Here's why farmers themselves rate New Holland
"First in Grassland Farming"

Your hay goes from windrow to mow in a hurry with the New Holland "77"—you get high-protein feed at lowest cost.

NEW HOLLAND GIVES THEM
HIGH SPEED HAY!

The secret of high speed hay is fast harvesting at the right stage of curing. Hay that's put into the barn at this stage—before sun and rain can have a chance to do their damage—has a rich green color and the highest possible percentage of nutritious leaves. That's why high speed hay gives you up to 50% more feed value than ordinary hay.

New Holland has the speed you need to make high speed hay. Here are the facts:

1. **High Capacity**—When your hay is ready, you want it baled fast—before rain or a few too many hours of sun can damage it. The "77" can bale up to 10 tons an hour—with only one man on the job!

2. **Low Maintenance**—A survey of 500 "77" owners showed repairs and maintenance that averaged only $21.40 for an entire season.

3. **Better Hay**—The greatest feed value of hay lies in the protein-rich leaves and blossoms. The gentle action of the "77" saves these valuable parts.

4. **Service**—New Holland dealers keep a complete inventory of spare parts on hand at all times. Factory-trained mechanics provide emergency field service and off-season overhaul.

If you need a dependable, high-capacity baler, see the "77" at your dealer's! And if you prefer a wire-tie, see the Model "80." It gives you up to twice the capacity of other wire-tie balers. The New Holland Machine Co., a subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.
LUCKY PROUD BEAUTY 5

Lucky Proud Beauty 5 won first in the 2-year-old Heifer class at the 1951 Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco and repeated as first in the same 2-year-old class at the strong 1951 Ogden Livestock Show.

She has been a great show heifer and will now be retired to the Lucky Breeding herd to help raise fine Lucky Herefords.

LUCKY HEREFORD RANCH

GILROY, CALIFORNIA • Eugene S. Selvage, Owner
Better breeding stock is one big reason for a better herd. Better pasture is another. Ranchers now recognize that the right plant food can do a world of good to their pastures and meadows.

Swift's Red Steer Pasture Special is a right plant food. It is specially formulated to grow grass...to help you make more pounds of meat and milk per acre.

Chemically hitched

Red Steer has chemically hitched growth elements because Swift's New Process combines complete mechanical mixing with complete chemical processing. Each tiny particle of Red Steer is the same, with the correct growth elements needed to balance the nutrients in your soil. Thus, every plant, every bit of sod, is fed evenly for top results.

Red Steer handles well; distributes uniformly through your machines; is free from caking, lumping, bridging. And most important—the growth elements do not separate out as your machines joggle over the field.

Ask your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer about Swift's Red Steer Pasture Special...and place your order with him today.

**Good pasture means good livestock**

In beef production the size of your profit depends largely on the quality of your grass. Pasture provides the most economical source of proteins, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins that the intelligent use of commercial plant foods on pasture improves the feeding value of your grass, extends grazing time and increases carrying capacity.

Why pastures respond when plant food is used

Each ton of average good pasture or hay you grow takes its quota of plant foods from your soil. Agronomists figure a ton of hay uses up approximately 40 lbs. of nitrogen, 15 lbs. of phosphoric acid, 45 lbs. of potash, 22 lbs. of sulphur, 20 lbs. of magnesium, and small amounts of many other elements. Measure returns of many of these elements, but commercial plant foods are essential to the maintenance of good pasture.
1952 PROMISES to be an eventful year. There will continue to be threats of another world war and the United States will continue to spend prodigious amounts in building up the armed forces. Taxes will be the highest we have ever known, the national debt will expand still more despite the fact that nearly 10c of every tax dollar now goes to merely pay interest on what we already owe. There will be lots of money in circulation despite high taxes. Tax money will go out faster than it comes in and will be poured into wages and commodities.

ECONOMISTS generally are in agreement that there is more inflation ahead, are agreed that employment will be at an all-time high. Despite the slowdown in retail trade and some price slashes in department stores, predictions generally adhere to continuation of boom times, firm prices, active demand for everything from food to machinery. But there are few people in business who see any need for price controls unless there is full scale war.

A TAX REVOLT SEEMS POSSIBLE because of reports of special privileges, waste and lack of morality in high places in government. Excessively high taxes are causing concern among people in every walk of life, from the wage earner to the share holders in corporations. People in both political parties agree, however, that high taxes and heavy spending on the armed forces will continue no matter what administration is in power at the close of the present year.

A GOOD DEAL OF ATTENTION has been paid to prices paid for range bulls during the past year and good bulls at $1,000 and up have become common at both public and private treaty. Cattlemen don't pay four figure prices for range bulls because they want to, any more than they want to pay 35 and 40c a pound for weaner calves. It is a matter of supply and demand. Good range cattle operators are frank to say that based upon prices of yearling and 2-year-old steers, they can better afford to pay $1,000 and up for range bulls than they could pay $300 and $400 a few years ago, when they got much less for their calves and fat steers. Good operators know that high quality bulls not only sire calves that bring premium prices; even more important, they sire heifers that add to the earning power of the cow herd as replacements.

THE YEAR AHEAD will bring its problems but it will bring its rewards to those who practice good planning and intelligent management. We have the largest cattle population on record but we also have the greatest human population and the greatest buying power in all history though some softening in cattle prices may be expected. None of us should forget that huge government spending cannot go on forever. 1952 may be a good time to trim down cow herds, realize cash and take advantage of tax benefits.
Over 2 million head of cattle sprayed with Rotenox last season. Users without exception reported results far superior to ordinary rotenone dusts or sprays. 100% kill of lice, also “nits”, with one spraying! Amazing control of cattle grub, wolves, warbles! Rotenox penetrates tiny grub breathing holes. Knocks grubs before they mature — before they do their great damage. Enzymatic killing action literally disintegrates them. Equally effective in the control of ticks and sarcoptic mange mites.

Many Advantages in USE AND APPLICATION

*It's NON-TOXIC — can't harm you or your livestock. *IT'S ECONOMICAL — one gallon makes 160 gals. of spray. *EASY TO MIX — no wetting agents needed. *Does NOT require high pressure spray application. *MOST IMPORTANT — it leaves cattle with a beautiful, glossy coat — hair and hide in wonderful condition.

SOLD BY “Veterinary Supply Dealers” Everywhere! If your dealer doesn’t have it, he can get it for you by writing direct to —

THE FARNAM COMPANY DEPT. 706 Phoenix, Ariz.
That Count Up on the Profit Side

Man-hours in the field are vital—whether yours or your operator's. How can you gain a few, day by day, week by week?

**TRACTOR HOURS**

1. Save time getting into the field. The Allis-Chalmers HD-5 diesel starts with the press of a button, like your car, in any weather.

2. Gain tillage hours by saving needless lubrication time. The HD-5 truck rollers and idlers stay at work 1,000 hours between lubrications.

3. Short-cut the time required for internal tractor inspection and repair. Major assemblies in the HD-5 are accessible and readily removable as units without disturbing adjacent parts.

**EQUIPMENT HOURS**

4. Use a heavy-duty disc that asks a minimum of attention. Disc gangs, for example, on the Allis-Chalmers HYDRO-OFFSET (shown above) need no lubrication until you replace the blades.

5. Make disc adjustments quickly. The HYDRO-OFFSET can be adjusted to the exact trailing position you want in two minutes, easily.

6. Keep rolling in the field. Take full advantage of the HYDRO-OFFSET instant two-way hydraulic control of gang angle. Change the angle at a touch of the hydraulic lever for fast, non-stop work over heavy-and-light soils, trashy surfaces.

7. Have on call a complete system of deep tillage, all in one rugged implement. The Allis-Chalmers HYDRO-CARRIER (shown below) with tool bar attachments, equips you for 14 major irrigation and dryland farming operations.

8. Save operator time and trouble. Smooth hydraulic control of the HYDRO-CARRIER eliminates wrestling with ropes, levers or depth screws.

This is the kind of streamlined, labor-saving engineering you'll find at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's. It can count up many, many man-hours per year on the profit side of your ledger.
To Meet Your Ranch Needs...

Choose

BUTLER BUILDINGS

This Butler open-front utility building is in use as an implement shelter ... can be quickly converted to livestock shelter.

Butler Building provides space for stable, milking parlor, hay storage and implement storage.

For all-purpose ranch shelter or storage, buy Butler Buildings ... low cost, fire-safe, weather-resistant ... and fully adaptable. Wide range of sizes. Some Butler buildings are especially designed for grain storage.

See your Butler dealer, or fill out and mail coupon today for information.

Straight Sidewalls ... Use all the space you pay for.

For prompt reply, address Dept. WL21,
BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Richmond, Calif.
Send me complete details about Butler all-purpose ranch buildings.

Name ____________________________
R. F. D. __________________________
P. O. ____________________________
State ____________________________

MR. AND MRS.—Will Martin and his wife from Reedley, Calif., were on hand for the cattlemen's convention at Fresno recently. Mr. Martin is proud of the fact that he is a native Californian.

will not be too large because demand is far greater than the supply can meet. However, if Midwestern markets weaken to any great extent, movement of cattle and dressed beef from the Midwest could greatly influence price levels on the West Coast.

Coastal markets—and Los Angeles in particular—continued to receive liberal runs of stocker and feeder cattle, with a big share of them coming out of the dry Southwest. It was on the lower grades of cattle that the market felt the most decline and at times there was quite an accumulation of stock that had to be carried from day to day.

Feedlots Filled. There were several reasons for the sudden sharp drop in demand for replacement stock in the West. In the first place, practically all feedlots were filled to capacity. Secondly, feed advanced to such a point that it was costing about $1 per day to feed any animal, which was a losing proposition with the market on the decline. Third, although there were good rains in much of the West, little grass was yet available. These three things were the leading factors in limiting demand and forcing prices to lower levels.

During the greater part of December strictly good and choice steers and yearlings held at about steady levels for the supply was moderate to light. However, a fair volume of better grade beef began to find its way to the West and at the same time feedlots were opening up a little, which made for some weakness on better grades just before the end of the year.

Strictly good and choice steers sold from $34.50 to $37 during most of the month with highest prices generally being paid at Los Angeles. As the range of prices widened out with lower grades selling off, quite a few medium grade short-fed and grass steers and yearlings sold from $30 to
Every modern farmer knows that his hay crop is one of the most important crops on his farm. He knows that timely cutting of that crop is a most important factor in deciding its quality, and therefore its feeding and market value. Care must be taken to avoid cutting too early and also against allowing the crop to stand until full bloom has occurred and the nutrient value has begun to decline. Progressive farmers have learned that when they use MM Hay Tools their crop is cut right, on time, every time.

MM UNI-MOWER is important to the haying time factor. This mower attaches to any modern tractor equipped with power-take-off. Equipped with a 7-foot cutting bar it cuts up to 35 acres per day. Since the power drive consists of a simple V-belt pulley, the sickle speeds can be easily changed to meet all cutting conditions . . . no gears to adjust and fewer wearing parts. MM Uni-Mowers are available in pull-behind and side-mounted models . . . mowers that allow farmers to spend less time in the field . . . mowers that are ready to cut the crop when it is just right!

MM SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE’S GENTLE HANDLING HELPS RETAIN FOOD VALUE! That’s why so many modern farmers prefer this rake. The rolling action of the rake turns the heads into the center of the windrow leaving heavy butt end of the stems out where they will dry faster. Heads and leaves dry slowly and stay on the stem. The whole windrow dries more evenly and in less time, so that hay may be taken up sooner after cutting. Therefore there is less chance of loss by storm, and hay is better because few, if any, of the leaves in which most of the food value is concentrated are lost by breaking or tearing.

MM BALE-O-MATIC MAKES BALING A ONE-MAN JOB! That’s important to farm businessmen who want to save money on their haying jobs. This baler is completely automatic . . . picks up the hay, slices, and ties it into firm bales with two 14-gauge high-tension steel wires while the hay is under compression. Bale-O-Matic bales are uniform, rectangular, square-cornered, and won’t come untied when handling. No loose ends of wire left in the bales or in the field!

MM WINDROWERS CUT CROPS CLEANLY and deposit them in uniform windrows on top of the stubble. Even the finest hay seed crops are handled without injury. All controls are within easy reach of the operator, permitting easy change of cutting height and height of reel “on the go”.

Lower Haying Costs!

**MM HAY TOOLS GET ALL THE CROP ON TIME—EVERYTIME!**

MM HAY TOOLS modern HAY TOOLS... get the job done on time! Quickly — Easily — Economically!

* QUALITY CONTROL IN MM FACTORIES ASSURES DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE IN THE FIELD!*
You won't miss important calls if you're a good telephone neighbor

Your party-line neighbors will consider you a real friend if you remember that often, they, or someone in your family may be expecting an important incoming telephone call. These other simple points will also help to insure better service: When you have a series of calls to make, allow a few minutes between them. Replace the receiver properly after calling. Always make sure the line is clear before you make your calls.

faster long distance service can be yours, if you give the operator the out-of-town number you're calling—rather than just the name and address. That way, you see, you won't have to wait while she finds out the number from “Information” in the distant town you're calling.

Pacific Telephone

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF Feeding Practices — timely information on efficient feeding that pays off in greater beef gains and extra milk production

GREAT WESTERN CHAMP — Miss Mosey Tone, summer yearling daughter of Leskan Tone 12, was named champion heifer of the Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, in November. She was shown and consigned by Schaefer & Orth, Little Rock, and purchased by Walter Muller, Muller Bros., Hollywood, to go into his Polled Hereford herd in the San Fernando valley, on the bid of $1.100. Photographed by Henley.

Cow Prices Lower. Cow prices tumbled sharply early in the month with quotations reaching the lowest point in a year. A few fat range cows that would make a commercial grade were selling at $26 and a little better at the low time with quite a few low grade beef cows at $20.50 and $21. Canners and cutters figured down from $21 for the most part with some real thin canners as low as $15. Prices recovered some in the final few days and closing prices were about $1 better than the above quotations.

Los Angeles was definitely the calf market of the West during the fall and early winter with the Southwest contributing liberal supplies at all times. Most of these were in stocker condition and ran largely to crossbreds of medium to good grade. The bulk eventually moved to country buyers in a range of $28 to $32, but when the market was depressed some sold as $33.50 with plain grades in a rather wide range down from $28. A few real common cattle found their way to killer channels at $25 and less. Heifer numbers were never large and the price trend on these was similar to that on steers and yearlings. Most sales at the various markets ranged from $30 to $36 with common kinds selling at beef cattle prices.
No finer beer made—East or West

More people in the West buy and enjoy LUCKY LAGER than any other beer!

the age-dated beer

LUCKY LAGER

Lucky Lager Brewing Company — San Francisco • Los Angeles
Ready action in the Rowland Roundup. Powerful, sturdy and efficient. 6-HP motor handles 7 gallon per minute Duplex pump at 400 to 500 pounds pressure without effort. 150 gallon treated tank, car width axle. Two 50 Ft. high pressure hose and two Deluxe Trigger nozzles. Complete and ready to go on any size herd. A popular firefighter in the ranching field. Available in trailer or skid.

The Rowland Spraymaster is a work-horse twin of the Roundup model, differing only in that it is powered and equipped for single hose spraying. 4-HP motor and 4 gallon per minute Duplex pump at 400 to 500 pounds pressure. Neat, durable and goes anywhere. Available in trailer or skid.

Our Utility model is an all purpose economy Sprayer. 75 gal. tank, 3 gallons per minute Duplex Plunger pump, 1 1/2 HP Engine, 50 Ft. high pressure hose, adjustable nozzle for fog or stream. Available in trailer or skid.

Best Tractor Sprayer on the market. 400 lb. pressure, 5 minute hook-up. Livestock, trees, weeds or fires.

Rowland Sprayers lead the field in direct sales.
1. National reputation for quality and price.
2. Cheaper because we sell direct.
3. Prompt service on repairs and parts.

Write for descriptive literature.

Rowland & Gordon Co.
700 East 6th, Phone 2244, Plainview Texas

low as $25. Vealers generally sold at $35 and less.

Stocked feeder outlet was uneven. At times demand was fairly good, but on several occasions there was quite an accumulation of stock at some points. Good yearlings moved out at $33.50 to $35 while medium and good yearlings as well as calves sold from $29 to $32. A few plain stock steers sold down to $25 and cows sold as low as $19.

Hog Marketings Liberal. Big runs of hogs continued to show up all through December and except for a slight rally, quotations hovered around the lowest levels since late 1950. As the month ended Eastern receipts were at the heaviest levels since 1946 and it appeared that the liquidation would continue into the early part of 1952.

Hogs sold at a disappointing price level during most of 1951 and farmers have indicated that they will raise about 10% fewer pigs in the spring season of 1952. At the close of the year farmers had to sell only 9.4 bushels of corn to equal the average bun-
SELF-RAISING HITCH

ONLY CASE MANURE SPREADERS GIVE YOU THIS BIG ADVANTAGE

- NO LIFTING—NO JACKS TO CRANK
- WHEN LOWERED, CAN BE LOADED EASIER
- STARTS HEAVIER LOADS ON SOFT GROUND

Easier hitching—easier loading—smoother spreading—longer lasting. Built to take the shocks and jolts of heavy mechanical loading and tractor speeds. Extra bearing at center of rear axle—resists springing under heavy loads. Apron travel is almost continuous, giving more even spreading. Sharp beater teeth shred manure thoroughly. Choice of 70-bushel and big 90-bushel sizes. See your Case dealer; send for spreader folder. J. I. Case Co., Oakland and Los Angeles.
Here's Help in Avoiding Losses from Shipping Fever!

Vaccinate each animal with a dependable dose of FRANKLIN Corynebacterium-Pasteurella Bacterin. To provide a strong resistance this may be reinforced by a second dose, double or more, three to five days later. For best results calves should be vaccinated about two weeks before weaning or shipping to provide the strongest resistance.

All Spring vaccinated calves should be given a booster dose in the fall.

Outstanding Results are Being Obtained With FRANKLIN TRIPLE SULFAS

This remarkable product gives you a wide bacterial range with a prolonged sulfonamide blood-level for combatting fall and winter diseases.

Safe, effective and quick acting in the treatment of CALF PNEUMONIA, CALF DIPHTHERIA, FOOT ROT and SHIPPING FEVER.

Available as either Tri-Sulfa Solution or Tri-Sulfa Boluses. Ask for special leaflet.

NO NEED OF TOLERATING LICE!

Free Your Stock From These Costly Parasites

Fall dipping pays off well, for authorities claim that lice infestation causes a loss of at least 10% of the gains.

FRANKLIN offers a complete line of proven insecticides such as D-Thane, DDT, BHC, Derris Powder, etc. Consult your Franklin Dealer for the type best suited to your conditions.

Free Catalog

Colorful 80-page reference book on livestock protection. Illustrating, describing and pricing some 300 proven products. Free from local dealer or write nearest Franklin sales office.
OFFICIAL predictions of the outlook for cattlemen in 1952 are taking on a note of assurance that was not apparent awhile ago. A few weeks back, the prognosticators along the Potomac were “running scared.” Market flurries had them worried. Now, they think, things look some better. Here is a typical quotation from a recent agriculture department report:

“Cattle prices have weakened somewhat . . . but are still in line with the average level prevailing for several months under price ceilings. Larger supplies in prospect may relieve some of the pressure on ceilings, but, because of strong demand for meat, will probably cause little if any reduction from current price levels . . .”

Here are other quotations, also from latest official sources, that relate to the price picture:

“Cattle feeding in nearly all of the Cornbelt states will be as high or higher than a year ago. Large quantities of soft corn, especially in the western Cornbelt, have maintained the demand for feeder cattle, though in shipments did slacken somewhat during November.”

“Cattle feeding in most of the Western states will be as high or higher than a year ago, with California and Colorado feeding a record high number.”

THERE is almost sure to be a lot of bitter argument on Capitol Hill over farm policy in the next few months, but don’t look for a lot of action—it’s an election year.

The fact that we are heading into a campaign is reflected in actions here of leaders of the farm organizations. The left-of-center Farmers Union is throwing hammers at both the Farm Bureau and the Grange, who are firing them right back.

The farm organizations don’t advertise it, but they have favorites to head the party tickets.

Reports from over the nation indicate that Eisenhower is a leading choice among farmers as a candidate on the Republican ticket. However, consensus of the strategists here is that Taft is running far out
PUBLICAN

DOMINO 36

REMEMBER, SONS... BE GOOD, 'CAUSE WE NEED THE MONEY!
AND DON'T FORGET—
THIS TIME NEXT YEAR
I'LL BE SHIPPING
A BUNCH OF MY OFFSPRING,
SO KEEP YOUR NOSES DRY!

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BUY YOURSELF
A BALE OF HAY...

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MIXER 38

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C-184
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Barren Cows Wanted

We guarantee to teach a breeder or herdsman how to accomplish the following or his money back:


The lectures and demonstrations are all given in the breeders' language.

We have prepared special equipment which simplifies our teaching. Every student goes through the performance of doing the work on clean, healthy animals that are killed in class work, put up in standing position, sides removed to show organs so that he can do all of these operations on his own live animals.

Let us send you a list of students in your section. Phone or visit them.

For Owners, Breeders, Herdsmen, Fieldmen, County Agents, Artificial Inseminators and G. I. Instructors.

If the student is not successful, an instructor will be sent to the farm, then if he is not satisfied the carfare and tuition will be refunded.

$80.00 pays a round-trip carfare and tuition, if the carfare is not over $25.00. The owner of a herd of cows or a herdsman now employed can pay $10.00 cash and $10.00 a month by adding $2.50 extra. We guarantee satisfactory results. Send for a catalog which tells the whole story.

SCHOOL IS HELD FIVE DAYS, 8:30 A. M. TUESDAY TILL SATURDAY EVENING

TOWN HOTEL DATE
Moncton, N. B., Canada, Brunswick...Sept. 25-29
Boston, Mass. Lenox...Oct. 2-6
Toledo, Ohio, Lorraine...Oct. 9-13
Allentown, Pa., Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers Auditorium...Oct. 30-Nov. 3
Fort Worth, Texas, Texas...Nov. 13-17
Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta...Nov. 13-17
Richmond, Va., John Marshall...Dec. 4-8
Burlington, Vt., Vermont...Dec. 11-15
Kansas City, Mo., Pickwick...Jan. 8-12

TOWN HOTEL DATE
Chicago, Ill., Congress...Jan. 15-19
Minneapolis, Minn. Doykman...Jan. 22-26
Newark, N. J., Essex House...Feb. 5-9
Harrisburg, Pa., Bolton...Feb. 12-16
Cleveland, Ohio, Allerton...Feb. 19-23
Denver, Colo., Almony...Mar. 4-8
Sherrard, Wyo., Crescent...Mar. 11-15
Portland, Ore., Washington...April 1-5
Sacramento, Calif., Senator...April 8-12
Phoenix, Ariz., Adams...April 15-19

LEADING BUYER—J. W. Crofton of the Crofton Ranch at Bakersfield, Calif., was one of the leading buyers at the recent San Joaquin Valley Hereford Breeders' Sale held at Tulare, Calif.

in front with GOP party workers over the country. "Ike" has the popularity, as the pundits put it, but Bob Taft is going to get the votes of delegates at the GOP convention next summer.

There is an increasing sentiment among Republicans in Washington that Taft can win, if nominated. This view has been gaining momentum as new tax scandals are revealed in administration circles.

That old favorite of the political controversy lists, the Brannan Plan, could come up again for some hot debate on Capitol Hill in the New Year. This time, however, it is doubtless that the secretary himself will do much of the talking.

Brannan has been taking a once-burned, twice-shy attitude toward the farm program that bears his name.

The issue is being revived, however, by staff members of the Senate Agriculture Committee. After a recent review of present price support laws, they recommended that Congress give further study to "direct production payments to producers."

It was this subsidy proposal for support of perishable commodities—including meat—that was one of the big points in the Brannan Plan. It aroused heated comment, perhaps more than any other part of the secretary's proposed program.

Scientists at the agriculture department's big research farm in Beltsville, Md., just 13 miles out of Washington, have been carrying out some tests that may mean bigger profits for cattlemen.

Cattle gains of two pounds per day in the feedlot, says the researchers, is very good. But three pounds per...
Mr. Edwin E. Orloff  
P. O. Box 788  
Pleasanton, California  

Dear Mr. Orloff:

Thank you very much for your recent letter inquiring about our Westland Brand Pasture Mixtures.

In answer to your question "Who decides what kinds of seeds go into Westland Pasture Mixtures," they are carefully formulated from the recommendations of the U.S. and State Departments of Agriculture, from the findings of County Farm Advisors, and from the practical experience of stockmen all over the West. There is a good reason for each kind of seed they contain. There's no guesswork in Westland Pasture formulas—and they're not padded out with cheap, unnecessary grasses.

The grasses and legumes in Westland Pasture Mixtures are precision balanced to give you just what you want: (1) highest forage yields; (2) the longest possible grazing season; (3) minimum bloat hazard.

Speaking of bloat, we would like to caution you against so-called "bloat-free" pasture mixtures. There's no such thing! Bloating is more a matter of pasture management than pasture mixture. Too close grazing or a lack of nitrogen fertility will bring on excessive legume growth, which, as you know, is the cause of bloating. The amount and frequency of irrigation may also bring this on. So you can see that it is misleading to speak of "bloat-free" mixtures. Our Westland Pasture Mixtures are balanced (in the bag) against bloat, but it's up to the stockman to maintain this balance in the pasture.

I'm sure you will be glad to know, too, that Westland Pasture Mixtures contain no "secret" ingredients. The PMA will not approve mixtures made from "secret formulas" and won't make payments on them.

We're sending you a copy of "Westland Pastures." This informative booklet has been acclaimed by top agricultural authorities as an outstanding source of pasture information.

Your local Northrup King dealer can supply you with a Westland Pasture Mixture to meet growing conditions in your particular area. These mixtures are Arasan-treated, sensibly priced, and will give you a pasture you can really be proud of.

Yours very truly,

NORTHUP, KING & CO.

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Please send me free and postpaid:

☐ Westland Pastures — how to establish pastures and improve range lands.

☐ Westland Pasture Journal — farm news.

Name: .......................................................  

Address: ..................................................

This is one of hundreds of letters we have written to stockmen who have been promised bloat-free pastures, confused by "secret formulas," and misled by other exaggerations. If you would like additional information, please write us, or clip and mail the coupon at right, checking the literature you desire.
Get Infected Animals Back to Normal
the quick, low-cost way
Dependable, Fast-acting Sulmet*
SULFAMETHAZINE Lederle

Time-Proved Control for
SHIPPING FEVER • FOOT ROT • CALF DIPHTHERIA
METRITIS • CALF SCOURS • BACILLARY ENTERITIS
AND OTHER BACTERIAL DISEASES

Fast-acting, low-cost Sulmet Sulfamethazine Lederle gives spectacular results when used promptly against a great number of bacterial diseases of farm animals.

Those who have seen sick animals respond to Sulmet Sulfamethazine are impressed by the speed of its effective action. Often one treatment brings animals back to normal feeding. Shortening the period of sickness means little loss of weight and less stunting. Stockmen who are quick to detect disease and prompt to use Sulmet restore infected animals to normal condition rapidly.

Time-proved Sulmet Sulfamethazine Lederle is available in six dosage forms: POWDER, TABLETS, OBLETS*, TINTED EMULSION (for pink eye bacterial infections), SOLUTION 12.5% (for use as a drench, if desired), and INJECTABLE SOLUTION (by, or on the prescription of, a veterinarian).

Your veterinarian is your dependable ally in the constant war against disease. Consult him for the most effective management practices and disease-control procedures to meet your individual needs.

Free literature gladly sent upon request.


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Clip this coupon and send to us at the address below for your FREE COPY of "COMMON DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK."

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My Dealer's Name is: ___________________________ Town: ___________________________

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
day is what they have been getting in the tests.
These results have been obtained, they point out, by special selections of rapid-growing stock. Selection methods must be tested further before they can be put in general use.
Meantime, however, it may pay to keep an eye on this research project.

Governments payments for carrying out soil and water conservation practices may be considerably lower in future years than in the past decade and more.
The big $265-million-per-year conservation payments program of the agricultural department is under fire from two of the country's powerful farm groups—the Farm Bureau and the National Grange.
Congress is almost certain to give the views of these organizations serious consideration.
Grange and Farm Bureau leaders argue that farmers themselves know the value of good soil and water practices—and now would be willing to carry them out with much smaller withdrawals from the federal treasury. The farm leaders also charge that the USDA has spent conservation money in ways that do not really help to conserve soil and water.
Conservation funds ought to be spent, observe Grange leaders, so that they "contribute more effectively to ultimate welfare of agriculture and the nation."

Be sure you don't mistakenly hire "wetback" Mexican workers who cross into this country illegally.
It now looks like a good bet that Congress will pass a law to include stiff penalties against anyone who hires wetbacks. Immigration officials may be legally permitted and urged to search farms.
A proposed law along these lines is now getting strong backing from Washington leaders of farm organizations, as well as the USDA.

BULL BUYERS—Leading bull buyers at the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Sale, held last month at Madera, Cali., were C. A. Bathurst, manager, and F. H. Pedde, president, of the Chesapeake Co., Cottonwood, Cali.

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BELIEVE it or not, I stayed at Los Angeles between Thanksgiving and Christmas, which was a record for 1951, and I enjoyed this comparatively long time at home.

I suppose everyone nowadays sends and receives many Christmas and New Year’s greeting cards. Among the large number we received this year was a card from one of my best friends and associates, Herbert H. (“Bush”) Bushnell, on which he had inscribed an original poem. I’ve an idea practically all of the readers of the Western Dairy Journal and Western Livestock Journal are familiar with the poetry that Bush frequently writes. He’s the poet laureate of Crow Publications and can always be depended upon to come through with something that just fits the case.

In view of the wanderings my wife and I put in in 1951, I think this poem is most appropriate, and probably a good many of our friends feel a good deal the same way about our journeyings. Here it is:

’Twas a week before Christmas
And Santa Claus stopped
In Downey, and all of
His packages dropped;
He frowned, and we heard him
Disgustedly say:
“Now where can I find ’em,
That Helen and Ray?”

“I’ve scouted around from
The tropics to Nome;
The neighbors all tell me
They’re never at home;
Perhaps, at this moment
They’re up in Montana;
But maybe, right now, they’re
Hell-bent for Havana.

“Or over in Utah;
Attending a sale;
Or Canada, wading in
Snowdrifts and hail;
They’re judging the whitefaces
Seeing the sights,
And roosting in motorcourts
Dingy, of nights.

“In Denver or Boise,
The weather they battle,
Reviewing the herds of
Some stockowner’s cattle;
They’re gathering entries
For auctions, with zest;
They never stay put, and
They never will rest.

“So, to the North Pole I

By RAYMOND HUSTED

RIDS Cattle of Grubs, Lice, Ticks, Mites Automatically
Cattle enter freely, rub their head, neck, back and sides. A powerful, yet non-toxic, insecticide is applied and brushed in! Animals treat themselves whenever and as often as needed. Stock-past infestations are stopped before they start. Cattle are kept contented, hair and hide conditioned and pest free. They gain faster, produce more profitably. 20,000 satisfied users!

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30-DAY Trial Offer
Write for "proof of results" illustrated literature and "30-Day Trial Plan".

FARNAM EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Florence Station, Dept. 620, Omaha, Nebraska

CUTTER Roundup

Last month I was telling you how the West progresses. Well, seems like there’s no end to how far things can go. Just the other day I was reading in The Saturday Evening Post about a cattle outfit down in Texas that gets roundup under way by using thirty radio-equipped trucks and chuck wagons. And this herd of talking vehicles isn’t all. The article goes on to tell about another Texan who keeps in touch with every corner of his ranch with a powerful radio station, plus a fleet of eighty-five cars and planes equipped with receiving sets.

Sounds like these fellas might have really started something. Why, the day might not be far off when we’ll be turning on our sets and finding out that CBS stands for the Cattle Broadcasting System, probably yeardin’ with the Moo-tual System.

Looking ahead a few years when television takes over, the sky should be the limit. The day’ll probably come when cutting horses may never leave the corral but will be all dolled up in TV make-up doing their jobs through fast-turning cowpokes with television sets hung around their necks.

But you don’t have to project yourself into the future to find every day wonders. Take Penivet® for instance ... there’s a wonder you can take advantage of right now for treatment against shipping fever, strangles, anthrax and a heap of other cattle diseases. Like I’ve told you, Penivet is the best veterinary penicillin you can buy ’cause it’s made with the same care and exactness that goes into our human penicillin. Penivet in your syringe will mean money in your jeans. Good as Penivet is, you’ve got to give your sick animal the best results. Here’s a rule of thumb that you’ll find handy . . . give 2,000 units for every pound of animal. Remember it next time you start dosing.

See you next month.

Ol’ Bull

CUTTER LABORATORIES
Berkeley, California
MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle is Complete—Well-Balanced—Contains No Unnecessary Ingredients

MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle is made especially, and only, for cattle on range. Each of its 12 mineral ingredients was put in—in exactly the right proportion—to make up for any mineral deficiency that might exist in grasses. Here's what that mineral balance will do for your range cows:

... helps them get maximum value from grass and other feeds
... supplies both base and trace minerals needed for strong, thrifty bone structures in calves as they develop
... helps lessen troubles at calving time
... helps produce a good milk flow for nursing calves.

Remember, MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle is all minerals—contains no "filler" or unnecessary ingredients.

Available in 2 Forms. You can buy MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle in 2 convenient forms! Handy-to-Handle Blocks, or Waste Reducing Granules. About $150 to $200 is all it will cost you for 100 cows for a year. Ask your MoorMan Man about special guaranteed prices on contracts for 50, 100, 500 or 1000 ton lots. If a MoorMan Man is not readily available write, phone or wire to Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. H2-1, Quincy, Illinois.

Special Minerals for Alkali Areas. MoorMan's Special Range Minerals is designed for animals in alkali areas which get an abundance of salts or alkali salts in water or forage. Contains a small amount of protein for palatability. Preferred by ranchers in alkali areas where the animal's natural desire for essential minerals is often killed.
MEAT PACKERS—These four men represented Swift and Company at the California Cattlemen's Convention at Fresno last month. Left to right. Paul C. Smith, vice president, Chicago; J. D. Dickerson, buyer; E. D. Fletchall, manager, both from San Francisco, and E. H. Cramalo, manager, Los Angeles. Smith was one of the main speakers at convention.

Am going; I swear,
I won't be surprised if
I find them up there,
Selecting and judging the
Reindeer all hairy,
So then I can wish them
A Christmas that's merry.”

During the time I was in Los Angeles, the Great Western Fat Stock Show was on and Great Western Registered Hereford Sale. I mentioned the fat stock show in my December column, but there are a few more things that came out of it that I'd like to comment upon. The entries in the show were about the largest in number ever, there being more than 500 steers shown and sold at an average price of over 45 cents a pound with a top on the champion steer of $5 and a very few rather plain cross-bred steers under 40 cents.

Practically all of the cattle were started at 40 cents a pound, and it didn't take Charley Adams too long to sell them. The Los Angeles packers surely supported the sale in a wonderful way, and paid strong prices for what they used themselves and for their customers who were displaying their interest in the sale by their generous bidding.

Another interesting thing regarding the fat cattle sold was that practically all the top cattle—individuals, pens of five and carloads—graded prime in the coolers of the various packing houses that slaughtered them. And there were no reports of any dressing percentages under 64%. I think this is a record showing and is a fine commentary on the good job of feeding which was done by the exhibitors, most of whom, as usual, were members of FFA chapters and 4-H clubs. Undoubtedly, these juniors are rapidly learning the best methods of feeding and fitting their animals, which certainly gives them a much better chance to succeed.

The comments I've made on the steers shown and sold at the Great Western apply equally well to the swine and lambs which were entered. California is lucky to have this fine group of young people coming along who are interested in the production

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Two-Cylinder Economy

How would you like to save time on every job
. . . to accomplish more at lower cost every hour
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repair expenses to the bone? You can do all these
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engine stretches fuel dollars, gives extra lugging
power for getting through the tough spots. The
exclusive combination of multi-speed transmission
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And above all, there's longer life, greater de-
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"We have used Larro 32% Cattle Supplement for the past two years," writes Paul Howard of Howard Ranches, Ringling, Oklahoma. "We winter our range cows and yearlings on 2 lbs. per head a day on native Oklahoma grass. The only hay we feed is during a snowstorm or blizzard.

"This winter we have wintered about 800 cattle on the Larro Feeds and about 200 on single protein source feeds. The hair on the Larro-fed cattle, at this date March 22, 1951, looks much better than the other cattle.

"We also feed steers the Larro cubes on grass through the summer and get good results. We are very pleased with Larro Feed and its results—summer or winter."
and feeding of livestock and are making such rapid progress in their efforts, as is demonstrated in such shows as the Great Western, the Cow Palace junior show, the Kern County Fair and many other county and district fairs in California where emphasis is placed on junior entries.

While the average price received for the cattle at the Great Western Registered Hereford Sale—which followed the fat stock sale—was increased about $200 a head over that received in the same sale in 1950, it didn't come up to some of the other recent California consignment sale averages. However, more cattle were sold in 1951 than in 1950 at the Great Western. Both the bulls and the heifers of extra good quality attracted strong bidding. Some of the cattle which were not grown out so well nor so highly fitted did not command such satisfactory prices, and some purchasers got especially good buys.

It is the hope of the sponsors of the Great Western Livestock Show and Sale that plans now being considered by the 48th District Agricultural Assn. will change the picture for the breeding cattle sales at the Great Western. These plans provide for adequate stock show facilities—which it is believed can soon be erected on the fine location which the district now owns in Los Angeles—and will insure the resumption of a full livestock show, which for so many years was successfully carried on by the Great Western.

An interesting development of the Hereford sale was the continued insistence of a group of comparatively new breeders in Southern California to obtain both bulls and heifers that they wanted for their herds at good strong prices. This group included John Gregg of the Lazy Jay Gee Ranch at Whittier, Lawrence Oliver of the Oliver Ranch at Descanso, John Wilks and Walter Sewell of Pasadena, the Pierce School of Agriculture at Canoga Park, Ed Lloyd of

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114 Elmyra Street Los Angeles, Calif.
This year Adolph Miller and his son, Nate, for the second time purchased the grand champion steer.

I thought the junior banquet this year was one of the best managed and most interesting that has been put on by these fine folks, both from the standpoint of the food provided and the program which followed the dinner.

As usual, A. J. Gock, chairman of the board of directors of Bank of America, welcomed the crowd with a few well chosen words. Forrest Bassford, editor of WLJ, did a good job as emcee. One of the highlights of the evening was the quiz which Forrest conducted with three International Farm Youth Exchange delegates—Lyn MacDonal of La Verne, who had just returned from Scotland; Wayne Livingston of Chino, who had spent several months in Turkey; and a young Englishwoman, Patricia Ann Burrows, who was just winding up her visiting period in this country with her work in the Knudsen Dairy.

I thought this part of the program was one of the most inspiring events that I've witnessed in a long time, and the free and sometimes humorous comments of these three young people in telling of their varied experiences was interesting indeed.

The presentation of FFA and 4-H awards was handled this year by placing all the lucky winners on the stage.

---

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Creep feeding tests in cattle areas prove feeding a Purina ration to nursing calves is both practical and profitable. Here's how the creep-fed calves beat the non-creep-fed calves...

- Creep-fed calves 37 lbs. heavier at 5 months—returned $5.80 per calf over feed costs (129 calves on test).
- Creep-fed calves heavier by 31 lbs.—cows gained an extra 39 lbs.—a total of 70 lbs. of beef for sale due to creep feeding—in addition, calf upgrading bought all feed! (107 calves and 119 cows on test).
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This year make your range and roughage worth more by creep feeding a Purina ration. See your Purina Dealer for up-to-the-minute information on how this profitable operation can help you.
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"Old Scratch" is a simple machine—no pumps—no valves—no diaphragms—no jets—nothing to stop up—no brushes to replace—positive oil flow adjustment—18 gallon capacity—portable—fully automatic—completely all metal construction.

"Old Scratch" is built to resemble a guy-wire, a design (Pat. Applied for) that enables the animals to scratch or rub any place on the body and to fit any size ranch animal.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS — Louis Nohl, left, from Olive, with R. E. Boyle of Fontana were discussing grass and rain when at the California Cattlemen's Convention at Fresno last month.

together, where they could be seen by everyone, and it certainly was a fine sight to see these young people up there receiving their trophies, wrist watches, bonds and certificates for their achievements. I talk a lot about the many enterprises of these juniors, but it is certainly heart-warming to me to see them getting along so well and receiving such recognition. As usual, behind the scenes and not seeking any recognition for his fine work, Forest Berry was on the job, seeing that everything ran smoothly.

ONE purebred Hereford sale I missed that occurred early in December and in which I was greatly interested, although unable to be there was that of the Crowe Hereford Ranch at Millville, Calif. All of us who know John and Mary Crowe certainly are rejoicing with them in the fine results which attended the first public offering of their good Hereford cattle, and I am sure that everyone thinks that their success was well deserved.

MY sojourn at Los Angeles in December gave me an opportunity to get out on the viaduct of the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards several different Mondays. One always meets a lot of folks one knows and picks up a lot of interesting news. One morning I ran into Ned Fish of the old-time Harris-Haley & Harris-Smith cattle outfits of Sterling, Colo., and a good many other places in the mountain country, and later a partner in the Harris-Fish feedlots across the Los Angeles river near the stockyards.

As usual, Ned and I got to reminiscing and swapped a lot of stories about the early days in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Ned is retired now and is living quietly in his home at South Gate, but continues to get over to the stockyards on most Mondays with his dog and is always interested in everything that is going on there.

One morning on the viaduct I ran into Al Geiger from Denver. Al is an order buyer now and had just come out to spend a few days in California. I heard through him for the first time
John F. Mommsen, veteran cattle feeder and showman, is famous for his consistent showing through 23 years at the International, including the grand championship in 1932 and 1936. Above we see the Mommsen Grand Champions of the 1951 International, and John with his sons and present partners, Wayne and Glenn Mommsen.

Congratulations to the Mommsens and all other Pillsbury feeders for their fine showing at the great and exciting International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

All Mommsen cattle were fed Pillsbury

In very stiff carlot competition, John F. Mommsen and Sons captured the big prize with a load of outstanding Angus. The Mommsens fed Pillsbury's Best Feeds to all the 250 cattle from which the show lots were selected.

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"To show you how much I think of Pillsbury, I ordered another carload just before the show," says John Mommsen. The car includes 25 tons of Pillsbury's Best Calf Starter, favorite with many feeders and exhibitors.

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Range grass...
Hours of sunshine...
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THEY'RE ALL SHORT during these winter days. And so are needed nutrients in any herd's grass-only diet.

But even on sun-starved winter range, cattle can build solid, beefy bodies... with the help of Pillsbury's Best Cattle Pellets. Three precision-balanced formulas supplement winter forage:

- 16% protein, for feeding with better-than-average range;
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An economical, easy-to-feed beef builder that belongs in your feeding program — that's Pillsbury's Best Cattle Pellets.

Try the new low-cost grain-plus-mineral feed

POUND-FOR-POUND, new Pillsbury's Best MIX-GRAIN RATION beats any feed grain on this combination of advantages:

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Stop feeding expensive grain. Save money and get better results by switching to Pillsbury's Best MIX-GRAIN RATION.
of the death of one of my oldest friends, Charley Smith, who was for many years associated with the John Clay Company, most of the time as head of the office at the Denver Stock Yards.

I saw Charley in June at the Stock Yards Restaurant at Denver and had a nice visit with him. He hadn't been too well for several years, but was still carrying on. I suppose he was as well known and contacted as many stockmen as any man in the Rocky Mountain region, and he also had a host of friends on the Pacific Coast.

Of course, when one thinks of Charley Smith, the memory of the old-time members of the Clay-Robinson—later the John Clay Company—comes to mind. I knew Clay quite well when he was active and I doubt if there ever was a more energetic, forceful exponent of all kinds of livestock enterprises than John Clay. I met him in many different places in the Rocky Mountain region over a long period of years, and always looked forward to his appearance at livestock conventions and other cattle meetings with great interest.

Probably a good many of you have read John Clay's book "My Life on the Range," I presume most of the old-timers with whom I am acquainted know it. One of Clay's stories about the gamekeeper on his Scottish estate. The story goes that "Sandy," as he was called, went out with Clay and a group of hunters one very cold day with his cap on, but he had the ear tabs up to his head. When Clay asked him why he hadn't had them down over his ears, he said, "Na, na; I had them down yesterday when a man asked me to have a drink, and I didna hear him." I can still remember the great glee with which Clay always told this story.

Charley Robinson, a member of the old firm, was also a colorful character and I presume there are a number of the old-timers left who knew him even better than I did. Charley was quite an after-dinner speaker at the Colorado and Nebraska conventions, and I still remember several of the stories he used to tell, which I am sorry I can't relate here.

In the April 1951 WLJ I wrote a story about L. P. "Larry" Guichon of Quichena, British Columbia, in which I referred to him as the Grand Old Man of the commercial breeders of his section. I saw him last March at the Kamloops Bull Sale, at which time my wife and I had planned to go over to his ranch before we left, but a 6-inch snow made the roads pretty bad and we didn't tackle it.

A few days ago I received an interesting Christmas card from Guichon which was a photograph of the ranch headquarters taken the day after he returned from Kamloops last spring, and it shows the abundant snowfall which prevented our making the trip. In his note he said they had a cold, late spring in 1951, and a warm dry
I'm winding up this part of the column at Phoenix, Ariz., where my wife and I came for the holidays. Phoenix has certainly changed a lot since the first time I visited this section about 30 or more years ago. I remember at that time meeting Dwight B. Heard. He and a number of other early Phoenix businessmen were busy getting this area switched from the almost total cotton production to diversified farming, dairying and cattle feeding. The progress that has been made since those days along those lines, including a very large cotton production, in this wonderful Salt River Valley has been marvelous.

The Arizona Cattle Growers Assn.—one of the most aggressive and efficient organizations of its kind in the country—has its office in the lobby of the Adams Hotel. I dropped in to see Mrs. J. M. Keith, for many years the secretary of the association, and her assistant, Catherine Cundiff. There I also ran into Ross and Mrs. Perner, down from their ranch up near Seligman for Christmas, and had a good visit with them. Ross said he'd been away about three days and was rarin' to get back to the ranch, but planned to return for the Phoenix Stock Show and on to Fort Worth for the American National convention. Mrs. Keith had a beautiful orchid pinned on her shoulder and looked very Christmasy. When Ross and I kidded her a little about its source, she said, "You'd be surprised," and we replied that this was to doubt true!
"I farm 210 acres of black loam, and for the kind of soil conditions I have, I like these Firestone Champions best. When the ground is hard, they bite in and take a good hold—and when it's soft, they take me through where other tires hang up."

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Try a set of Firestone Champion Open Centers on your tractor. Or, if you prefer Firestone Champion Traction Center Tires for your soil conditions, you can get them, too. Only Firestone offers you a choice between the most advanced Open Center and the one and only Traction Center Tire on the market today.

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Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over NBC.
**Guid' Farming in Scotland**

By LYN MacDONALD*

The Scotsman is a careful and thorough farmer. You become aware of that fact the minute you cross the Tweed River into the border country of Scotland. It doesn't take long to become aware of another fact, too—that the Scotsman is just as good to his friends and neighbors as he is to his land and livestock.

From the rolling border country in the south to the more rugged, less arable Highlands in the north, the Scottish farmer makes the most of his acreage. He has to, because his land area is limited. He follows a strict crop rotation and fertilization plan and breeds quality into his livestock.

In the land of their origin, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns are the monarchs of the beef breeds. I saw very few Herefords. The popularity of the Hereford was originally horns.

The Scottish farmer likes to fatten his steers (bulls) out to about 1,400 lb. This fattening is done on clover pasture, grass hay, turnips and a small amount of oats.

Alex Stewart of Gunhill Farm in Aberdeenshire, up in the northeast corner of the country, is a noted feeder in his area and is especially prominent in the prize-winning circles at district livestock shows. He told me his feeding formula for fattening cattle consists of 70 lb. of turnips a day, 30 lb. of hay, 30 lb. of oat straw (if they'll eat it), 4 lb. of bruised oats and 2 lb. of feeding cake (if you can get it—it's on the ration list).

Because of the government controlled fat stock market, the auction of fat stock does not form a part of the livestock shows. In many cases, exhibitors will show their fat bullocks for as long as two or more years before they sell them to government markets.

**Meat Controls.** Under the government scheme, farmers may sell their breeding stock and feeder cattle, sheep and pigs at public auction or by private sale, but all fattened stock must be sold directly to the government through local markets.

At the local market a government-employed committee comprised of three livestock men—a farmer, a butcher and an auctioneer—grades each fat animal that comes to the market and allocates it to one of the various killing centers. The grade is based on an estimate of the dressing percent of the carcass. Such terms as super special, which corresponds to a dressing per cent of 50%, special, A—, A, A, and down the line to grade C (a 50% dressing per cent) are used. The Ministry of Food has established a year-long sliding price scale for each grade and the farmer is paid accordingly. With this setup the farmer knows exactly what prices his stock will bring throughout the year. His only speculation is on the grade his animals will satisfy.

Meat is rationed in Great Britain. The farmer and cityman alike are limited to an average of about three ounces a person a week. The farmer is not allowed to butcher any of his own stock. There is only one exception—a farmer may butcher a pig every six months, but he must surrender his meat ration coupons for that period.

Even though meat is scarce because Britain relies heavily on importations to satisfy the demand, the home-produced product is tops in quality. One of the factors that has made a strong contribution to the constant improvement of the livestock is the law that all bulls (and stallions) must be licensed by the department of agriculture. If a bull or stallion does not meet the standards outlined by the department it will not be granted a license and must be castrated.

**Purebred Industry.** Purebred cattle sales in Scotland in 1951 were dominated to a large extent by buyers exporting stock to countries all over the world. One of the sales that created special interest in the Inverness area this fall was the sale of bulls and heifers from the herd of Lord Lovat, chief of the Fraser clan and prominent Shorthorn breeder.

*Editor's Note: Miss MacDonald, 21-year-old 4-H club member from La Verne, Calif., was selected as one of the 18 4-H Club members in the United States to take part in the International Farm Youth Exchange program last summer. Under this program, sponsored by the USDA and the National 4-H Foundation, Lyn was one of four delegates sent to Scotland to live 4½ months with farm families. She lived and worked with five farm families in three different sections of the country. This article gives her observations and impressions of Scotch farming as she saw it.*
Dwarfism in Beef Cattle

Dwarfism is a problem in practically all breeds of beef and dairy cattle. In this progress report on scientific research in California, Author Albaugh discusses a 2-year study of dwarfism undertaken at the University of California. The program will be continued in California and other states, and Western Livestock Journal will bring its readers reports on research development as rapidly as such reports are available.

PRODUCTION of dwarf calves in beef cattle is a serious problem. Dwarfism occurs in all the major beef breeds. It is an inherited defect which is conditioned by a recessive (hidden) gene. In order to produce a dwarf, both the sire and dam must carry this hidden gene although they themselves appear normal.

A gene is a hereditary determinant that causes a specific character difference such as the polled or horned condition, or white pattern of the Hereford as contrasted with the solid color of the Angus.

If all the sires or dams involved carry the hidden gene for dwarfism, it is possible for 25% of a calf crop to be dwarfs. It is reported that in a few herds more than 20% of the calves born have been of the midget variety. This is a tremendous loss because the majority of these calves die at birth or shortly thereafter and those that do live are not profitable.

Characteristics: At birth dwarf calves appear more mature than normal calves, although they are usually slightly smaller in size. In conformation they are blocky, deep and thick, with wide attractive heads. According to Dr. F. W. Gregory, geneticist and professor of animal husbandry at the University of California, Davis, the chief characteristics of these dwarfs are: stunted growth, pot-belly, heavy breathing, short broad heads, bulging foreheads, disproportion between upper and lower jaws with the result that incisors strike far in front of the dental pad.

All of these are definite cretin characteristics caused by a deficiency of the thyroid gland.

Dr. Floyd Carroll of the University of California, a collaborator on the dwarf studies, has found that dwarfs are deficient in the thyrotropic hormone. This is one of the hormones of the pituitary gland that is necessary for the proper functioning of the thyroid gland. Thus the clinical symptoms of certain dwarfs are accounted for by the low concentration of the thyrotropic hormone. Dr. Carroll is now treating dwarf calves with a thyroid extract to determine if they can be made to grow normally and thus overcome this hereditary deficiency.

Seek Control Method. The ideal solution of this complex breeding problem, according to Dr. Gregory, would be to diagnose at a pre-breeding age the individuals that are carriers of the dwarf gene. If potential dwarf producers can be recognized and eliminated at an early age, control will be easy.

Dr. Gregory and B. B. Brown have perfected a special device for obtaining head profiles intermediate between those of dwarfs and normal (non-carrier) cattle, these...
men maintain. Thus it is possible to recognize an appreciable percentage of potential dwarf producers from the head profile alone.

Because of the existence of several different basic head types, the differences in age and sex and lack of progeny tests, more research is needed before general recommendations can be made to breeders. Work is now under way to further prove the genetic status of bulls of specific head profile types by breeding them to cows that are known dwarf producers. Most of this work is being done in cooperation with breeders.

Ratio of 1-2-1. When animals of normal size but carrying the hidden gene for dwarfism are mated, on the average, 25% of the calves will be normal and will not carry the dwarf gene, 50% will be normal in size but will carry the gene for dwarfism and 25% will be dwarfs. The ratio is often described by geneticists as 1-2-1.

Much work remains to be done before all questions regarding dwarfism in beef cattle can be answered correctly. Scientists and breeders are cooperating and are vigorously attacking this problem which reduces percentage of calf crop and greatly lowers the potential meat production of the country. After two years of extensive study, Dr. Gregory states that he has evidence that there are at least five and perhaps six different types of dwarf cattle, each caused by a different recessive gene. The University of California research team studying the dwarf problem is composed of P. W. Gregory and W. C. Rollins, geneticists; F. D. Carroll, physiologist; and G. P. Lofgreen, nutritionist. They have under way a comprehensive program to investigate the genetic, physiological, nutritional and economic aspects of the dwarf types.
Planning a Water System

NEW, scientifically planned water systems are making ranch operations a lot easier for stockmen today, for as the water flows so goes range life the country over. Not in a long while has water been so precious to many Western communities where ranchers have watched their water tables ebb to all-time lows.

One of the bright spots in drought-hit sections has been the new water sources ranchers have developed. Instead of waiting for back-to-normal rains, they have either added to their water stocks or held old water levels.

They're finding new water in various ways. Deep wells are doing the trick for some. New storage dams and sumps are paying off for others. Old springs have been made to produce more water. And farmers and ranchers have laid out ditching systems to carry the new water to pastures and watering places.

Ranchers see in water conservation and water development techniques ways to bolster their water supplies.

Added Value. In northern California's El Dorado County, stockman Dave Barnett flashes a broad grin when you mention dams and water systems. The former San Fernando Valley citrus grower has a new 125-acre-foot dam that supplies water for 30 acres of improved pasture. He knows the worth of a good reservoir. But if he wants it in dollars & cents, realtors can give it to him. They say his dam near Shingle Springs in the Placerville area has added several thousands to the value of his ranch.

Barnett's reservoir is fed by 14 springs and runoff from slopes above his place. The earth and rock fill is more than a quarter of a mile long and 22 feet high at the highest point.

Water is all-important to ranching in the Sierra foothills. There are about 30 inches of rain a year.
NOTHING you do later on can redeem what you fail to do in the next two months in the farrowing pens. There is no way under the sun to make money growing and fattening pigs if too large a percentage of your sows either lose all their pigs or save such small litters that they scarcely pay the carrying charge on the mothers. Yet every year baby pig losses continue to be the most significant factor in the business of producing swine.

Scourges and infectious diseases take heavy tolls at times and may wreck entire herds, but such conditions usually are local and, because they are so alarming in their effect, stringent regulations usually limit their spread to wider areas. Baby pig losses, on the other hand, are not so spectacular and therefore seem less important. Although individual losses may not be so financially significant, the total loss within the industry every year reaches staggering proportions.

The nation's total annual pig crop now hovers around a hundred million pigs. While it is difficult to determine just how many pigs are lost every year, a survey by government agencies shows that 4 out of every 10 pigs born never reach the market. When the situation is reduced to the individual producer the loss becomes more realistic. It means that for every 100 pigs a farmer puts on the market, he has lost 66 others somewhere along the road.

Loss Costs, Causes. Just what the dollars & cents value of these lost pigs amounts to every year is hard to say. Conservative scientists who work on such problems estimate that for every pig born dead there is a loss of about 140 lb. of feed, and that about one-seventh of all the hog feed used by producers goes down the drain through hogs that die on the farms at various stages of their lives, a total loss to the grower.

In what is probably the most extensive survey available, it was discovered that about one-third of all the pigs farrowed died before they were two months of age, and only about one-tenth died after weaning. Naturally the greatest loss is within the first two or three days. That is why it is so important that all possible care be taken to save the newborn pigs at farrowing time.

When the causes of the losses were analyzed it was found that approximately one pig out of six farrowed was crushed by the mother. This is a serious difficulty and one that very few producers have solved to their complete satisfaction. One of the common causes was found to be the size of the farrowing pens. For mature sows the pens should be not less than seven by eight feet in size.

Use of Rails. When the rails are properly arranged in pens of this size, there is room enough for the sow and her litter, but quarters smaller than this usually raise some problems for large sows. Care should be taken that the rails are firmly put in so they will not give way under the strain of heavy sows lying against them. A rail giving way means trouble—it might result in heavier losses in the litter than would have occurred without any rails at all. Sows toss rails around and create a real danger to the pigs.

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By HENRY J. BECKMAN

The Extra Pig Makes the Money

Good pastures are highly important to economical swine production.
Cattlemen With Ideas

Here are six ways they're saving--and making--money

CATTLEMEN are among the best idea men in the country. Each year cowmen in the West come up with ideas that save money, labor and crops and simplify chores. In general, these ideas—and ranching know-how—make money for the men who worked them out.

Here are some ideas developed by cattlemen who believe they are worth passing along to their neighbors.

A gate that will not deteriorate and can't be butted to pieces, built through the use of welding, has been constructed by Dio F. Koetitz of Faith Ranch, Modesto, Calif. It was built from scrap pipe at a cost of $5. The upright piece on which the hinges are mounted is 2 1/4-inch pipe; the remainder of the gate is made of 1 3/4-inch pipe. The gate was electrically welded, with semi-vertical pieces set at an angle to afford maximum gate strength.

Service Trailer. Fred Vanderhoof, cattlemans of Woodlake, Calif., built in...
his farm shop a repair service trailer for field use. A Lincoln welder generator powered by a Chrysler motor is mounted on a channel iron frame with double axles and four wheels.

On each side of the body, on the two axles, are tool boxes holding welding rod, helmets, torches, and various tools. Extending out from the rear is a frame on which is mounted a vise. Sitting upright, just in back of the welder generator, are two steel tubes used to hold tanks of oxygen and acetylene when they are needed for welding. Hoses from these tanks can be wound on a rack at the rear, above the vise.

On one side of the welder generator is the control board. On the other side is a rack for the welding cords. A socket is set in the control panel box to accommodate and provide power for electric hand drills, buffers, and grinders.

This service cart is unusually compact and will handle just about any type of ranch repair job. The trailer frame is 9 feet long and 27½ inches wide. The tool boxes, which are 12 inches wide, 15½ inches deep and 42 inches long, are mounted in a 16-inch space between the frame and the wheels.

Gate Device. John Crowe, Millville, Calif., Herefordman has devised a means of quickly latching and unlatching his ranch gates. The arrangement consists of a sliding bar, a leverage arm and a spring tooth from a hay rake. One end of the tooth is fastened to a gate board above the sliding bar. The other is bolted to the sliding bar and the lower end of the leverage arm. Thus the tooth acts as a spring.

When the leverage bar is pushed away from the hinged end of the gate it forces the sliding bar to be disengaged from the post to which the gate is latched when closed. Closing the gate and releasing the leverage arm causes the spring to force the sliding bar into its aperture in the post.

Frank Iverson, Beiber, Calif., uses a wooden shelter over his baled hay which he says paid for itself in one...
California stockmen think they have the answer to how the state should use the half million acres to be brought into production by the Central Valley Project. They are talking about . . .

When the presently authorized features of the Central Valley Project of California are fully developed, there will be water for more than a half million acres of land formerly dry farmed. Some of the land, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, will go into cotton, some into grapes, other acres in tree crops.

But farmers have been asking themselves: "What can these new lands produce that always will be in demand, and which will be somewhat immune from the vagaries of market conditions which sometimes affect specialty crops?"

Livestock men of the state think they have the answer.

Studies made by the industry, by Bureau of Reclamation planners, by University of California livestock specialists and others indicate that California, now importing great quantities of beef and dairy products, will need even more in the future to meet the great demands of increasing population and growing economy.

Pasture, Forage. In the service area of the newly authorized Sacramento river canals, which divert from the
JUST imagine: Lambs on Kansas wheat. Steers fattening in a Colorado feedlot. Wife and eight children in Provo for school. Arabian and Thoroughbred horses out in the corrals. Chevrolets, ranch equipment, groceries and dry goods retailing at ranch headquarters which is LaSal, Utah. Registered Herefords multiplying. Flocks and herds of commercial Herefords and purebred and commercial sheep scattered over much of eastern Utah. More crested wheat grass replacing sage on 20,000 acres set aside for such raling and seeding. Forest reserve and Taylor grazing rights to be considered. Plus active interest in national wool and cattle circles, state educational activities and mankind in general.

Are you confused? Charlie Redd isn't, and he's the man who runs the show encompassing all of these things on Redd Ranches at LaSal.

A close friend recently remarked, "I haven't the least idea how much land and livestock and other interests Charlie has. What's more, I sometimes wonder whether he remembers them all."

Charlie is a friendly, fabulous character and has been so to me since I first heard his name in the early thirties. Riding then during a fall roundup high on the Horsefly grazing area of the Rockies west of Ridgway, Colo., a grizzled cowman beside me swung his arm in a wide arc covering the LaSal mountains and much of eastern Utah. Said he, "That's Charlie Redd's!"

Literally, it wasn't quite true. In the first place the outfit was then known as LaSal Livestock Co. And connected with it were, and still are, several members of the Redd family which figured so prominently in Utah pioneering days. But Charlie was running the outfit, and still is.

He is a big operator, a big man in Utah, both in and out of the livestock industry. And his counsel is nationally needed on cattle, sheep and horse production and merchandising matters.—Forrest Bassford.
Modernized Sheep Mating

New synthetic sheep hormones change the breeding period to conform to local practices, conditions

months are gained over the original lambing period, bringing the period up to conform with local practices and conditions. If this could not be accomplished, one lambing period might be lost or, at least, lamb and market conditions might be unfavorable.

Extensive Testing. Considerable experimentation during the past three years was conducted before the most successful plan of artificial stimulation by hormones was put into use this year. One control flock, owned by Russell Brannan of Woodland, was used for trials. At first a dose of 10 milligrams was administered, but this was unsatisfactory because it put the ewes into a lengthy false heat.

The final plan, as followed today, requires 2½ milligrams of synthetic hormone suspended in peanut or cottonseed oil. One c.c. is injected under the skin, either in the neck or rear leg. This acts as a stimulant and get the animal into a short-lived estrus or heat period. Because the dose is so small, it dissipates in 24 hours. The bucks are kept out for five days. By that time the natural heat has started and the bucks are put back with the flock.

Brannan reports that in one flock of 800 hormone-treated ewes 480 had settled 10 days after the bucks were put in with them.

Sluggish Breeders. There was one flock of 170 blackfaced ewes that were very sluggish breeders. After the lambs were taken from them, the ewes were treated with mineral oil and made ready for another breeding period. They were injected with the hormones. Three weeks after the bucks were returned, all the 170 were settled.

It has also been discovered that after yearling eyes lamb they don’t put out much milk. Another c.c. of the oil with 2½ milligrams of Di-ethyl Stilbestrol suspended in it can be injected to stimulate the milk flow.

It is also pointed out that the original dose now being given to stimulate a false heat is not large enough to disturb the older or female glands, while larger doses caused considerable trouble. Too large a dose will start a dry animal lactating.

The sheepmen also advise not using the hormones on bucks, for the action is just the opposite from that desired. They recommend that each flock have at least three bucks. There should be a young one to find the ewes and two older bucks to do the heavy work. Indications are that there will be a 75% lamb crop.

Cost Per Head. Maximum cost has been placed at 10 cents a head, including labor, about one quarter of the cost of natural hormones.

After the three years of working on this program it has also been determined that there are no ill effects on the ewes.

Records on the flocks reveal that from 60 to 100% of the ewes were bred in a 21-day period after the bucks were turned in. To insure maximum breeding, a marking harness was used on all bucks and was changed every 2 days. If the job was not complete at the end of the first 21-day period the bucks were sent back to complete the task.

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FEB. 7-8-9
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500 RANGE BULLS
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SELECTED -- GRADED -- INSPECTED -- GUARANTEED

All of breeding age
105 leading breeders from 8 western states

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SHORTHorns and ANGUS graded and sold on the 8th
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We Know You Will Approve
OUR RED BLUFF BULLS

The proof our our bulls' ability to sire the good doing and right made kind of calves is to take a look in our own commercial herd. Many cattlemen have seen them and say they are the "best herd of cows" seen anywhere. Our consignment of 6 bulls can do the same for you. Put good heads, more pounds and more bone into your herd with our bulls.

WATCH FOR THE MARCH OF DIMES BULL

We have the pleasure of consigning this year's MARCH OF DIMES BULL TO RED BLUFF. He and our consignment of 6 bulls were raised at a high altitude and combine the bloodlines of NHR Nevada Donald 6th and Diamond Domino 190th.

W. H. HUNT ESTATE CO.

GEORGE HUNT

GEORGE HUNT

PAO CEDRO

BOB BARTEL

BIEBER

CALIFORNIA

FARMING IN SCOTLAND
Continued From Page 35

Lord Lovat runs a herd of 50 breeding cows on his Beaufort farm outside Inverness and has been practicing an intensive linebreeding program. Right now he has a third calf crop coming on that is sired by Cruggleton Pentland Firth, a bull bred in one of the oldest Shorthorn herds by A. J. Marshall of Bridgebank in Stranraer, Wigstownshire, in the border country. The get of this bull alone have been averaging $3,640.

The Cruggleton bull died of pneumonia last spring, but starting the first of the year one of his sons, Beaufort Bulldozer, a typy, compact red calf, was put to work in the Lovat herd. The Bulldozer calf will be bred to his half-sisters to carry on the linebreeding practice.

In addition to his breeding herd, Lord Lovat is carrying out a ranching scheme on hill pasture to the north. He patterns his cattle raising system after our American ranching system of the range country and is proud of the fact that it is working for him.

The Highlanders. When you speak of Scottish breeds of cattle you can't forget the shaggy-haired, longhorned Highland cattle. These cattle are small and slow-maturing but they are hardy and especially suited to the more rugged Highland weather and grazing conditions.

Many breeders are crossing the Highland cows with Shorthorn bulls to obtain a faster-maturing, thicker-bodied calf. But the docile purebred Highlander still has a special place of its own in the heather-clad hills.

The Large White, a prolific, bacon type pig is the standard swine breed in Scotland, although some farmers favor the Essic and Wessic Saddleback hogs. These two breeds are bacon-type hogs with markings similar to the Hampshires.

On the outskirts of the city of Aberdeen, in the northeast area of Scotland, Lawson & Sons specialize in a small farm carrying more than a thousand
They are: ANGUS TORO KADET 4th, calved April 14, 1950, and ANGUS TORO KADET 6th, calved April 17, 1950.

We picked them for that extra "Outcrossed" ruggedness to feature in this first sale of Angus at the great Red Bluff auction.

In these and other Waugaman "Outcrossed" Angus you get earlier maturity, more weight for age.

Seeing is believing. See these at Red Bluff. Visit the ranch this month to see the set of great cows, and the powerful sires now producing Waugaman Angus.

"Outcrossed" sons sell at Red Bluff!
head of pigs. On their Parkhill Stock Farm, the Lawsons are crossing the Large Whites with the Danish Landrace hogs. From this cross they are obtaining not only an average of 8½ pigs a litter, but these pigs average 51½ lb. at 10 weeks.

Bacon Factory. In conjunction with the farm, the Lawsons operate a bacon factory in the nearby town of Dyce with an output of 1,600 hogs killed per week. The factory turns out two trade name styles, the Wilshire side, known to consumers in the United States, and the Ayrshire side which is distinguished by a side of bacon that skinned, boned and rolled.

Every swine breeder in this country will appreciate the fact that brucellosis is unknown in the swine herds in Scotland. The treacherous brucellosis had not crept into the herds, probably because of the natural water barrier surrounding the British Isles. The average Scottish farmer is not even acquainted with the disease.

It's amusing to note that you get your wires crossed when you're talking pigs and sheep. In Scotland, you use the word hog, you're referring to fattening sheep, not swine.

Sheep Crossed. The more rugged high country is populated with a hardy, open-faced breed of sheep called Blackfaces. On higher grazing land, the breed is kept pure, but in the low hills the Blackface ewes are crossed with Border Leicester rams to produce the quick-maturing Greyface lamb. In the lower lands many farmers are raising the halfbreed ewe, a cross between the Border Leicester and Cheviot. These ewes are bred to either a Suffolk or an Oxford ram to produce a fleshy, 3-way cross lamb.

Most of the farms in Scotland are devoted to mixed farming, that is, the farm supports a herd of bullocks fattening, about a dozen sows, milk cows for family use, usually a small band of ewes and always a flock of laying hens. In the line of cross.
at RED BLUFF...
Buy Peterson Bros. Championship Breeding

FEB. 7-9

These and many other mountain grown bulls will be offered at Red Bluff. Our bulls prove satisfactory because of the out-in-the-rough open way they are grown — never over-fitted.

LARRY’S SHADOW 36

60 BULLS — 25 FEMALES

Peterson Bros.
6th Annual Sale
MARCH 5, 1952

• BUY Peterson bulls at RED BLUFF with confidence of Quality and Satisfaction.

ROYALTY LAD 81

Peterson Bros.
"Herefords of Quality"

5 Miles Southwest of Ogden on Highway 84

OGDEN, UTAH
ELKO, NEVADA
You'll Not Find Acehi's

RED BLUFF BULLS
sitting down on the job

RED BLUFF BULLS
they're bred and developed to get plenty of calves and good ones

FOUR for you to pick from in the big Red Bluff Hereford sale, Feb. 9. Three senior yearling horned bulls; one summer yearling Polled bull. Rugged, uniform and grown out in country that really makes them hardy. Ask the men who are using them.

Twenty-eight repeat customers last year—all enthusiastic about their calves by Acehi bulls.

IMPORTED BULL—Purchased in England during the summer of 1951 was Free Town Contrite. One of the few bulls imported from England to the United States in many years, he was bought by the Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo., and the Suncrest Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Ariz.

large acreages are planted to oats as pasture and each farm has its patch of potatoes (tatties) and turnips (neeps) for winter feed for the cattle. The planted pastures rich with white clover, the rows of potatoes and acres of turnips all grow without an inch of irrigation water. In fact, one of the problems confronting the Scottish farmer is how to rid his land of excess water. The average rainfall in Scotland is about 65 inches annually and the green countryside reflects the abundance of water.

Crop Rotation System. The Scottish farmer follows a strict crop rotation system that can vary from five to eight years. He adheres carefully to a scheme that will be best for his land and not to a rotation based on fluctuating market prices and speculation as many farmers in the United States are inclined to do.
A typical crop rotation might include three years of grass (the first year it is cut for hay and the next two years it is used for pasture) and then two years of oats. The sixth year the land is either in turnips or potatoes and the seventh year it is in grass seed with a nurse crop of oats.

Fertilization is an intensive part of the rotation. A large amount of barnyard manure is used along with commercial fertilizers. The soil requires ample lime which is usually applied about every six years at the rate of two tons per acre. The lime is applied at a certain point in the rotation system, usually after the potatoes.

High Yields. The crop yields are truly exceptional. For instance, the
The **BEST** we've ever offered
—and we're sending them to the

**RED BLUFF RANGE BULL SALE**

15 BIG, RUGGED
**HEREFORD BULLS**

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**★ Headed by a summer YEARLING LARRY**
Everyone who sees him likes him.

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ONE PEN OF 3 BULLS
3 SINGLE BULLS

Same **QUALITY** breeding
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6 RUGGED SONS
TO RED BLUFF

- ONE PEN OF THREE
- THREE INDIVIDUALS

These are real bulls—beefy and smooth, they’re truly representative of the kind of rugged, quality Short-horns that make McArthur-bred cattle “best in every weigh.” Sired by Rannoch Souvenir, our chief herd sire imported from Canada, all six are right at service age. Even better than last year’s champion pen, they’ll be a boon to any herd.

AT THE SACRAMENTO STATE SALE

We’ll offer 7 BULLS and 3 FEMALES. All bearing the modern stamp of McArthur breeding.

McARTHUR BROS.
KENNETH A. John R.
McARTHUR SHASTA CALIF.
COUNTY

average over-all yield of oats in Scotland is 80 bushels per acre, compared with our over-all average of 45 bushels per acre.

As I made the rounds with a veterinarian up in Aberdeenshire one day, he gave me a good explanation of why their yields are high. He explained that during the growing season from April to September the weather never really becomes exceptionally warm. As a result, the plants are not forced—they have time to mature. They have time to grow the entire season rather than shooting up fast with the first warm weather and then drying up early with the heat.

Contrary to the belief of many people in the United States, the farms in Scotland are well mechanized. Every farm has its tractor, usually a Ferguson (British made), a Fordson or a Nuffield, and the hardworking Clydesdale horse is just used for hit-and-miss jobs.

Exception. One farmer I talked to down near Paisley on the west coast, however, still sticks to his horses. He uses 14 head of Clydesdales to work his five leased farms and he is just as up to date and making just as good a living as his neighbors. He won’t have a tractor on the place and he has some of the best arguments I’ve heard. One of his ideas is that he feels the type of worker who knows horses will be better to his land than the type of worker who only knows machinery and the mechanical side, I thought he had something there.

Even with their mechanization, Scottish farmers are not as conscious of labor saving devices as are American farmers, and a good deal more labor is required on most of the Scottish farms. Much of this extra work may be attributed to the fact that the farm
15 MORE Of These TAL'-WI-WI BULLS At The
RED BLUFF
BULL SALE
FEB. 7-8-9

Take one look at our big, sturdy bulls with their straight legs, wealth of scale, and typical uniformity. This quality marks all TAL'-WI-WI cattle—living proof that our breeding (almost 100% WHR blood) is tops.

Not only are these registered Herefords good to look at, but their get will carry the TAL'-WI-WI stamp of superior fleshing quality as well—money in the pocket for the commercial cattleman.

Last year our bulls brought an average of $1600 at Red Bluff! And this year we think our consignment is even better!

Tal'-wi-wi Ranches
PEORIA, ARIZONA — DALE BUMSTEAD AND DALE BUMSTEAD, JR., OWNERS
ADDRESS TELEGRAMS GLENDALE, ARIZONA—SHIPPING POINT A. T. S. F. RY.
BUMSTEAD, ARIZONA
KENNETH T. McGEORGE, Gen. Mgr.

10 BIG growthy bulls at Red Bluff

We're bringing back those big, growthy bulls that are typical "Red Bluff" bulls. They have the scale and size along with plenty of quality and good type. They're deep-bodied, good-headed. They carry popular breeding . . . carrying the blood of Prince Domino N 21, Baca Domino C. 47 and they're sired by Mark Donald 38 and BHR Baker Domino which means Chandler breeding.

We showed the best pen of two bulls at Red Bluff last year and our pen of three bulls stood third, standing next to the Crowe bulls.

MARK DONALD 38

Our consignment consists of . . .
1 individual bull by BHR MARK DONALD B.
2 pens of three uniform bulls
1 pen of four bulls

They're tailored for the Range Man and fitted to go right to work for you, the Range Man.

BERGEVIN HEREFORDS
January 15, 1952
PEN of ★

3 GOOD BULLS

Look for them at . . .

RED BLUFF

FEB. 7-8-9

These bulls were sired by

RS PRINCEPS MIXER 8

and out of

CHANDLER-BRED Cows


CATTLEMAN — From left to right, Bob Cooper, Merced; Bob Ballou and Lloyd Ruth, Marysville, with H. A. Orrison, Visalia, who attended the California Cattlemen's Convention at Fresno last month.

is more complex in Scotland because of the tendency toward a mixed farming program.

Only about 40% of the farms in Great Britain are electrified. The farms which have electricity usually have their own generators. At present there is a huge hydroelectric expansion program underway in the Highlands which will eventually electrify that area and supply a surplus to be used in other parts of the British Isles. Under this hydroelectric scheme the smaller rivers and streams in the north of Scotland are being corralled into several large sources to furnish the power.

Most of the Scottish farmers lease their land. In many cases a big land owner, a person bearing a title, owns large acreages of land broken down into several farms. These farms are leased out and usually a lease will stay in one family for generations.

Makes Good Living. The average Scottish farmer is making a good living. Much of agriculture is subsidized by the government, which helps to keep up his standard of living. For instance, in the egg market, the consumer pays four shillings (56 cents) a dozen for eggs the whole year around. A set price to the producer has been established by the Ministry of Food which varies from three shillings (24 cents) a dozen in April to six shillings (84 cents) in October. But feed and equipment prices are high and taxes take a major slice out of any income.

Marginal land also falls under the government subsidy program. Marginal land is defined as land that will not produce maximum yields unless it is extremely well cared for. To build up production on this type of land, the government pays the farmer about $11 an acre to plow the land plus half the cost of the seed, lime and manure used. For pasturing sheep on marginal
hill land, the farmer will receive 84 cents per head per year for ewes.

All concentrate feeds are rationed, which creates a problem. The farmer obtains his high protein supplements and other feeds according to the production of his milk cows and hens or according to the number of pigs and beef cattle he carries. However, the oats grown on his place forms the basis of most of his livestock feed.

Conservatives. The farmers I talked with in Scotland resented, to a certain extent, the strong nationalization movement. They were all staunch Conservatives and were anxious for Winston Churchill and his party to come into power again. On the other hand, Labor party members claim that the Labor party has done more for the farmer than the Conservative party ever did. It will be interesting to learn what the new Conservative government will hold for the British farmer.

During September and October, harvest time in Scotland makes use of the entire family: from the mother providing three meals a day plus mid-morning and mid-afternoon snacks (the piece) carried out to the fields, to the rest of the family stooking, leading-in and building stacks. The damp climate makes the use of the combine harvester impractical in many cases, and a good deal of labor is required for the harvest.

Following in the wake of the binder, the crew stooks the sheaves in groups of eight. Stooking is an art in itself. The sheaves at a time are grasped under the armpits and plunked down so that the heads touch and the bases slant outward. The other sheaves are planted in the same manner on either side of the original two sheaves. The whole stook is built to face north-south so the sun can reach both sides at some time during the day.

Pointers on Harvesting. The stooks dot the fields for five to seven days while they are drying and then the leading-in process begins. The sheaves are forked from the stooks to a flat-bed trailer and hauled into the courtyard of the barn where two men build the stacks. These cylindrical stacks are built 20 feet high and are crowned with a cone-shaped head thatched with wheat straw. The oats are left in the stacks until threshing time in early winter.

Potato harvest follows right at the heels of the grain harvest and is carried out by mechanical potato harvesters with human power for gathering. The turnips are plucked as they are needed for feeding the stock.

The hay harvest comes in early July. The grass hay is first stacked in small coles to dry in the field and then is hauled into the courtyard to be made into large trap stacks for storage.

Young Farmers Clubs. With the summer work done and the harvest in, the Young Farmers Clubs come alive. The Scottish Assn. of Young Farmers

OUR CONSIGNMENT TO RED BLUFF SELLING FEB. 9

In this our first consignment to Red Bluff we are putting in three bulls we believe to be the kind ready for Range service. They are properly conditioned and ready to go.

A PEN OF 3 HARDY WELL DEVELOPED BULLS

Thomas M. Merrill 202 Pine St., Phone 4219
Ranch: 7 miles west of Salinas on Fort Ord road

We saved them for RED BLUFF

3 GOOD SHORTHORN BULLS

These Shorthorns are just what you’re looking for—good doing cattle, deep bodied and heavy boned. They’ll sire quick-growing, fast-fleshing calves and big, roomy, heavy-milking cows for your herd. Valid reasons why our Shorthorns are a solid investment for any cattleman.

AT IDAHO FALLS: Watch for our consignment to the late February sale. Seven good Shorthorn bulls and 10 first calf heifers (5 with calves and 5 to calve soon). The Scenic View females rank alongside our bulls for uniform quality.

Buy Scenic View Shorthorn bulls for more weight across the scales.

KENDRY P. GIMLIN, Rt. 3, Box 1552, Lewiston, Idaho
VISITORS FROM ISRAEL—Dr. & Mrs. Alfred Feuchtwanger of Israel, pictured as they looked over cattle and pastures at Paul Greening’s Rolling Ridge Ranch, Pomona, Calif., on a recent visit, believe they can utilize Southern California ranching and cattle-raising methods in their homeland. The Feuchtwangers also inspected operations at the Western Cattle Feeders feedlots, Pomona. The couple cited the need for development of a cattle industry in Israel, which has soil, climatic and topographic conditions similar to those of Southern California. The Feuchtwangers will make cattle and land purchases when they return to Israel. Their son, Benjamin, will manage the operation. Photo by WLJ

is the equivalent of our 4-H and Future Farmer clubs. Members of the Young Farmers. Clubs in Scotland wear a small badge marked by a plow, a hay stack and a Scottish thistle. Covering an age group of 15 to 26 years, the club program is built around bi-monthly meetings featuring talks, lectures and movies on everything from agriculture to birds and sports. Stock judging competitions, farm trusts with a panel of experts answering questions, root-seed-produce shows, poultry trussing competitions and tours of prominent farms furnish much of the side activities.

The organization is open to anyone within the age limit who is interested in agriculture. It’s surprising to find that many of the club members live in towns and villages and have no actual contact with farming. In the wintertime when the farmer takes a breathing spell, most of the community social life for all ages centers around the Young Farmers’ colorful barn dances and whist drives.

It is interesting to note that the first Young Farmers Club in Scotland, formed in 1923, was patterned after the 4-H Club program in the United States. In the past 28 years, the Young Farmers have drifted away from the project idea, which is the backbone of our 4-H and FFA clubs. But they offer their young people a well-rounded program to carry out the slogan, “Better Farmers, Better Countrymen, Better Citizens.”

Typical Family. Typical of the average Scottish farm families are the Toughs of Barnyard Farm in Turfrii, Aberdeenshire.

--- RED BLUFF BOUND

This is our first trip to Red Bluff with Bulls.
We hope you like our offering. They are range bulls.

We Will Sell ---

10 Good Hereford Bulls

These bulls are sons of BACA ELATION 14th and TT TRIUMPHANT 78th. They have been running out in our pasture together and are ready for the important job of their lives. Heavy breeding service. These bulls are not fat but well conditioned and properly grown out.

SELLING FEBRUARY 9

OUR BULLS ARE ALWAYS AT THE TOP IN IDAHO SALES

THEY HAVE SIZE --- THEY HAVE BONE --- THEY HAVE VIGOR

MERRITT MEACHAM & SONS
CULDESAC, IDAHO
Another

GOVER RANCH POLLED
HEREFORD HERD SIRE

Goes into service.

GR Plato Domino 54th, son of Real Plato Domino 46th, was purchased by Mr. George Churchill at a price of $7,000 to head his good herd of registered Polled Hereford cows located at Drain, Oregon.

Twenty-four years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Tough, as newlyweds, owned exactly one cow and leased three acres from Tough's father. From this small start they were able to accumulate enough capital to lease a 40-acre farm several years later. Then they started expanding. The next step was a 68-acre place and then a 165-acre farm.

For the past eight years they have been leasing their present 262-acre farm on the rolling hills outside the town of Turriff, besides owning a 48-acre place near Rhynie. During these years, quiet and gentle Pa Tough and jolly, kind Ma Tough have worked as a close-knit team. When times were hard Ma Tough not only kept up the house and barn chores but also worked in the field. The family has grown, too. Now there are six handsome children ranging in age from Jean, 22, down to wee 5-year-old Violet.

Long Lease. The Toughs have a 14-year lease on their place from the Turriff town council. According to a new law recently passed by Parliament, a farmer can't be put off his land when a lease expires unless he is misusing the resources. So the Toughs can plan to stay as long as they choose.

The 262 acres of Barnyard Farm are allocated to oats, pasture, first-year grass for hay, three acres of turnips and an acre of potatoes. The Toughs run 70 head of fattening cattle each year. The cattle are out in pasture from May until the middle of October. But, as is the case in most areas, they must be tied in the barns for the six months of winter and early spring. The accumulated dung in the barns is hauled out in the spring and used on the fields after the harvest.

The Toughs run 70 head of halfbreds and Feeders. On the left is Anton Rieder, president of Coast Packing Co., Los Angeles, who bought the grand champion hog at the recent Great Western Livestock Show from Bill Turnquist, at right, student at Mt. San Antonio College, Pomona, Calif. Rieder, who paid $1 per lb. for the Berkshire barrow, has lent his support to the hog sale for many years.

We hope to see you at the RED BLUFF BULL SALE Feb. 7-9.

We will be there with three Hereford bulls.

GOVER RANCH
ANDERSON, CALIF. PHONE 4177 W. C. "BUCK" GOVER

SELLING AT RED BLUFF FEB. 9
7 Head of BIG-RUGGED RANGE BULLS

These bulls are of WHR Breeding on the Sires side and they are out of some of the best brood cows on our ranch. If you are looking for good bulls, not over-fitted see our offering at Red Bluff in February.

HIDDEN VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH

. . . Registered Cattle . . .

SUSANVILLE, CALIFORNIA
NOW! HK HEREFORDS
will have—

the DOUBLE PRINCEPS bloodline

Yes, our new herd bull, RS Princeps Mixer 16, shown above, is the handsome son of WHR Double Princeps and out of an Anxiety Mixer dam. We’ve just purchased him from Rancho Sacatal and his proud bloodline will be instilled in our HK Herefords this season.

We plan to use RS Princeps Mixer 16 on our daughters and granddaughters of Real Prince Domino 33d, Real Prince Paladin, and Real Silver Domino 329th.

Watch for his get. We’re expecting something special.

★ At RED BLUFF...

MONTYS TRIUMPHANT, sired by TT Triumphant 79th and out of a cow by Donald Domino 22. Look him over, you’ll like him.

★ At the RANCH...
30 HEAD OF RANGE BULLS
20 HEAD OF HEIFERS

HK HEREFORD RANCH
H. K. MILLER, JR.
Route 2, Box 25
JACKSONVILLE OREGON

ewes and use purebred Suffolk rams. The lambing season comes in late March and early April and the ewes are sheared once a year, in late May. To round out the livestock end, Tough is proud of his nine sows and boar, all Large Whites, and Mrs. Tough takes care of the three Ayrshire family milk cows. In addition, they keep 1,000 Rhode Island laying hens, using a deep litter system. This number of hens is just enough to support a hired man for the poultry alone.

Barnyard Farm operations require four permanent hired men plus Pa Tough and the only son in the family, Ronald, 18.

Equipment. Barnyard is one of the few farms that use a combine harvester (a Massey-Harris made in Canada and purchased last year), and it is working out well. After they have finished their own harvest, Ronald hires out with the combine to take care of the neighboring farms. For the operations the family owns three tractors, a combination manure spreader, seeder and disc, a mower, a cultivator, a 12-ton manure distributor, and a McCormick binder in addition to a potato and turnip hasher, a mill for bruising oats and a thresher mill for the oats.

There is something a little special about this family, too, because I discovered that Tough’s father worked with Alex McDonald, widely known and respected cattle judge in California, when the two were young stockmen in Aberdeenshire. It certainly is a small world!

The Scottish farmers do not strive for mass production. They concentrate on parent stock. They breed their livestock and crops for quality and their outstanding farms are monuments to their efforts.
COMING TO

RED BLUFF

BULL SALE WITH

★ 2 PENS OF 5 - coming 2-year-olds
★ 1 PEN OF 3 - coming 2-year-olds
★ 1 INDIVIDUAL BULL

BREEDING:  LARRY DOMINO ★
              MARK DONALD ★
              MARK DONALD JR. ★
              RS ROYAL DHU ★
              DONALD DHU 14th ★

We'll be looking for you there —

CHANDLER HEREFORDS
BAKER, OREGON

Page 59
“PUT YOURSELF IN CLOVER” WITH CLOVER VALLEY BULLS

“Our bulls have a long coat of hair, the buyers assurance of them not having been “hot fed.” They’ve never tasted molasses or beet pulp, nor has their ration exceeded 12% protein and not more than 1 lb. of grain to 100 lbs. animal weight per day. Half of that grain has been rolled and whole oats.”

SCHUMANN BROS., Clover Valley Hereford Ranch

SELLING FEB. 9
14 HEAD OF RANGE BULLS
2 Pens of 5—1 Pen of 3—1 Individual. The uniformity and high quality is something to see. A powerful set of bulls. Plenty of exercise and not overfitted.

SCHUMANN BROS. WELLS, NEVADA

WE ARE GETTING OUR BULLS RUGGED — WELL DEVELOPED HARDY — PROPERLY CONDITIONED READY FOR RED BLUFF

This group of 6 Bulls have been running out together and are ready for service as they are 2 year old bulls. The conditions under which they are being prepared for this sale are those requested by the Red Bluff Sale Committee.

AT SACRAMENTO—JANUARY 28
3 Bred Heifers. These heifers are safe in calf to CH DANDY DONALD 41st a Crowe bull we are using that is half brother to their $18,000 and $13,000 bulls. This mating should produce some good calves for the buyers.

HAMEL BROTHERS CALIF.
DIAMOND RANCH
Home of the "Diamond Donalds"
And "Donald Domino" Herefords

WILL BE AT SACRAMENTO
JANUARY 28
CALIFORNIA HEREFORD ASSN. SALE

with...
2 Sons of DR PREMIER DONALD 21st, the 1947 Champion at the Madera Sale. This bull is a breeding bull and his calves are proving him so.
2 Sons of SUNLAND DOMINO 9th. Ready for the job you have cut out for them.
1 Son of DIAMOND DOMINO 30th. The many sons of this bull in use speak for him.

This is going to be a real opportunity to step in and buy your supply of range bulls.
Prepare for the coming season with DIAMOND RANCH BULLS.

HARRY PARKER  •  SHORTY PEACOCK
(Owner)  •  (Herdsman)
P. O. Box 641, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
(Phone 2665)

JENSEN BROS. BULLS
APPROVED
says— Bruce Kelham
Bear Valley Ranch
Olema, Calif.

"The 13 bulls bought at the last Bull Sale proved to be excellent. They were let down for 3 weeks and put with the cows."
Bruce Kelham

As quoted in the December WLJ

Our bulls have been winning for us because of their breed character and strong individuality. The CHAMPION PEN at Ogden was by WHR VICTORY PRINCEPS as well as the HIGH SELLING BULL.

FOR STRONG WELL DEVELOPED RUGGED GROWTHY RANGE BULLS LOOK OVER OUR CONSIGNMENT

JENSEN BROS. — LOGAN, UTAH

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Kelham shown with the pen of 5 JENSEN BROS. bulls they bought at the 1951 Red Bluff Sale.
SELLING FEB. 9
9 SONS OF WHR VICTORY PRINCEPS
The same kind as this pen shown above.
1 SON OF BACA R. DOMINO 73RD
Strong in pedigree and strong in individuality.

JENSEN BROS. — LOGAN, UTAH

Page 61
To the great Red Bluff Bull Sale, Feb. 7-8-9, we are bringing 15 Double M bulls. Five by TT Onward 3rd, five by RS Prince Royal, four by Young Donald, one by Baca Domino C 217th.

Our last year's champion pen of three included two sons of TT Onward 3rd. This year we’re bringing a PEN OF THREE all sired by TT Onward 3rd. Look them over for smoothness, scale and fleshing ability.

Look over the entire Double M offering. It is the strongest we have sold anywhere. Front Pasture Cattle! You’ll be proud to take home these Double M’s. To show them to your neighbors and your customers.
They Tell Me...

by Harold Wheelock

USDA offers a relatively safe rule to use in estimating the quantities of silage to feed when hay requirements are known. Ordinarily, 100 lb. silage contains about 70 lb. water and only 30 lb. dry matter, while 100 lb. hay that has gone through the sweat contains nearly 90 lb. dry matter. Thus, it takes approximately 3 lb. silage to equal one of hay.

In the brief six years since the end of World War II, mechanization on U.S. farms has skyrocketed at such a rate that the value of all farm machinery and motor vehicles on farms has increased nearly 1/3 times. Since 1945, the value has grown from $6.1 billion to $15.5 billion.

Harry Ferguson, Inc., has just announced a new 2- and 3-plow tractor, model "30." In this model, Ferguson has sought to combine the durability and power of a large tractor with the economy and versatility of the lightweight type. A new valve-in-head engine develops 20% greater horsepower without increase in weight. Extensive improvements in the final drive, air-fuel system and lubrication devices assure the farmer of longer life and greater efficiency in performance, the company says.

Lindane has proved so effective in insect control that the U.S. Army has adopted it for use on military personnel and their quarters. Korean body lice, with a strong tolerance for DDT, have reacted negatively to lindane, which can kill either by contact, stomach poisoning or by vapor action.

Use of liquid sulfur dioxide for treatment of grass silage is said to effectively preserve the nutritional value indefinitely. Preventing fermentation, this method reputedly retains more of the texture, flavor and odor of fresh-cut grass. The chemical is shot into the ensiled crops with a copper lance at 2-foot intervals, at depths of 1 to 5 feet.

MARCHING AHEAD WITH CORN... The story of a basic American crop in its newest applications. Includes a valuable listing of corn-handling machinery. New Idea...

GRASS FOR PROFIT... A complete handbook on the use of natural grass for livestock production. A valuable addition to the working library of the stockman. New Holland.

HANDLING BARNYARD MANURE... A non-commercial booklet describing the latest techniques for handling a problem faced by every rancher. New Idea.

BUILD A BETTER FEED... Instructive data on providing livestock a palatable source of valuable phosphorus minerals. Kell Phos.

PLASTIC PIPE... Lightweight, flexible, easily installed by one man. Available in lengths up to 400 feet; resistant to acids, alkalies, most chemicals and bacteria; practically unbreakable. Free pamphlet. Corvan.

LINDANE... 36-page booklet tells complete story of this latest aid in scientific pest control. Cal. Spray-Chemical.

IMPROVED LIVESTOCK RATION... The miller calls this "the answer to all grain feeding problems." New, economical, efficient way to feed grain to livestock, poultry, turkeys. Combines all grain nutrients, high in feeding value. Pillsbury.

HAT BOOK... A colorful style and price catalogue by a western hat-maker of 50 years experience. Valentine.

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT... This rugged, powerful stock hauling unit uses a minimum of critical materials, carries 40 head of cattle, 350 sheep (double-decked).

They tell me that the three new and convenient pieces of equipment and machinery shown above and below are finding favor with many Western ranchers. For name and address of makers, write W.L.J.

The booklets listed below are FREE to W.L.J. subscribers, offered by advertisers in Western Livestock Journal. If you are interested, check the booklets you want. A copy of the list is sent to H. Wheelock—Western Livestock Journal, and we'll see that the right advertiser gets your request.

MAKE MONEY FROM FARM WOODLANDS... A handy booklet on the conversion of your farm timber into real profits. Much useful information with a minimum of commercialism. McCulloch.

TRAILER LITERATURE... A series of folders on the complete line of the oldest trailer builders in America. Includes six-wheeled attachments, semi-trailers, trailers, low-beds, bodies, vans, rear carriers, coupling hooks, and special axles. Utility, Lumbermens, Woodlands.

MOTOR GRADER HANDBOOK... practical working handbook for the motor grader operator, published in four-color cartoon style. Twelve-page manual graphically presents techniques and adjustments applying to jobs ranging from high bank cuts to flat bottom ditching. Caterpillar.

SPRAYING EQUIPMENT... A complete catalog of high pressure livestock and weed sprayers by a leading manufacturer of pest control equipment. Handl.

VACCINES AND SUPPLIES... An invaluable catalog of biologics and vaccines with excellent explanatory data. Also lists other supplies for the working stockman. O. M. Franklin.

HYDRAULIC CONTROLS... A profusely illustrated manual showing how hydraulic systems have improved the operation and handling of farm machinery and equipment. A "must" for the power-farmer. Case.

SILAGE PRESERVING METHOD... Injection of liquid sulfur dioxide into grass silage preserves it for indefinite periods. Requiring only 5 or 6 lb. of chemical for each ton of grass, method retains nutritional value of fresh-cut grass.

SURE WE'RE PROUD OF KILLEAN NORSEMAN 75

If you like his looks—
SEE HIS 4 SONS
selling at

These are select Moor-A-Bar bulls. Bred for easy-feeding qualities which give you faster gaining, heavier calves. These sons carry the stamp of their great sire. What’s more, they’re ready to go to work right now. Big, rugged, RED bulls. All four carrying the extra scale, extra bone and extra milking qualities you get only in top Shorthorns... The group includes a senior, two juniors, and one summer yearling. See them and you’ll want them.

MOOR-A-BAR FARMS
E. B. GOUDE & SONS
HOOPER, WASHINGTON

Wheatdale Shorthorn Farms
are consigning to...

KILLEAN COLONEL MAX

4 Service-Age Bulls
—good ones and all sired by
KILLEAN COLONEL MAX

Look 'em over. You'll say they are "RED BLUFF TYPE." Big for age and with the quality it takes to be top sires. They'll turn out husky calves for you.

H. F. BECKLEY... and... K. J. KILLINGSWORTH
Benge, Washington

PLANNING A WATER SYSTEM
Continued From Page 38

at the 1,100-foot level of Barnett’s ranch. This is ample for fall, winter and spring range needs. But June, July, August and September are pretty dry.

SCS Recommendations. Barnett purchased his ranch from Bill Elliott, the cowboy actor, four years ago. The ranch conservation plan Placerville Soil Conservation Service technicians worked out with him included these recommendations: building a dam and reservoir, laying out a sprinkler irrigation system and seeding 30 acres to dalli grass, perennial ryegrass, birds-foot trefoil and ladino clover. There were big plans for developing springs for stock water in the dryland range, too.

By the fall of 1950, Barnett had made his major ranch improvements. Last spring, the reservoir was well filled. The sprinkler irrigation system was fit and ready for action. And the new fall seeded grass-legume stand looked good and lush.

Sufficient pressure for irrigating was provided by a "booster" pump, located at the base and back of the clam, the water being pumped from an outlet pipe through the dam into the sprinkler system and pasture nearby. Allowing for seepage and evaporation losses, Barnett figures it takes about four acre-feet of water to irrigate one acre of pasture.

Three Fields. Barnett has divided the 30-acre pasture into three fields. Each field is irrigated, grazed and allowed to regrow in rotation, which provides for an 8-day interval between irrigations, with four days of grazing and four days of regrowth for each field. The new seeding now furnishes plenty of feed for 30 head of cattle from May to November.

The Shingle Springs rancher now has his eye on a second dam and reservoir site which he believes will store enough water to irrigate another 30 acres of improved pasture. It won’t be long...
until Barnett is fattening 100 head on 60 acres of irrigated pasture with stored water.

In carrying out his plan to make the best use of his ranch water supplies, Barnett has taken some long strides in developing handy drinking stations on dryland range.

Grazing Units. The 2,300 acres of dryland range, 60 acres of which have been reseeded to improved grasses and legumes, are divided into six fields under a deferred grazing plan. Each field has a water trough fed by a developed spring. Of course, Barnett's bulls and dry cows like these convenient drinking posts, especially on hot summer days. But there are other reasons for putting in so many water troughs. It means that each dryland field is a complete grazing unit, complete with forage and water. His stock won't walk off part of their fat in long trips to water holes. By shortening the water run, he has had very little forage trample losses.

One of the first things that Barnett noted was the way stock hunted water. It was easy to see there wasn't near enough water to go around.

The six water troughs are only a starter. More dryland will be seeded and nine additional troughs are going in.

Several hundred water-holding dams such as Barnett's have been built in the West the last few years.

Practical Pointers. The man who has had a lot to do with water storage developments in soil conservation districts is Dell G. Shockley, regional irrigation engineer for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, with headquarters in Portland, Ore. Shockley has some practical tips for Western Livestock Journal readers on reservoirs and dams.

ACTION AT LEWISTON—There was plenty of activity in the sale ring at the recent Lewiston (Idaho) Hereford Assn. sale which chalked up a new record average for the group's fall sales—$864 on 59 head. Nichols & Burns, Lewiston, claimed champion bull and champion female show honors. The top bull, bred by Roy Langenheder, Ritzville, Wash., sold to Marion McPeak of Craigmont, Idaho, for $4,000. Photo by Munson

RUGGED GROWTHY POLLED HEREFORD RANGE BULLS

IS OUR CONSIGNMENT TO

RED BLUFF

This consignment is of Mossy Mischief and Roseland Domino breeding. Good quality, growthy bulls. Tough and Ready to Go.

Selling Feb. 9

LEONARD L. SHELLEY
MONTAGUE, CALIF.
"The first question," says Shockley, "is how much irrigation water do you need? Pasture mixtures will use from one to two acre-feet during the growing season. Of course, climate has much to do with the amount of water plants require. In moderate climates, and at average elevations, grasses and legumes use about 1 1/2 acre-feet of water. To allow for evaporation, seepage and other losses, it's well to figure on 2 1/4 acre-feet of water per acre.

"Let's say we have a storage reservoir which is filled by watershed runoff and a 40-acre pasture to irrigate. Allowing 2 1/4 acre-feet per acre, we'll need a dam large enough to store 100 acre-feet of water.

Reservoir Tips. "Some of the stored water will be lost by evaporation and seepage between spring and fall. To offset this, the reservoir will have to be dug deep enough to allow for losses. Ranchers can obtain weather guides to check evaporation losses in their areas."

Another thing to know is the amount of water the watershed will yield. If this is hard to guage, it may be well to call in an engineer.

"Now we're ready to pick a good dam site for the reservoir. The best site is a big basin that can be dammed up with a small fill and at low cost. If a gravity system is to be used, the basin should be located above the land to be irrigated."

Shockley says the dam and reservoir...
Dave Barnett checks stock water supply in one of his water stations. The El Dorado stockman has a new 125-acre-foot dam that supplies water for 30 acres of improved pasture. The improvement has added considerably to ranch's value.

sites should be checked carefully for sand and gravel layers which cause dams to wash out and water to slip away.

Other Points. He also reminds ranchers not to overlook picking a good spot for the dam and reservoir spillway. It's often hard to tell how fast water is pouring off a slope. If you're not clear on this point, better check the record for flood peaks in your drainage area.

One of the last things you'll have to do before laying out the dam is to determine the size of the stream you'll need to irrigate pastures. Irrigation water from storage dams is usually carried to pastures by means of open ditches, pipe lines or flumes, depending on the lay of the land and the type of watering system to be used.

It's no longer a trick to put in good water systems with so many trained hands ready to help ranchers.
THE SAME STAMP

THE SAME BREEDING
THAT WON IN ’50

Is Coming Back

TO RED BLUFF
SELLING FEB. 9

One pen of these bulls is sired by the same sire as the winning pen in ’50, PREMIER DONALD 15th. The other by his half brother, PREMIER DONALD 43rd. These bulls are rugged, have size and age to make them ready for heavy service.

RUSSELL & BIGELOW
OH RANCH...
GARDNERVILLE, NEVADA

Ranch 3 1/2 miles
Southwest of town ...

VERN CONDON
At The Ranch
PHONE 45

BUYER APPROVAL IS OUR
BEST RECOMMENDATION

Acceptance of our cattle at the sales and our record breaking sale on the ranch proves to us that the buyers like our cattle and they put their stamp of approval on them.

— SELLING FEB. 9 —

CH DANDY DONALD 65th

A PEN OF JUNIOR YEARLING BULLS

In this pen is a half brother to the $18,000 bull sold in our sale and built like him in ruggedness and bone. The other two bulls are sons of CH DOMINO PRINCE A. 6th. The combination of one son of the “12th” and two from the “6th” makes this a strong pen of range bulls. Look them over.

2D ANNUAL SALE
DECEMBER 1, 1952
PHONE 7J2
MILLVILLE, CALIF.

CROWE
HEREFORDS
Continued From Page 39

With 5.2% of the farrowings born dead and overlying mothers taking another 15%, the next heaviest loss reported in the survey was from chilling, which accounted for 3% of all the pigs farrowed. The University of Michigan developed some data in 1947 on the temperature responses of baby pigs under barn conditions and the relation of birth weight to body temperature. The study showed there is a drop of four to nine degrees in the body temperature of baby pigs immediately after birth. This is followed by a gradual rise to normal which is completed in about two days.

There was a significant correlation between the weight of a pig and its ability to adapt itself to its environment. Light pigs, because of their greater surface area in proportion to their body weight, must produce more heat per unit of body weight than heavy pigs and are unable to do this under severe weather conditions. They therefore show a sharper drop in body temperature after birth, a slower recovery of normal temperature and suffer first from chilling. This factor could be important to the swine grower in helping him create more favorable environmental conditions for lighter pigs, both those in large litters and those born of gilts, which are usually smaller at birth. Where brooders are used for only a part of the herd, it might be profitable to use the brooders for the gilts and the other pens for larger sows.

Other Losses Studied. The survey found that a loss of 2.2% was occasioned by pigs being weak at birth; 1.5% starved and 1.1% were eaten by the mothers. These factors are usually related to prenatal care. The use of proper feeds, balanced to meet the needs of sows carrying pigs, will (under normal conditions) assure a normal and adequate milk flow and prevent the mother's desire to eat the young pigs. Scours, thumps, sore mouth, worms, injury by other stock and staying away accounted for 1.6% of the losses and miscellaneous causes took 4.8%, making a total loss of 34.4% of all the pigs farrowed.

Because saving large litters is important to net profit in the swine business, a study of these causes of losses might help the producer increase his average litter sizes. It is now too late to do anything about breeding conditions and prenatal care and feeding. Everything now depends upon the skill one develops in saving the pigs as they are farrowed.

Keeping a Record. It might be well to keep a record of the number of dead or weak pigs born to each sow and to try to determine the causes that contributed to these losses. Such analysis would enable one to avoid the same mistakes in the fall litters or those to come next spring. It might also provide an index to the ability of the sows to produce profitable litters.

Sanitation in the farrowing quarters is indispensable. Hot water and lye are the producer's best friend in preparing quarters for new farrowings. It is better to avoid parasites, both internal and external, than it is to eliminate them later. Reducing the feed at farrowing time will help to avoid scouring and other problems. Pasture and

"UTAH'S FOREMOST HERD" PRESENTS ANOTHER TOP CONSIGNMENT TO RED BLUFF SELLING FEB. 9

CONSISTING OF - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

15 of those same kind of Winterton bulls we have had before.
Pen of 5 Sons of ROYAL TRIUMPH 33rd
Pen of 3 Sons of DONALD DHU 24th
Pen of 3 Sons of PHR WORTHY DOMINO 1st
Pen of 3 Sons of ADVANCE DOMINO 3rd

Another top individual like the CHAMPION IN 1951

In Utah It's WINTERTON BROS.

KAMAS and ROOSEVELT

January 15, 1952
J. W. BENNETT & SONS
Winona & Oakville, Wash.

Selling at

4 POLLED SHORTHORN Range Bulls

All grown. Good headed. Lots of bone. They have had plenty of exercise. That guarantees you good feet and legs.

They sell as:

1 PEN OF 3 SUMMER YEARLINGS
1 2-YEAR-OLD INDIVIDUAL

by ALAUNA COLLYNIE

Some breeding that produced our Portland and Chicago winners.
Cattlemen with Ideas

Continued from Page 41

season by eliminating the loss of hay through storm damage. Iverson lives in a country where snowfall is heavy and his hay is stock-piled to feed during the winter months in pens adjacent to the stacks.

Saves Winter Labor. That means that gradually during the winter months part of his covering must be moved at various times so the hay can be fed. The wooden roof, made of 1x12 boards, protects the hay from snow and from heavy rains. It forms a platform from which it is reasonably easy to remove snow and, being on a slope, forms a natural slide for any snow that should remain. Iverson says this covering saves him many hours of winter labor.

No Aching Backs. Hours of labor and strained backs were eliminated by a roll-away method of lifting 50-gallon drums of oil and lubricants at the Horger Sanborn ranch, Meridian, Calif. Nolan Said, Sanborn’s shop foreman, is the designer.

A length of heavy-duty barn door roll was hung over the drum rack across the rear of the storage room, and was curved to come out to the entrance at one end. A coffin hoist was attached to the door roll and a chain with a hook on either end (to grab the end ridges on the drums) was fastened to the hoist.

When there are full drums to be placed on the 10-drum rack, the chain is lowered and hooked to the drums one at a time. Each drum is raised into the air by pumping the hoist handle, pushed along the door roll until it is in the proper position and then is lowered into place.

It now takes a workman only a half hour to put six drums on the rack. Four men used to do the job in an hour. And this arrangement has added value because of its safety feature.

“Rain Machines.” The Gus Olsen ranch, Clarksburg, Calif., makes much use of sprinklers on its irrigated pastures and other crops and has designed what are called “rain machines.” These machines pump water from the big irrigation ditches, canals, sloughs or whatever water source is available and put the water through the pipe lines to the sprinklers under pressure.

Some of these machines have been designed by ranchers to work off tractors, special power units or electricity. Generally the electrical ones are stationary and the others are portable.

Gus Olsen has gone a step further with the electrical rain machine he designed and built in his farm shop. He has set up switchboards at four points on his ranch and the electrically driven machine is moved from site to site as needed. While it costs more for the switchboards because a demand charge must be paid on each one, it is much less expensive than building a rain machine for each site.

Operation. A 60-horsepower motor operates the pump which forms a suction and brings the water up from the parent body of water. An 8-inch pipe is used and 1,200 gallons a minute are pumped. Because this is a suction pump, a small reciprocator primer pump is mounted near the large pump.

This rain maker pumps into almost any desired length of lead line. The lead line is equipped with a “Y” and double valve so that water can be sent off in two directions if desired, or in one direction at a time. It irrigates 120 acres at each power station.

More of those Good Rugged Utah Bulls Raised at a High Altitude—Hardy and Ready to Go

We feel that is an exceptionally good set of bulls. They have run out together, been fed moderately and put into what we think is the proper condition to go out on the range and do the right kind of a job for you.

10 Sons of NHR Super Domino 28th. The bulls carry strong, very masculine heads with strong bone and legs. And that Donald Domino 26th size.

4 Sons of Wr Duke 212th Sired by a full brother to one of the bulls in the Franklin $3600 pen at the Cow Palace. They speak for themselves.

1 Polled Bull. A son of Advanced Mischief 3rd and just like his sire, thick and deep.

Selling February 9

Elwood Williams

Eden Hereford Ranch, Ogden, Utah

Wayne Smiley
at the ranch

13 m. east through Ogden Canyon

January 13, 1952
FOR ANGUS
AT RED BLUFF
SEE OUR CONSIGNMENT

1 Son of KADET PRIDE
A bull you will like, with substance and character.

1 Son of ANGUSTORRA BANDOLIER 63rd
A strong pedigree and the right bull to back it up.

SELLING Feb. 8
WILLOW VISTA RANCH
RIO VISTA CALIF.

WATER FOR MILLIONS
Continued From Page 42
river near Red Bluff, project boosters are talking of 60,000 acres of irrigated pasture and another 40,000 of alfalfa and other forage crops.

Under the American river canals, the Bureau of Reclamation has estimated that 40,000 acres could be profitably planted to irrigated pasture. In the San Joaquin valley service areas, it is expected that pasture under irrigation would be much less, but still substantial.

As every farmer knows, irrigated pasture requires more than the average amount of water per acre than most crops. An average for most California areas would be 4 1/2 acre-feet of water for each acre of irrigated pasture in a year.

But the returns are good, and even better than that, market experts and economists say that there will be a ready local outlet for beef and dairy products in California for years to come.

Spokesman. Donald M. Smith, secretary of the Tehama County Cattlemen’s Assn. and one of a group of Sacramento valley people who fought for the Sacramento river canals, is one of those who feel that more irrigated pasture is just what the doctor ordered for the beef cattle industry in his area.

“The source of California beef is moving farther east every year,” he says, “It’s a certainty that this state won’t be able to supply its own demand for many, many years.”

Studies made by the bureau in connection with the Central Valley Project planning shows that an acre of irrigated pasture will produce about 430 lb. of beef or lamb annually. On this basis it is estimated that the Sacramento river canals service area could produce an additional 27,000,000 lb. of meat annually for the state’s dinner

ONLY 1 GOES TO RED BLUFF
... BUT HE’S TOPS
We could tell you that this summer yearling bull is the son of Blackcap Revolution J 5th and carries the stamp of his sire. We could say that he has lots of scale and is deep-bodied, the way you like them. Instead, we say, “See him at Red Bluff.” We think he’s a real “Red Bluff type” bull.

AT THE RANCH:
We have for sale 5 half-brothers of our Red Bluff bull.

VOLCANO ANGUS FARM
Morris Doty, Owner
Hat Creek, Calif.

WHERE MEAT MONEY GOES—This ABC flow-chart shows what the consumer spends out of the average dollar for meat; what the retailer does with the money he receives; and what the packer does with the money he receives. In 1950, expenditures for meat were about 5 1/2 cents. Of this, the retailer spent 1 cent for labor, rent, supplies, lighting, refrigeration, profit, taxes and other expenses—and 4 1/2 cents to packers for meat. The packers spent 19/20 cent for payroll, taxes, supplies, transportation, maintenance and other expenses—and 3 1/2 cents for livestock. This left 1/30 for packers’ profits. Material for the chart was correlated from official data from USDA, U. S. Department of Commerce, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and a recent Dun & Bradstreet survey.

Chart prepared by American Meat Institute
The NORMANDALE
HEREFORD RANCH

offers outstanding values in our annual sale

MARCH 17 at Crooked River
Roundup Grounds Prineville, Ore.

38 BULLS
30 HEIFERS . . . featuring the service of MW LARRY DOMINO 58

Any way you look at him, MW LARRY DOMINO 58 is a great sire!

THE FEMALES were sired mainly by sons of WHR Royal Duke 3, WHR
Triumph Domino 6, WHR Proud Mixer 15. We are selling 30 females,
all bred but three selling open. These heifers carry the service of HC
Royal Larry 4, HC Royal Larry 6 and MW Larry Domino 58. Seldom will
you find in a sale so many outstanding foundation females bred to Larry
bulls. We are getting wonderful reports from those who bought heifers
last year from us, bred to MW Larry Domino 58. Several report real herd
bull prospects. We have a bull calf by "58" that is about as promising
as you will ever see.

THE BULLS include many very good range bulls—bulls that have the
good heads, deep bodies, ruggedness and smoothness the range man
likes because he knows he will get calves by them that will weigh down
the scales and bring the high dollar. There are several real herd bull
prospects among these bulls, 23 of them junior and summer yearlings,
11 senior bull calves, 4 junior bull calves. They carry just enough fitting
to be in "bloom".

For sale catalog, write,

NORMAN JACOB, J. L. JACOB & SONS, Prineville, Ore.
It is believed that the American river service area, with a slightly lower yield per acre, could bring in another 16,000,000 lb. annually. Increased meat production for the other areas of the Central Valley Project, suitable for pasture, could be about 10,000,000 lb.

When will this development in pasture come?

Two Factors. That depends on two factors, reclamation officials point out. One of these is the market situation. Right now pasture acreage is being planted to cotton on the San Joaquin valley. But most persons agree that the present demand for cotton will not last forever, and that sooner or later the extent of this crop in California will level off.

A second factor is water supply, and the development of distribution systems along the various Central Valley Project canals. In the San Joaquin valley work on these distribution systems is well along. In the Sacramento river and American river service areas, work on the proposed canals still is in the advanced planning stages.

Reclamation agriculturists also point out that it will be difficult to show how many head of cattle will be added to present herds. Some will be feeders and some will be farm herds from breeder stock. Some stockmen will have combinations of both.

But they agree on one point. And that is that the demand for range land and the pressure of population growth...
necessitate a great increase in irrigated pasture both for beef cattle and dairies.

**Acreage Must Double.** At the present time there are some 700,000 acres of irrigated pasture in the state, utilized for both beef and dairy cattle production. To keep pace with the population growth, this acreage must be doubled by 1970.

The new lands brought into production by the Central Valley Project as now authorized will help considerably. There will be more great irrigation developments in the Central valley basin and elsewhere in the state during the next 20 years. Already plans are well advanced to harness the Feather and Trinity rivers. Before long water from dams on the Kings and Kern rivers will be available for various uses in the basin. And there are many other potential sources, such as the Monticello Project on Putah creek, and developments on the Bear and Yuba rivers in northern California.

Stockmen point out that irrigated pasture not only will produce well, but at a relatively low cost. Extension service livestock men say that the average cost of operation runs from $30 to $40 per acre, including water and irrigation labor, depreciation of the stand and interest on the investment.

**Solution to Problem?** Producers hope that availability of water for irrigated pasture will solve the problem which has helped create high meat prices: that the population has out-

During the first 10 months of 1951, which are the latest figures available, more cattle were slaughtered in California packing plants than in any other state of the union.

Here is the proof that we have a strong demand at all times for all classes of cattle on this great Central Market. Scores of buyers work on this market every day which assures you of competitive buying. When you patronize this market the forces of supply and demand establish strong competitive prices.
Buy your range bulls at the Annual Spring

CALIFORNIA
HEREFORD SALE

100 HEAD
Mon., Jan. 28
Sacramento

100 HEAD
Mon., Jan. 28
Sacramento

Buy acclimated, ready-for-service bulls from California Hereford breeders at this sale at the state fair grounds. Your satisfaction means more to your neighbor breeders than the price you pay . . . you can depend upon getting good, honest cattle at prices within your reach at this sale.

While this is primarily a sale for range bull buyers, there will be several herd bull prospects and good foundation females, also.

SALE HEADQUARTERS: SENATOR HOTEL
Judge: Alex McDonald • Auctioneer: Charles Adams
For information and sale catalog, address:
W. L. BERGSTROM, Sec., Pleasanton, Calif.

HEREFORD BUYERS—Among buyers at the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Breeders Sale, held last month at Tulare, Calif., were Bud Wolpert, Visalia (left), Tom Elliott, Visalia (center, leaning forward), and Jack Phillips, Earlimart.

grown the ability of the country to produce feed for livestock. This is particularly true in the Pacific Coast states.

In 1949 it was necessary to import a million cattle, a half million hogs, and 120,000 sheep into California to supply its needs. The industry itself has improved its output by better methods and better breeding. But the deficiency still cannot be met, and stockmen say an expansion of feed produce is the only answer.

Units in Operation. The initial features of the Central Valley Project went into operation for the first time last summer. These units include Shasta dam, Keswick dam and the Delta cross channel on the Sacramento River, Tracy pumping plant, the Delta-Mendota canal, Contra Costa canal, Friant dam, Madera canal, and Friant-Kern canal.

Folsom dam and power plant are under construction. The Sacramento river canals are authorized and are in advanced planning stages. Other irrigation developments are on the drawing boards.

As water is made available, reclamation officials think that there will be a corresponding increase in irrigated pasture acreage and, along with it, an increase in the numbers of livestock in California. The twin goals of enough water to meet California's needs and enough meat to feed her millions appear to be parallel and closely related objectives.

Rain or Shine
By M. B. NEEL
The weatherman's prognostications
Are never foolproof calculations,
And so I always lug a jacket
And blast the fellow as I pack it!
'52 Outlook—
Increased Income, Higher Costs Seen for Farmers

By REX F. DALY
USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Farmers can look forward to a fairly good year for agriculture in 1952—much like 1951 in some respects. Larger supplies of farm products, crops and livestock combined, are in prospect for next year. With larger supplies, prices farmers get for these products may average about the same as for 1951.

Although producers may receive a little more money for larger marketings, with rising production costs their net farm income may be about the same as in 1951.

With higher living costs in prospect for the farmer, the purchasing power of his net income in 1952 is likely to show little, if any, improvement over 1951. Nonagricultural income, however, is currently at a record high and is expected to continue to rise.

Higher Disposable Income. The defense program will continue to be the dominant influence in the outlook for 1952. Any major change in defense activities, either a step-up or a slowdown, would materially influence the outlook for the coming year. As of the third quarter of 1951, national security

5 Ranch Bulls

These ranch bulls are not fitted but are in good breeding condition. All sired by Triumphant 23d, grandson of WHR Royal Domino 51st.

These bulls are the result of four years of careful testing and experimentation at the University of California at Davis. At weaning time, they were well up on the list of calves and showed good gain in weight on feeding trials.

DOUBLE CHECK OUR CONSIGNMENTS

At the

California

Hereford Assn.

Sale

Sacramento

Jan. 27-28

5 Bulls

All sired by TT Triumphant 23d, a son of WHR Triumph Domino 45th. All raised under the guidance and testing of the University of California at Davis.

Their sire was purchased at the Pollock sale in 1945. Cattle sired by this bull brought more than $125,000 at this sale.

TT Triumphant 23d

5 Bulls

21 Heifer

This heifer is good stock and has fine possibilities.

5 Ranch Bulls

At the

Red Bluff

Bull Sale

Feb. 7-8-9

CHAMBERLAIN RANCH

Lincoln, California

Phone: 52-Y-2

T. L. Chamberlain, Manager

Assisted by: Ed Fjellin, W. T. Sewell and Jim Hunter

Cattle Talk—H. A. McDougal, Rio Vista, left, and C. Roy Cormichael, Porto, were discussing cattle prices in between business sessions at the California Cattlemen’s Convention which was held at Fresno last month.
other $25 billion by next fall and at that time the defense program probably will be taking around 18 to 19% of total output.

With increased employment and higher wage rates, as the defense program expands, the disposable income of consumers (after taxes) is expected to rise—possibly around 5%—even though tax rates will be higher.

Aggregate demands on the economy for goods and services are expected to continue to rise as more goods are purchased for the defense program. But, as we shall see, there are some moderating factors.

Price Pressures. Businessmen may spend somewhat less for new plants and inventories in 1952, but increased spending by consumers and by the government is expected to result in some 8 to 10% rise in the economy's aggregate demand for goods and services.

With some increase in employment in productivity and in hours worked per week, total output of the economy will rise but probably not by as much as the expected increase in the aggregate demands on the economy. As a result, some increase in price pressures may occur. However, there are several things that probably will moderate the upward pressures on prices. These moderating factors include the relatively large inventories, record farm output, expanded productive capacity, price and wage controls, credit re-

spending was at an annual rate of $41 billion, or approximately 12% of the total value of output. Under present plans these expenditures may rise an-

Real Rangemen's Bulls...

and they're going to

RED BLUFF BULL SALE

1 TOP PEN—3 RANGE BULLS
1 SINGLE RANGE BULL
ALL Sired by T.T. ARISTOCRAT 5th

A proven herd sire bred by Dan Thornton

These bulls are good headed, good boned, rugged and just what rangemen like. Full two-year-olds, ready for service. Raised in the open, without pampering, and with plenty of exercise.

And at the SACRAMENTO SALE:

F.H. ARISTOCRAT 4th
By T. T. Aristocrat 5th
F.H. FLASHY DOMINO C.
By THF Flashy Domino C.
F.H. ELITE HELMSMAN
By THF Elite Helmsman

These, like our Red Bluff bulls, are good headed and have the right kind of look, the right kind of ancestry, and could do the right kind of job for the right kind of buyer. They have been grown out under the same conditions we raise all our cattle—good pasture conditions the year around and supplemental feed in the open. Plenty of exercise to develop sound legs, good bone and general good fitness.

ALSO CONSIGNING TWO HEIFERS BRED TO OUR NEW HERD SIRE BHR HELMSMAN A. 101st

James L. and Edda A.
FOURNESS

FOURNESS HEREFORDS

PLEASANT GROVE, CALIFORNIA

ROAD BUILDER—The Silacci Ranch near Salinas, Calif., maintains 65 miles of roads, along with 50 miles of fire trail, with this Caterpillar No. 212 motor grader. The 18,000-acre ranch also uses the heavy equipment to build alfalfa irrigation checks.

FOURNESS HEREFORDS

PLEASANT GROVE, CALIFORNIA
Meadowmere Farms

“Produce the Champions”


Selling at . . .

2 BULLS

sons of Bar Eston 9. They are big, smooth, deep with good bone and legs. Ready for heavy range service. You may not want to exhibit show steers, but you do want to use the kind of range bulls that will produce high quality market steers. That is the kind you can expect by using Meadowmere bulls.

LENHARD BROS.
DEER PARK, WASHINGTON

ONE OF THE FEATURES
- - - TO BE SEEN JANUARY 28
(At the California Hereford Assn. Sale)
SACRAMENTO

SUNNYBROOK CONSIGNMENT
10 BULLS

Featuring

3 Sons of WHR PRINCEPS REAPER

Our herd bull acclaimed by many Western Cattlemen as one of the top sires on the Coast, and he sired the Reserve Champion Bull at the 1951 California State Fair.

2 Pens of real rugged, strong, heavy boned range bulls by PHR JUPITER DOMINO 11th

SUNNYBROOK FARMS
LINCOLN, CALIFORNIA

LOUIS FRANCESCHI, Owner
EARL S. HUSTON, Manager
ARNOLD LEONARD, Herdsman

JANUARY 15, 1952
Modern, scientific methods and equipment enable California Cotton Oil Corporation to feed and fatten 13,000 head of cattle at one time.

During 1951 its Hobart and Vernon Yards fed over 75,000 head of cattle—with a total feed consumption in excess of 49,000 tons.

Ship your cattle here for maximum weight gain and high-dollar finish.

**CALIFORNIA COTTON OIL CORPORATION**

2301 EAST 52ND ST., LOS ANGELES 58, CALIF.

Feed Yard: 3610 E. Washington
Telephone: ANgelus 0189

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**CALF PULLER**

The most practical instrument produced for the cattle industry in years, and the only one of its kind in the world. We will be glad to mail you a circular. Write for it today.

**DENCOLO CORPORATION**

375 S. Pearl St., Room 10

Denver 9, Colorado

---

SERIOUS TRIO—Feed costs were being discussed by this group at the Memorial Auditorium at Fresno, Calif., recently. Left to right, Paul A. Grothe, Bell Springs; Fred Wiedemann, Son Ramona; and J. R. Cronin, Dublin.

strictions and higher taxes.

Higher consumer incomes and restricted supplies of many durable goods such as automobiles and household appliances probably will result in a somewhat stronger demand for food and other farm products this year.

**Foreign Demand, Other Factors**

Foreign demand for agricultural products is also expected to be fairly strong.

In response to the nation's need for food and fiber, record supplies of farm products as a whole are expected, if the weather behaves. Crop production available for sale in the '51-'52 marketing year is estimated about 6% above a year ago. The estimated cotton crop is 58% larger. And record supplies of fats and oils are in prospect for the '51-'52 marketing year.

Feed supplies are above average, but expected expansion in production of livestock and livestock products in 1952 probably will make it necessary to further reduce reserve feed grain stocks by the end of the '51-'52 feeding year. Production of meat and other livestock products is expected to be larger in 1952. Cattle and calf slaughter may be about 10% above the relatively low levels of 1951. The net build-up of cattle during the year probably will equal about a fourth of the number of cattle slaughtered during 1951. This expansion in productive capacity indicates a potentially larger supply of beef for coming years. Output of pork and dairy products is expected to continue high in 1952.

**Export Outlook**

Exports of farm products probably will not be greatly different from the fiscal 1950-51 level. Large cotton exports may about offset a somewhat smaller volume of coarse grains, dairy and poultry products and some other commodities during 1951-52.

With prospects for a continued high level of consumer demand and larger supplies of meat and other foods for domestic consumption in 1952, food consumption per person probably will increase further, even though the population grows by about two million.
**Spray-Dip for Lice..Now**

**Herd Saturation**

With one application of BHC by the SPRAY-DIP method, *will* go through the hard winter, completely free of lice...reach Spring in thrifter condition. Don’t let profit-thieving lice sap the vitality of your stock, when they need it most...nor let them consume extra costly winter feed, when you can SPRAY-DIP lice away in one application. Remember, healthy cows bear strong, healthy calves, and shifty parasite-free bulls will serve more caws.

**Spray-Dip Saturation** pays off for stockmen large and small...in ridding herds of profit-thieving LICE, TICKS, GRUBS, SCAB, and FLIES. No other method can match the speed, the economy, or the efficiency of the SPRAY-DIP, which completely drenches every square inch of the animals to the very pores of the hide with parasite-killing Insecticide.

**Breeders, Feeders, and Range men** by the hundreds have proved by their own experience that the SPRAY-DIP method of parasite control pays big dividends.

---

**Sheep Scab**

USDA Official Describes New Method of Treatment

By William G. Schulz

**American** shepherds must be constantly on the alert in their war against sheep scab, a disease that half a century ago threatened to wipe out the wool-growing industry in the West, Dr. H. E. Kemper of Albuquerque, N. M., warned delegates to the recent 87th annual convention of the National Wool Growers’ Asso. at Portland, Ore.

Dr. Kemper is inspector in charge of the USDA Bureau of Animal Industry’s zoological division at Albuquerque. “As long as sheep scabies exist in any state, it is a threat to the sheep industry in all other states,” he declared.

“Unless the wholehearted cooperation of all livestock disease control agencies and sheep growers in every state can be obtained in a united effort toward an eradication program, we may be inviting a repetition of the situation that existed in this country prior to 1930,” Dr. Kemper continued.

**Effect on Industry.** He explained that sheep scab, or scabies, “is a highly contagious and serious skin disease caused by mange mites.” It has been known throughout the world in sheep-raising countries, and half a century ago “was the greatest drawback to the sheep industry in the Western range states.”

“As a result of rigid quarantine...
HEREFORDS
OFFER
a pen of three
open heifers
at the
California Hereford Assn.
Spring Sale . . .

Jan. 28 at Sacramento

Here's a pen of heifers we are proud to sell. They're good enough to go into any registered herd. They are bred right, too, for they are of Dandy Domino 46 and WHR Triumph Domino 6 breeding.

Visitors Are Always
Welcome at the Ranch

H. CLAY DAULTON
P. O. Box 600, Madera, Calif.
Phone 1188

Remember to Mention
WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
When Writing Advertisers

IF YOU LIKE
GOOD RUGGED BULLS
WITH LOTS OF QUALITY-
• See our consignments
at the CALIFORNIA
HEREFORD ASSN. SALE
Sacramento, JAN. 27-28
MABEL ANDERSON
Route 1—Box 1561
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA

measures and systematic eradication practices undertaken by the federal government in cooperation with the states," Dr. Kemper noted, "the losses caused by this once widespread disease have been greatly reduced."

The specialist said that the common method of treating this disease continues to be the dipping of sheep in one or two types of solutions—limesulphur or nicotine sulphate. However, neither of these, he said, has much residual effect and frequent dippings are necessary.

New Treatment. Highly encouraging are developments with a new treatment method, Dr. Kemper continued, adding that the bureau has been experimenting with a new solution, benzine hexachloride.

"This chemical, which is used as a constituent of an unheated dip, not only kills the adult mites and probably many eggs besides, but also possesses remarkable lasting qualities on the skin and in the wool," he reported. He added that experiments showed that use of this material, commonly known as BHC, protected the sheep against mite infection for a period of three to five months.

Dr. Kemper went on to state that there is no doubt as to the effectiveness of this product. However, he declared, there is as yet no practical vat-side test available for determining the concentration of chemicals after a number of sheep have passed through the dipping vat.

Consequently, BHC has not yet been officially recognized by the Bureau of animal industry, although it is being used in dipping sheep in states where its use has been approved by state disease control officials.
"Our Greatest Offering"—

SELECT YOUR PICK FROM OUR STRONG CONSIGNMENTS TO THE...

NORTH PACIFIC
HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSN.

8th Annual Sale
FEB. 24-25
ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON
★ 70 HEAD, BULLS, FEMALES

An offering to be judged by Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore.

An offering with appeal for the breeder, the rangeman, the farmer. Much of the richest blood in Herefords, consigned by leading breeders of Washington and Oregon.

SALE COMMITTEE
C. H. Roberts, Ocosta; L. K. Smith, Goldendale; Jim Milne, Fall City; A. V. Harrel, Ellensburg; Frank Riches, Buena; Bob French, Okanogan; J. C. Hay, Ellensburg.

H. B. SAGER, Auctioneer

Sale Managers: MILLER & TEALE, West 807 Shoshone Place, Spokane 9, Wash.
We are consigning...

5 service age bulls to the North Pacific Sale
Ellensburg, Feb. 24-25

Four of them are by our well known English bull, Court Lionheart 13th. The other is a grandson of the great Donald Domino 26th. This last calf shows great promise as a herd bull prospect.

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HEREFORD RANCH
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Cottonseed Meal, Cake or Pellets
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Look especially for the
ALDARRA FARMS
QUALITY in a strong consignment.
See our

6 BULLS and 2 BRED HEIFERS
3 Sons of WHR ROYAL DUKE 3d (Register of Merit)
3 Sons of WHR REGALITY 1st (Son of WHR ROYAL DUKE 3d)
The 2 heifers will carry the service of WHR HELMSMAN 124th
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May be moved—from place to place in a pickup truck or dismantled. They're ruggedly built to high TECO standards to give years of service.

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These views of bulls and feeding equipment were taken in November at the San Joaquin Experimental Range, O'Neals. At upper left is a coming 3-year-old that has had one year of service. The other is a 6-year-old. These bulls, along with others of intermediate ages, were fed in the facilities shown here which permitted a fair sharing of feed. The University of California study showed the value of conditioning bulls for maximum service and increasing their usefulness, thereby protecting the bull investment.

Range Bull Study—
University Program Results in Top Growth, Development and Condition

By K. A. WAGNON
University of California
San Joaquin Experimental Range, O'Neals, Calif.

Generally, the bulls provided for use at the San Joaquin Experimental Range from the University of California herd are between one and two years of age. As a rule they are delivered two to three months prior to being placed in service so that they might become accustomed to travel and foraging on the range. During this interval, they are fed as indicated below to combine their normal growth and maintain good condition.

These young bulls are frequently placed with as many as 30 cows in their first year of service.

Seasonal breeding, with the cows calving in October through January, is practiced. The bulls are with the cows from about Dec. 28 until May 1. Thus, the breeding season usually starts under adverse forage conditions. For this reason, it has been essential to have the bulls in good flesh when turned out with the cows as it is generally impractical under our conditions to provide extra feed at this time.

Many cattlemen could rest and condition the bulls during the breeding season by a system of rotation of use with rest and extra feeding (see accompanying illustration). During the remainder of the year, the bulls are pastured and fed together.

Pen for Treatment. Shortly after the start of the range cattle management studies a pen for the bulls was constructed adjacent to the main corrals. Facilities were thus handy when the bulls required treatment. The pen opened into a 90-acre pasture (with access to an additional 90 acres) where the bulls grazed. Two 15-foot hay racks were constructed within the bull pen.

From May 1 until July or August the bulls subsist entirely upon natural forage. After the bulk of this feed has matured, the feeding of about 10 lb. of alfalfa hay per head daily in addition to dry pasture is commenced. The amounts fed depend upon the quantity and quality of native feed and the condition of the bulls. When it is desirable (or necessary) to feed the bulls all the hay they will eat an attempt is made.
DELEGATES—Absorbed in discussion of sheep and wool questions is this trio of delegates to recent National Wool Growers Assn. convention in Portland, Ore. Listening closely to Dan Hughes, center, of Montrose, Colo., are Angus McIntosh, left, Las Animas, Colo., immediate past president of the national association, and John Davenport of Espanola, N.M.

Photo by Jim Lienhard

to feed about what the animals will clean up. When excess hay accumulates in the hay racks feeding is slackened until they clean up. Concentrate feeding was started in September and was continued in addition to the hay and pasture until the bulls were turned into with the cows.

Originally, concentrate feeding of bulls was similar to the supplemented feeding of the cows. This was usually two pounds of 43% cottonseed cake per head daily until fall rains started, when a pound of rolled barley was added to the ration. All the bulls were fed together in large feed troughs that allowed six feet or more trough space per animal. Ages of the bulls in the group often varied from less than two years to more than six. As a consequence the older bulls usually chased the younger ones away so that they got little of their share of concentrates.

Individual Boxes. We next resorted to the use of individual feed boxes that were scattered about the bull pen 50 feet or more apart. While this allowed the younger bulls to eat more of their grain the older bulls usually would finish first and then chase the younger ones away before they had eaten the major portion of their grain. This resulted in the younger bulls making subnormal gains. After being turned in with the cows, the younger bulls that were soft and often fatigued from over-service fell off in flesh much more rapidly than did the older, experienced bulls. Consequently, after a year on the range these bulls had little resemblance to the plump specimens that had arrived from Davis the previous year.

Alex McDonald, former beef herdsman at Davis, used to make periodic visits to the range to observe the de-
"Cream of the Crop—"

SPOKANE SALE

March 5-6

NOTE: The show and sale will be one day earlier than in the past to enable interstate shipment clearance.

The interest in this feature Hereford event of the Northwest is depicted in the above picture.

SPONSORED BY:

NORTHWEST HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Auctioneers:
H. B. SAGER
ELLIS WHITE

Judge:
A. C. BAYERS, Twin Bridges, Montana

Sale Committee:
HERBERT CHANDLER, Baker, Oregon

SIMON McDONALD, Bonners Ferry, Idaho

L. C. STALEY, Pullman, Washington

CATTLE WILL BE JUDGED AND SOLD ON GRADE PLACINGS

Sale Managers: MILLER & TEALE

Page 88
Judging Pointers—Andy Duffle, Hereford field man from Walla Walla, Wash., (back to camera) drives home a few of the finer points of judging at the recent breeder-herdsmen short course sponsored by the University of Idaho. Using four purebred bull calves in his demonstration, Duffle let the audience do the final scoring. Most of the 80 did "very well."

Development of the young bulls he had bred and raised as well as the quality of their offspring. During one of these visits Alex failed to recognize a couple of his former quite promising younger bulls because they were so thin. It was then decided that the method of management should be changed so that the younger bulls would have a better opportunity to grow out.

To provide individual feeding stalls, two 8-foot pens were constructed on each side of the two hay racks. Each stall was provided with a feed box in one corner and a gate so the bull could be confined (if necessary) while being fed.

Change in Feeding. Along with construction of the individual feeding stalls, a change was made in the rate of concentrate feeding which meets the National Research Council's recommended allowances. At the start in September, a mixture of two pounds of cottonseed cake and two pounds of rolled barley was fed daily per animal. With the onset of fall rains the daily ration was increased by two pounds of rolled barley making a total of six pounds of concentrate fed per bull.

When each bull is placed in the same stall each day he soon learns to go into that stall for feeding. The use of individual stalls makes it possible to vary the feeding between the different animals if it should be considered necessary. Variations of these ideas might be applied under a variety of ranch conditions including dividing the bulls by age into corrals or fields where large numbers are involved. While salt-cottonseed meal mixtures have been used to self-feed breeding cows and other groups of range cattle, we have not tried this for conditioning bulls.

Bulls fed as stated above resulted in growth, development, and condition illustrated in the picture accompanying this article. This attainment of genetic potentiality not only permits pride of ownership, but also conditions the bulls for maximum service during the breeding season, increases the lifetime of usefulness and thus protects the bull investment.

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the RANGEMEN LIKE!

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Our cattle are helping to improve herds
in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California,
Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota.
We will be happy to have you visit our
ranch and see our cattle.

LOOK AT OUR
BULLS AT THE FOLLOWING
SPRING SALES

North Pacific—Ellensburg Sale
5 Bulls

Lewiston Hereford Breeders Sale
4 Bulls

Northwest Hereford Breeders Sale
Spokane—5 Bulls

We are selling another
outstanding heifer at Spokane
Sired by T.T. Flashy Royal
Bred to Super Donald Domino

STALEY HEREFORD RANCH
PULLMAN—WASHINGTON
L. C. Staley, Owner

January 15, 1957
Page 89
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THORNTON AND DE BERARD BREEDING
“The combination that clicks”

All Sons of
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Out of
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Exceptionally good headed.
Exceptionally heavy-boned.
And the best of color—mellow yellow.

4 Going to
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If hotels were judged like livestock . . .
The Plaza would be covered with blue ribbons. First in location—on Union Square. First in value—moderate rates. First in modern guest rooms—all rooms newly re-built in 1951. First in food—home of famed El Prado restaurant. In addition, every room has its own private bath and free radio.

HOTEL PLAZA
ON UNION SQUARE
SAN FRANCISCO

Commodity Outlook—Economists Predict Few Changes in 1952 Forecast

SOME things in the outlook for meat animals in 1952 are fairly certain, others are less so. On the whole, changes in prospect from 1951 are not great, but in some cases they may be the start of new trends.

An increase in cattle slaughter, for instance, is almost sure to come. Just how large the increase will be is not so clear. But it will begin an upward trend in slaughter that is expected to last several years.

Numbers of cattle and calves on farms have been building up rapidly. In 1950, they were increased four million head. Cattle and calf slaughter in 1951 was small, and numbers on farms are probably being increased six or seven million. The 50 million or more expected this month will be a new record high. This is the setting for the expected rise in slaughter.

Moderate Gain. Prospects are that the gain in slaughter in 1952 will be only moderate—perhaps around 10% more beef and veal produced than in 1951. An increase of this size would mean that numbers on farms would continue upward and that price changes during 1952 would not be especially large. It would also mean that slaughter would expand a great deal further in the years after 1952.

Upward pressure on price ceilings on beef and cattle—now largely deterring cattle prices—may be lessened in 1952. Some actual reductions in prices may occur at times of largest marketings.

Very substantial increases in cattle slaughter in years after 1952 would cause the relationship of prices of beef to prices of other farm products now well above average, to come down to much nearer average.

Hog Slaughter. That hog slaughter for 1952 will total about as large as in 1951 is fairly certain. Slaughter may be a little higher during the first six to
eight months, when it will reflect larger '51 pig crops.

But hog production—the size of the pig crops—may turn down during 1952 from its past 5-year rise. Supplies of corn and other feed grains are less abundant and the hog-corn price ratio is down to average. And unless the corn crop is materially larger in 1952, a decrease in both hog production and hog slaughter seems definitely in prospect for 1953.

Fewer sheep and lambs were slaughtered in 1951 than in any year of this century. Numbers on farms are now climbing, and an increase in slaughter is likely in 1952. Prices of lambs are now governed largely by ceilings on lamb at wholesale and retail. This will probably continue to be true while present ceilings are in force. However, some seasonal changes in lamb prices will result from changing pelt values.

Feed

FEED grain production this past year, although larger than in most years prior to 1948, is expected to fall somewhat short of our current heavy requirements. This will mean a further reduction in the reserve stocks of feed grains during the 1951-52 season.

When we add this production to the carry-over of feed grains from the previous year and to prospective supplies of byproduct feeds and other concentrates, the total supply for the 1951-52 feeding season is about 3 or 4% smaller than the big supplies of the past two years.

Livestock numbers have been increasing since 1948 and will increase further in 1951-52. As a result, the prospective supply of feed concentrates per animal unit is 7 to 10% smaller than in the past three years although 9% larger than just before World War II. Tonnage of grains and other concentrates fed to livestock this season is expected to be the heaviest since the record level reached during the last war.

Corn Supply. The 1951-52 corn supply...
supply of 3,832 million bushels is 4% smaller than a year earlier, although much larger than in most years prior to 1948. Corn requirements have increased substantially since before World War II, and more corn will be used in 1951-52 than was produced last year. Carry-over stocks of corn, which totaled 744 million bushels on Oct. 1, 1951, may be down to somewhere around 500 million bushels by next Oct. 1.

Supplies of other feed grains also are smaller, and some reduction in carry-over stocks of these grains at the close of the 1951-52 season also is in prospect.

The total supply of high-protein feeds is expected to be larger than in the past few years, but little, if any, larger in relation to the increasing number of livestock on farms.

Higher Prices. Prospective continued strong demand for feed in 1951-52 and smaller feed grain supplies are expected to result in generally higher feed prices than in 1950-51. Corn prices are expected to advance during the 1951-52 marketing year, and to average above the 1951 support price of $1.57 per bushel. Prices of oats and barley have been above the 1951 support level this past summer and fall, and also higher than a year earlier.

Sorghum grain prices have increased more than other feed grain prices during the past year. During the 1951-52 marketing season they will be somewhat higher in relation to prices of other feed grains than in 1950-51.

The record hay supply for 1951-52 will provide ample hay for the expanding livestock population in most areas of the country. Hay supplies are especially large in the north central region.

Dairy Products

DAIRY farmers can look forward to another year of strong demand for their products. Consumer incomes,  

THREE GREAT HEREFORD EVENTS IN MISSOULA FEB. 3-4-5

FEB. 3 - "TOP-CUT" HEREFORD SHOW
SUNDAY—12:30 NOON
JUDGE: W. J. Edgar, Alberta
PLACE: New heated Show and Sales Pavilion of the Missoula Livestock Auction Company.

FEB. 4 - "TOP-CUT" HEREFORD SALE
MONDAY—11 A.M.
AUCTIONEER: H. B. Sager
PLACE: Same as show
60 HERD SIRE PROSPECTS AND TOP RANGE BULLS
15 CHOICE HEIFERS TO BE SOLD BEFORE NOON

FEB. 5 - REG. HEREFORD SALE
TUESDAY
Sponsored by the Missoula Livestock Company.
PLACE: At Missoula Livestock Company yards
225 HEAD OF RANGE BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS

The two sales will provide "quality and quantity for all buyers."

For sale catalog, write— MISSOULA HEREFORD ASSN. MISSOULA, MONT.
per person, will be larger in 1952 than in 1951 and there will be an increase of about two million consumers.

Farmers will be able to sell at least as much milk as they did in 1951 at slightly higher prices. Cash receipts from dairy marketing—like prices of dairy products—probably will be somewhat higher than in 1951. Higher costs, however, are expected to partly offset the increase in cash receipts.

Net income from dairy farming in 1952 probably will be at least as great as in 1951, and substantially more than in either 1949 or 1950.

Numbers, Production. For the nation as a whole, farmers will have about as many cows in 1952 as in each of the past three years. While this number is about 12% below the peak of the mid-1940s, the rate of milk production per cow has increased considerably and milk production, in total, probably will continue around 120 billion pounds.

The record high was 121.5 billion pounds reached in 1945 and the postwar low was 115.5 billion pounds produced in 1948.

The price of milk relative to feed prices is likely to be about the same as in 1951, but butterfat prices may continue a little below average relative to prices of feed.

Demand. Variations in demand have been the main source of changes in dairy product prices the last three years, since supplies of milk have fluctuated little. In the next 12 months demand for dairy products is likely to be well sustained by a further rise in the incomes which consumers have to spend. The gain in incomes, however, is likely to be somewhat smaller than the 8% rise which occurred from 1950 to 1951.

More fluid milk and ice cream will be used, leaving less milk for production of butter.

Over the past decade, butter is the only dairy product to show a decline in consumption and in 1952 may decline to nearly 9 lb. per person, compared with the record low of 9.7 lb. in 1951 and the prewar level of 16.7 lb.

Wool

World supply of wool for the 1951-52 season is expected to be about the same as for 1950-51. Production probably will be slightly larger. The carry-over from last season in the major exporting countries, particularly in Argentina and New Zealand, was somewhat larger than a year earlier.

These increases probably will just about offset the lower stocks in the consuming countries and the disposal last season of the remaining holdings of the Wool Disposals-Offtake.
more shorn wool will be produced. A slight increase in pulled wool production is also likely.

Consumption. During the period 1946-50, more wool was used in the world than was produced. World consumption during those years—practically all of which was for civilian uses—exceeded production by 15 to 20%.

The record consumption in 1950 was about 21% in excess of production during the 1949-50 season. The excess of consumption over production during these years was made possible by the large wartime accumulation of wool, which has now been liquidated.

Consumption during the first half of 1951 was 10 to 15% below a year earlier and was at an annual rate about equal to current production. The decline in raw wool consumption was accompanied by an increase of about 15% in the use of other fiber, particularly reclaimed wool and synthetic fiber.

World production of synthetic staple fiber is expected to increase. The rayon industry in the United States plans to increase output of staple fiber about 25% by the end of 1953. Expansion of production of the newer synthetic staple fibers such as Nylon, Dacron, Dynel, Vicara and Acrilan is planned by the synthetic fiber industry.

Demand. Consumer incomes are expected to continue to increase in 1952 but not as much as during the past year. Mill demand for raw wool for civilian goods is likely to strengthen as the ratio of inventories to sales in manufacturing and distribution channels is reduced to a more nearly normal working level. Military requirements for raw wool will again be substantial.

Prices to domestic growers for shorn wool in 1952 are likely to average somewhat higher than during the last two months. However, they are not likely to reach the record levels of last spring. Since wool is a strategic commodity, changes in the international situation and in government programs and policies, including the volume and scheduling of military orders, price ceilings, etc., could be important factors in the price outlook.

Over 60% of the apparel wool consumed by mills in the United States during the last 10 years was of foreign origin.
Presenting---

"LARRY OPPORTUNITIES" FOR '52

60 HEAD

44 Richly bred foundation females. 21 bred to CH Larry Mixer and 21 bred to HC Larry Domino 105.

6 Daughters of CH Larry Mixer selling open.

10 Herd Bull prospects. 5 sired by CH Larry Mixer and 5 by WHR Helmsman A and Domino Heir P 514.

FEB. 27, Spokane, Wash.

Here is your opportunity to own a grandson of the renowned Larry Domino 50th, highest ranking Register of Merit Sire of all time.

Here is your opportunity to buy choice foundation females of popular breeding safe in calf to our son of the 50th, CH Larry Mixer.

An equal number of these choice heifers are bred to our Hillcrest Farms sire, HC Larry Domino 105th. Son of the mighty MW Larry Domino 12th.

PHIL MONETTE
BOB HANSEN
DAN MONETTE

CH LARRY HEIR 1st "A Herd Bull Prospect"

CH LARRY HEIRESS 1st "You will like this one"

COLUMBIA HEREFORDS

HUNTERS, WASHINGTON

* For more "LARRY OPPORTUNITIES" please turn page—
CH ZATO LARRY. By CH Larry Mixer. Square-built and mellow. From a daughter of H & D Tone Lad 105th. Look him over carefully.

CH LARRY HEIRESS 4th. By CH Larry Mixer. "As good as her picture." From a Domino Heir P 514th dam. Sells open.

CH ZATO LARRY. By CH Larry Mixer.

These Calves... selling in this sale are a representative sample of the kind we are getting from CH Larry Mixer, and the kind you may expect to get from the bred heifers. Visitors at the ranch have been unanimous in their praise of the calves from CH Larry Mixer. Now you can buy them Feb. 27th. Grandsons and granddaughters — as close as you can get to Larry Domino 50th.

CH LARRY HEIRESS 3d. By CH Larry Mixer. Deep and mellow with a good head. Sells open.

CH LARRY HEIR 13th. By CH Larry Mixer. Lots of width on this one. Dam by Advance Mixer.

CH LARRY HEIR 8th. By CH Larry Mixer and from a daughter of Domino Heir 214th.

COLUMBIA HEREFORDS • HUNTERS WASHINGTON WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
"LARRY OPPORTUNITIES"

in our SPRING SALE, FEBRUARY 27

A Few of the “triple value” bred heifers that sell Feb. 27th.

TRIPLE VALUE BECAUSE:

1—They are tops in quality, selected from over 80 head, they have been twice screened to bring you only the best. Each is an outstanding foundation female.

2—They are tops in breeding. Seldom will you find a set of bred heifers of more popular bloodlines. Register of Merit breeding galore.

3—They carry the service of a Larry Domino 50th Herd Bull.

When the heifers you buy drop Larry Domino calves you will own a calf from what is undoubtedly the greatest Hereford family in America. Twice holder of the world’s record priced bull—Hillcrest Larry 4th at $70,500 and now MW Larry Domino 107th (half interest at $80,000) total value $160,000.

Each major show and sale brings new triumphs for this amazing family of Herefords. 10 out of 12 of the Championships at the six principal shows in the United States in 1951 were won by Larry Domino 50th Herefords. You can acquire this breeding Feb. 27th.

H. B. SAGER, Auctioneer

Write for catalog to

MILLER & TEALE, Sale Mgr.
West 807 Shoshone Pl., Spokane, Wash.

All bred heifers have had a manual pregnancy test by a licensed veterinarian and are safe in calf.

Shown below are three of the herd bull prospects that sell FEB. 27th.
The cream of our bull production saved for this sale.

CH HELMLADY 102. By WHR Helmsman A. A very deep, short coupled heifer with a pleasing head.

CH HELMLADY 23d. By WHR Helmsman A. and from a Brae Mixer dam. A grand prospect for a valuable brood matron.

CH DOMINO HEIR 9th. By Domino Heir P 514. Massive, deep, a real herd bull.

CH HELMLAD Y 117. By WHR Helmsman A. An exceptional head on this fellow.

CH DOMINO HEIR 14th. By Domino Heir P 514. Smooth and mellow, you will like this one.

MISS VENUS M 8th. By TT Aristocrat 3d. A good headed, half-sister to the top selling bull at the Cow Palace in ’51.

ZATO HEIRESS 95. By H & D Tone Lad 10th. Sire of TT Zato Heiress and TR Zato Heir.

Shown below are three of the herd bull prospects that sell FEB. 27th.
The cream of our bull production saved for this sale.

San Joaquin Valley Hereford Assn.

Members of the...

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY HEREFOARD ASSN.,
Wish to thank the following buyers and consignors for the fine success of its 2nd Annual Sale at Tulare, Dec. 17:

* BUYERS

C. F. DESSL & SONS, Visalia
E. L. & ALICE B. SNOW, Woody (Sno Herefords)
JOHN GUTHRIE, Porterville
ELLIOTT FARMS, Visalia
BIGLINONE & SONS, Visalia
BUD WOLPERT, Visalia
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BETTER CATTLE! MORE BUYERS! PRICES UPPED OVER 100%

* LAST YEAR: 35 SOLD AVERAGED $532.
* THIS YEAR: 51 SOLD AVERAGED $1,151.

CYRILLE O. FAURE, Sec., San Joaquin Valley Hereford Assn., PORTERVILLE, CALIF.
Rt. 2, BOX 855

San Joaquin cattlemen paid $525 per head premium for our "Royal 29ths" at Tulare

It was the first auction selling test for sons of SF Royal Mixer 29th. The six of them averaged $1,683 for us against a general bull average of $1,168 in the annual San Joaquin Valley Hereford Assn. sale last month. Two topped the sale at $2,100 each, to C. F. Dessel & Sons, Visalia. Others went to Elliott Farms, Visalia; Crofton Ranch, Bakersfield and Jack Phillips, Earlimart. Thanks to these and all of the buyers at Tulare. The sale proved again that OJR Royal Domino 10th breeding ("Royal 29th" is a son of his as is our other herd sire, Royal R. Domino 10th) does carry on. At Hadley's you'll find lots of "OJR 10th" blood.

HH HADLEY HEREFORD RANCH

J. MILTON HADLEY 4 MILES EAST, 4 MILES SOUTH AND 1/2 MILE EAST OF VISALIA, CALIFORNIA

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
I just received a note from N. Moss of Arcata, Calif., which reads as follows, quote:

"Dear Frank: The enclosed article from the Calgary Herald shows our Redmen also have troubles in Canada. Good luck, Frank, N. Moss, Arcata, Calif."

The article mentioned is written by Linda Curtis, and titled, "Our Indian Outcasts," as follows:

"Why are 'white' people such snobs? What have we ever done to earn the right to look down on our sensitive noses at, for example, the Indians?"

"An Indian is a human being. Yet he often gets treated like anything but. At stamped time we brag about him and show him off to tourists. We peek in his teepee or even walk right in without an invitation. Our attitude seems to be, 'after all, he's just an Indian and shouldn't expect privacy.' He's a local curiosity, like something in a museum.

"Does the army consider the Indian a curiosity? No! They have lots of uniforms just his size. And he gets sent to Korea or Timbuctoo, just like the 'white' boys. He stands just as much chance of getting shot at and hit, too.

"But what happens when he wants to go to school in Calgary? Suddenly he ceases even to be a curiosity. He's an outcast. Why? Because we're snobs.

"This year there are about eight Indian students going to school in Calgary—three to high schools and five to the Institute of Technology and Art. They've completed grade VIII and have been personally recommended by the principal of their Indian schools and the superintendent of the reserve as being outstanding students who are capable of assimilating higher education and are anxious to go on to better things, a profession, perhaps, or a job with the Indian affairs department. But their chances are small.

"It's not that these Indian youngsters can't get along with the rest of the students. Quite the contrary. The fly in the ointment is 'where are they going to live?'

"The problem grows greater every year. This year the youngsters put advertisements in the newspapers. They were highly recommended by 'white' people as being clean, healthy, intelligent and well-behaved. They had money to pay for their room and board. Still doors were all but closed in their faces.

"One 'white' woman was insulted at anyone even considering that she would be willing to take an Indian roomer. She just wouldn't have an Indian around the children. What did she think the Indian girl was going to do to her precious offspring—scalp them?"

"In one case the owner of the house agreed to take an Indian girl as a
COME!
and judge for yourself

DURING 1951 MANY NATIONALLY KNOWN JUDGES PLACED SACRAMENTO HEREFORDS ON TOP

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR (Judge: Emil Rezac) "PREMIER EXHIBITOR" Champion Female Reserve Champion Female 6 First Prize Females

COW PALACE (Judge: Bill Ross) In the Strongest Show ever held on the Coast our cattle stood well up in this tough competition.

MADERA (Judge: Emil Rezac) Champion Female with Miss THR Dandy D. 10th daughter of GS Golden Dan 5th sire of some of this offering.

PORTLAND SHOW (Judge: Harry Parker) Champion Female With Miss THR Flashy D C

BUY THIS BREEDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22 1 p.m. at The California State Fairgrounds

15 BULLS We consider this by far the best set of bulls we have ever offered in our sale. There are bulls to fit all needs and especially are there some real HERD BULL PROSPECTS. All by the same sires that produced these winning cattle for us.

41 HEIFERS 1 Open heifer and 40 bred heifers. There is more uniformity in this set of females than any thing we have sold before. They are grow­thy well developed and are bred to THR FLASHY CAVALIER 24th, WHR FLASHY CAVALIER and GS GOLDEN DAN 5th.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

SACRAMENTO HEREFORD RANCH BERCUT-RICHARDS PACKING COMPANY • T. H. RICHARDS • T. H. RICHARDS, JR. BILLIE NORMILE, Manager

P. O. BOX 2470 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Sacramento Superior Sires
TRI-COUNTY  
HEREFORD  
BREEDERS ASSN.  
9th ANNUAL SALE  
LA GRANDE  OREGON  
at the FAIRGROUNDS  
FEB. 25-26  
90 HEAD  
* * *  
70 BULLS  
20 FEMALES  
* * *  
CONSIGNED BY  
HEREFORD BREEDERS  
OF NORTHEASTERN  
OREGON  
* * *  
Cattle will be judged  
MON., FEB. 25  
Sale starts 12:30 P.M.  
TUES., FEB. 26  
H. B. SAGER, Auctioneer  
For additional information and  
catalogues write:  
C. T. MILES, Sales Manager  
La Grande, Oregon

CHAMPION LAMB—Bill Barr, FFA boy  
from Petaluma, Calif., is photographed  
with his grand champion lamb which  
he showed at the 1951 Great Western  
Livestock Show at Los Angeles.  
The lamb sold at auction at $6 per lb.

MW PRINCE DOMINO A. 13th

It's the consistent uniformity  
and excellence of Long Meadow  
Herefords which makes them  
such money-makers for users.

Not just an occasional good  
one, but a regular parade of  
tops.

Made possible by the strong  
Long Meadow foundation which  
brought the fleshing quality of  
Hazlett Herefords. This founda-  
tion topped by Larry Domino  
141st gave type and uniformity.

Now, the Larrys topped with  
MW Prince Domino A. 13th have  
given Long Meadow even more  
uniformity in output, plus consis-  
tent championship quality.

You'll see the benefits in this  
consistent uniformity the minute  
your first calves arrive from Long  
Meadow bulls or females.  

LONG  
MEADOW  
RANCH

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Richard F. Wilson, Owners  
Jack Dew, Manager
Tie to this great team at Karpe’s

Baca Duke 2nd is now a Register of Merit bull. Made Register of Merit the hard way—through the showing of sons and daughters by many breeders. Sons and daughters they bought in dam. Because there never has been out a show string of straight Baca Duke 2nds.

- **BACA DUKE 2nd**
  "New Register of Merit sire"

Baca Prince Domino 20th is now working regularly. By next spring, even next fall, we will have many calves by this $87,500 bull, some of them out of Baca Duke 2nd dams. What a combination to tie to.

- **BACA PRINCE DOMINO 20th**
  "Highest selling Hereford bull of all time"

GREENFIELD HEREFORD RANCH

BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

10 miles south on Highway 99. You’ll see the sign on the barn.
By Boyd H. Gibbons

PRICES TOO HIGH!

Prices too high? Meat too high?! Cattle too high?! NO—WELL THEN DOGGONE IT TAXES ARE TOO HIGH!! Y'Essees—even the Collector of Internal Revenue will AGREE ON THAT!!

The butcher doesn't think his meat is too high; the commercial cowman is sure his weaner steers should bring more; and the purebred operator can guarantee his bulls are not over-priced: YEP, (believe it or not) THE WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL SOLD US THAT THE RATES ON THIS AD WERE CHEAP CONSIDERING THE HIGH COST OF PAPER, LABOR, AND—you guessed it—TAXES!! So—whether you are for Truman, Taft or Eisenhower, everybody agrees that TAXES ARE TOO DARN HIGH—AND PRICES AINT!!

Now, the Missoula Hereford Top Cut Show & Sale (Missoula, Montana, that is), Sunday and Monday, February 3rd and 4th will be a "hott" sale, but the prices will not be TOO HIGH, nor TOO LOW, but JUST RIGHT. That's why we entered 4 very good Beau Donald Bulls. We'll be competing with 25 other Western Montana breeders who will have 60 top bulls and 30 heifers consigned. Then on Tuesday the 5th of February, the Missoula Livestock Auction Company will hold its Yard Sale for purebred Herefords with around 250 head selling. MR. PUREBRED MAN, MR. COMMERCIAL MAN: "You mustn't miss this outstanding Montana Hereford event."

Our 200-acre ranch is located just a little over an hour's ride, south of Missoula, on U. S. Highway 93, 2 miles south of Darby, Montana. We urge you to look over our 3 Curite Beau Donald sires and herd of 121 cows. You may also be interested in a pen of 17 bull calves we weaned a few weeks ago, with more bone and size than you might expect. They are for sale as a lot or individually and they are priced—well, JUST RIGHT! B H G is the newest Montana breeder with one of the oldest line bred Hereford foundation herds in America—CurITE Beau and Belle Donalds. As our old friend, Don Smith of O X O fame, used to say: "We got Sizable Herefords with bone, scale and range-ability." PRICED NOT TOO HIGH!!!
Recalls 'Good Old Days'—

I AM enclosing a clipping recently received from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, my old home, which reads as follows:

"A cheque for 23 cents in full payment for four head of cattle has been kept since 1933 by an Edmonton district farmer as a reminder that those who experienced the hardships of the depression haven't got too much to complain about in these days of comparative prosperity.

"On Aug. 18, 1933, the 23 cents paid for three 900-lb. 2-year-old steers and one 270-lb. calf, owned by Church Cropley of Barrymore and said through an Edmonton commission company.

"According to C. W. Nicholson, a former neighbor of Mr. Cropley, the four animals sold for $9.63, but feed and commission charges for delivery to Edmonton ate up all but 23 cents of that amount.

"The Barrymore farmer originally had planned to sell the cattle for money to be used to purchase baling wire. But when the cheque arrived for only 23 cents, he decided to keep it.

"Nicholson estimated the four animals would bring about $350 at current prices. 'Nowadays, we don't know when we are well off,' he said."

While this story sounds fantastic, and will probably be scoffed at by the younger generation, it actually can be vouched for by many farmers and ranchers who had similar experiences in those "good old days." I personally know of cases where the seller was actually in the red on his consignment.
In the background —
MILKY WAY’S COW HERD...

WE’VE talked a lot about Milky Way herd bulls, about winnings, about performance of our Larry Domino 50th breeding stock in the hands of other breeders. About Register of Merit ratings of our bulls and females. But in the background, of course, is a cow herd of which we are pardonably proud. The top end of our heifers are now, and always have been, retained for use in our own cow herd.

Without the breed-improving qualities of this cow herd, our own successes and the successes of others with Milky Way seedstock would not have been possible.

Never discount the influence of the female side of the pedigree!

One of the reasons you’re assured of greater chances for success with Milky Ways is the hand-picked, royally bred cows back of each one.
SHORTHORNS

...make beef faster!

Buy your extra-beef making Bulls and Females at the 6th annual CALIFORNIA SHORTHORN SALE

February 17-18
SACRAMENTO
(at state fair grounds)

80 HEAD

You range men who want to put more weight-for-age on your calf crop; put more scale and milking qualities into your replacement cows; get more money for your next calf crop; you'll want to attend and buy at this sale of modern Shorthorn bulls, bred and developed by California breeders.

See the cattle judged on Sunday, Feb. 17; then be ready to take your pick of the range bulls, herd bull prospects and high quality females at the auction sale, Monday, Feb. 18. You can buy these good Shorthorns at prices that will please you. We especially call attention of commercial cattlemen to the sound investment values, not only to be found in the bulls, but the females as well. It is the finest offering of Shorthorn cattle ever offered at a California sale.

For catalog, please write:

RALPH JONES, Sec., 1411 Second St., Porterville, Calif.

CALIFORNIA SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
GOOD NEWS—Judy Castle displays reserve champion ribbon won by Shorthorn bull calf, Leveldale Good NewS', at 1951 International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. Bull was recently purchased for $16,500 from Les Mathers & Son, Mason City, Ill., by John Alexander & Sons, Aurora, Ill. Shorthorn breeders thought the calf was appropriately named.

West’s Cattle Slaughter Has Doubled Since 1925

Livestock slaughter in the Western states has doubled since 1925. In spite of this expansion the Pacific Coast is still not producing and marketing enough livestock to meet rapid population growth.

Edwin C. Voorhies, professor of agricultural economics, University of California College of Agriculture, brought out these facts in a speech at the recent 33rd annual meeting of the California Farm Bureau Federation in San Diego. Voorhies is a member of the Western Livestock Marketing Research Committee engaged in research of livestock markets in the Western states.

One of the major projects of the committee has been the study of auctions in the Western states and Texas. From 1940 to 1949 sales more than tripled. In California the sales followed the same pattern. During the same period the number of auctions in California jumped from 21 to 72 per year.

In spite of this, the Pacific Coast states need to go farther east for enough livestock to meet the increasing demands.

Ballad of the Bald

By S. OMAR BARKER

'Mid pleasures and barber shops, Though I may roam, Since I have turned fifty, There's no place I comb!'
ADE CRAWFORD, three-quarters Indian educator, has been fighting for help for the Indians for many years, and his educated wife has been helping him. Here is a radio speech delivered at Klamath Falls, Ore., where he goes after the wolves of the Indian bureau, that gives the facts. Read what he says:

"Tomorrow, on the 28th of June, there will be a general council of the Klamath Indians, which has been called primarily for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Indians to the sale of approximately 802,000,000 feet of timber, having an approximate value of $20,000,000.

"This is the third attempt by the Indian bureau, the lumber companies and a few selfish commercial interests in Chiloquin and Klamath Falls to perpetuate the bureaucracy over the Indians for another 26 years, until 1977, the life term of the contracts. At the expense of the Indians, in the main, these selfish interests seek to stabilize their economy with the last remaining stand of virgin timber on the reservation.

"WOLVES ARE at the throats of the Indians! It is a gross scheme planned by the Indian bureau, the timber interests and the politicians to grasp complete control of the Indian timber for a period of 26 years.

"The flimsy excuse has been presented to the public that 'the sale will provide labor for the Indians.' There are not sufficient Indian lumberjacks and mill hands to occupy the jobs needed. When there were 11 lumber companies operating full blast, with the stipulation in the contracts to give Indians preference to labor, less than 2% of the Indians worked in the mills and in the woods. The Indians, generally, do not care for this type of work. They prefer stock raising and ranching.

"Given half a chance, many of the young people would be fine artists, musicians, writers and professional men and women. If some of the Indians had sufficient working capital they would be as successful in business as any other people. But this is not in the plans and schemes of the wolves who would perpetuate their jobs and stabilize their economy at the expense of the Indians.

"As free men in a free land, the natural resources belonging to the Indians should be used by them to engage in a livelihood best suited to their talents, their hopes, desires and abilities. The flimsy, sentimental tale that the timber is contracted for the benefit of the Indians is a lie!

"THE REAL purpose of the sale is threefold: (1) To perpetuate the jobs for the bureaucrats for 26 years; (2) To stabilize the economy of the commercial interests for 26 years; (3) To provide timber for the use and benefit of the lumber companies (tax-free) for a period of 26 years.

"The Indians pay all the costs of administration out of the tribal funds.

---

**We offer you a mighty sweet pair of senior heifer calves in the CALIFORNIA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN. annual Show & Sale SACRAMENTO, Feb. 17-18**

- One is a daughter of the powerful sire, Sierra Sultan Leader 2d. The other is by the equally good MS Souvenir. They sell open. Bred to transmit good milking qualities, bone and scale.
- For lots of good Shorthorns—both bulls and females—be sure to attend this show and sale. And see the Mehrten heifers.
- For sale at our ranch: Range bulls of service age. Come and see them.

**Mehrten LIVESTOCK, CORP. EXETER, CALIF. Route 1, Box 239 Phone Exeter 4-51**
The Indians, over this period of 26 years, will take all the losses in beetle-killed, over-matured and wind-blown and fire-destroyed timber. The lumber companies pay only for the merchantable log when harvested.

"The Indians pay taxes, dues, fees (call it by any name you will), to the Indian bureau for salaries, upkeep of homes, purchase of automobiles, gas, oil and fuel. For this fiscal year the tax paid from tribal funds to the Indian bureau amounts to $433,030. There are approximately 1,700 enrolled members, men, women and children. The children, too, pay their proportionate share of the tax!" "Do not be fooled into the false belief that the Indians do not pay taxes. They do—to the Indian bureau—for the administration of the timber that is now being sought to contract for 26 years. In addition, they pay income tax and taxes on all commodity and consumer goods! Every hook and crook and underhanded method is being used to put over this timber scheme in the so-called general council tomorrow.

***

"TIME WILL not permit an explanation of the underhanded method the Indian bureau and the politicians and the lawyers on the payroll of the Indians used to set up this so-called general council. The constitution under which it functions was never voted for by secret ballot by the Indians as a whole—they did not have the opportunity to vote—infact, it has been denied them. This is proof of record. The Stalin political intrigue is practiced on the Klamath Reservation!"

"Senators Guy Cordon and Wayne Morse and Representative Lowell Stockman are fully informed about the Stalin method on the reservation. They are fully informed about the council's setup and management. In
BUY SHORTH ORNS

Best In Every “Weigh”
SELLING FEB. 18 AT SACRAMENTO
2 Sept. Yearling BULLS

Both Are Sons of SIERRA EDELLE WEALE
SIERRA Both Are OUR YNEZ and our Yorkshire boars are siring the perfect headers with good size and plenty of bone; SANTA producing the right kind of improved type of RANCHO AT SELLING FE. B. 1 is from a daughter of 1 is from a daughter of 2 SHORTHORNS recently imported Scotch Shorthorn KATHARINE Ed Diamond Arch Reg. Scotch Breeding Reg. English Yorkshire Pigs Best C. Sept. 1ellyn SACRAMENTO 9 Shorthorns We have our new deep red proven Young Ochoco P. J. Prairie City, Oregon DEWEY Royal Leader 14th. A good group of YEARLING BULLS will with plenty of quality.

Birchdale Farms

Shorthorns

We have our new deep red proven herd sire to show you.

KA DEL ROYAL LEADER 20th

By MF Royal Leader
He will be mated to daughters of Ocheco Goldfinder 4th.

NOW FOR SALE

9 YEARLING BULLS

Five by Diamond Undine Bugler, three by Ocheco Goldfinder 4th and one by Royal Leader 14th. A good group of bulls with plenty of quality.

P. J. Kuhl & Son
Prairie City, Oregon

1947, Senator Cordon promised the Klamath Indians (and he was quoted in the Herald and News) ‘We will right the wrongs that have been done to the Klamath Indians.’ Just another broken, idle promise!

“Conditions have grown from bad to worse since then, since the senate committee was here in 1947. Neither the Indian bureau nor the politicians can point with pride to one single successful project set up for the Indians under their management. Instead, both Cordon and Stockman are guilty of introducing class legislation to perpetuate the Indian bureau. Our Oregon delegation in Congress is going right along with the present administration of Indian affairs.

“The bureaucrats, the politicians and the selfish interests who seek to gain by their prejudiced propaganda against the Indians, all hide behind the general council. They claim ‘it is the official act’ of the Klamath Indians, regardless if they receive a vote of less than one-half of the quorum on their cut and dried resolutions.

“THERE same people loudly pro-
claim the competency of the general council to transact business, to grant the right to contract $82,000,000 feet of timber valued approximately at $20,000,000. Immediately upon granting ‘consent’ to the sale, the Indians will be thrust back into a state of incompetency and must have the guardian— the Indian bureau— supervise their individual money and land, and the timber sales. The Indians will be incompetent for another 26 years!

“Fast deals are put across in these general councils. At the last council when the timber resolution was up for passage, I asked how many Indians understood the stipulations in the contract, since I knew the Indians had not written the contract or even been consulted. Only three hands were
for "TOPS IN QUALITY"

make your plans now to attend the

SECOND ANNUAL OREGON Polled HEREFORD SALE

MON., FEB. 25 at Salem, Oregon

Starting promptly at noon at Oregon State Fair grounds

32 BULLS
24 FEMALES

Consigned by —

HAROLD BUCKNER, Terrebonne, Ore.
W. R. EGLESTON, Brownsville, Ore.
GEORGE AND EVA EMMERT, Sweet Home, Ore.
RAY FIEBER, Toledo, Ore.
GEO. GALVIN, Centralia, Wash.
DELBERT HALL, Madras, Ore.
W. A. HENRY, Crawfordsville, Ore.
DICK HIBBERD, Imbler, Ore.
KIRK & ROBINSON, Donald O. Robinson
Heppner, Ore.
MARY D. LEONARD, McMinnville, Ore.
C. E. LEWIS, Aumsville, Ore.
CLARENCE MAERTZ, Scio, Ore.
CLAYTON W. MANN, Philomath, Ore.
MINKOFF HEREFORD RANCH, Clatskanie, Ore.
HARLEY MISHLER, Willamina, Ore.
HAROLD MITCHELL, Terrebonne, Ore.
J. C. MORGAN, Lonerock, Ore.
ROY NEWPORT, Culver, Ore.
FRANK E. STUDNICK, Scio, Ore.
PAUL TOWNSEND, Gervais, Ore.
R. A. WARD, Halsey, Ore.
EVERETT V. WILSON, Shedd, Ore.
FLOYD WORDEN, Heppner, Ore.
DREWS VALLEY RANCH, Lakeview, Ore.

TWENTY-FOUR members of the Oregon Polled Hereford Association are consigning royally bred Polled Hereford bulls and females to this annual show and sale. We Oregon breeders take pride in this annual offering . . . and we make sure that the buyers are proud of their purchases. Despite strong demand at home, we have selected and held out many of our highest quality animals for your inspection and purchase at the annual sale.

The offering comprises high quality range bulls, a number of select herd sire prospects, bred and open heifers of foundation calibre.

The cattle will be judged, starting at 1:30 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 24. You’re invited to the banquet and annual meeting, the evening of Feb. 24.

ELLIS WHITE, Auctioneer
Sale Headquarters: Senator Hotel, Salem, Ore.

For sale catalog and other information, write:

DON COIN WALROD, Sec.
Box 511, Oregon City, Ore.
Tomorrow's Polled Hereford Breeders

... are the FFA and 4-H young men and women of today. Many of whom visit Vanderhoofs each season. And here, from this long established California Polled Hereford herd, many each year get their foundation stock for successful herds. We like to talk with them about Polled Herefords, about ranching methods and about their future in the livestock business. We'll enjoy your visit, too. Why not come Feb. 23rd.

FOR SALE THIS MONTH

Service Age Range Bulls.
50 Weaned Bull Calves and Choice Young Hereford Prospects.
Young, Bred and Open Females.

FRED VANDERHOOF
LEONARD HANSEN
BOB VANDERHOOF

Phone 155

WOODLAKE, CALIF.

FOR SALE

TILL THIS MONTH

Service Age Range Bulls.
50 Weaned Bull Calves and Choice Young Hereford Prospects.
Young, Bred and Open Females.

FRED VANDERHOOF
LEONARD HANSEN
BOB VANDERHOOF

Phone 155

WOODLAKE, CALIF.

MRS. PRESIDENT—On the right is Mrs. Carl Carver, Delano, president of the Kern County Cowbelles, recently elected president of the California Cowbelles. With her is Mrs. Tule Vvard, Delano.

raised! I mention this because in resolutions and contracts introduced in the councils are not given to the Indians for previous study and consideration.

"It has been ruled by the United States Supreme Court that the Congress is responsible for the safeguarding and protection of Indian property. The record of the management of the Klamath Indian timber will bear out that the Oregon delegation is absolutely negligent in its duty to protect the Indian's property from wolves. The Oregon delegation is fully informed. It is time for the public to be informed!"

"WHAT DO I propose for the Indians in lieu of long-term contracts and exploitations, you ask. Simply this:

"Equal justice under the law! Full and complete citizenship in a free land! Equal opportunity to engage in a gainful and useful pursuit with decent working capital for such enterprising capital realized from the sale of the Indian timber while the price is right under short-term contracts that will eliminate losses in beetle-killed, overripe and fire-destroyed timber, which is now the case."

"Eliminate the grossly extravagant and wasteful mismanagement of the funds! Permit this wasted money to be used by the Indians for their individual occupations—to educate their children. Permit the Indians to pay taxes to the right source! Let him be free!"

Sure Sign!

By S. OMAR BARKER

Games we played in carefree youth.
Emphasize this rueful truth:
Middle age becomes apparent
When we'd like to—but we don't!
POLLED HEREFORD

SHOW and SALE

ELLENSBURG WASHINGTON

MAR. 2-3

Sponsored by:

COLUMBIA EMPIRE POLLED HEREFORD ASSN.

40 - BULLS - 40

- Ready for immediate service
- A few good herd sire prospects in this group

13 - FOUNDATION FEMALES - 13
- Many of these bred to calve this summer—a 2-for-1 advantage for the buyer.

This is an outstanding offering of Polled Herefords reflecting the vast improvement made in the Polled Hereford herds here in the Pacific Northwest over a period of the last few years.

President—QUENTIN JAEKEL

Auctioneer:

H. B. SAGER
Bozeman, Mont.

Judge:

CHARLES KYD
Extension Animal Husbandman
Washington State

Sale Managers

MILLER & TEALE
W. 807 Shoshone Pl., Spokane, Wash.
Grass Fat Cattle—
High Producing Irrigated Pasture Means More Beef

By E. J. MAYNARD
General Livestock Consultant, The Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.

THERE are nearly a billion acres of permanent grass lands in the United States today, mostly unimproved.

The high nutritive qualities of growing forage are so well recognized that it is not necessary to dwell in detail on the range aspects of the subject at hand.

The productive capacity of range lands has been greatly increased in many instances during recent years through the seeding of improved varieties of grasses and legumes, and by the development, storage and better use of natural water resources. This, in turn, has made possible the production of more grass fat beef.

In considering the grass fattening of cattle, however, I shall limit this discussion to the possibilities for fattening cattle on irrigated farms around Montana, and how this operation has fitted in with the production of cultivated crops in the limited areas where irrigated farming is general practice.

Recent Developments. In any such discussion it is first necessary to consider some of the significant developments in cattle fattening operations which have taken place during the past decade on these Western irrigated farms.

In the first place, there has been a definite trend toward so-called "year-round" cattle fattening operations, contrasted with the former custom of seasonal feeding; that is, purchasing feeder cattle in the fall and finishing them for market before farming operations are started in the spring.

Many more farmers are now fattening cattle through the entire year, making two or three turns on the cattle, and a great many more fattening calves, an operation which was once practically impossible through the winter feeding season alone. Because of the very favorable market conditions for fattening cattle in recent years, and because of these year-round operations, many more farmers have become aware of the fact that cattle produce heavier and more efficient gains through the first six months, and consequently desire to develop for irrigated pastures of some sort for use during the summer feeding period.

South's Program. We have read and heard a lot recently concerning the universal pasture fattening program in the Southern states. The alluring picture of sitting on the back porch with nothing more to do than open the

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Recent Developments. In any such discussion it is first necessary to consider some of the significant developments in cattle fattening operations which have taken place during the past decade on these Western irrigated farms.

In the first place, there has been a definite trend toward so-called "year-round" cattle fattening operations, contrasted with the former custom of seasonal feeding; that is, purchasing feeder cattle in the fall and finishing them for market before farming operations are started in the spring.

Many more farmers are now fattening cattle through the entire year, making two or three turns on the cattle, and a great many more fattening calves, an operation which was once practically impossible through the winter feeding season alone. Because of the very favorable market conditions for fattening cattle in recent years, and because of these year-round operations, many more farmers have become aware of the fact that cattle produce heavier and more efficient gains through the farm spring and summer months, and consequently desire to develop for irrigated pastures of some sort for use during the summer feeding period.

South's Program. We have read and heard a lot recently concerning the universal pasture fattening program in the Southern states. The alluring picture of sitting on the back porch with nothing more to do than open the

Grass Fat Cattle—
High Producing Irrigated Pasture Means More Beef

By E. J. MAYNARD
General Livestock Consultant, The Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.

THERE are nearly a billion acres of permanent grass lands in the United States today, mostly unimproved.

The high nutritive qualities of growing forage are so well recognized that it is not necessary to dwell in detail on the range aspects of the subject at hand.

The productive capacity of range lands has been greatly increased in many instances during recent years through the seeding of improved varieties of grasses and legumes, and by the development, storage and better use of natural water resources. This, in turn, has made possible the production of more grass fat beef.

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GOOD LISTENERS — Mrs. Tom Martinez, left, whose husband is foreman of the H P Cattle Ranch, Porterville, attended the business sessions at the recent California Cattlemen's Convention at Fresno with Mrs. Melvin Lynch, Fresno.

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Carl Cantonwine, Manager

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Mail address: Rodeo, N. M.
subsequent increased yields of all other crops in the farm rotation.

I believe that irrigated pastures of this sort have a definite place in the crop rotation system on our irrigated farms, but I also believe that the average irrigation farmer would do well to work into a program of this sort gradually rather than to "put all of his eggs in one basket" by depending entirely on a 100% operation with a permanent pasture grass mixture.

There are many considerations involved in the development of a permanent pasture program on high crop producing irrigated farms. These considerations include the shallow root system of most grasses, the heavy fertilization and frequent irrigation required, careful and constant good management to establish and maintain a uniform and productive stand with due regard for weedy conditions which frequently develop, and finally, the extremely short pasture growing season encountered at higher altitudes.

More Study Needed. There is need at present for a more detailed cost study of permanent irrigated pastures as compared to the use of irrigated pastures as an integral part of the regular crop rotation system, and until such dependable information is available, isolated cases of individual operators who have gone to pasture programs alone should not be considered too seriously.

There are already indications that farmers in general, due to a governmental encouragement stimulated after World War II, may be contemplating too drastic a reduction in row crops vitally needed in the near future.

Maintenance of high soil productivity is and will always be one of the greatest problems of irrigated agriculture. The objective of increased production is in the long run a much sounder approach to increased wealth than dependence on increased price of particular farm commodities.

A crop rotation system including the small grains, legume hay, sugar beets, and possibly an irrigated pasture as part of this varied program, should prove the soundest procedure for grass fattening cattle operations on irrigated farms. (Presented at the 1951 Montana Nutrition Conference.)

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No Idle Dream—Lower Production Cost by Improving Quality of Hogs

By H. R. Guilbert
Division of Animal Husbandry, University of California, Davis

Could the net cost of the golden-brown aromatic bacon delivered on your breakfast plate be greatly reduced by applying well-established principles of nutrition in relation to growth and development to a greater extent in hog production? I contemplate this idea especially on those occasions when I get my own breakfast and compare that which ends on my plate with the drippings left in the pan! Apparently, my 80-cent-a-pound bacon costs on my plate between $1.50 and $2.00 a pound. That this loss could be reduced by 50% or more by controlling the proportion of fat to lean while improving the quality of the product and lowering production cost is no idle dream.

Many years ago Hammond and his students, Vergis and McMeekan, at the University of Cambridge, England, demonstrated with sheep and swine that fat in a carcass of a given weight could be controlled within wide limits by the shape of the growth curve. With Wagner, Hart and Goss, I confirmed these results with cattle under range conditions (California Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 688 “Importance of Continuous Growth in Beef Cattle”).

Basic Principles. The simple basic principles briefly may be stated as follows: growth occurs in three overlapping phases—a peak of bone or skeletal growth precedes that of muscle and the peak muscle growth in turn precedes that of fatty tissue. The higher the plane of nutrition, the closer together and more overlapping are these growth phases. Conversely, the lower the nutritional level, the more “spread out” are these growth phases.

Early maturing parts have nutrient priority over later ones. Low nutrition affects fattening most, muscle growth next, skeletal and organ growth least. Low plane of nutrition tends to hold the animal in the form characteristic of the immature or unimproved state.

Classical Experiments. In accordance with these principles, McMeekan’s classical experiments showed that a 200 lb. live weight, swine restricted early in life during the peak of skeletal and muscle growth and then placed on a high plane of feeding during the natural age for fattening produced the “chuffy,” extremely fat carcass with small “eye muscle” and low lean content generally even with genetically bacon type pigs (large White or Yorkshire). High nutrition early, followed by restricted energy intake produces higher lean and lower fat at the same age and weight and a carcass suitable for the English bacon trade. Continuous high plane produced, at 200 lb an intermediate body type similar to the American butcher hog.

Traditionally, the bulk of the hogs in this country were produced via the low-high growth curve which accelerates fat in relation to lean. The common practice was to grow out the spring pigs with limited concentration on pasture then fatten with a heavy feed of “new corn” during the fall and winter. A higher proportion of fat would be produced via the “high-high” method of continuous fast feeding.

Swine have been changed in type by
meet changes in relative demand and profitability of lard and meat, but little has been done to modify the carcass through strategic control of the growth curve. Since feeds are easier to manipulate than genes, it would appear that this means of modification could be exploited to a greater extent.

Impressive Length. I had the privilege of assisting Dr. John Hammond of Cambridge University in making detailed measurements of the cured whole pork sides exhibited at the National Dairy Show, London, in 1949. Later similar studies were made on the fresh sides at the famous Smithfield Show. I was impressed by the great length in relation to depth of the high ranking carcasses; the desirable thickness and lean streaking of bacon strip, with fat over the back and loin scarcely more than an inch in depth anywhere; the large “eye muscle” or lean area of the rib and loin chops, plump hams, and the high carcass yield with this moderate fatness.

The champion carcass at Smithfield exemplified the above mentioned characteristics to a remarkable extent and dressed out 82% at 210 lb. live weight. Increased length in relation to depth appeared to favor not only yield of desired cuts but also dressing percentage. Our recent data with cattle points in the same direction. Thus there is a limit to the idea that the shortest, widest, deepest and fattest is the best. This has long been recognized by the swine industry in and out of the showing and to a great extent by commercial sheepmen and cattlemen.

In Denmark, England, Canada and some other countries, in addition to breeding and selection of particular types of hogs for pork and bacon, the rationing is worked out in detail to produce a carcass meeting narrowly defined specifications. I was impressed with the suitability of these so-called bacon carcasses (the whole side is used for bacon) for use in this country as demand might dictate for any combination of fresh or cured pork.

Contains More Lean. The backs and loins were wide and thick and could be used as fresh chops or roasts having high ratio of lean to bone. Little trimming of fat appeared necessary. Hams and shoulders appeared equally suitable for fresh or cured use. The bacon side was thick enough to meet our requirements but contained more lean.

The use of high energy, nutritionally complete rations (perhaps fortified with antibiotics) early in life of the pig to produce maximal growth and subsequent advantage of natural growth impulse to produce muscle followed later by whatever curtailment of energy with bulkier feeds found necessary to govern the desired ratio of bone, fat and lean at a pre-determined weight has great possibilities both from the standpoint of economy of production and of consumer satisfaction.

Canadian researchers have found, for example, that mixtures of barley with 20% wild oats or other grains of lower nutritional value produced a type of hog which was superior to pure barley fed hogs in both gains and carcass quality.

Jamesway Pork Makers have found wide acceptance among swine feeders for their many feeding features and durable construction. For the convenience of all swine feeders the Pork Makers come in different sizes, 6, 10, and 16 hole openings, and a 2 hole supplemental self feeder.

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For Catalog Write Verne Hoffman Jr., Acampo, Calif.

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Sales Manager, Bates T. Bowers

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energy value may produce gains quite comparable with pure, plump barley and produce higher grading pork carcasses because of the better relationship of bone, lean, and fat required under their grading system.

Meet Specifications. With the types of hogs that we have, it appears possible to produce pork at 180 to 240 lb. live weight "tailored" to suit almost any specification demanded—ranging from a carcass to eat "as is" without trimming to one with great excess of fat such as has been required in wartime.

The principles are known. What is required is to work out the details under practical production conditions. In this case, the higher quality produce should be the cheaper one to produce. Cooperative effort on a practical scale is needed between researchers, extension service, producers, marketers, processors and distributors to determine the desired carcass specification and the nutritional control of the shape of the growth curve required to meet the specifications. Such a program should include carcass tests that would reveal proportion of cuts, yield of meat, fat, bone, trim, carcass worth, and finally, tests of cooking loss, cost on the plate and consumer satisfaction.

Stockmen Warned Against Frost-Damaged Pastures

Under certain conditions some plants form prussic acid or hydrocyanic acid, which may cause the death of pasturing livestock. This dangerous poisoning usually develops in Johnson grass, sudan grass and grain sorghums only when the growth of the plants is checked by drouth or frost. Now that frosts have set in, stockmen should be cautious about pasturing such crops.

Cattle and sheep affected by the poison often die in a few minutes after eating only a small amount of the forage. Horses and swine rarely are affected by sorghum poisoning. If a veterinarian is immediately available, animals can usually be saved. Suspected fields should be tested before turning in an entire herd or flock. Animals of low value should be used for the test. If test animals show no poisonous effects, then usually the remainder of the stock may be allowed to graze the suspected field with safety.

It is usually the young regrowth of drought or frost-stricken plants which causes the trouble. Waiting until the regrowth is at least 18 in. high is one way of avoiding difficulty. Another way is not turning hungry animals into a suspected field. By giving the animals a good feed of grain beforehand, damage can frequently be avoided.

Sudan grass is much less apt to cause poisoning than grain sorghums which are not turning hungry animals in a suspected field. When frost-damaged sudan grass or sorghum is thoroughly cured as hay or dry fodder, or ensiled, the resulting forage is usually free of the poisonous properties and can be safely used.
Horse of the Month

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Fit the Barn to Your Needs
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Quarter Racing Comes of Age
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Tack, Boot Care
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RED CONCHO
AQHA 8261
A Great Son of Red Dog P-55
Out of Molly McGee by Coke T.

In choosing your sire for your 1953 colt crop, don't overlook a necessity to get some show colts, using horses and horses with plenty of speed. Red Concho has sired Quarter Horses like this and will continue to, because he has the blood behind him and is prepotent. You will find a ready market for Red Concho colts.

A few choice Quarter Horse Colts For Sale
We still have some of our best from our 1951 colt crop out of our champion mares and by some of the best stallions in the West. We invite your inspection.

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HAPPY New Year! This year gives us all a fresh start, an opportunity to look at things in a new way, to take a different slant on problems and develop new ideas with which we can get a better perspective.

Since horses were first domesticated they have helped carry men to great successes and failures, they have been potent factors in determining the outcome of wars, they have helped man open up new lands and in fact been one of the most important transportation means for centuries.

But there is much more to a horseman; his horse is part of his life. By the way he treats his horse you can tell much about the man himself. There is a marked friendliness in the way a man thinks of his horse, if he is truly a horseman, and the only other relationship that is similar is the companionship between a man and his dog.

Yes, there is much more to a horse than his economic value in dollars & cents. In fact, isn’t that one of his least important characteristics? Ask the man who is raising horses to develop better individuals for a specific purpose, or one who rides on the trails or over cattle ranches, about his horse. Most often his value in dollars & cents is one of the last considerations he will mention.

Haven’t we gone just a little too far when we consider money the most important part of the horse business? Horses are not cattle. They never will be the same and don’t serve anywhere near the same purposes to man. Their ownership cannot be measured in how many pounds of feed it takes to make a pound of meat. Their value will never be adequately measured by their weight over the scales.

Man doesn’t put a price value on his appreciation of music. You never hear of an artist being measured by his acumen to accumulate money. True, exceptional qualities of the musician and artist are now rewarded by monetary remuneration, but aren’t those considerations secondary to the development of the art?

Even so, have we then given the artist appropriate reimbursement for his efforts or is he worth more or less to society? Civilization has long been measured in progress by its development in the arts and breadth of vision in other than basic problems of survival. Not that those things are less important; they are not, but there is more to life than bare necessities.

So it is with those who own, raise and appreciate horses. There is much more than the economic value of the horse and any direct comparison with production of a commercial animal is not only unjust but unequal. People who have “horses in their blood” know this.

There is much consideration of turning everything to economic use today. But there is more, too; there must be more if we are to be happy, progressive people. And horses are a part of that development to those interested in them, just as surely as a beautiful symphony is to one who has an appreciation for music.

When you are considering going into the horse business, you must take these factors into account. You will find great satisfaction and a sense of accomplishment in raising high quality horses admired and purchased by others who appreciate them. Remember, too, there are those who become millionaires in other lines of work, but to one who admires horses, enjoys raising them and knows how, there are many avenues to success and a good chance of making money as well.

If you are looking for a man who has made a successful livelihood from horses, you need not go far, for in nearly every community you will find horsemen who have raised families, bought farms and been happy doing it, from money they earned from the horse business. So there is that side, too.
Texas Dandy, owned by Finley Ranches, has sired many of Arizona's top Quarter Horses.

Arizona Means Fast Horses

Arizona has been noted for its wealth in fast horses since those days, before Mossman, when this youngest of states was called an owhooter's paradise. Its topography—114,000 square miles of broiling deserts and monstrous mountains—made it the West's last frontier, ideal hideout for bad men. And who ever heard of a self-respecting bandit who would dream of having anything but the best between his legs? Arizona had them in good round numbers, both outlaws and Quarter Horses.

It had Possum, John Crowder, Blue Eyes, Bulger, No Good, Doc, Silver, Brownie, Coal-Oil Johnny and a long list of other fabulous horses. Intermingled with these, and all using that country for a stomping ground, was a baker's dozen of shrewd breeders and fanciers. Jim Kennedy, the Gardners, Doc Pardee, Van Hastings, Bud Parker, Clay McGonigal, Mark DuBois, Burns Blanton and the Coopers were certain to be mentioned whenever the talk got wrapped around fast horses. A. A. Nicholas was another who would bet his wad at the drop of a hat.

Two weeks later the owners rematched it, Blue Eyes winning by forty feet of...
Both Settle Up and Senor Bill are just now getting to the age where their colts are proving their ability to do the things that made their sires famous. Their colts have conformation, cow sense, adaptability, intelligence and speed. They are winning in the show ring, working on ranches and winning at the races. Watch for their colts at the shows, look for them on ranches and see them in the winner’s circle. You can do the same things with colts by these stallions.

Senor Bill is a great son of Chicaro Bill by Chicle and out of Do Good. This breeding is producing great speed, real Quarter Horse conformation and top cow horses. He was Grand Champion stallion at Tucson in 1950, Reserve grand champion at Phoenix in 1950 and has become widely known as a calf roping and steer stopping horse. He holds the stallion record for 330 yards in 17.1 and is an AA horse to 440 yards.

Settle Up crowned his championships with another, winning at the Arizona State Fair in November 1951. He has also been grand champion stallion at Prescott, Tucson, Sonoita and has placed well against the strongest competition in the West. He is a son of Parker’s Chicaro by Chicaro Bill and out of Martin’s Cananea.

Both Stallions At Stud
1951 Arizona Champion Quarter Horses

**TUCSON**

**SONOITA**

**PRESCOTT**

**WILLCOX**

**PHOENIX**

**HORSE OF THE MONTH**

STRONG efforts to raise better horses of all breeds in Arizona is exemplified by our Horse of the Month, Bill Cody P-324 AQHA, under lease to R. A. Stuart, Paulden, Ariz. Bred by the King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas, Bill Cody was foaled in 1944 and is owned by the Estate of Dr. Darrell Sprott, Killearn, Texas.

He is a son of Wimpy by Solis by Hall Sorrel and out of Peseta Chiquita by Old Sorrel. His sorrel color, typical of King Ranch bred horses, is but one of the attractive characteristics stamped on him by his line breeding.

In the show ring, Bill Cody has made a great record for Quarter Horses and was one of the most talked of show stallions of the breed in 1951. In 1950 he was grand champion stallion at such shows as the State Fair, Texas State Fair and the PCQHA Spring Show in California.

He is a calf roping horse that has been used successfully by many top ropers in Texas and as a sire has to his credit such colts as Miss Bea and Miss VOH, both champions in the show ring at leading Quarter Horse events.
Little Egypt GRAND CHAMPION AT PHOENIX

After winning the grand championship for mares at two of the strongest shows in the West in 1951, PCQHA Spring Show and Sonora Quarter Horse Show, Little Egypt was made Grand Champion at the Arizona State Fair Quarter Horse show. She is one of Texas Dandy’s best show representatives, but by no means the only one. He has consistently won get of sire events.

Would You Like To Raise a TEXAS DANDY?

He Sires Champions and Runners

Little Egypt is only one of Texas Dandy’s successful colts. See them on the tracks, they certainly show that Texas Dandy blood runs with the best. His two-year-olds have run with the best in Arizona and California. He is now second leading sire of Register of Merit 2-year-olds. On Dec. 16 Dandy Annie tied the world record for 2-year-old fillies, running 300 yards in 16.2. In 1953 raise a Texas Dandy colt, you’ll be proud of them too.

Our New Stallion Too CATECHU

Is Siring Top Quarter Horses

Among the great colts sired by this potent stallion are Bobcat, grand champion at Reno in 1950, Rebel F., many times winner in top competition. He has sired such race horses as Miss Mobile, Cutee, Mazzie Q, Stardust Kit etc. You too can raise a top running, using Quarter Horse that will show sired by Catechu.

We’ll have horses for Sale this Spring

Finley Ranches Gilbert, Arizona
Sims; Little Joe Jr.; Ritchie D. McCue and Sykes II.

Show Stock. Sires of outstanding show stock include the aforementioned Little Joe Jr., Senior Bill, Texas Tom F., Billy the Kid, Chicaro’s Bill, Ranchero Joe, Diener P., Ritchie D. McCue, Johnnie Walker and several others.

Arizona is full of good horses, nearly enough to mount the whole U. S. Cavalry. There are many yarner and anecdotes that old-timers tell about them. At one time, Arizona and Texas supplied the vast majority of all the top horses being used in polo—Jim Kennedy sold Roach (by Possum) to a New Yorker for $10,000. Today Arizona supplies about half of all the top rodeo horses and better than a third of all the outstanding track stock. The Register of Merit of the racing division of the American Quarter Horse Assn. is liberally embellished with the names of horses either bred or owned in the Copper State.

Mark, famous sire of rodeo stock, first saw the light of day near Willcox, Ariz. Tom Allen’s famous rodeo and cutting horses, Otto’s Lucky Number and Sandy, were bred in Arizona; old Tony, long famous as progenitor of outstanding show horses, was bred, owned and used in the Copper State. Driftwood, Wagon N, Ben Hur and many other greats have helped build the state’s enviable reputation. Nor can one forget the astounding Clabber,

The original Ben Hur is sire of several celebrated horses, including Waggoner’s Baby Day. He also sired the dam of Clabbertown G., holder of a new world’s record for 330 yards, set recently at the all-Quarter Horse meet at Vessels Ranch, Los Alamitos, Calif.

whose son, Clabbertown G. (out of Caroline by Ben Hur), recently set a new world’s record, running 330 yards in 15.5 at the all-Quarter Horse meet in Los Alamitos, Calif.

Sire Prospects. Among good sire prospects now within the state is Pee Wee, owned and bred by Mark DuBois. This horse was sired by Red Cloud by Possum by Traveler, and in looks is a typical son of the line. He has already proved that when bred to running mares he gets very fast progeny.

River Bear was good on the tracks and, judging by his get so far, he should earn a fine name as a stallion. Guinea Pig II has turned out some good horses, and Hillside’s Little Man has got stock for the arena as well; several winners. Double Star, for very limited opportunities, has set at least two top colts to the races. The illustrious Senior Bill should get a veritable host of good ones, as should Roy Gill’s Texas Jr.

Red Man, owned by Kenneth Guer, raced well and has a number of get already listed in the Register of Merit. He could get a lot more if folks would bring him good mares. Spotted Bull (TB) was extra fast at speed distances and when bred to Thoroughbred mares should sire exceptions short horses. So should Stalking, who may prove equally valuable in the production of halfbreeds. Franklin Cox’s young stallion, Settle Up, may well be heard from. Chicaro’s Bill blends speed with conformation and should get some top stock from running mares; Ott Adams thinks very highly of him. Catechu, now owned by the Finleys, should make an especially good nick with Texas Dandy mares. Tucson, a Register of Merit sprinter during his brief track career, is a full brother of Bud Warren’s famed Leo and, from the looks of his two crops now on the ground, should send many of his progeny to the races.

Yes, sir! Fast horses and Arizona are practically synonymous.

It all adds up
Study these percentages

33 1/3% -- SHOW RING ABILITY

Eight times grand champion including the largest shows in the country. Bill Cody has made a great reputation. He was grand champion stallion at Fort Worth in 1951 as well as FCQHA Spring Show, Texas State Fair at Dallas, South Texas Quarter Horse Show, Beaumont, etc.

33 1/3% -- PROVEN BLOOD

Here is represented that important King Ranch blood through his sire Wimpy by Bolts by Old Sorrel and through his dam Peseta Chiquita by Old Sorrel. This blood averaged $892 at the King Ranch sale in 1951 on yearlings. You can raise yearlings like this too by breeding to Bill Cody.

33 1/3% -- UNIFORM COLTS

Bill Cody colts are just now coming into their own. Horsemen who have looked at his colts at the ranch of the late Dr. Spredt think they are some of the best colts in the country and have uniformity, quality and type.

100% -- BILL CODY

He’s the sire for you
At first glance the Sanders horse barn looks like a ranch-style cottage. It was designed for maximum utility and to fit ranch setting.

Fit the Barn to Your Needs

POINTERS on fitting your horse barn to your needs abound on the new northern California ranch site of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Sanders in a suburban area north of Sacramento. They have designed and built a family horse barn, riding arena and training circle that embody some excellent ideas.

The Sanderses, widely known in pleasure horse circles, planned their barn to house two Tennessee Walking Horses named Velvet and Slippery’s Frosty and an unnamed young American Saddlebred colt. And they provided for other stalls that may be added in the future. The barn, while designed for maximum utility, fits into the surroundings Sanders and his wife are developing on their property.

The riding arena was incorporated into the over-all plan through careful consideration of the location and arrangement of the barn. The Sanderses are also proud of their training ring which was built within and at one end of the arena. A number of California horse trainers have looked over the training circle-arena arrangement and would like to duplicate the setup.

Arena-Ring Arrangement: The arena, curved at both ends, is 250 feet long and 100 feet across. The training circle is 60 feet in diameter. A 20-foot riding area is between the arena fence and the fence around the ring. The arena fence is 5 feet high with three panels on 8-foot post centers and the training circle is bounded by a 5½-foot fence. Standing at the south entrance to the barn, one looks down a center aisle which is 10 feet wide.

By F. LEland ELAM
Photos by the Author
You Can’t Afford to Miss

17th
ANNUAL
STALLION NUMBER
FEBRUARY 1952

The Advantage You Get
From Advertising Your Stallion

1. Get the mares to the court of your stallion that will produce top colts.
2. Develop prestige for your stallion—it helps sell his colts.
   Mare owners want to breed to a stallion whose colts sell to advantage.
3. Help carry the expense of your stallion by accepting outside mares.
4. Get prospective horse buyers to your ranch.
5. Your stallion becomes recognized as a good representative of the breed when he is advertised in Horses and Horsemen.
6. Excellent way to sell a stallion you have.
7. Develop respect for your breeding program. Establish your reputation as a breeder—buyers would rather buy from a breeder.
8. Reach 29,000 subscribers on the Pacific Slope. No waste circulation.
9. 45% of Horses and Horsemen readers who own horses do not own registered stallions.
10. Your advertising creates more interest in the breed you raise.
11. You stimulate interest in raising better registered horses.
12. Local readers want to breed to a recognized stallion.
YOU CAN’T AFFORD TO MISS THESE TREMENDOUS ADVANTAGES

Horses and Horsemen Does The Job

3 out of 4 buyers at leading horse auctions in California and Oregon in 1951 are regular readers of Horses and Horsemen. These are but a few in the great buying market you reach through Horses and Horsemen’s 29,000 subscribers in the West. This stallion issue is the oldest, largest and most helpful horse issue in the West for horsemen. It is directed toward breeders, mare owners, parade, show, racing, pleasure, trail and ranch horse owners. High reader interest created by “miles ahead editorial policy” is the reason why Horses and Horsemen carries more horse advertising than any other horse publication in the West devoted to all light breeds.

Sell Horses Through This Issue

Because this issue is kept for a reference issue through the year, it is particularly advantageous for you to advertise your horses for sale. There is a constant need for horses as replacements and for those just now buying their first horse. You can become acquainted with them at less cost to you through advertising in the 17th ANNUAL STALLION NUMBER.

Be Sure the Sire of Your Colts
Is Known by the Horsemen

When it comes to selling your horses it will pay you big dividends to have your stallion known. If you are a mare owner, you will get more for your colts sired by a recognized stallion that is advertised.

WRITE FOR
ADVERTISING RATES

4511 Produce Plaza, Los Angeles 58
Phone LOGan 6-3271

A Horseman is Known by the Stallion He Owns

There’s still time

It only takes a few moments of your time to make up copy that will attract buyers and mare owners. We’ll do the rest. FORMS CLOSE FEBRUARY 1, to give you a little more time.
Howell Sanders holds back door to stall of Slippery's Frosty. Note the iron pipe which keeps horse in place in the stall when the door is pushed aside. The pipe slides out of the way when Sanders moves his animals in or out of stalls.

On the right are a 12 by 12 stall; an 8 by 12 feed room with doorways to the center aisle and to the outside of the barn (feed is brought to the room through this outside entrance); and a 12 by 24 stall which can be divided into two 12 by 12 stalls by adding a partition and a door.

To the left of the center aisle are a 12 by 12 stall; an 8 by 12 working tack and supply room; a 10 by 12 stall; and a 12 by 14 combination display tack room and guest receiving room.

The exterior dimensions of the barn, including a porch on the side nearest the ranch home, measure 40 by 44 feet. The porch, which has concrete flooring and runs the length of the barn, is picturesque and harmonizes with the ranch yard surroundings.

Features in Barn. Features which have been incorporated into the barn include:

1. Stall doors that slide on rollers for ease of operation and compactness.
2. A pipe bar that slides across the doorway when the doors are open. The bar keeps the horse in the stall, allows the owner to duck in & out.
3. A hook on the outside of each stall holds the horse's halter. The halter is always ready for the horse it fits—an important safety measure.
4. A feed room between two of the stalls is arranged so feed can be thrown over the partitions, thereby reducing time and labor in feeding.
5. The stalls are sealed off with 2-inch fir to a point above the horses' heads and blocked off between theudding so dust and dirt cannot collect between the walls.
6. Concrete foundation sills for the stalls keep the stall wall boards from touching the ground, thereby keeping dirt from working under the walls and eliminating decay.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

QUARTER HORSES

We all want the good ones

Yes, it is characteristic among horsemen that they want to raise and develop the good ones. Race horse men like their stakes winners and showmen like their champions. We have many horses of this caliber from which our foundations have been built. Now you can get the advantage of this blood, you can buy our best young horses of outstanding blood.

Proof aplenty . . .

Come see our shows, look the horses over we are racing and showing. Many of these are for sale by our members. There is indeed proof aplenty of the quality and ability our Quarter Horses have to offer you.

For a list of breeders and information about coming shows contact the office of our secretary, Bob Kieckhefer.

Arizona Quarter Horse Breeders Assn.

PREScott, ARIZONA
EVERY once in a while something happens that takes your mind back to past years to develop pictures in your memory. That certainly was true when the fabulous B. B. Tucker died in St. Louis, Nov. 21, after suffering a paralytic stroke in the Hotel Chase, Nov. 15. He was truly a character in the saddle horse world, one who was known the country over and often referred to as the "last of the David Harums."

"B. B." (or "Tuck" as he was known a decade ago on the Pacific Coast) developed one of the great show stables of horses, mostly sired by one horse, Edna May's King. That was when the B. B. Tucker Stable at Pomona was a part of the horse program of R. W. Morrison, San Antonio, Texas, who in 1932 paid the then record price of $40,000 for Edna May's King. As horses developed at Morrison's Ana­cacho Ranch, they were sent to California and trained under the handling of Tuck. He developed a phenomenal record and had the last of the truly large stables in the West.

He was a legend in the horse world. He found horses that people wanted and sold them on buying better horses at higher prices. He knew all the ins & outs of the business and was known by horsemen the country over. He came into national fame when he drove the road horse Senator Crawford to chilling, thrilling victories in the show rings from Boston to Los Angeles. He was a salesman, showman and horseman. Since leaving California in 1941 he had a show and sales stable at Mes­ico, Mo., and officiated at many horse shows. Yes, the man with the check­ed vest was part & parcel of the old show horse days. He will be remem­bered. He is survived by his widow, two married daughters and B. B. Tucker, Jr., Evansville, Ind.

Top Mares. Charles Araujo says he judged 16 shows in the West during 1951, besides running the cattle on El Rancho Cantua, owned by Lynd Christie, Mendota, Calif. Araujo and Christie have a partnership on their Quarter Horses and report some top ones coming up for the 1952 show season. Their band of mares has been carefully picked and they have some of the tops.

Tom Allen, Salem, Ore., is working the cutting horse Suzette, owned by Steve Bishop, Chimalum, Wash., a Holstein breeder and exhibitor. Tom thinks this one will give them a lot to think about in 1952 competition.

Guy Corpe, Sacramento, reports good rains in the area. A slow rain fell Christmas night and it was "just right." He isn't discouraged about the horse business, in fact feels that 1952 will be a good one.

Field Day. Bill Lamkin, Westminster, had a field day for the cutting horse fellows Sunday, Dec. 30, with official competition sponsored by the Pacific Coast Cutting Horse Assn. Don Dodge made the trip from Sacramento to compete and that is about 800 miles.

CORT A. CARTER
QUARTER HORSES

We are raising horses bred to use on the ranch and take to the track and shows. If you want a concentra­tion of potent Quarter Horse blood, come see us.

BROWN DICK C - AT STUD

Sired by Bear Hug AQHA 2868 he is out of Little Sister, a famous Quarter mare known all over Arizona a decade ago. Brown Dick C is the sire of many fine cow and rope horses.

JAKE McCLURE - AT STUD

This is our good stallion son of Nick Shoemaker P-1095 who sired both grand champion stallion Skipper W and grand champion mare Spanish Rose at the 1949 Denver National Western Show. He is out of Summit AQHA 6042 by Plaudit, the sire of Scooter W 1949 grand champion running stallion. Plaudit is also the grandsire of the famous mare Bright Eyes.
before he got back to his own back
yard.
Wilbur May, owner of Double Diamond Ranch, Reno, is now in Paris and will probably continue to spend much of the winter in Europe as he has in past years, but we'll be seeing him come spring and the Quarter Horse shows.

An interesting sidelight of importance on the Quarter Horse Bart B. S., owned by C. J. Skirvin, Santa Ana, that set a new world's record at Los Alamitos Race Course in December, is that he was bred by Dr. C. L. Ranney of Excelsior Ranch Co., Santa Ana. This is one of those planned horses, according to Dr. Ranney, who bred his best mare to Dee Dee. The result was this record-holder of 400-yard distance in 20.3 seconds. Yes, good ones are raised in California.

Wheeler in Korea. It is now Private Gordon Wheeler and he is in Korea, riding one of those jeeps around, chauffeuring the generals, according to recent reports. This is the same fellow we used to see leading his good Quarter Horses into the show rings of the West and going out with the purple ribbons on such mares as Red Bobbie Reed. He would like to hear from you, and if you want to drop him a line, here is his address, Pvt. Gordon Wheeler, US 56147634, H.Q. Comp. 25th Inf. Div., APO 25, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco. Letters to help the fellows and being remembered by us at home is little enough.

Mrs. Louise Taylor, prominent horsewoman and vice president of the Washington State Horsemen's Assn., has purchased an interest in the popular Woodbrook Stables with Earl Craig. Woodbrook burned down early this year and Craig, with tenacious hard work, has rebuilt it and developed an enviable establishment for boarding and training. Mrs. Taylor plans to make her home nearby in the Tacoma area so as to take an active interest in further improvements and expansion. Plans are to develop the best show and training facilities in the Northwest. Activities will include boarding, training, stallion service for various breeds, showing and riding instructions.

Bill Borg, Gardena, Calif., reports the sale of Country Boy, the Quarter Horse son of El Rey Ro, to Roy Tuttle, McCann, Calif. This horse has sired several successful racing Quarter Horses and a lot of useful ranch and rodeo horses. He will be used in the stud at the Tuttle ranch.

SOUTHBOUND—These six horse trailers bound for Caracas, Venezuela, from Borg Welding & Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., represent the high interest in horses being displayed in this South American country. According to reports, most trailers are put to use trailing polo ponies and race horses. New interest in several light breeds is also being displayed, according to horsemen of that country.

PALOMINO • BLUE RIBBON WINNERS FOR SALE •

One is a coming 4-year-old registered Palomino filly, 1/2 Arabian, broken to ride, a beautiful individual, good color, priced to sell.

One is a coming 3-year-old registered Palomino stallion of same breeding. He is a true parade prospect and should be a fine sire. These horses won blue ribbons in their respective classes at Arizona State Fair in Nov. 1951.

Horse Talk—Mrs. Dean G. McComb, Springville, Calif., shown with Mrs. George Wiswall, Merced, discusses Quarter Horse activities during one of prominent 1951 shows. Both are interested in horses and are prominent in social activities of Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Assn. Photo by H. & H
Thoroughbred Breeders Award Scholarship to San Jose Boy

Fred Arthur Pitts, FFA member from San Jose, Calif., is winner of a scholarship to the California State Polytechnic College, it was announced recently by H. C. Ramser, Western regional vice president of the National Association of Thoroughbred Breeders, which annually sponsors 10 such state university awards for members of the FFA.

The NATB-sponsored FFA awards are for the purpose of helping and encouraging good students from rural areas who might otherwise find it difficult to go to college. Over 1,700 breeders of Thoroughbred race horses from all over the nation are represented by the NATB.

Thoroughbred Champion—

C. V. Whitney’s Countercut, a colt that would take no horse show prizes, came away with top honors in the TRA poll of the country’s leading racing secretaries who form the Board of Selection for the turf’s official champions of the year.

The skinny but game son of Count Fleet and Jabot was unanimously named American champion and champion 3-year-old colt by the 19 TRA racing secretaries who cast a total of 36 votes, one for each track now operating under the aegis of TRA.

NICE VIEW, TOO—This is picturesque Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, Calif., during racing season, which opened Dec. 28 and runs through March 8. The richest stakes program in the history of the track has attracted some of the best Thoroughbreds in the United States. Included in the program are the two $100,000 Handicaps, the Santa Anita and the Santa Anita Derby. The richest race of all time, the Santa Anita Maturity with an estimated value to date of $200,000, will be run Feb. 2.

We have a small, select band of mares including

Red Cent AQHA 16.338
AA Running mare
Grand Champion Show mare

Old Mae West AQHA 23.377
This grand old mare stood open to the world for ¼ mile, defeating all comers, including Mame Taylor, Chief and others. She has a LEO filly at side and bred to BILL’S BEGGAR.

Our mares are mated to: BILL BEGGAR,
LEO, LITTLE JOE JR., CONGRESS STAR and others.

Bill’s Beggar
AQHA 20.651
Register of Merit Running Horse
Chicago Bill—Beggartbird by Beggar Boy TB.
Equalling track record, Ruidoso, N.M., on a track rated no better than good. This horse does it all, is making a top working cow horse, has placed well up every time shown. His only colt shown won her class at the Phoenix Quarter Horse Show.

$100 TO APPROVED MARES
Tucson Livestock Show
Features Top Premiums

Shooting for the top cutting horses in the country, the Tucson Livestock Show this year is offering $2,500 added and is posting an entry fee of $100 at the big 2-day show, March 29-30, which will be staged under lights again at the rodeo field. A total of $5,500 added money and premiums will be distributed at the show.

Encouraged by the immense turnout of fans last year at the first cutting horse show the Quarter Horse committee decided to make their event the top one of the country, if possible. In addition, a novice cutting horse event with $500 added and an entry fee of $25 has been announced. The calf horse contest again is $500 with $25 to enter and the stake race offers $100 with $10 to get in.

There will be 12 halter classes and present plans are to offer $150 premiums in each class, ranking this end of the show with the richest in the nation. Two new halter classes, one each for fillies and foals of 1951 and the running Quarter Horse class for fillies and colts of 1951 are expected to bring running stock from practically all the Western states. Another new class is for model Quarter Horse mares, foals of 1948 or older, to be shown on halter.

The closing date for the various events has not been set as yet, but will be such that will give all prospective entrants plenty of time to make their decisions. Plans are under way to offer a letter of courtesy, making it unnecessary for entrants to purchase Arizona horse trailer license plates when entering the state.

The cattle sale has been canceled for this year.
JEEP B. IS A PROVEN SPEED SIRE

His Colts have Class

Among his top colts are Johnnie Jingles, Betsy Gay, Millie Joe, Jyp B, Little Pokey and Jeepers A. They run in AA time and have been consistently good race horses that are dependable. They not only have speed, they have heart. Practically all his colts are running in A and AA class time. Yes, Jeep B. colts have racing class. They should have too, for he is one of Clabber's best sons. He comes from a speed line all the way back and that's where you get speed today.

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING QUARTER HORSE STALLIONS STANDING IN CALIFORNIA

JEEP B
- Clabber P-507
- Red Clouds P-5474

- My Texas Dandy P-4900
- Blondie S
- Red Cloud
- Texas Q. Mare

+ Porte Drapeau
+ Sadie M
+ Lone Star
+ Emory Goldman
+ Possum (King)
+ Rita Del

Ample Accommodations for Mares

Standing at:
DR. JOHN W. BRITTON RANCH
At Crane Road on Modesto-Oakdale Highway
RT. 2 BOX 1694, OAKDALE, CALIF., PH 7849

 Owned by BERNIE ANDERSON

Phone 587, Eureka, California

Raise a racing colt next year sired by JEEP B.
QUARTER Horse racing came of age in California when an 11-day meeting attracted unusual public attention at Los Alamitos Race Course on the ranch of Frank Vessels near Long Beach, Dec. 4-15. This first meeting of Quarter Horses approved by California Horse Racing Board, which previously allowed one race a day at fair meetings through the summer and fall, has encouraged owners and breeders of these fast horses.

On the statistics side, the track was generally fast and two world records were run up, both by California owned and bred horses. Clabbertown G, sired by Clabber, owned by Huntley Gordon, Chino, set a record of 15.5 seconds for 300 yards on Dec. 4 and Bart B. S., sired by Dee Dee, owned by C. J. Skirvin, Santa Ana, ran 400 yards on Dec. 15 in 20.3 seconds.

Ninety races were run and 29 favorites won for an average of 32.2% with a distribution of $58,800 to horsemen. On the important wagering side of the ledger, $1,468,185 was bet during the meeting, the largest daily handle being $273,680 on closing day. The average daily handle was $142,562—some $42,000 over the amount set by Manager Frank Vessels before the meet as a requirement for success of the program. Of the total wagering, 9% was retained by the track to pay operating costs and help defray expenses of establishing facilities required by the racing board. As with all California tracks, 4% went to the state fund for financing fairs and educational institutions.

Largest $2 win payoff was on Insurance V, a daughter of Billy Anson, that paid $66.70 on Dec. 10.

To advocates of Quarter Horse racing it was the green light that would, in their minds, revive wide interest in short races and stimulate breeding and competition all over the West. Others opposed to Quarter Horse racing feared it would open the gate to many such small tracks in the state that would eventually kill all racing. From the factual standpoint, the public was interested in wagering on these useful ranch, rodeo and racing horses to the extent that it was profitable to horse owners and the track management. Wise management will determine the future now.
You'll PROFIT by Studying this information.

ROLLING HILLS FARM

...at HOLLYWOOD PARK
INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

43 Head
2 Stallions
16 Broodmares
11 Two-year-olds
14 Race Horses

These are the pick of some of the finest breeding stock we have been able to purchase and we are selling because we have much of the blood now in our stock.

3 Artillery Two-Year-olds Sell

These are the first colts we have offered from our best mares Dusky Maid 2nd, Loch Lomond and Sunshine sired by our popular Artillery, stakes winner in excess of $110,000. He is one of *Alibhai's best sons in the world and is out of Tediana by *Teddy. Buy a colt for the future by Artillery!

8 TOP mares are bred to him

Because there has been a great demand for Artillery breeding and blood, we are selling some of our best brood mares bred to our good son of *Alibhai. If you want running blood that has won many stakes, buy these mares they will produce for you too. The mares are Ambleside by Enoch; Dusky Maid 2nd by Singapore; Lady Blenheim by Blenheim 2nd; La Poire by *Castel Fusano; Loch Lomond by Cameronian; Sundria by Sun Briar; Trade Route by Solario and Tres Petite by Outis.

These are the mares

Below are listed the mares we are selling, their sires and the stallion to which each is now bred.

Ambleside by Enoch, bred to Artillery.
Barbara Miss by Special Agent, bred to *Castel Fusano.
Castelamist by *Castel Fusano, bred to Lassator.
Cozette F by *Castel Fusano, bred to Lassator.
Dusky Maid 2nd by Singapore, bred to Artillery.
Lady Blenheim by Blenheim 2nd, bred to Artillery.
Lady Perifox by Perifox, bred to Bow Wow.
La Poire by *Castel Fusano, bred to Artillery.
Loch Lomond by Cameronian, bred to Artillery.
Staraway by Messenger, bred to *Castel Fusano.
Sundria by Sun Briar, bred to Artillery.
Sunrap by Sun Briar, bred to Bow Wow.
Sun Rose by Rosemont, bred to Bow Wow.
Supremist by Supremus, bred to *Castel Fusano.
*Trade Route by Solario, bred to Artillery.
Tres Petite by Outis, bred to Artillery.

Because facilities at Hollywood Park are crowded due to horses in training, our horses will be moved to the track on Saturday, February 23. Prior to that time they may be inspected at Rolling Hills Farm in Northridge Estates on Winnetka Ave. The address: Turn into the Estates at 20245 Devonshire Street, Chatsworth, Calif. You may phone Superior 8-1285 for further information. Jack Padjen, manager, will be glad to discuss the horses with you and show you what will sell. Be sure you write for your copy of our catalog.
Breeding and Racing Stock

SUNDAY
FEBRUARY 24
1 P. M.

2 of our senior sires SELL

CASTEL FUSANO

Bow Wow

This good stallion imported from France was a stake winner in his home country and a successful sire in the U.S. He has a number of brothers and half-brothers that are winners and stake winners. He is sired by *Star by Bruleur and out of Red Flame by Vermillion Pencil by Gainesborough. Second dam is Veilleuse by Alcantara II. His sire won $134,700. Among his winners are Claudinette, Casano, Starana, Castel Beau, Connie Ring Freeway, Doncastel, Ariel Flight, Gusano, etc.

Though unraced, Bow Wow has had a particularly good record in the stud and he comes by this ability justly for he is a son of *Bull Dog, all time money winning sire of the world and is out of Runaway Lass by *Hourless. Among his best colts are Shim Malone, stakes winner of $134,395, Peribow, etc. If you want a sire to take to your farm to produce winners from good mares, this horse will serve you well.

Do You Want WINNERS?

To everyone interested in raising Thoroughbred stock one of the most important factors to consider is "Will these horses produce winners?" We have tried the race horses and their records are shown in the catalog. The brood mares are from proven stock and have been purchased from leading racing stables and breeding plants. We have had success with our horses and you will, too, in the future.

Winners are here!

These are the race horses

We are selling an unusually attractive list of young race horses, most of them ready now for this season and bred to do things you will be proud of. They should be moneymakers.

Amberara by *Castel Fusano.
Away by Lassater.
Bennie Brae by Fairy Manah.
Binner Arrow by Lassater.
Clamnel by *Castel Fusano.
Desert Dust by *Castel Fusano.
Fidelle by *Castel Fusano.

Miss Humbug by *Castel Fusano.
Missy Lane by *Castel Fusano.
Missy Sano by Lassater.
Paternal by Thumbs Up.
Pettie Bow by Bow Wow.
Puppo by Bow Wow.
Starsano by *Castel Fusano.

And Two-Year Olds

Besides the 3 two-year-olds by Artillery listed above, we are selling 1 two-year-old by *Castel Fusano out of Golden Cub; 3 by Lassater out of Sunrap, Lady Perifox and Staraway; 3 by Bow Wow out of Sun Rose; Lady Blenheim and Tres Petite and 1 by Fairy Manah out of Lost Lake.

Chas. Adams
Auctioneer
Bill Smale
for Western Livestock Journal

For Your illustrated catalog copy write

ROLLEH HILLS FARM
Walter G. McCarty, Owner
9468 Wilshire Blvd. Phone CRestview 8-6147
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
Early Colts—

Climate, Feed, Condition of Mare Pose Problems in Early Foaling

By LOUIS TAYLOR

In nearly all rule books of tracks and horse shows a colt is a yearling as soon as he lives through one January first and is a 2-year-old as soon as he survives two January firsts, and so on. The colt foaled in June and showing the following March against colts foaled in February and March is, at 9 months, showing against colts that are 13 months old.

Now and then the youngest colt may win in halter classes, but the chances are against him. On few occasions have I been as uncomfortable under criticism as when I tied first a fine little yearling at a Drummond, Mont., show. That colt was an illustration of the usual fate of the colt that matures too early. And it is only the colt that matures too early that can win over older colts in halter classes. I saw that same colt as a mature horse in a later show. He could do little and did that poorly.

I do not know whether pushing the late colt to get him ready for competition with colts foaled early accounts for his deficiency as a mature animal. I do know that it is only the colt that matures far too early that has a chance against older animals. Such early-maturing animals are rare, so if your colt is to compete in his first few years, see to it that he is foaled early.

Difficulties. In some localities early foaling presents difficulties and dangers. If competition is not the most important consideration in the first few years of your colt's life, don't be too quick to decide you want him to come early. In localities where pasture is not available for the young foal until late May or early June, the early foal is a nuisance or a considerable chore.

On a fairly well equipped Kentucky farm that has enjoyed success in breeding classes, I arranged clean box stalls for early foaling. We had no symptoms of navel infection or any of the ills stall foaling sometimes seems to encourage. Our colts did well in breeding classes. They were good to start with, and the handling necessitated by stabling during bad weather gave them good manners and enabled us to put the right amount of bloom on them.

A few years later I handled animals of the same stock that had been shipped to a Montana ranch where help and stabling problems made stall foaling impossible. Our colts had to come in late May or June. We were successful with only one animal in breeding classes and had to defend the laurels of the stable by finishing our animals and showing them in performance classes.

Questions for Owners. This experience may interest those who are relatively new to the business of raising colts. Folks who like to raise colts usually want to sell them to someone who makes a business of finishing them. A colt raiser must get his animals before he.

About the Author—

Louis Taylor moved to Arizona in the early '30s from Kentucky, where he managed the breeding and training establishment on one of the largest farms in the state. He has remained in Arizona ever since, except for summer sojourns to show the Montana branch of the Kentucky stables he formerly managed and a trip to Kentucky in 1940 when he was called back by the American Saddle Horse Breeders Assn. to write a definitive book on the breed and to do the spade work on a documentary film.

Since moving West, Taylor has judged shows in Montana, Wyoming and Arizona.

He was among the first writers to call for a registry for what was later called the Quarter Horse. He fell in love with the steel dust when I used him on the rough range of the Superstitions,” Taylor says.

But he likes any good horse, regardless of breed. His family raised Morgans, and he raised a few good Percherons himself. He has hunted some good Thoroughbreds and has owned and judged some fine Arabians.

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS
Two rna go by, the owner of one or the other...
OLD Man Winter puts a heavy damper on horse activities in the Pacific Northwest. Plans are impossible for outdoor rides because it will undoubtedly rain or turn too cold to venture out. In the more heavily populated areas there are indoor facilities for riding and most evenings will find a small group practicing drills or receiving riding instructions. In Salem, Ore., a group gets together several times a week for calf roping or cutting horse practice. Recently a small group held an English class horse show and some talk is heard about a few more such shows to keep in practice.

In many localities a great deal of preparation is necessary to keep horses healthy and comfortable for the cold period. Hay and bedding must be stored where it will be convenient for feeding and kept dry. Stalls are often put to extra use by doubling up with two horses in one stall. If the weather is at all favorable during the day, most of the horses are turned out for a few hours' exercise. Stabling of all these extra horses, broodmares, weaners, etc., means additional stable cleaning and some talk is heard about a few more such shows to keep in practice.

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Constant examination of feet to catch any evidence of scratches is important. A small cut will develop into an angry sore in the cold and wet. Thrush is a constant threat and can be better controlled by prevention than cure.

Winter months are the best months to give thought to advertising and publicity for the coming year. Stallion bookings are getting under way and selection of last year's foals for selling or retaining and showing must be made.

Breeders seem to be realizing that quality is more and more in demand. Many are arranging to sell low class animals at a lower price than they paid for them several years ago when prices were higher. Each year finds a larger supply of both good and poor individuals in the same breeds. New breeders entering the business are causing memberships in organizations to continue to grow. Older breeders are improving their herds by constantly looking for good replacements and paying good prices to get them.

Equestrian Team Ends 1951 With Victory

The U. S. Equestrian Team, in climaxing its 1951 competition by winning the coveted Prize of Nations jumping event from the crack Mexican team on their home grounds at the recent Monterrey International Horse Show, moved nearer victory in the same event at the 1952 Olympics.

This was the consensus of horse jumping experts from all over the world as they watched the American riders snatch victory from Mexico and other foreign teams by one and three-quarters points.

Young Bill Steinkraus, Westport, Conn., led the U. S. riders with only 16½ faults over 32 jumps, with Arthur McCashin, Pluckemin, N. J., close behind him with 23½ faults. Steinkraus was aboard Reno Kirk, with Totally carrying McCashin, Maj. John Russell, Harrisburg, Pa., third member of the team, rode Swizzlestick but bad luck helped give him 37½ faults.

The U. S. riders also added more laurels to their 1951 record of 8 first and 15 seconds by corralling 6 more third ribbons at Monterrey.

CUTTING HORSE INTEREST—Forest Homer, Three Rivers, Calif., at left, discusses working cutting horses with Don Dodge, Sacramento. Homer has often judged halter and cutting horse classes, and Dodge recently purchased the Quarter Horse stallion Poco Tivio, which subsequently won cutting horse contest at Phoenix.
Tack, Boot Care—
Here’s How to Refurbish Your Tack, Revive Lost Art of Cleaning Boots

By J. P. Cribbins

Tack—that is, bridles, saddles, martingales, etc.—should be the pride and joy of every horseman. With proper care and usage, good tack will last indefinitely and its value will remain high. Thus the best quality saddle at an initial cost of $175, if kept in perfect condition, may easily have a second hand value of $90 to $125 and a bridle costing $45 may be resold at from $18 to $25.

The average stableman can properly clean a bridle in 15 minutes, a saddle in 20, though naturally it will take the layman longer until he has had some experience. When you bring your horse in, immediately on removing bridle sponge off the bit, preferably with warm water, though tap water will do. This is so that the stains imposed by the horse will be removed before they harden. This saves both your time and the horse sores.

Tack Next. The horse attended to, tack comes next. We will start with the bridle, stripping it of all accessories—martingale, curb chain and lip straps—and unloosening all straps from their keepers. Then fill a pail with warm water, dip in your water sponge, then crush glycerine

Here’s a Check List
For Cleaning Tack

Articles needed for the cleaning of tack are:

2 sponges—one for water, the other for applying soap
1 can of nickel polish for coated bits
1 soft polishing cloth
1 square of harsher cloth, to tear up for scouring
1 good leather chamois
2 bars glycerine soap (or 2 cans good saddle soap)
1 can neatsfoot oil
1 pail
A dozen or more small pieces of wood, whittled to a point, and 4 inches in length, with which to reach the more difficult parts of a bit.

If the owner has steel bits and stirrups, then:
1 can steel polish
1 carton very fine sand
1 steel burnisher

Not essential, but would be helpful:
A wooden horse on which to rest saddles when cleaning

1 large long hook, attached to ceiling of cleaning room, on which to hang bridles and martingales when cleaning
1 waterproof saddle cover, to protect saddle from dust when placed clean in tack room, and from rain.

is advisable when the saddle is new, when the saddle is to be put away for a long time and when the saddle has been soaked by rain. It should always be applied sparingly, and in the case of a rain-soaked saddle, the saddle should then be allowed to hang for a day before a thorough soaping is given.

Cleaning boots is an art, and from the grubby looks of the boot leg seen on the ranch and on the bridle path, it appears to be a lost one.

Cheap ready-made boots, the $5 to $25 variety, probably can never achieve that luscious luster which is the natural heritage of their more expensive made-to-order brethren. Therefore, there is no excuse—if your boots belong to the superior group—for their not being turned out properly.

Pointers on Boots. All tan boots and the less expensive kind of black boot are made with the inner side of the leather hide exposed, the same being true of most shoes. However, the best grade of black boot is made with the outer side of the leather hide exposed and it is important to know that for the right method of polishing differs according to the grain of leather of your boot.

The preliminary steps in cleaning are identical for all boots, to wit:

The moment boots are off, trees should be inserted and the right way to do this is as follows:

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THE RACE HORSE LINIMENT

WINNING GELDING—Tody Red, sired by Hot Toddy owned by Cecil Feaver, Visalia, Calif., was junior champion gelding of 1951 PCQHA show held at Fresno, Calif, in October. Classes for geldings were particularly strong in 1951, with higher quality horses showing that breeders are using more discretion when selecting future stallions.

Photo by H & H

WINNING GELDING—Tody Red, sired by Hot Toddy owned by Cecil Feaver, Visalia, Calif., was junior champion gelding of 1951 PCQHA show held at Fresno, Calif., in October. Classes for geldings were particularly strong in 1951, with higher quality horses showing that breeders are using more discretion when selecting future stallions.

Photo by H & H
CONTROL CHART—CATTLE PARASITES

(Prepared by Los Angeles County Livestock Department)

NOTE: 1. Use only rotenone, methoxychlor or pyrethrum on milking dairy cattle.
2. Do not use lindane, BHC or DDT on cattle fattened for slaughter within 60 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasite</th>
<th>When to apply material</th>
<th>Number of treatments</th>
<th>How to apply material</th>
<th>Name and amount of material used to control parasite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCAB</td>
<td>Usually in fall and winter</td>
<td>Often one treatment is sufficient</td>
<td>Spray chute or Dipping vat or Spray rig</td>
<td>(1) HIG (12%)—2 lb. per 100 gal. water or (2) Lindane (25%)—1 lb. per 100 gal. water or (3) Methoxychlor (50%)—8 lb. per 100 gal. water (For milking dairy cattle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TICKS (beef cattle)</td>
<td>At once</td>
<td>2-3 times at 30-day intervals</td>
<td>Spray chute or Dipping vat or Spray rig</td>
<td>(1) Lindane (25%)—1 lb. per 100 gal. water or (2) Toxaphene (40%)—10 lb. per 100 gal. water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TICS</td>
<td>When working cattle</td>
<td>3-3 times</td>
<td>Oil can or Paint brush</td>
<td>(1) ½ oz. in each ear of a mixture of 8 parts BHC (12%) 10 parts Xylene, and 35 parts steam distilled pine oil or (2) Stock 1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLEAS, GNATS, AND MOSQUITOES</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>3 or more</td>
<td>Spray rig or Smoke and Paint</td>
<td>(1) DDT (50%)—10 to 15 lb. per 100 gal. water or (2) Methoxychlor (50%)—15 lb. per 100 gal. water or (3) Lindane (25%)—2 lb. per 100 gal. water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCREW WORMS</td>
<td>At once</td>
<td>Generally 1-2 times</td>
<td>Paint brush</td>
<td>(1) Smear 62 or (2) Smear 595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STOMACH WORMS

Note: 1. Phenothiazine should not be fed to milking dairy cows, since it will turn milk pink for 4 to 7 days after treatments.
2. Cunic treatment should not be given to cattle that are sick or emaciated, in hot weather when they have been driven, or when they are not warm and humid, as it is likely that such cattle should be treated in early morning and allowed to remain quiet for approximately 2 hours.

When indicated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One or more</th>
<th>Bolus or Drench or Capsule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Phenothiazine (amount per dose)

a. Calves under 6 months—½ to 1½ fluid ounces (1 to 3 tablespoons) per 100 lb. body weight
b. 6 months to 1 year—1½ to 2 fluid ounces (3 to 4 tablespoons) per 100 lb. body weight
c. Adult cattle (over 1 year)—not over 2 fluid ounces (4 tablespoons) per 100 lb. body weight

(2) Cunic (amount per dose)
a. 50 lb. up to 150 lb. body weight—maximum of 1 fluid ounce cunic mixture or b. Over 150 lb. body weight—maximum of 3½ fluid ounces cunic mixture

COMING EVENTS

Feb. 21—Utah Hereford Assn. Sale, Cedar City.
Feb. 22—Sacramento Hereford Ranch Sale, Sacramento, Calif.
Feb. 27—Columbia Hereford Ranch Sale, Spokane, Wash.
Mar. 4-5—Inland Empire Shorthorn Breeders Show and Sale, Spokane, Wash.
Mar. 5—Peterson Bros. Hereford Sale, Ogden, Utah.
Mar. 6-7—Western Montana, Wash.
Mar. 5-6—Northwest Hereford Breeders Assn. 12th Annual Show and Sale, Spokane, Wash.
Mar. 6—7—Inland Empire Aberdeen-Ankows Breeders Assn. Show and Sale, Spokane, Wash.
Mar. 6—8—C. E. Lewis Polled Hereford Production Sale, Salem, Ore.
Mar. 10-11—Inland Empire All-Breed Bull Sale, Davenport, Wash.
Mar. 17—Normandale Hereford Ranch Sale, Frinoa, Ore.
Mar. 22-23—Montana Winter Fair, Bozeman.
Mar. 23-25—New Mexico Cattle Growers Convention, Albuquerque.
Mar. 31—4th National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Mar. 25-26—New Mexico Cattle Growers Convention, Albuquerque.
Mar. 81—12th National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Mar. 28-29—Western Livestock Journal California Beef Cattle Tour.
Mar. 31—12th National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Mar. 30—4th National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Mar. 31—12th National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Mar. 30—4th National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
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Mar. 30—4th National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Mar. 30—4th National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
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