed was required per pound of gain by pigs on a ration deficient in thiamine.

(3) Efficiency of utilization of both thiamine and riboflavin (vitamin B-2) was much greater for pigs fed the grain rations than for pigs on synthetic rations. This indicates that synthetic rations are, as yet, not complete in all vitamins required by the pigs for maximum utilization of food nutrients.

(4) On a fresh basis, the ham and loin are highest in thiamine with other cuts in the following order: shoulder, heart, liver and kidney.

One pork chop from a pig fed a ration high in thiamine will supply the daily human requirements for this vitamin. However, 10 pork chops would be needed to supply the requirement from a pig fed a ration very low in thiamine, Dr. Ensminger asserted.
Hog Cholera Danger
Closely Watched

Uncle Sam is keeping a close watch over the hog cholera situation. In recent years, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A., the estimated deaths of hogs from cholera have been less than 2% of the swine population as compared with 10% or more during some years before the discovery and use of the preventive virus-seum treatment.

Bureau officials report that current supplies of the serum and virus needed for immunization are ample. They remind hog raisers, also, of the greater economy of treating pigs while young, since dosage is governed by weight. This practice is growing with many veterinarians, and veterinary literature gives satisfactory results obtained by vaccinating suckling pigs considerably earlier than the time usually advised, which is about weaning age.

Considerations that govern the best time of the treatment are: (1) the period that dependable immunity lasts; (2) freedom from adverse temporary effects of vaccination; (3) quantities of serum and virus needed; (4) convenience in handling the pigs, which decreases as pigs become heavier and stronger.

Dr. W. M. MacKellar, in charge of cooperative hog cholera control work in the Bureau, points out that while the occurrence of cholera is at low ebb at the present time, there should be no let-up in the usual precautions familiar to hog raisers. One of the most important is to keep all new stock separate from the rest of the herd for at least three weeks. Another is use of the swine sanitization system to keep pigs from coming into contact with the virus-infected premises. Still another is to keep hogs preferably in fields well removed from public highways, running streams, and drainage from other premises.

The most dependable preventive is to keep the entire herd safely immunized either by the time-tested serum-virus method or by the use of the newer crystal-violet vaccine. Both types of treatment should be administered preferably by a veterinarian having experience in swine diseases.

Bureau officials say that hog cholera and other diseases are constant threats and that they often attack herds during periods when owners have postponed protective measures pending developments involving market prices and other uncertain factors. Especially during the present critical food situation, swine growers are urged to save all pigs possible and to protect them against all such hazards of production.

New Breed of Siberian Hogs

A new highly productive breed of hogs adapted to the rigorous climate of Siberia, has been developed by the Siberian Livestock Research Institute after 11 years of work. This achievement, it is pointed out, will spur large-scale development of hog raising, comparatively little developed until recently.

The new breed is a cross between hogs from the northern districts of Siberia and selected British Large White breeders, and is far superior to the local breeds.

A rear view of Perfect Model, the $1,000 Poland China boar heading the herd of W. D. (Bill) Crinklaw, King City, Calif.

More Corn-Belt Hamps
For Crinklaw Herd

Another group of top midwest Hampshires, the Jesse Douglas herd of Macomb, Ill., sired by a Rogers Hi Holler boar; six from W. G. Snyder of Good Hope, Ill., sired by a son of Wisconsin Roller; 10 from Myers & Settles of La Harpe, III, sired by a top son of Sturdbill.

Meantime, Crinklaw swine herds, both Hamp and Polands, have been to the shows, taking most of the blues, including three grand championships at Stockton and a clean sweep at the Contra Costa County Fair at Antioch, Calif., and the Sonoma County Fair at Santa Rosa.

Saving Pigs Best Way to Increase Pork Production

"The greatest opportunity for increasing pork output is in raising a greater percentage of the pigs farrowed," Dr. Kenneth D. McKay, specialist in veterinary science of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of California, stated recently.

"Cholera, pig scours, anemia and brucellosis claim a large percentage of the American pig crop before it reaches the market. "

"Brucellosis is becoming more prevalent. The existence of this disease is now about 1% to 3% in swine going to slaughter. If brucellosis is discovered in commercial breeding herds the entire breeding stock should be sent to slaughter."

"The chance for survival of baby pigs is greatly increased when the sows are fed better rations before the pigs are born."

Making motors pull unnecessary loads is a waste of precious gasoline.

A. D. GLAVES & SON
Porterville • Phone 36-W-1 • California
Poland China and Hampshire Herds Headed by '1,000 Corn-Belt Boars

From Some of the Most Important Litters Ever Farrowed in the West, We Offer

FALL PIGS

POLAND CHINA LITTERS... sired by the $1,000 Perfect Model (shown above), most valuable individual of the Poland China breed, and by Masterstroke, another great corn-belt boar selected from the Penningroth Bros. herd of Wellman, Iowa. Many of these fall pigs are out of our choice of the top corn-belt gilts offered last spring. Others are out of gilts of our own breeding, sired by Livingston’s Golden Flash and Livingston’s Yankee Boy, both sons of Golden Gift.

HAMPshire LITTERS... sired by the $1,000 Royal Roger (shown above), top fall boar of the Hampshire breed last year. These pigs are out of select corn-belt sows and gilts, chosen last spring from the leading herds of “belts” throughout the Middle West.

IN THE SHOW RING

Our Hampshire and Poland herds have been to the fairs and have returned home with a bundle of blue ribbons. They were shown at the San Joaquin County Fair at Stockton, the Contra Costa County Fair at Antioch and the Sonoma County Fair at Santa Rosa. Our Hamps won in every class in which they were shown. With the exception of one class at one of the three fairs, our Polands also made a clean sweep. They now rate as Champions and Grand Champions as well as outstanding breeding animals.

We take this opportunity to issue you a cordial invitation to attend the swine field day at our ranch, Saturday, October 27.

Herd now officially certified brucellosis-free by the Division of Animal Husbandry, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California.

As Good as the Best in Both Major Breeds

WM. D. (Bill) CRINKLAW • KING CITY • CALIFORNIA

(Sign on Highway 101, south of town)
**HEREFORD HOGS**

Chris Cramer, writing in the June issue of the Duroc News, offers some good suggestions to hog producers that seem worth passing on.

On the subject of spraying pigs to rid them of mange, he notes that a lot of the mange oil doesn’t accomplish the job. Frequently the reason is that the spraying isn’t thorough enough in that it doesn’t always get on the legs and under the belly where it is needed most.

Pigs should be crowded in close quarters when sprayed, with about six or seven inches of clean straw underfoot. The pigs should be soaked thoroughly and left in the pen so the straw which has also been soaked goes on the legs and belly where spraying missed.

Lime sulphur makes a good mange spray if mixed sufficiently strong, a 1-to-12 ratio instead of 1-to-20. Black Leaf Forty may also be used. The mixture is two tablespoons to five gallons of warm water. With Black Leaf Forty it’s the fumes that kill the mange, so judgment must be used. If the pigs are not closed up too tightly or they will smother. The same precaution must be observed in using the other sprays.

Another point that may be easily overlooked and readily corrected is the practice of adjusting the height of the self-feeder so that the pigs grow with crooked front legs and bad feet. No use spoiling a good pig or cutting down one’s profit by carelessness.

One more point, a farmer should pull out the sows with blind or inverted teats. Pigs don’t thrive on inverted nipples and the trait is hereditary.

Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Jones of Bakersfield, Calif., announce the wedding of their son, Gayle, to Miss LaTern Furrman, Aug. 21. Gayle is one of those Future Farmers of the Kern County Union High School who got immediately upon graduation into the application of what he knew on a farm south of Bakersfield, where he went heavily into the breeding of Poland Chinas, and later acquired a splendid Hereford foundation, some of which are being retained as the basis for his new herd when he gets back to civilian life. Gayle entered the Navy and was assigned to submarine service.

**Hereford Hog Breeder Finds Demand Steady**

Business has been good, reports Lawrence T. Baker, of the Baker Ranch, Hereford hog breeding farm at Orosi, Tulare Co., Calif.

Mr. Baker lists the following recent sales to California buyers: Two gilts to E. C. Frisbie, Redding; two to Mrs. E. R. Smith, Pleasanton; five to W. M. Wood, Palm; four gilts and a boar to Keith Ravelles, Badger. He has also sold a gilt to Oscar D. McCarty, Echo, Ore.

**Recommend Isolation of Sick Pigs as Precaution**

Because animal disease costs the nation millions of pounds of meat annually and represents a loss running into millions of dollars, it is extremely important in this period of a pork deficit that greater attention be paid to all pigs.

Even if but one pig is ailing, it is advisable to regard it as a threat to the herd. It should be determined promptly just what the ailment is and what can be done to prevent a costly disease outbreak.

University of Wisconsin experts have made the following recommendations:

1. Separate the sick animal from the rest of the herd. Move to comfortable quarters.
2. Reduce feed. Give only an appetizing slop, using milk if possible.
3. Note all symptoms—running nose, fast breath, coughing, etc., to aid in diagnosis.
4. Take temperature of the sick animal and also other animals that seem ailing. High fever is often a warning. Watch the rest of the herd closely and if disease is indicated, call a veterinarian.

It is important that the temperature of the sick pig be taken—normal is 100 to 104 degrees. A higher temperature may indicate grave disease. Apply thermometer to rectum—allot it to remain two minutes. Don’t excite the animal unnecessarily.

**Swine Council Emphasizes Value of Clean Pastures**

Clean pasture for the spring pigs can help get more animals to market, and get them there sooner than any other single step the farmer can take, according to an emergency pork producers’ appeal issued here recently by Wartime Swine Industry Council.

“This system of raising pigs under clean conditions will usually save at least one more pig per litter,” Rollie Pemberton, secretary of the council, said today. “Points the farmer should remember include:”

1. Move sows and pigs as early as possible to fresh pasture, which has not been used by swine for two years. This gets them away from the germs and parasites which lurk in old hog lots and buildings.
2. Be sure that houses, feeders, and waterers are scrubbed and disinfected.
3. Feed pigs abundant, well-balanced rations from the start, so they will not lose their baby fat, and will make rapid gains. A fast finish means a fast finish, and earlier marketing.
4. “If new hogs are purchased, keep them isolated from the home herd for two weeks, to avoid spreading contagious diseases.”

Mr. Pemberton emphasized that swine production is now 33% below 1943 levels, and stated that every step taken to save more pigs will be of tremendous help toward meeting the food emergency.

In applying paint, two or three thin coats will look better and last longer than one thick coat.
Brewers' Yeast in Ration

Growing market hogs without animal protein was the subject of two experiments recently concluded by the Research department of the Hershey Estate Farms, Hershey, Pa.

Described in the July issue of The Berkshire News, outstanding result of the experiments was the finding that brewers' yeast, supplemented with small amounts of steamed bone meal and limestone, or a good commercial hog mineral, and used as a substitute for animal tankage, gave excellent results in growing market hogs.

The ration containing the brewers' yeast, had no animal protein and only 2% total protein. It produced 100 lbs. per head, live weight, for $10.23 as compared with $9.92 for the check ration. The latter contained the greatest amount of animal protein and 15% total protein.

Results of the experiment, however, demonstrated that during periods of animal protein shortage, and when price levels are comparable to those which existed between January 1, 1943 and May 1, 1944, market hogs can be grown at a profit with a ration containing only 2% animal protein.

Use of the substitute will release tankage for brood sow feeding, although no feeding experiments using brewers' yeast have been conducted with brood sows.

Sunshine and showers, rain again tomorrow.

Symptoms of Erysipelas and Cholera in Hogs

The difficulty in distinguishing between erysipelas and cholera and the subsequent wrong treatment given the ailing animals will account for a certain percentage of loss in the pig crop, according to a warning recently issued by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Erysipelas frequently attacks within a few days or weeks after pigs are born and the disease has spread rapidly within the last few years, the warning points out.

The following points should be particularly observed when an animal is suspected of having either disease:

"In cases of cholera, the hogs will not eat when aroused; erysipelas hogs will eat.

"Cholera-sick hogs are dull, don't care what happens; erysipelas hogs have bright, alert eyes which watch everything that is going on.

"Death losses start slowly and increase steadily with cholera; but in erysipelas outbreaks the major death losses occur immediately, then decline."

Small Boy: Lions have big appetites, haven't they, daddy?

Daddy: Yes, sonny.

Small Boy: They'd be sure to go for the biggest piece of meat, wouldn't they?

Daddy: Certainly.

Small Boy: I'm not a bit afraid of lions while you are with me, daddy.

Mishap Points to Breeding for Brucellosis Resistance

Development of a strain of swine which is definitely resistant to brucellosis holds the promise that farmers may some day breed for types of swine that are resistant to disease, just as they now breed for a particular type.

Impetus was given to this line of research when a new experimental herd was started in California with two gilts and a boar which had survived an outbreak of infectious abortion in an original research herd.

The herd was expanded for several years by a program of intensive in-breeding of the resistant animals and subsequent attempts to infect them with brucellosis proved them to be immune.

Anderson Resigns CFBMA

E. C. (Andy) Anderson has resigned his position as assistant manager of the California Farm Bureau Marketing Association. Manager H. C. Jackson cited Mr. Anderson's valuable assistance in expanding the association's service to the livestock industry and expressed regret over his departure. The resignation became effective October 1, and pending the appointment of a successor, Hugo Buckner, of Hanford, has assumed Mr. Anderson's duties.

Rain from the south prevents the drouth, But rain from the west is always best.

Here She Is...

ROCKET RHYTHM 10th

809528

Farrowed Sept. 5, 1944

Sire: ROCKET ROLLER'S ACE 316715

Dam: ROCKET MISTRESS 807880

Roller of Temple 266879

Rocket Mules 710146

He'll Do 297557

Archie's Silver Queen 702178

This is the sort of gilt we've been looking for. Her likeness above in untouched photos speak for her. We obtained her at Lettow Bros. sale and took delivery on her following her exhibition at this year's Iowa State Fair, where she stood third. She came to us carrying the service of Shine On, 1944 Grand Champion at Nebraska State Fair and regarded by many as top boar his age in the Midwest. At Trio Feeding Co., on Sept. 26, she farrowed 9 pigs, four toers and five girls... all belties!
MORE RANGE

Controlled Burning Used to Convert Brush Areas to Feed

Controlled burning—the use of fire as a land management tool—is one of the weapons employed by conservation officials and stockmen to reduce losses of valuable timber and to increase feeding capacity of the land.

This land management tool is being used in Mendocino County, Calif., in the second year of an experimental program that holds splendid promise for other sections of the country confronting similar problems.

Partners in the enterprise are Mendocino County range clearance committee, representatives of the farm bureau, wool growers’ and cattlemen’s associations, and officials of the state board of forestry.

Major objectives of the program are prevention of promiscuous uncontrolled fires by cooperation with land owners in clearing lands suitable for range purposes by the use of “controlled fire” under permit, and prevention of careless and intentionally caused fires by cooperating with local people, organizations and schools in conducting an educational program.

As the program works, the landowner makes application by June 1 to the state ranger for examination of the proposed area to be burned. A state forest technician inspects and classifies the land, then the landowner builds fire control lines in preparation for the “controlled burning.”

Next the landowner applies for a burning permit and, when he is ready to burn, furnishes sufficient manpower, usually neighbors, to control and patrol the fire. In cases where state forest crews are available and not occupied, they also will stand by during the burning.

Practical aspects of the program were explained by L. S. Smith, former range examiner in the U.S. Forest Service and presently working as a state forest technician in Mendocino County. He explained that the areas most commonly burned were those heavily infested with manzanita, poison oak and large brush growths. On favorable soils burned over land is frequently reseeded with red top, orchard grass, and rye grass to supplement the native annuals.

North slopes, usually heavily timbered with valuable Douglas fir and redwood, are preserved and areas of heavy Chemise growth are not burned, due to the tendency of the plant to spread and make profuse growth after having been burned. Likewise, the tops of peaks and ridges are not burned as the cover serves as an effective means of preventing erosion.

Extent of the program and degree of local cooperation is indicated by the fact that 80 burns were made last year ranging in size from 40 to 4,000 acres. Stockmen in the county have been watching the program with a great deal of interest and applications for participation in the program have been increasing at a gratifying rate.

Economic returns to stockmen in the form of increased carrying capacity of the ranges is conservatively estimated.

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SEWER and SEPTIC TANK LINES
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Will not corrode or decay

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NEXT TIME TRY ONE THAT IS GRAINFED

4-H' for Salt farms

Salt farms recommend the 4-H's. For best results, use the following tablets:

Highly recommended:

For health and growth:

Medicated, as lit by person and animal health need.

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4-Hrs Boost Salt Tablets
For Farm Workers

Salt tablets went to work on the farms last summer, judging from recommendations being made by a number of the 4-H Clubs throughout the country.

Following the lead of industry in conserving precious man-hours and preventing accidents, extensive use of salt tablets is being recommended. It is hoped that this will reduce the number of farm workers that are annually overcome by heat and prevent lost work hours that result from heat fatigue and heat prostrations.

It has been known for a long time by physicians that heat fatigue and heat prostrations are caused by loss of salt in the body through sweat and that heat cramps stem from the same deficiency, being caused by drinking water without salt.

Industrial organizations have found by insisting that employees take salt tablets with water, heat cramps, heart prostrations, and heat fatigue, and the loss of efficiency common on hot days are minimized.

Medical research has proven that loss of as little as 5% of the salt in the body, about as much salt as the normal person will lose through sweat in two hours, will reduce efficiency, make the nervous system sluggish, make accidents more probable, and, if not replaced within an additional hour, will bring about a complete lack of desire to work.

Tractor-Bulldozer
Rescues Bull

A registered Hereford bull belonging to Merrill Boyle, former mayor of Blackfoot, Idaho, has developed a deep respect for a tractor equipped with a bulldozer.

The bull had locked horns with another bull in the same pasture and, in the melee, one bull was pushed into a well. Passersby noticed the disturbed appearance of the well cover and, upon investigating, found the bull lodged in a 10-foot well. A. K. Van Orden, president of the Peoples Canal Co. in Tazewell County, Idaho, offered the services of the company's new "Caterpillar" D6 Diesel tractor equipped with a bulldozer. A runway was 'dozed down beside the well, an opening made in the wall and the bull hoisted out with cables.

The bull, apparently in the well for 24 hours, was weak when liberated and leaned up against the tractor-bulldozer as though it were a long-lost friend.

October 15, 1945
HORSE of the Month

ROWDY...Quarter Horse Stallion

owned by Parr Norton, Willows, Calif.
Due to the fact that I was taken sick at Bakersfield on Friday morning during the fair, I was unable to keep my appointments with many of the quarter horse owners to get pictures. I also missed out on the National Fall Horse Show Futurity as I was in the hospital.

The quarter horse owners made a very creditable showing at the Kern County Fair at Bakersfield, there being around 80 animals of this breed shown. This was three times the number of horses of all other breeds exhibited. Credit for this should be given Lisle Sheldon and his brother Verne who did a fine job of organizing the quarter horse show.

All classes were well filled with a very fine lot of horses of all ages.

Mr. W. L. Stangel and Mr. Bill Hooper, both from Texas and approved by the American Quarter Horse Association, did a very satisfactory job of judging and in every class took the "mike" and explained their decisions, calling attention to the strong points and faults of each animal. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the list of winners of the quarter horse show.

Mae Templeton, assisted by Chandling Peake, Bill Lamkin and Borden Chase, handled the ring, and there was no delay between classes, everything running smoothly throughout the show.

Jill and Edna Fagan of Reseda, Calif., were there with The Harvester, The King, and Harvested Breeze. They attracted a great deal of attention and showed the two stallions in harness and under saddle.

Many of the Los Angeles County saddle-bred exhibitors were there with their horses; among them were Mr. Tanenbaum and Patsy, Rod Campbell, Dorothy Barna, Ed Radcliff, and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Saunders.

The National Fall Horse Show at the Horse Palace on Riverside Drive, Los Angeles, was one of the most successful in history. Held in connection with the American Saddlebred Futurity, it was a complete sellout; even the programmes were all sold out by Saturday evening.

A list of the Futurity winners appears below.

There is one young lady who should be very happy over the results of the Futurity. She is Miss Ella Mae Shofner of San Marino, Calif. She and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Shofner, are building up one of the most promising saddle bred stables in the west under the influence of Cameo Kirby by Edna May's King. She took first place with Makalie Born, three-year-old fine harness winner; first with Kirby Caprice, three-year-old five-gaiter; first with Rose Kirby in the fine harness under 15.2 hands; and first with Miss Chatterbox in the five-gaited mare class. The first three mentioned are all by Cameo Kirby.

Martin Muller has done a very fine job in bringing these horses to the front.

Mr. Albritton of Covina, Calif., has purchased a ranch near Bend, Ore., and is moving many of his Pinto colts and mares to the new location. Moonlite will spend part of each year in the Oregon ranch, but will be at his present home in Covina most of the time.

The California Breeders Association Annual Summer Sale catalogued 142 yearlings, two-year-olds, and brood mares. A brown colt by Dog Away, consigned by Chester Wilson, brought $12,500 to top the sale.

Following is a list of winners in the Saddle Bred Futurity:

Three-year-olds, five-gaited—1st, Cameo's Caprice, Ella Mae Shofner; 2nd, Maple Victory, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robinson; 3rd, Greater Glory, Greentree Stables; 4th, Keane's Chiefess, Mrs. Louise A. Ward; 5th, Barrimore Sunday, Mrs. Geo. F. Leitner.

Three-year-olds, fine harness—1st, Makalie Born, Ella Mae Shofner; 2nd, Royal Invasion, Mrs. Harold C. Harris; 3rd, Carnation Dream Girl, W. P. Briscoe; 4th, Prince Don, Paul Campbell; 5th, Tony is out of Guinea Pig by Possum by Traveller, and Rowdy's dam is by Guinea Pig.

At rodeos and horse shows Rowdy has proven himself an outstanding horse both in roping contests and in breeding classes.

Many of his colts are now appearing at horse shows and rodeos throughout the West. One of his colts, Drifter F. No. 2165, won three-year-old stallion class at Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Show at Saugus, Calif., this year.

Rowdy is being used on a small but select group of brood mares on Norton Ranch and will stand to a limited number of outside mares.

Horse of the Month

Rowdy, A.Q.H.A. No. 795, owned by Parr Norton of Willows, Calif. He is 10 years old, stands 14.2 hands, weighs 1,225 lbs., and in color is a glistening brown. He is out of Tony owned by W. D. Wear of Willcox, Ariz. Tony is out of Guinea Pig by Possum by Traveller, and Rowdy's dam is by Guinea Pig.

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In a strictly professional sense, fine riding hardware is second only to fine horseflesh—and that's why the beauty and efficiency of the entire line of Star Steel Silver gets the nod throughout the West.

The well-proportioned bit illustrated here is typical—a favorite pattern with the oval nod throughout the West. And that's why the beauty and efficiency of smartly sturdy spurs are made in one solid piece of gleaming Star Steel Silver, hand engraved.

Star Steel Silver, American made, will never change color nor corrode. It's made of finest alloyed rustless metal through and through and every item is built for lifetime service.

We hope Star Steel Silver material will be released for civilian use soon, and then the entire line of Star Steel Silver bits, spurs, stirrups and accessories will be back again at your harness or hardware dealers—ready for your first choice.

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---

**The QUARTER HORSE**

By FRANK M. KING

The Quarter Horse is the longest bred race horse in the world, having antedated the running thoroughbred by many years. In fact the quarter horse was recognized as a breed in 1665 in the south, and it was not till 1889 that the Byerly Turk, first of the three accepted foundation sires of the English Thoroughbred, was taken to England. The Darley Arabian was imported to England in 1712 and the Godolphin Barb in 1732. These were really of Arabian stock and were studs used by the English to establish the thoroughbred race horse. These three stallions, according to history, were war horses, known for their speed and stamina in running long distances, and became the foundation stock for the thoroughbred. The English stud book was not published until 1791 and not officially opened until 1794. By 1827 the thoroughbred in England was completed and only purebreds were registered. The quarter horse had already been recognized as a breed for 162 years. It was a long time afterwards that the English thoroughbred came to America, so you can see the offspring that has held its type and characteristics for over 270 years.

**WHAT A HORS**

He stamps his conformation on his offspring regardless of crosses with other breeds, and that is why folks who like his qualities can so easily keep his quarter horse by breeding type to type.

I have made a study of the light purpose horse since the days when the Phoenixian over 200 years before Christ took horses into Algeria, Morocco and other parts of Northern Africa, and there horses were even at that time, noted for their fine breeding. They were ARABIAN stock, foundation of all our light purpose horses, that have been bred into various types and horse families over the world. The Arab was brought to the North American Continent in 1519, so our history books say, and in less than a hundred years later white folks began making quarter horses out of selected ones.

My own first introduction to a quarter horse used principally for racing purposes, was in 1878, when I was 12 years old. That was in the old Chickasaw Indian Nation on the Bill Chisholm ranch on the Canadian river in what is Oklahoma. Bill Chisholm, son of the famous Jesse Chisholm, owned a little black horse, that I heard him say was a "Steel Dust," which didn't mean any thing to me at the time. He said the sire of this quarter horse was taken to the territory from Phil Buck's big horse ranch near Matagorda Bay. Buck ran about 35,000 head of them Spanish ponies on his range that he sold at $3 and $4 per head for geldings. In 1868 he bought some Morgan stallions in Vermont in order to improve the stock, and it is said he also added some quarter stallions. Anyhow that little black streak of lightning was a descendant from a stud from Buck's ranch.

Chisholm and my mother's youngest brother Bud Biggs raced that little black horse against different Indian tribes, matching the races sight unseen. I was considered a good rider and I weighed only 75 pounds, so they put me to riding for them. I rode him bareback, and the first time we rode him out he was a quick starter and he jumped out on 20 feet and kept it up through the quarter mile. He was clocked, with me on him in 22 and 23 seconds several times and that sort of time will win a heap of races even up to this day and time. In the two years I rode that pony we never lost a race until the last one we ran, and that was when the Kickapoo Indians brought in a younger and faster quarter horse. That race was run at Kansas City in 1879, and it is said he was the world's fastest running quarter horse.

Just what is a thoroughbred? Mr. Webster says:—"Thoroughbred, bred Completely bred, or accomplished, high- spirited, an animal of pure blood." We understand a long-distance running horse. Well, is he? The thoroughbred came from the Arab, same as the quarter horse, only one was bred to type from long distance running Araba, and are of very different build from the quarter horse, while the quarter horse was picked and bred from a different type of Arab, to run short distances.

---

**Snooper Attends a Halloween Preview**

**Between the Lines**

Among the many names that occurred at a recent meeting of the Cutting Horse Breeders of America was one that has risen in prominence among the younger men—the name of W. W. Thorton. He is a member of the Washington community and is well known in horse circles.

The register of his horses is a long one, and he is the breeder of the famous stallion "Black Lightning," who is considered a world famous horse by all who have seen him.

The register also shows that he has bred to many of the best known mares, and has made many important contributions to the breed.

Mr. Thorton is a man of great experience in the horse business, and his knowledge and judgment are highly esteemed by all who know him.

---

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KAUFFMAN
141 EAST 24th ST., N. Y.
Mohammed’s Descendant

Views Arabs in Colorado

Emir Abdul Ilah, Prince Regent of Iraq, was accorded his favorite entertainment—a display of fine Arabian horses—when he visited the L. W. Van Vleet ranch near Nederlands, Colo.

The direct descendant of Mohammed the Prophet was enthusiastic in his praise of the quality of the Van Vleet horses and for the success the Colorado has had in breeding the spirited animals at the highest altitude in the 4,000-year-old history of their development.

Emir Abdul Ilah and his party visited the Van Vleet ranch during a tour of the West. A public horse show attended by 1,000 visitors was held in his honor. He applauded the exhibition of the royalty bred horses, many of which were imported from his native land.

Scientific building of pastures and the development of the proper range covers is the hope of the future livestock industry.

By Amber Dunkerley

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Quarter Horses
At Bakersfield

In what was acclaimed one of the biggest and best events of its kind ever held in the West, more than 80 fine Quarter Horses competed for top honors at the Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Association Show at Bakersfield, Calif., Sept. 20.

Ace High, powerfully muscled sire owned by Charles Barritt, Caruthers, Calif., won the grand championship of the stallion division. Wasp, a magnificently built mare exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Channing Peake of Lompoc, Calif., took home the grand championship of the mare classes.

At an enthusiastic meeting on the eve of the show, Lisle Sheldon, secretary of the association, pointed out that a milestone in California Quarter Horse history had just been passed, and that the horse stands on equal footing with other breeds in eligibility for state premium awards in shows. Mr. Sheldon and his brother, Ward, received the wholehearted commendation of exhibitors and spectators for their expert management of the show.

Other speakers at this meeting included Channing Peake, president of the association; Merle Templeton, Altadena, and Borden Chase, Encino, vice-presidents; and Jack Robinson, Placentia, treasurer. Prof. W. L. Stangel of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex., and Bill Hooper, Plainview, Tex., judges of the show, were introduced. Next day they won the plaudits of spectators and exhibitors alike by the manner in which they placed the horses and then explained to the audience why the animals were placed as they were.

Among the many steps which were taken by officials of the Kern County Fair Association to make the show as enjoyable as possible was the spraying of all barns with DDT. Horsemen were amazed to see their animals standing quietly in the stalls instead of fighting the usual horde of flies.

One exhibitor, R. A. Cantrell, Reno, Nevada, came from out of the state, all the others being California horsemen and their owners:

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Among the many steps which were taken by officials of the Kern County Fair Association to make the show as enjoyable as possible was the spraying of all barns with DDT. Horsemen were amazed to see their animals standing quietly in the stalls instead of fighting the usual horde of flies. Since this I have come across an item in Frank King's "Longhorn" of June 15, 1940, that bears on this point. Frank quotes a letter written by William Powell, Fort Pierre, South Dakota, to A. MacKay Smith, Secretary of the Cleveland Bay Association. Powell says that among this show's champion mare, Watts, was used by his father in his large herd of range mares in South Dakota, was one Cleveland Bay, and says this stallion "turned out some of the best saddle horses in this country. It took a big steer on the end of a rope to even worry one of Cleve's colts, and when you pick any one of Cleve's colts by eye, you couldn't pick any better eye than Cleve, as we called him."

I should be glad if you can publish this letter so those who read my article may see it.

— Jack Culley

Stockton Quarter Horse
Show High In Quality

Buddy Waggoner, owned by Wayne Hardin, Stockton, Calif., took first prize in the Quarter Horse stallion class at the Stockton Fair, Sept. 4. Top mare of the show was Gypsy Girl, owned by Frank Pitcher, Nevada, Calif.

Dell Owens, Quarter Horse breeder and popular judge at San Juan Bautista, placed the horses. Classes were relatively evenly divided. The quality of the entries was unusually high, reported Lisle Sheldon, secretary of the Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Association.
KING
No. 224

Where in the World Is There a Quarter Horse Stallion That Has Sired So Many Outstanding Colts!

The test of a stallion is the performance of his colts. King, pictured at left, has met that test with wonderful success. On this page are shown only a few of his noted progeny. Two of them, both show-winners, will sell in our auction at San Angelo, Oct. 22. Other King colts and mares carrying his service will be in the sale.

At left is a snapshot of Poco Bueno, one of the most promising young stallions in the country. Winner of the yearling stallion class at Stamford this year he will be in our sale.

At lower left is Squaw H, one of King's filly colts who has distinguished herself. Grand Champion mare at Tucson this year, she was also derby winner in the 1/4-mile at Eagle Pass in 1944.

Upper right photo is of Sundown who will be in our auction sale at San Angelo Oct. 22. A wonderful colt, he won the yearling stallion class at Fort Worth this year.

Photo at right is of El Greco, winner of aged stallion class at Pomona, Calif., Road to Romance show, now standing at Channing Peake's Rancho Jabali, Lompoc, Calif.

At lower right is Jess Hankins, winner of 2-year-old stallion class at Denver in 1945 and of the 3-year-old class at Stillwater, Okla., in 1945.

Remember Our Sale at
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS
OCTOBER 22, 1 P.M.

JESS L. & J. O. HANKINS
Rocksprings, Texas
Horse Show Outstanding At Contra Costa Fair

Horses, both the draft breeds and light breeds, furnished the most highly contested section of the judging events at the Contra Costa County Fair, held last month at Antioch, Calif. Perhaps the Quarter Horse division held the most lively interest, but all major breeds were well represented.

Don Cooper of San Francisco showed the top mature Quarter Horse stallion, beating horses exhibited by Tony Cardamone and Paul Sanguinetti, both of Stockton. Top Quarter mare was exhibited by J. J. Claunch of Alamo. Best 2-year-old mare came from Ed Gomez of Brentwood, topping the entry from Vieira Bros. of Turlock. Randall Collins of Brentwood had best filly colts. Best stud colt was shown by F. J. Biglow of Antioch, beating colts of P. K. Biglow, also of Antioch, and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Hardin of Stockton, who had top Quarter stallions in both the yearling and 2-year-old divisions. In the 2-year-old class they topped entries from Murray Longhalt of Napa and Vieira Bros.

American Saddlebred entries were all shown by Peter Berenst Ranch of Oakley. Top Morgan stallion came from Don Nicholson of Lafayette with George Vieira of Turlock second. Winner among Arabian studs was shown by Henry Menicucci of Livermore, beating entries of Kuhn & Miller of Sacramento and C. H. Billington of Berkeley.

Palominos and Pintos were there in numbers. Mr. Menicucci took both first and second in the Palomino stallion class. Leo Latimer of Pittsburg had best stud colt in the golden breed. Top Palomino mare came from Kuhn & Miller while Mr. Latimer had best yearling filly. Pinto stallion blue ribbon went to Lois Nell of San Marcus; Glen Cove Stud of Vallejo had first yearling stallion and George Glendenning of Concord had first stud colt. Best mare in the spotted classes was shown by Owenneth Nell of San Marcus, defeating F. E. Boyd of Concord and Joe Nichols of Antioch. Mr. Boyd had first filly colt.

Thoroughbreds blues were split between George H. Cardinet, Jr., of Concord, who showed first-prize stallion, and Mrs. Floyd B. Hart of Sacramento, who had first-prize mare, topping those of Petty Klein and Dorothy Herrman, both of Sacramento.

In draft classes, Percheron entries were dominated by those of Mrs. A. M. French of Brentwood, winning every class except that for 3-year-old mares, which went to Randall Collins of Brentwood. Best of the older stallions and mares among Belgians were both won by Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Silva of Hayward, capturing end entries by Vieira Bros. and Andy Arnborg of Modesto. Clydesdales were shown by Henry Castagnasso of Sonoma.

PINTO FOR SALE

7-year-old gelding, sorrel and white, winner of All-Pinto Show at La Habra, Calif., in September. Registered, P.H.S.

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Baldwin Park, Calif.
Short Saga of a Horse
Who Deserves His Name

In the summer of 1937 a man named Winn DeBose entered the calf roping competition in several West Texas rodeos. He was mounted on a horse whose speed from the box was comparable to that of a rocket leaving its firing position, and whose ability to put his rider on top of a calf was simply amazing.

Though the rider seems to have been overlooked by fickle fame, the horse overlooked is known the length and breadth of the West as King, No. 234 in the American Quarter Horse Association stud book.

Jess L. Hankins, Rocksprings, Texas, ranchman, purchased King in June, 1937, but did not receive him until July 6th because his owner wanted to rope calves on him until that date. The purchase price was $800; at that time the service fee on King was $10.

"Everybody in the community thought I was crazy to pay $800 for a horse," Mr. Hankins recalls. "That price then was about what $8,000 would be now."

"I had King about a month when a rattlesnake bit him on the nose. It looked for a while like the community was right."

"I was fortunate enough to get a granddaughter of Sykes Rondo and she had a horse by King. I asked $400 for him and again everyone thought I was crazy to ask so much. I got it though, and the buyer of that colt has been offered many times the purchase price for him. I made $1,300 off King the first year."

With the formation of the American Quarter Horse Association in 1940, the popularity of the breed increased tremendously. King colts began to attract widespread attention for their superiority in stock horse and sprinter classes. One of his daughters, Squaw H, was the grand champion derby winner in the Eagle Pass race meet in 1944. King was a very consistent show winner until 1942, when his owner decided he quit exhibiting him because of his age. He was never below second place in a show. Though he was second a few times, he was never beaten by a horse that he did not later defeat in a different show. He is 15 years old, but he is holding up very well, his owner reports.

"King's colts out of reasonably good mares can be recognized at a glance by good horsemen," Mr. Hankins says. "He has a wonderful ability to pass his conformation along to his get, as you can see by his show-winning colts. I do not think there is another Quarter stallion in the United States that can top his 1945 show record of get."

King colts that placed first in major 1945 shows include:

- Squaw H, grand champion mare at Tucson, Ariz.
- Jess Hankins, first in the two-year-old stud class at Denver, Colo.
- First in the three-year-old stud class at Stillwater, Okla.
- El Greco, first in the aged stallions at the Road to Romance show at Pomona, Calif.
- Stress, first in the yearling studs at Fort Worth, Texas.
- Poco Bueno, first in the yearling studs at Stamford, Texas.

It is no mere jump from King's home

QUARTER HORSE COLTS
WITH
CONFORMATION—SPEED—COW SENSE

Rancho Jabali
MR. & MRS. CHANNING PEAKE
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TOPPER

A.Q.H.A. 914

Outstanding Sire of MANY Outstanding Colts

By the quality of his colts, Topper has earned a fine reputation as a leading Quarter Horse sire. At the recent Bakersfield show, for example, at least four of the prize winners were sired by him. Several of his stud colts are themselves great stallions.

Fee, $50
STANDING AT TULARE

Billy Byrne
A.Q.H.A. 228

Baller Mooney
Concho Colonel
Jim Ned

Topper
Natalie
A.Q.H.A. 57

Tony
A.Q.H.A. 776

Guinea Pig
Quarter Mare

Lady Browning
Marie
Texas Quarter Horse

These are two of Topper's colts. They are both blue ribbon winners.

TIP TOP

TOPPY K

W. A. THOMPSON
TULARE, CALIFORNIA
from the Edwards Plateau of Texas to the shores of the vast Pacific. And yet, at the Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Association's show in Bakersfield, Calif., last month, many winning horses were his coals. When, in San Angelo, Texas, on Oct. 22, Jess L. and J. O. Hankins stage their first auction sale of Quarter Horses, hundreds of horsemen from both sides of the continent will be on hand to compete for this horse's offspring. Thus has recognition as one of the greatest Quarter Horse sires in America come to the stallion who once went almost unnoticed except when he showed how easily he could overtake a fleeing calf in the arena.

Bronze Medal to Lt. Eddie McGowan

"Get those horses off this post," commanded the General. "Yes, Sir," responded 1st Lt. Edward T. McGowan, Jr., well-known Marysville, California, horseman now serving as special service officer with the transportation corps in France. Thus ended for Lt. McGowan the pleasure (in this case, brief) that every horse lover knows while astride a worthy mount.

The amusing incident was reported in a lengthy and newsy personal letter from Lt. McGowan to Western Livestock Journal. And though a rebuff of sorts, the order to remove unauthorized equities from the military post is not representative of Lt. McGowan's army life; for his record shows several commendations for meritorious service, including a citation for the bronze star medal, which said in part:

"... First Lieutenant McGowan, under the most adverse conditions, supervised and controlled operations of port companies working on ships loaded with high octane gasoline and explosives, while under fire of the enemy. He met all of his assigned missions with a sense of judgment and force as to render his platoon's service to be highly acknowledged."

That was prior to V-E day. Now, as special service officer, Lt. McGowan directs recreational activities for his battalion—a task performed well as attested by his commanding officer in this commendation:

"Never before in the history of this organization has the entertainment or athletic programs been so well organized and carried through to ultimate success, so the morale of the enlisted men been as high as they have under your supervision as special service officer." Fostering recreation is not a menial task, according to Lt. McGowan's enthusiasm for it. Says he, "... had a miniature golf course ... movies three times a week ... a swing band ... softball every night ... a hard-ball team that's hard to beat ... horseshoe pitching ... a boxing team ... etc."

Lt. McGowan says he has 83 points, two years overseas, and come December, four years in the army. Referring to a recent Western Livestock Journal article by Hank Leffert, he revealed a bit of postwar planning. Said he, too, has a "dream farm" and that he is interested in "those walk-in Dairy Barns" shown in the Journal, "so it will be horses and...

CHUNK
A.Q.H.A. No. 2355—3-year-old—Ht. 14.0—Wt. 1100

PEOPLE WHO KNOW THE QUARTER BREED TELL US HE IS A MIGHTY LITTLE HORSE.

Fee $50 at time of service

We also have for sale 12 head of Quarter Horse colts, 3 and 4 years old. They are excellent prospects for roping horses.

E. E. WAKE, Owner
Rt. 1, Box 195
EL CENTRO, CALIF.

Did You Say QUARTER HORSE!
We have some good colts for sale.

Clabber and Mousie are our stallions, standing at the ranch. We'd like to have you visit us and inspect our Quarter Horses and Hereford cattle.

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C. E. (Buck) LOGAN, Sept.
Mailing Address: 2550 Cherry Ave.
LIVE BEACH, CALIF.
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CORONA, CALIF.
Registration of Foals From Artificial Insemination

Artificial insemination, however much horse breeders may favor or oppose it, meets with widely differing acceptance among registries of the various breed associations.

In the July issue of The Horseman's Exchange the following summary of registries' attitudes toward registration of foals gained from artificial insemination was published as received from the Horse and Mule Association of America:

Arab—Not authorized to register foals sired by artificial insemination.

Thoroughbred—A foal is not eligible for registration unless it is begotten by natural service, although it is permitted to reinforce at once the natural service by artificial insemination with semen from the stallion performing the natural service on the mare that has just been served.

American Quarter Horse—No provision for such foals included in their by-laws.

Morgan—Refuse to register animals produced by artificial insemination.

Standard-Bred—Require an affidavit from the owner of the stallion that semen was procured from named stallion and sent to the owner of mare on a certain date and turned over to the veterinarian; an affidavit from the veterinarian making the impregnation that semen was turned over to him on a certain date, and date on which the mare was impregnated.

American Hackney—Resolved, that the Society does not approve of artificial insemination at the present time.

American Saddle Horse—No foal sired by artificial insemination is eligible for registration with the association.

Cleveland Bay—Accepted, provided adequate evidence can be furnished.

Percheron—Foals by artificial insemination can be registered only if mare and stallion are on the same farm at the time semen is taken and mare is impregnated.

Belgian—Same rule as Percheron.

Clydesdale—Not ruled on yet.

Shire—No reply to inquiry on ruling.

Suffolk—No applications yet involving artificial insemination, but sure would be accepted if accompanied by affidavit of the person performing the insemination affirming that the sire and dam were the ones named in the application.

Palomino—No ruling as yet—under consideration.

Shetland and Welsh Pony—No decision yet.

Jack—Artificial impregnation does not alter the fact that the sire whose semen is used is no less the sire than he is when natural service is used.

It is estimated that under moderately favorable conditions of production and price, farmers can profitably use 15 million tons of fertilizer a year.

Grandstand crowd enjoying the first annual horse show sponsored by the Snake River Wranglers at Roundup Park, Lewiston, Ida. Approximately 3,000 persons attended the show.

San Diego Sale

In one annual sale of the Horse Sale Association, a total of 1,867 head of horses were offered for sale on September 1st. The average price of the head was $110. The largest buyer was Mr. L. W. Willard, of 3621 Main Street, San Diego, who bought 25 head for $1,500. He purchased mares of the Morgan and Shire breeds, and also bought five yearlings.

Train Ya'll Trail Peers

Horsemen interested in training a horse for trail riding will meet in the Grandstand Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2:30, at the annual sale of the Horse and Mule Association of America. Among the present members of the association are some of the most successful horsemen of the State, and they will be on hand to join in the fun and give a hand in the trainings.

Rowdy A.Q.H.A. No. 795

A Great Quarter Horse Stallion

Out of Tony by Guinea Pig by Possum by Traveller and out of a Guinea Pig Mare. In the money every time used for team roping and steer stopping, Won Cowboy and Horse-Working Outfit at Merced in 1941 and in Salinas in 1939.

Standing at our Ranch on Highway 99W, 8 miles South of Willows, Glenn County, Calif.

FEE $50

Good Enuf

(Reg. applied for)

One of our mares whose grandsire is Paludit, famous Palomino Quarter Horse stallion, by King Paludit, out of Colorado Queen by Fred.

Highland Ranch

Route 1, Box 1758
Parr Norton
Willows, Calif.

T. W. Norton

Western Livestock Journal

October 15, 1945
SANTA ANITA SALE

In one of the most successful of the annual sales of the California Breeders Association, 100 Thoroughbreds brought a total of $151,074.00 at Santa Anita Park, Sept. 24 and 25.

The average was $1,396, or $288.35 per head more than that of the 85 horses in the 1944 sale.

High-lighting this year's sale was the demand for yearlings–especially those of extreme quality. Topping the entire sale was a yearling by Dogway Dominant Star, bred by Dr. Chester L. Wilson of Melwood Ranch, just north of Tia Juana. This young prospect went to Elmer R. Spinden, San Francisco, for a record $7,200. The 10 top yearlings in the sale averaged $6,534, compared with an average of $2,525 for the 11 top horses in last fall's sale. Sixty-three yearlings this year averaged $1,922.22; last year, 30 yearlings averaged $1,131.

Mr. Spinden was the big buyer of the sale, spending a total of $28,500 for a number of the outstanding consignments.

Chas. Adams of Artesia, Calif., was the leading consignor.

Train Your Horse for Trail Performance

Horsemen who do most of their riding on the trail might profitably spend some time training their mounts for easy performance on the trail and thereby add considerably to the pleasure of their ride.

Training in gaits has its place for the trail horse as well as the show ring horse, particularly on a loose rein, for it contributes much to a comfortable ride, and is actually a safety factor in that it gives the horse more freedom to handle himself in a bad place than if on a tight rein.

He should be trained to stand without being tied as it might be necessary to remove some obstruction from the trail and there may not be anything handy to which he could be tied. He should be taught to lead so he won't crowd you, especially on a steep slope, in other words, lead on a loose rein.

It's handy to be able to mount or dismount from either side when on the trail, especially when there is a breath-taking drop at one side of the trail. And train your mount to stand still until you are settled in the saddle and give him the signal to go.

It's worth while to train your horse to approach a gate in such a manner that it may be readily opened from either left or right side without dismounting.

You Can See These Horses In Action

The fillies shown here are, left to right, Red Jane, Shue Cat, and Queen Ann. They are by King, No. 234, and they are representative of the mares we breed at the ranch. Queen Ann won first place in the three-year-old class at Bakersfield. Our stallion, Brown Bob, won his class and stood up well against more mature horses in competition for grand championship honors at the same show.

We insist on performance as well as appearance in our Quarter Horses. Look at them and try them out for yourself.

PERRY COTTON

Box 7 Alpaugh, Calif.

See These Good

QUARTER HORSES FOR SALE

WELL-REINED GELDING

Sorrel, 9 years old, exceptionally well-trained. He won second place in the steer-cutting contest at the Bakersfield show in September and third place in the stock horse class of the Los Angeles National.

THREE MARES WITH COLTS AT SIDE

These mares and colts are outstanding Quarter Horses, with breeding and conformation you'll like. The colts are sired by Topper.

CHIEF McCUE AND MIDNIGHT JR. COLTS

Here are some of the nicest youngsters you've seen. They're bred right and built right.

For Further Information About These Horses, See Jack Robinson, 300 N. Las Palmas, Phone WHitney 4777
For Sale

SEQUOIA
a magnificent
Palomino Stallion
No. 4197 P.H.B.A. Inc.
$1,000

Sequoia is by Gringo, a Thoroughbred, and out of Yellow Sister, a half-Thoroughbred. His beautiful color, his breeding, and his conformation make him a great stallion. He may be seen at the ranch, where visitors are always welcome to see our horses and Herefords.

JURUPA HILLS RANCHO
RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

JOHN E. OWEN, Owner
458 So. Catalina St.
Los Angeles 5, Calif.
Ph. Federal 6817

Ranch Address:
Rt. 2, Box 117
RIVERSIDE
Phone 8716R1 or 8716R2

Rancho Rio Vista

Takes great pleasure in presenting these two outstanding Quarter Horse stallions for your consideration and approval.

COPPER McCUE
Registration Applied for A.Q.H.A.
Sired by Champagne by Dundee out of Share-toll by Peter McCue. Dam, Beauch by Peter McCue. Sorrel, 1160 lbs., 14.3 hands.

Fee, $50
Approved Mares only

D. G. McCOMBER
SPRINGVILLE, CALIF.

The Thoroughbred Is A Self-Sufficient Breed

Inasmuch as all Thoroughbreds pedigrees can be traced back to three stallions—the Byerly Turk, the Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian, and most, to the royal mares of Charles II, which were Tunisian or Tunisian Barb, or one might wonder why a further infusion of Arab blood might not add improvement to the race horse.

The reasons might be explained in a lengthy and tedious treatise on genetics and heredity, but the fact remains that the Thoroughbred has, over a period of 200 years, developed into a distinct and self-sufficient breed in his own right and is today used to better the breed of all types of horses from the cowpony to the Percheron.

The quality of the Thoroughbred was recognized as far back as 1859, when, in "Hints to Horse-Keeprs," Henry William Herbert, better known today as Frank Forrester, under which name he wrote, devoted a challenge and the resultant disappointment to champions of the Arab.

The Ali Pasha, evidently influenced by such rights to the Arabian horses as the 48-lb. weight allowance given an Arab in the Goodwood Cup and other English races, and the 24-lb. concession given a horse by an Arabian stallion out of a Thoroughbred mare, hurled a challenge at the English Jockey Club. The test was to be a match at eight miles over a desert course for 10,000 pounds.

The Jockey Club, not owning horses, could not accept and individuals didn't think it important enough to risk shipping a horse of value to a "distant and barbarous country."

English residents of Alexandria and Cairo, however, were provoked by the triumphant tone of Oriental comment and, stirred by national pride, resolved to take up the gauntlet themselves. They got hold of an Irish race mare of no particular distinction named Fair Nell and had the last laugh when she proceeded to beat the best Arabs in the Pasha's stud with ridiculous ease.

New Era Begins for Famous Horse Farm

Had any one of the turf greats that once roamed the pastures of Castleton, Lexington, Ky., been sold, it would have been a story of news interest the world over. The sale of this famed farm itself however, attracted little attention outside the Blue Grass district.

Operated in recent years by the late David M. Look, of New York, Castleton Farm now becomes the property of James Johnson of Rochester, Mich. The Johnsons are well known in show and harness horse circles. Mrs. Johnson, the former Frances Dodge, is an expert horsewoman and shows under the name of the Dodge stable. It was Mrs. Johnson who rode the great trotter Greyhound to a record under saddle.

Percheron Market

United States Percheron breeders, while not too keen on foreign imports, will welcome the official establishment of an import permit. We are therefore informed that the United States Percheron Association (P.H.B.A.) will send a committee to Paris to study the question of an import permit. The committee will report to the association at its next convention, which is to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., on August 19, 1946. It is expected that the committee will make recommendations for the establishment of a new Percheron registry in the United States. The committee will attempt to ascertain the value of Percherons in France, and to find out whether or not there is a demand for them here. The committee will also study the Percheron registry in France, and will report to the association on the feasibility of establishing a similar registry in the United States.
Heading is a strain Breed

Thoroughbreds bred back to three Arabians - a Turk, the Darley Godolphin Arabian, and a royal mare of the Tunisian or Maghreb breed - are the foundations of the race horse. The result would be a thoroughbred stock that might be explained in a treatise on genetics, but the fact remains that the Percheron, despite its being the ideal to answer a market demand, would not be noted for adding to the average horse of the race.

The Percheron is a breed of draft horse that has gained prominence in Argentina. The breed was introduced to the country in the late 18th century by French immigrants. The Percheron soon became the preferred draft horse in Argentina, and the breed has since become a symbol of Argentine pride.

The Percheron is a large, powerful breed with a muscular build and a strong, well-proportioned body. The coat is typically gray or dark brown, although other colors are also found. The Percheron is known for its docile temperament and willingness to work, making it a popular choice for draft work.

In Argentina, the Percheron has been used for various purposes, including agriculture, transportation, and sport. The breed is also considered an important part of Argentine culture, with many Percheron owners and enthusiasts working to preserve and promote the breed. Today, the Percheron remains a significant horse breed in Argentina, with many owners and enthusiasts dedicated to the breed's well-being and future.
G. G. BILL LAMKIN & SON
WESTMINSTER, CALIF.

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for "short" horses
that can really run,

see us
22

GOOD QUARTER HORSES
Are the Result of Careful Breeding

Our 1945 crop of colts is now ready for delivery.
We have many outstanding show and using prospects for sale—also mares and yearlings.

ALL COLTS
HAVE REGISTERED
SIRE AND DAM

BLUE DINAH L

G. G. BILL LAMKIN & SON
WESTMINSTER, CALIF.

BAR TWENTY-TWO RANCH
CORONA, CALIF.

R.F.D. 2 PHONE 694

Miss Gene Campbell of San Diego is shown receiving the award won by her mount, champion trail horse at the recent San Diego Horse Show. Miss Campbell's mare is a registered Quarter Horse.

Horses & Horsemen
Continued from Page 145

Highland Patricia, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spurck.
Two-year-olds, fine harness—1st, Sophisticated Chief, Mrs. Louise A. Ward; 2nd, Jimmy Valentine, E. E. Radcliff; 3rd, Victory Pat, Glen Troxler; 4th, Twilight; Princess, R. H. Riedel; 5th, Sun Beam's Chief, Mr. and Mrs. Rod Campbell.

Yearling fillies and colts—1st, Hallmark's Dauphin, W. Ballentine Henley and W. F. Briscoe; 2nd, Yankee Pride, Helen Henderson; 3rd, Horion's Success, Mrs. Louise Ward; 4th, Royal Noble, Mrs. Harold C. Morton; 5th, Denmark's Hi Flash, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bum.

Yearling fillies—1st, Miss Felicity, Mrs. J. Santa Maria; 2nd, Blue Glean, Johnnie Phillips; 3rd, Thibaut's Dutch Lady, Anna Pearce Feifer; 4th, Elnora's Mary Steele, T. H. Wright; 5th, Belle Success, Mrs. Hazel Cowie.

Yearling colts—1st, Delmar Hallmark, W. Ballentine Henley; 2nd, Denmark's Royal Star, Dr. G. F. McDermont; 3rd, Dream Success, Donald Hostetter; 4th, Denmark's Diplomat, Dr. H. F. Cooper; 5th, Sunnyvale Special, Ella Mae Shofner.

Championship yearling fillies and colts—Champion, Miss Felicity; reserve champion, Delmar Hallmark; 3rd, Dream Success; 4th, Blue Glean; 5th, Denmark's Royal Star.

Brood mare and colt—1st, Embella, colt Delmar Hallmark, owner Mrs. W. Ballentine Henley; 2nd, Blue Secret, colt Blue Glean, Johnnie Phillips; 3rd, Winona's Dream Girl, colt Dream Success, Donald Hostetter; 4th, My Own Today, colt Sunnyvale Special, Ella Mae Shofner; 5th, Princess of Belvedere, colt April Flash, H. R. Betts.

Remount Stud Book

Headquarters of the Western Remount Area of the War Department is interested in the development of good riding horses. The American Remount Association at Washington, D. C., maintains a study book of half-bred mares, where foals by registered Thoroughbred stallions out of mares that are not registered in the American (Jockey Club) Stud Book, may be or in the Arabian Stud Book, may be registered. Application blanks for registration in the half-bred study book may be secured by anyone, from farm advisor's office, if interested in registering his eligible horses.

The M. F. FARMS
South Stock

80 acres rich river bottom land from Los Angeles to San Bernardino.

Abundant water. All types of livestock included in the ranch. Free from cattle diseases. Comfortable, commodious housing.

If interested write Box 211, Fort Bragg, Calif.
SOUTHERN CALIF.

Stock Ranch

240 acres rich bottom land located fifty miles from Los Angeles; 206 acres in six farms.

Abundant water from our own wells and is capable of carrying approximately 400 head of cattle. This ranch must be seen to be appreciated. Box 218, Western Livestock Journal.

COMING EVENTS

Oct. 29—California Hampshire Swine Association Sale, Santa Cruz, Calif.


Nov. 1—Chicago, Illinois, Andro Ranch, Madera, Manager.

Nov. 2—Order Teen Junior Livestock Show, Denver, Colo.

Nov. 4—Intermountain Hereford Association Show and Sale, Ogdon, Utah.


Nov. 12—Northwest Hereford Association Show and Sale, La Grande, Ore.

Nov. 19—Bello Sales, Cottonwood, Ariz.

Nov. 23—Northwest Hereford Association Show and Sale, Madera, Calif.


Dec. 16—Annual Productivity Hereford Sale, Jackson, Miss.

Dec. 23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE: 78 acres grade-A dairy with equipment. 28 miles south of Sacramento, 50 acres of Guernsey cattle, consisting of 90 cows, 19 heifers, 1 bull. 17 of the 90 are Holstein cattle. A big, well bred, well marked and good producer. The average production for entire milking herd was 470 lbs. of milk per cow for six years by Sac. Co. Standard test. 92 acres under irrigation, 7 acres alfalfa, 70 acres in natural pasture. Six-room house, tank house, wagon shed, hay barn, 1 team of horses, moving machinery, 20 head of cattle, hay, large garden plot, new steel pipe line, 1,900 feet of concrete, 100,000 feet of 2-inch pipes, 3 pumps, 1 1/2 h.p., the other 3 1/2 h.p., 75 tons of hay, 8 acres alfalfa, 160 head of cattle, 1900 for sale, terms $26,000, $16,000 for 30 days on all at $50 per word. Write R. M. Bollows, Fort Bragg, Calif.
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FARMs AND RANCHES

STROUT
Selected Stock Ranches

CAREFULLY inspected by our experienced field associates and, in our opinion, the following are outstanding values:

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

STOCK RANCH. On stream, in foothills of Shasta Valley, 240 acres, 165 acres tillable, 25 acres alfalfa, 230 acres good pasture land. Owner reports $2500 income last year from grain and livestock. Includes tractor, farming equipment; 6 & 8 x 8 , 200 acres open, spring and creek watered pasture. Shade and flowers, 3-room house, garage, good barn, units for 600 cows. Other interests forces sale. $10,000 including young team. 2 cows, calf, combine, mower, etc., etc.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

FOOTHILL RANCH. In the beautiful Yosemite Valley, near school, real delivered. Healthful 2500 ft. elevation, above the valley and beautiful mountain scenery. 18.5 acres, rolling, fertile, oak, d. o tater. Creek and spring water. Large irrigated garden, fine pasture. Includes farm house and outbuildings; 2 car garage, 3-room house, barn and works; electricity, pressure water; bunk house, excellent hunting and fishing in surrounding mountains. Owner in move - $8000.

NEVADA

CAPACITY OVER 200 COWS. Near high school town, 400 acres, beautiful 2000 feet elevation, 200 acres deeded, lots of gravity water, 50 acres alfalfa, 225 acres good pasture; 20 acres seeded pasture. Several thousand acres govt. open range grazing, good water and feed, some water on property. Division should handle over $20000 a year and the increase with very little feeding except occasional hay and fattening for market. 5-room modern house, shade, lawn and flowers; electric power, pressure water, bunk house, double garage, barn, feed lot, stock corns, brooder house, granary, units for 500 hens. Good pheasants and duck shooting. Owner can no longer handle, will sacrifice for $15,000, about 1/2 down, and balance on very easy terms. Stock can be bought at market.

OREGON

PRODUCTIVE RANCH. In over green Oregon's vacation land. Own 1/4 miles to village, short drive to city, 1600 acres, 200 tillable level acres, pasture land. Large crop of good grass, 1520 acres open, spring and creek watered pasture. Owner reports early carry 300 head year round. Family orchard. Excellent 2 bedroom, 10-room house, bath, electricity, phone, dishwasher, freezer, refrigerator, 6 good barns, other outbuildings. Old age forces owner to sell. $8,000, only $800 down, balance on very easy terms. Stock can be bought at market.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

REAL COW RANCH with Forest Reserve permit including all-time year grass. 2985 acres, 650 acres irrigation, mostly in clover, alfalfa and permanent pasture. Free water from creek and river. Balancing 400 acres of meadows, orchard land, etc. into several fields. Owner's setup will easily handle 400 head of cattle. All good grassland. 10 acres permanent pasture, 12 acres grass land and 20 acres alfalfa. In addition 10 acres of alfalfa, 10 acres of hay. 2 bath rooms, electricity, etc. Second house 4 rooms and bath, 2 large barns, sheds, stock corrals. Must sell. Good for ranching or graze and market. Includes tractor, farming equipment; 200 x 8 , 400 ft. long, 2 horse stables, 8 head brood sows. Con i n struc t on s, etc.

For further details of these and other western ranches, call, write, or phone:

STROUT REALTY

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Same Management Since 1900
OFFICES COAST TO COAST

Page 160

FARMs AND RANCHES

Estate Liquidation

Finest California LIVESTOCK RANCH

8000 ACRES

Actual capital cost, $560,000

$185,000

Takes Everything

Including 300 Herefords

6 horses, all motorized equipment, station wagon, truck, hay and much fine household furniture.

ALMOST NEW

Strictly de luxe modern 6-bedroom, rambling one-story French farmhouse. Also a similar 5-bedroom, 4-bath room, all modern equipment. Ideal climate for all livestock. Excellent hunting and fishing in surrounding mountains. Owner in move - $8000.

THE HEADQUARTERS CONTAINS EVERYTHING

2 modern cottages, bunk house that is a bunk house, complete living rooms, fine screened porch, equipment, hotel-equipped kitchen, etc.

THAT RANCH

A RANCH THAT RANCH

ALL-YEAR ROAD

to the ranch over a beautiful scenic highway.

UNDER PROPER MANAGEMENT

this ideal "body comfort" ranch will yield 12% net on total investment besides giving all the comforts and pleasures of life.

SEAMANS LTD.

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RENO - NEVADA

ARIZONA CATTLE RANCH, stocker and feeder cattle sold and bought. Good ranch for all livestock. Fine information, write, wire, or phone DICK DENNY, 553 Franklin St., Prescott, Ariz. Phone 1019M.

FINES RANCH ESTATE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA near Santa Barbara - 1000 acres - 9 deeded, all gravel - irrigated land, 150 acres of permanent pasture, 150 acres grassland, 20 acres of alfalfa, 10 acres of hay. 3 horse stables, 6 head brood sows. In addition 300 head of cattle. This ranch is one of the finest in Southern California. Owner has recently moved out of state.

For further details call or write Elton H. Gordon, 224 California Bank Bldg. Phoenix, Ariz. Phone 21011. Courtesy to Brokers.

CATTLE RANCH

6000 acres located in great feed country in the San Benito County south of Hollister. This ranch has mountain land, 10000 acres deeded, lots of gravity water, creating reservoirs making shortage of modern sens. There are three large modern hay barns, built with press. Balance, 1800 acres tillable, 25 acres permanent pasture, 18 acres grain land - all turnin. One 100 head brood sow. Price $128,000. For further particulars on this and other good ranches, contact:

OLIVER J. SMITH

Weber Idaho

CATTLE RANCH

4500 acres deeded, year round Taylor permit for 200 cows, 6 months Forest permit for 100 head. $5000 for irrigation. Watered by 14 tanks and 5 springer. 1-room modern house with basement, 18 chickens, 1200 head brood sows. Cabin on forest range 7 miles from ranch. 125 acres in cultivation, planted in sorghum and grain. Price $72,000. 225 head of good cattle including some registered can be bought. Shown by appointment only. W. F. MOORE, Silver City, New Mexico.

JOHNSON REALTY CO.

Exclusive Agent

30 North Second St., San Jose 18, Calif. CO.

NEW MEXICO CATTLE RANCH. 4500 acres deeded, year round Taylor permit for 200 cows, 6 months Forest permit for 100 head. $15000 for irrigation. Watered by 14 tanks and 5 springer. 1-room modern house with basement, 18 chickens, 1200 head brood sows. Cabin on forest range 7 miles from ranch. 125 acres in cultivation, planted in sorghum and grain. Price $72,000. 225 head of good cattle including some registered can be bought. Shown by appointment only. W. F. MOORE, Silver City, New Mexico.

TWO CHOICE COAST RANCHES

1220 Acres 5 miles back from Ocean, San Luis Obispo Co., 200 acres of 2500 feet elevation. Full 4- miles irrigation, all grassland, all buildings, all year stream thru property. 1200 acres irrigated, $60,000. 600 acres out of town, 5 miles from Paso Robles, along Salinas River. 110 acres in alfalfa, immediate modern buildings, electricity, good road, barn with 90 stanchions. $80,000.

EVANS BROKERAGE CO.

1115 Chorro St., San Luis Obispo, Calif.

CATTLE FOR SALE

500 Charolais beef cattle, white and red, $450 per head. 25 Charolais heifers. White and red, $50 per head. Three 100 head. We have some registered Charolais, $500 per head. Call or write.

For Renters - Cattle

ARIZONA - NEW MEXICO - CALIFORNIA

EL TO ROBER: A. P. 
Phone, 789. Rate: $4.50 per week, $25 per month.

For further details call or write.

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FARMs AND RANCHES

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500 Charolais beef cattle, white and red, $450 per head. R. J. McDERMOTT Phone 3-2400 (Tw), Box 222 Phoenix, Arizona.

CATTLE FOR SALE

25 head Hereford hogs, $50 per head. M. A. RYAN 2810 19th Street, Merced Phone 87

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

WELFORD ANGUS - REGISTERED BREEDERS

Reasonable Terms. P. O. Box 123, Leandro, Calif.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

October 15, 1945
**HORSES FOR SALE**

**BEAUTIFUL CHESTNUT** sorrel mare, 15% hands, 5 years old, gentle, broke, good position. E. E. Roberts, 909 Washington Ave., Yuccaipa, Calif.


**SHOW HORSES FOR SALE WHY GO EAST TO BUY**

**HAYE 8 head suitable for show Western saddle horses.**

**WANTED**: 2 good, 4-year-old Palomino Quarter Horse colts for sale. Many of our big jack will serve mares loose in pasture. Breed your cheap mare to a good jack and make them pay dividends. Hiseman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kansas.

**MULES**

**FOR SALE**: 4 young mules, halter broke and gentle, ready for work. Hinshaw Bros., Rt. 4, Box 260, Petaluma, Calif.

**HELP WANTED**

**EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN**

Wanted for registered Hereford ranch in Southern California. Excellent opportunity for cattle class man who will have top cattle to fit and show. Address Box 207, Western Livestock Journal.

**ALL-AROUND ranch hand wanted on ranch in Monterey County. Must be single, $300 per month, room and board. Box 215, Western Livestock Journal.

**MAN AND WIFE** for mountain ranch near Yosemite. Man experienced in general ranch work and cattle raising, headed mule and machinery. Woman should be good cook but only required to care for needs of owners on visits to ranch. Age preferably 25-40. Write W. M. Prosper, Box 817, Pasadena, Calif.

**STOCKERS & FEEDERS**

**STOCKERS-FEEDERS** Any Number Any Time, Phone Oakdale 3844, O. N. WILKINSON, Box 254, OAKDALE

**EMPLOYMENT WANTED**

**FOREMAN-MANAGER**, experienced in ranching and range cattle business, would like to contact ranch owner with opening for employment. Interested in improving place and increasing production. Final salary open pending demonstrated results. Address Box 207, Western Livestock Journal.

**WOULD LIKE** job as herdsman with registered Herefords. Have experience breeding, raising and marketing young cattle. Willing to work over 48 hours per week. Address Box 207, Western Livestock Journal.

**MULAR**

**FOR SALE**: 40 head of Hereford cattle. 40 head for sale. A few fillies.

**LIVESTOCK FOR SALE**


**VACCINE**

**ABORTION VACCINE**—Government licensed strain 19—seven calves, builds clean herd. For information, write W. L. VINCENT, Dept. I, Kansas City 15, Mo.

**MACHINERY FOR SALE**

FOR SALE: Massey Harris hammer mill—used but rebuilt. 485E, FORO. For two Austin Western 6-car sets. Will also consider any number of ORO equipment. We will also consider any number of new and used equipment.

**EXPRESSED MANAGER** desires to make a change. Age 30, married, no liquor or tobacco. Able to handle meat and livestock. Has 8 years experience on a cattle ranching, horse and dairy operation. Will consider either a cattle or horse ranching, or horse raising. Will make a good offer. Address Box 207, Western Livestock Journal.
HERE'S PROOF

that you can satisfactorily grow EVERGREEN DRY LAND pasture mixtures on good land properly prepared and have green feed all summer without irrigation. This picture was taken July 26, 1945, less than 7 months after planting. The plants were still green and standing 2 ft. high.

The scene shows John J. Hollister, above Goleta in Santa Barbara County, California, and a few calves in a field of DALE BUTLER'S DRI-RANGE permanent pasture mixture No. 301. This was seeded December 31, 1944 at the rate of one bag or 22 pounds per acre on summerfallow land, and fertilized at the rate of 200 pounds per acre with DALE BUTLER'S EVERGREEN permanent pasture fertilizer mixture A.

The field was mowed close to the ground March 1, 1945 to kill the weeds; then it was mowed high June 15, 1945 to prevent the plants from going to seed. The field was pastured and then mowed again in August, 1945. This pasture has NOT been irrigated, and the land is NOT subirrigated. As a result of this planting the Hollisters are expanding their plantings of the Dri-Range mixture No. 301.

The EVERGREEN PASTURES booklet gives full information on pasture mixtures, land preparation and planting; facts and figures on costs, pasturing rates, profits and land values. Well illustrated. Be sure to read page 9, column 2, on Irrigation.

GERMAIN'S PASTURE BOOK contains pictures and information about individual grasses and clovers used in pasture mixtures.

GREEN ACRES gives the results of pasture fertilization test. Well illustrated.

My mixtures are the result of continuous research and experimental work since 1930.

DALE F. BUTLER
Phone - L0gan 1511 - UNION STOCK YARDS - LOS ANGELES 11, CALIFORNIA

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