You can raise
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Pillsbury's Best
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That's because Pillsbury's BEST Calf Ration combines the grains, proteins, vitamins, minerals and molasses that build fast gains on beef calves getting pasture or other roughage. No grinding or mixing—no other feed needed!
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Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Feed and Soy Division, Minneapolis, Minn., Clinton, Iowa, Los Angeles, Calif., Louisville, Ky.
Largest selling beer in the entire West

Yes, here in the West Lucky Lager tops all the rest. And no wonder! It's smoother, mellower, more refreshing.

Everywhere—one of the world's finest beers. Enjoy age-dated Lucky Lager beer!
Save $400 on the new HOLT HEAVY-DUTY DOZER

NOW — DO BIGGER JOBS AT LESS COST WITH YOUR PRESENT CRAWLER TRACTOR

On the purchase price alone you save more than $400 over the next lowest priced dozer of comparable construction.

Designed for economy, plus highest performance, the new HOLT HEAVY-DUTY Dozer allows your present crawler tractor to do bigger jobs than ever before. Balanced design, plus elimination of dead weight with no sacrifice in strength, means more of your tractor’s power goes into the job—not into “packing” the dozer.

Over 5000 HOLT Dozers are in use throughout the West. HOLT HEAVY-DUTY available for most popular model crawler tractors — Caterpillar — International — Allis-Chalmers — Oliver.

SEE YOUR HOLT DEALER FOR INFORMATION ON ALL HOLT DOZERS...

*Name and price on request.

INDEPENDENT DISTRIBUTORS
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ADJUSTMENT IN CATTLE PRICES during recent months worked as a severe hardship on cattle feeders, but on the whole, the average commercial cattle grower has not been badly hurt by the lower prices. This statement was made for publication in a Stockton newspaper by Loren Bamert, himself a cattleman and former president of the American National Cattlemen's Assn. Continuing, Cowman Bamert added that cattlemen never have asked for government price supports and never will. He blames politicians for the big fuss for price supports.

ANOTHER STATEMENT by Bamert says that the solid farmer and cattlemens will stay in business, but those who cannot operate their affairs without financial aid from the government will be out of business. "If a man needs Federal aid to keep his business going," says Bamert, "he shouldn't be in it."

WE USE BAMERT'S STATEMENT because we believe he is speaking for a large number of cattlemen. Certainly most of the letters we receive indicate that cattlemen aren't nearly as worried about the stability of the cattle market as they are about getting enough moisture for the development of grass and crops.

APPELLANTLY, THE SEVERE DECLINE in cattle prices was caused by the 1952 drouth, which forced many cattle to market; increased numbers of cattle fed because of the near record Middlewestern corn crop; and primarily because cattle prices had gotten out of line with other foods, and consumer resistance began to be felt in retail channels.

MANY CATTLEMEN express doubt as to the accuracy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates on livestock population, pointing out that the methods used in estimating numbers are far from perfect. Instead of an increase in inventory in California, some industry leaders present figures to prove that there is actually a decrease. If the USDA estimates are far from accurate, something should be done to remedy the situation. Cattlemen point out that the report of record numbers has affected the ability of stockmen to obtain loans from banks and business organizations.

SECRETARY BENSON expresses the opinion that the cattle market is basically sound and that the best hope for stability in prices will come from actions of cattlemen and cattle feeders themselves in seeing to it that animals are marketed in orderly fashion. Cattle slaughter in January showed an increase of 26% over a year previous. When the rush to market subsided, there was some price recovery. Lifting of government price controls has helped. The fact that retail meat prices were reduced also served to increase consumption of beef. The one thing that seems certain is that there is an end to deliberate government effort to bring about inflation. Only an extreme emergency, such as a spreading of the hot war, could be expected to cause any sharp increase in prices of foods which are now in abundant supply.

April 1953

Observations by the Publisher
Livestock Markets

By BOB SKAU

THERE has been no major change in the livestock situation in the last 30 days as far as prices are concerned, but the undertones of the entire farm economy appear to have a somewhat better feeling that it did when the new year opened. The shackles that were on the livestock and meat industry in the form of OPS controls are now a thing of the past. As the controls were dropped the industry appeared to take on a more realistic feeling of free industry and operations returned to an historical basis that has ruled for many years.

Pricewise the market has changed very little. Prices rallied from the low time of the winter period, but then weakened some and the entire trade continued to labor under the influence of meat animal marketings that were equal or slightly greater than the demand.

This situation is expected to continue through most of the spring season with perhaps some shortage of finished livestock in the summer months. The consensus of opinion now is that live prices stand a good chance of staging a rally before the summer is very old.

Conditions Unsettled. There are some depressing factors that hang over the situation at the present time, but there is also serious consideration given to a number of bullish factors. Those that are bearish consider the huge number of cattle on farms as reported by the USDA on a census made for Jan. 1. This is offset, however, by a 14% decline in the number of hogs in the country and a drop in sheep and lamb numbers of 1%.

The figures recently released on livestock on farms have created quite a bit of consternation among leaders of the industry, and most of the concern is in regard to the cattle population. The government estimates that there has been an increase of about 5,000-6,000 head of cattle and calves. The contention by many is that no such increase took place, and some well qualified people have made this statement.

At the same time, hog population in the country dropped 9,000,000 head.
An unretouched photograph of Senorita Susana, a yearling BEEFMASTER heifer, taken last October at our Matheson, Colorado ranch. All BEEFMASTER yearling heifers at the Matheson ranch were weighed October 6, 1952. At an average age of about 19 months their average weight was 929 pounds. They received no supplemental feed during the summer and fall and only the usual protein supplement during the preceding winter.

Maintain Your Profit Thru Lowered Costs

More Authorized BEEFMASTER Breeders

Bolland BEEFMASTERS, Bolland Brothers, R. 2, Box 118, Bishop, Texas
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For other Authorized BEEFMASTER Breeders see our ads in the October, November, January and February issues of The Western Livestock Journal.

It's time to take a good long look at the profit picture in the cattle business. As the spread between cost of production and selling price is narrowed, what can the cattleman do to maintain a fair margin of profit and yet continue to produce, at a fair price in relation to other foods, good, nutritious beef?

One answer is in the efficiency of his cattle. An unproductive or poor-producing animal costs just as much to keep as a good one. Few of us can afford the luxury of providing room and board for any animal which is not efficient and productive.

Every animal in the BEEFMASTER breeding herds must measure up to the rigid standards by which BEEFMASTERS have been bred for many generations or be sent to market. Every female in the herds must drop and raise an early calf every year or get out. And BEEFMASTERS are bred as short yearlings.

Only those BEEFMASTERS are sold for breeding purposes which Lasater Ranch sincerely believes will do an efficient productive job for the purchaser. The BEEFMASTERS you buy from The Lasater Ranch will carry BEEFMASTER efficiency and productivity into your herd.

You are cordially invited to study BEEFMASTER cattle and the methods which have produced them under practical, commercial range conditions both at Falfurrias, Texas, and at Matheson, Colorado. Or visit one of the authorized BEEFMASTER breeders near you.

"More Beef for Less Money"
Your farm may be miles from the nearest railroad, yet railroads make possible the automobile, the tractor and the truck you use every day. For the building of all these vehicles depends upon a great variety of raw materials and finished parts that only the railroads' continent-wide assembly line can bring together.

And railroad tracks run from your farm, too — furnishing the broad highway that reaches from your fields to every corner of the nation, so that the produce you raise has a market as big and broad as America itself.

In doing their vital job, the railroads pay for building and maintaining their steel highways and they pay state and local taxes on them — the same kind of taxes you pay for the support of schools and local roads and the general services of government.

So you have a double interest in these railroad tracks — for they not only connect your farm with all America, but they also are your neighbors and fellow taxpayers.

CATTLE RACK—Welded pipe stock rack shown above was designed for use on a pick-up truck. Rack belongs to Gus Kimble, pictured, a registered Hereford breeder at Douglas, Ariz.

and sheep and lamb numbers were down almost 200,000 head. By converting these to total pounds of meat the difference between the increase in cattle numbers in pounds of meat, less the decline in hog and sheep numbers in pounds of meat, means about four more pounds of meat per person during the year of 1953.

Still it must be remembered that all of the increase in the cattle and calf population does not mean that there will be that many more animals available. Some of the increase is in dairy animals that will be held for milking and part of the reported increase in numbers will be of stock that will not reach marketable condition this year.

Short Hog Numbers. There isn't a great deal of room at this time for great enthusiasm in all classes of livestock because of the uneven supply situation. Hog prices already reflect the shorter numbers with quotations now at the best levels in many months. At the same time cattle and lamb quotations have been held rather tight by moderate to heavy seasonal marketings.

As the situation now stands in the Far West it would appear that both the cattle and lamb market might meet some further weakness before the trade straightens out. Fed cattle numbers are rapidly decreasing in the more important states and the supply of winter fed lambs is beginning to decrease rapidly.

However, as numbers of finished livestock decrease on the Pacific Coast demand will be filled to a great extent by cattle fed out in the plain states. The Cornbelt proper had a record number of cattle on feed this winter and when quotations on the West Coast permit there should be a relatively heavy movement of stock to the more deficient areas.

Market Improves. With the ending of OPS controls the entire market situation showed some improvement. Hog prices reached the best levels in many months, due primarily to the
"I knew why my bale had won."

writes L. M. Kissell, Springfield, Ohio

"I honestly believe that the MM Bale-O-Matic had as much to do with producing this quality bale and winning the awards as the hay itself."

PRIZE ALFALFA HAY CLASS

GRAND CHAMPION, ALL HAY EXHIBITS

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK AND GRAIN SHOW, CHICAGO, 1951

"When we opened one of my bales, I knew why my bale had won," writes L. M. Kissell, whose prize-winning hay was baled with an MM Bale-O-Matic. "The alfalfa had a fresh, perfume-like odor, unfaded green color with purple blossoms intact, and approximately 90-95% leaf retention. Few leaves fell out when the slices were spread apart. It was hay to be proud of, and I was!"

Farmers everywhere, save time and manpower, cut haying costs to an all-time low... boost haying profits to an all-time high with the MM Bale-O-Matic. AND, with a Bale-O-Matic, they get that important MM EXTRA of a bale that really stands up under rugged field operations. They get quality MM construction that pays such big dividends in longer machinery life, lower-cost machinery operation.

ONLY THE MM BALE-O-MATIC OFFERS ALL THESE ADVANTAGES!

- Wire-tied bales that can't come loose.
- Square-cornered bales, easier to store, easier to handle, easier to feed.
- Every bale the same size.
- Drops bales ON-THE-GO, and MM bales stay tied.
- No double tripping.
- No wire ends fall into bale or field.
- MM Uni-Matic Power available hydraulically to raise or lower efficient pick-up mechanism.
- Can be used as stationary baler without adjustments.
- Rugged MM construction assures years and years of efficient, trouble-free service.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA
by controlling bugs now
BUILD UP CATTLE WEIGHT 50 LBS. PER ANIMAL!

ORTHO Products give you more for your money, here's why:

1. It has been proven that one dollar spent on an ORTHO program now can bring back nine dollars or more through increased weight and production.

2. You save money because Lindane, a basic ingredient in most ORTHO Livestock products, kills a wide range of insects and gives residual control.

3. Because the makers of ORTHO products, the original marketers of Lindane, produce the most effective formulations of this great insecticide.

If external parasites are stealing your profits, there is an ORTHO livestock pest control product "tailor made" for your special problem. Ask your veterinarian or any other ORTHO dealer for particulars.

guide to bigger livestock profits - FREE!

Ask your dealer for a free copy of the ORTHO Livestock Digest. Here's a complete guide to livestock pest control with full descriptions of all insects and how to get rid of them.

Cattle irritated by insects are restless, can't gain their proper weight. That's why wise ranchers are making an ORTHO Livestock Pest Control Program part of their annual operating plan. Recent tests prove that cattle protected by livestock sprays gain, at least, fifty pounds more than untreated animals.

Kill born flies, lice, ticks and mosquitoes.
ORTH0 Kleen Stock (spray) a combination of Lindane for quick kill and Toxaphene for longer lasting control. Scientific formulation eliminates emulsion problem of "home made" mixes. One treatment may protect for 2 to 3 weeks.

Here's the best way to protect against screw worm:
ORTH0 1038 Screw Worm Control contains Lindane & DDT, drives screw worms from wounds, then kills them. May be applied full strength in open wounds caused by shearing, branding, de-horning, castrating, etc., or to navel cord of new-born animals.

Control profit-robbing Cattle Grub (Ox Warble)
ORTH0 has developed an outstanding new product—ORTH0 Cattle Grub Spray or Dust, which is specially made for the control of these destructive parasites. May also be used for the control of lice on cattle. Rotenone, the active ingredient, is a specific for the control of Ox Warble.
DO YOU KNOW HOW
THESE THREE DEVELOPMENTS
MAKE FLYING A PIPER
SO SAFE AND PRACTICAL?

2 SIMPLIFIED CONTROLS.
Only the Piper Tri-Pacer in the
medium-price class has inter-
connected rudder and ailerons so
that you can steer by wheel alone.
Completely spin-resistant, the Tri-
Pacer is hailed for its “honest”,
safe flight characteristics.

3 TRICYCLE LANDING GEAR.
Piper offers exclusively in its
field the safety and flying ease of
tricycle landing gear - the same
gear used on all new airline and
jet aircraft - for better visibility,
better braking, easy cross-wind
landings.

SIMPLER NAVIGATION.
"Cat-whisker" antenna for the VOR
omni-directional radio, now standard
on Piper Super Custom, lets you follow
an electronic “track” or from any
point and tells you where you are. VHF
radio telephone and "homing" loop
add to new flying ease.

THESE ARE TYPICAL PIPER USERS

FARMER
A. S. Neel of Little River,
Kan. says, “My Piper gives
me an extra month every
year.” Examples: Kansas City
is 1½ hours by Piper; 7 to
8 by car.

LAWYER
Raymond A. White, Dayton,
Ohio uses Tri-Pacer to handle
out-of-town cases. “Gives a
larger scope of service to cli-
ents.” Piper’s flying ease is
highly praised by Mr. White.

MANUFACTURER
James B. Taylor III, N.Y.C.,
Pres. Upgressi Products Corp.
“We use our Tri-Pacer exten-
sively for sales calls. No other
four-place plane has such
simplicity.”

PIPER AIRCRAFT CORP.
Dept. Q-4
Lock Haven, Pa.
I am interested in a Piper for □ farm,
□ business, □ personal use. Please send FREE
full-color brochure on Piper Tri-Pacer and other
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MORE PEOPLE HAVE BOUGHT PIPER THAN ANY OTHER PLANE IN THE WORLD
PASTURGRO can make grass pay $7 for $1

Swift's Specialized Pasture Maker has been used for two years in north, south and western areas. From these areas come sensational reports! They tell of returns of $7.00 for every $1.00 invested in plant food for grass . . . of grass that produces over $150 an acre in beef and milk.

Here's what they say . . . More beef, say cattlemen! More milk, say dairymen! More grass means more money, say all of them! It's the best and cheapest feed in the world for beef and dairy herds.

Developed to meet local needs. PASTURGRO is Swift's Specialized Pasture Maker. It supplies the nutrients needed so that the combination . . . your soil plus PASTURGRO . . . assures your pasture grasses and legumes all of the nourishment needed to produce big yields of top-quality forage. Here is plant food especially prepared to help you make pastures provide you with more income. PASTURGRO does this by helping to provide your stock with an abundance of more nutritious grass and legumes.

Chemically hitched. Like all Swift's Plant Foods, PASTURGRO is chemically hitched by complete mechanical mixing plus complete chemical processing. It is free-flowing, easy to handle, and distributes uniformly through your machines. For profitable pastures, order PASTURGRO from your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer.

Blenn & Brimm are Swift's specialized crop makers, with fortified growth elements for high-income crops.

Ask your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer about BLENN and BRIMM and what they can do for your crops. Be sure to order early!

RED STEER
Swift's famous Red Steer Brand Plant Food comes in many analyses to help you get bigger, better crops from every acre planted.

Buy at the sign of the Red Steer

* PASTURGRO is Swift's new brand name for a plant food specially formulated for pastures.
FUL-O-PEP CREEP FEED
makes your calves weigh up to
125 lbs. MORE AT WEANING!

CREEP FEEDING PAYS
You can sell calves weighing as much as 100 to 125 lbs. more at weaning time... and receive a higher price per cwt. by creep feeding. And you'll find body-building Ful-O-Pep Creep Feed Pellets mighty hard to beat. They're extra nutritious... extra palatable! Calves love 'em!

GIVES CALVES ADDED BLOOM
Feed growth-promoting Ful-O-Pep Creep Feed Pellets to your calves while they're suckling... from 1 to 2 months old up to weaning. These vitamin-packed pellets are low in cost and easy to feed. Your calves gain extra weight, bloom and smoothness ... and you gain extra profit, too.

CHECK THESE NUTRITIONAL VALUES
Just look at all this added nutritional strength Ful-O-Pep Creep Feed Pellets give your growing calves:

Vegetable proteins, plus fish meal
Vitamins A, B, D and E
Minerals, including trace minerals
Concentrated Spring Range*

This year, be ahead! Grow bigger calves! Feed Ful-O-Pep Creep Feed Pellets.

SEE YOUR FUL-O-PEP MAN

February the top had moved up to $20.50 and the bulk of the good and choice fed steers and yearlings sold at $24 and better. Good grade kinds sold $24 to $27 and only medium and lower grades were selling at most Western markets at $19 or less.

Heifer numbers were never very large. Choice offerings hit a high of $24 on the coast with the bulk of fed kinds going at $20 and better while plainer grades sold under that figure.

Good Cow Demand. Cows were in comparatively good demand all the time. Offerings of range cows were light and not many dairy offerings were available. Good fat cows sold from $16 to $18 and at the end of the month a few sales were recorded as high as $19. Medium beef cows sold down to $15 with cutters and canners under that mark.

Other grades of butcher stock sold fairly well. Demand was broad for the light run of vealers and a few sold up to $30. Most calves sold at $34 and down.

Stocker and feeder buying was fairly active, but slowed when the weather continued dry. Rains at the close of the month prompted better action and firmer prices. A few calves moved out at $25 with the bulk of good feeders selling from $19 to $22 with best action on the coast coming in Southern California where buyers were moving stock to commercial feedlots.

Hog Prices Advance. The hog market staged a good advance for numbers were light and indications were that the supply would be small for most of the spring period. A practical top of $24 was scored at several Western markets while small lots sold a little higher. Shipments were held down due to vesicular exanthema quarantines in areas that usually contribute hogs to Western points.

Sheep and lamb prices changed little. Most of the business in the West was on lambs finished out during the winter in the Imperial valley of California. Most of these were selling at $21 to $22 although heavy kinds were going as low as $20.50. Most ewes sold at $10 and under at various markets. No early action was reported on milk fed lambs.

Streamflow Above Normal—

Streamflow in the United States and Canada was above normal in more states and provinces in January than in any other month, according to the water resources review of the U. S. Geological Survey. In the Southeast there were substantial increases in streamflow. In the Northeast ground water levels were high. Run-off continued to be deficient in southern Arizona and in the southern mid-continent region composed in large part of Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Ground-water levels also were low over most of the South and the southern mid-continent areas.


Jeans for men, $3.69; youths, $3.49; boys, $2.79. Boys' jackets, $3.98; shirts, $4.29. Women's jeans (8 oz.), $2.98; girls', $2.79. Blue Bell, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., World's Largest Producer of Work Clothes.

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WRANGLER jeans, jackets, shirts are made for tough ranch wear. Jeans cut snug for real saddle comfort. Sanforized to keep perfect fit without shrinking. Zipper front that won't warp or buckle—no awkward gaps or buttons. Reinforced with rivets that won't scratch saddles.

Take a close **Look**

**at the McCormick 64 and 127-SP**

See these features that give you fast, clean combining

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**Look at the McCormick 127-SP** — the only self-propelled combine that gives you 28 forward travel speeds. Notice the big cutting and feeding capacity the auger platform and undershot feeder give you. Remember you have a choice of a 10-, 12-, or 14-foot platform that raises and lowers hydraulically, cuts up to 39½ inches high. Look inside and see the big, variable-speed cylinder and the long, 4-section, all-steel rotary straw rack. Think how this extra capacity will help you speed your harvest without sacrificing efficiency. Notice the quick, easy adjustments for varying field conditions and different crops. Get up in the operator’s seat, look at the handy controls around you. See how the powerful 49 hp., 6-cylinder International engine and 55-bushel grain tank balance their weight evenly over the drive wheels for good traction. Take a look and you’ll see how the big-capacity McCormick No. 127-SP will put you in complete command for clean, fast combining.

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**Look at the McCormick 64** — the biggest of all 6-foot combines. Stand up front and look at its clean-cutting header bar . . . its low-angle, even-feeding platform. Get up on the machine and look at its positive-threshing, variable-speed cylinder. Notice its sturdy, slotted concave grate . . . its oscillating straw rack that’s 63½ inches wide in front, 63¾ inches at the rear! Look in the side and see its smooth-working, one-piece shaker unit . . . its thorough-cleaning, easy-to-adjust cleaning shoe. Remember that the No. 64 gives you 8½% more threshing area, 9% greater separating surface, 7½% more width at the rear than any other 6-footer. Consider its full 6-foot cut, two-point separation, double-shake cleaning. You’ll see how the McCormick No. 64 will help you harvest all your threshable crops faster, easier, more efficiently.

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**See your IH dealer now.** Have him show you how you can get a McCormick 64 or 127-SP combine equipped the way you need it. You can get it with a platform for harvesting standing grain or with a pickup for windrowed crops, with a grain tank or bagging platform, and with other attachments and equipment to handle special crops and harvesting conditions.
Almost before he got comfortably settled in his high-back leather chair at the department of agriculture, Secretary Ezra Taft Benson touched off a hot political battle that could easily decide the 1954 congressional election results, if not the 1956 presidential election.

The battle rages around one principal question: How much should farmers lean on the federal government for subsidies, price supports and production management?

The question is by no means new, nor is there general agreement as to the answer. Neither is it, strictly speaking, a partisan political issue, although members of both parties must account to voters for their individual answers.

Benson is for lowering price props and insisting that farmers assume greater responsibility for management of their affairs. He regards price supports as "disaster insurance" and not intended to guarantee farmers a profitable price for their produce.

"Price supports," he said, "which tend to prevent production shifts toward a balanced supply in terms of demand and which encourage uneconomical production and results in continued heavy surpluses and subsidies should be avoided."

That statement, plus a general philosophy of farmer self-reliance, touched off a verbal explosion on Capitol Hill that could blast Benson right out of the Cabinet. Both Democrats and Republicans, in about equal numbers, rushed to the firing line to draw a bead on Benson.

Farm leaders in Washington refuse to join in the attack on Benson, but neither would they come to his rescue. They took the attitude that he blundered unnecessarily and that perhaps he needs a lesson in practical politics.

President Eisenhower called Benson to the White House for a severe lecture, not so much for his farm philosophy as for having given the Democratic high-support advocates a target at which to fire, plus the ammunition with which to blast the new administration.

Confidants of Eisenhower have known since early in the 1952 campaign that he planned to work for less government in farming; less government interference with the law of supply and demand. But they knew also that he planned to attempt first to work out a program which
SPRING PASTURES

Pasture mixtures planted in mild climates during the fall or early winter should now be ready to pasture, or, in some cases, may have been before now. If there is a good growth, about 8 inches high, you can pasture moderately providing the land is not wet and soft.

IRRIGATION: Should the weather be dry and the plants show an indication of drought, do not hesitate to start irrigating, if the pasture is on irrigable land. DON'T LET YOUR PASTURE GET DRY AND CAUSE IT TO WILT—unless it is a Dri-Range mixture.

WEEDS: Unless you have pre-irrigated your land at least twice, and then thoroughly cultivated it before planting, your pasture mixture on irrigated land is likely to be quite weedy at this time. If you have a Dri-Range pasture mixture and did not summer fallow thoroughly before planting, it is probably quite weedy now. The remedy is to mow now, if the weeds are near maturity; this will give the pasture plants a chance to stool. You may need to mow two or three times if the weeds are dense.

DRI-RANGE PLANTING: If you have a dense growth, now is a good time to pasture your newly planted dry land mixtures. The plants should be producing a lush, tender growth at this time of the year, and you might as well get the use of that good pasture. If the field is fairly weedy, pasture and then mow the weeds. After mowing, let the crop mature during the month of May in order to drive the roots down with the moisture to mature some seed. The root growth of a plant develops in ratio to the top growth. The above information is for mild climates. In colder regions and high elevations, the procedure suggested may take place a month later. Do not pasture until the plants are an average of 8 inches in height, and then only if a dense growth.

Our FREE booklet "Evergreen Permanent Pastures" has helped thousands of livestockmen throughout the West. Obtain your copy from DALE BUTLER'S PASTURE MIXTURES, INC., DEPT. A-7, UNION STOCKYARDS, LOS ANGELES 58, CALIFORNIA.

ATTLEFORD — Tom Herrin, Hereford breeder from Helena, Mont., is pictured getting set at the National Western Stock Show Hereford Auction, held in Denver, Colo., recently, would assist farmers in meeting their own problems. "We will have to have something better to offer farmers before we attempt to take away what they now have," Eisenhower told a small group of farm leaders late last fall. "I expect," he said, "that Congress will tackle that problem in the first session and I hope that it will come up with the answer in the 1954 session." Congressmen understood that approach and most of them were agreeable to following his plan. Benson, however, upset both the plan and Congress by advocating abandonment of the present program before Congress could deliberate on what to do. Congress regards agricultural policy as being its own particular responsibility.

It was the fact that Benson bypassed Congress in his policy declaration as much as what he said that infuriated congressmen on both sides of the political fence. The attempt on the part of Benson aids to lay his troubles to a "Democratic political plot" would have amused Congress except for its absurdity.

* * *

Cattlemen are on notice from Benson that, as far as he is concerned, they will have to pretty well work out their own problems of production, marketing and prices. He does not believe in "government interference" if it can possibly be avoided.

Delivering his first major address as secretary before the Central Livestock Assn. in St. Paul, Minn., Benson took a more optimistic view than some on the cattle price outlook.

The "drastic drop in cattle prices that was in progress as we came into the office," he said, "will not be continued very much longer." He pre-

Penetrates thick masses of ear wax, and kills ear tick larvae and nymphs in all stages of development. Propellent gas drives the remedy into every crack and crevice of the ear. Thus, it does a better, faster and more efficient job of eradicating ear ticks.

This is the modern way to apply an ear tick remedy!

It's quicker, easier and much more efficient!

No probing of ear wax or manipulation of ear are needed!

Enables you to treat for ear ticks in about one fifth the time!

Also available as a "liquid remedy" for those who consider economy first.

IF YOUR DEALER doesn't stock Farnam Ear-Tick Bombs, send $7.50 for a pack of four (4) bombs postpaid. Write—Dept. ET-06.
which would you rather use to hunt deer?

Sure, the slingshot is a perfectly SAFE weapon. But you won't get many bucks with it.

The rifle, however, really fits the job and it’s safe, too, because it has a safety, and you know how to use it.

CHARBONOL®, the safe, potent vaccine for anthrax, is like the .30-.30 pictured above — it’s the right tool for the job, and it, too, has a safety lock — Alhydrox® — that holds the potent vaccine in the tissues, releasing it slowly to build peak immunities that hold even in the face of epidemic outbreaks.

Don’t put your faith in sling-shot vaccines just because they claim perfect safety. They may not do the job! It takes a potent spore vaccine to build a high, durable immunity, and safe Charbonol contains No. 4 anthrax spore.

Charbonol’s 2 cc. dose is easier to measure; easier to inject. So for safe anthrax protection, get Charbonol at your Cutter veterinary supplier.

For safe, potent anthrax vaccination get Charbonol
Willys Puts the 'F' in Farm Power

Hurricane F-Head Engine
More Power . . . More Economy

Here is Willys' sensational Hurricane Engine of F-head design—with valve-in-head intake and valve-in-block exhaust. It has 6.9 to 1 compression, but does not require premium fuel. The Hurricane squeezes more energy from every drop of gas, giving higher horsepower output with lower fuel consumption.

4-Wheel-Drive Universal 'Jeep'

Now With Hurricane 4 Engine
The famous Universal 'Jeep' now has 20 per cent more power to hustle farm work and get more jobs done for you. Its highly efficient Hurricane 4 Engine gives you 72 horsepower—flexible, economical power. Increased power teamed with 4-wheel traction makes the 'Jeep' more adaptable than ever for all-around farm work—field work . . . hauling and towing . . . belt work . . . farm transportation. Ask your Willys dealer to demonstrate the Universal 'Jeep' with its stepped-up performance.

4-Wheel-Drive Willys Truck

Hurricane Powered
Extra power of its high-compression Hurricane 4 Engine matched with the extra traction of its 4-wheel drive, takes this rugged farm truck through when no other truck can. The 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Truck will get you across rough country, over mud roads and up steep grades. It helps you reach your stock—get supplies in town—keep work on schedule. See this great truck now at your Willys dealer.
TRUCK MIXER—Chopped hay has been dumped on barley and protein supplement and the truck mixer is ready for operation as it begins route down the feedlot alleys at Lester Stirling’s ranch at Salinas, Calif.

The field is one you’ve harvested many times before. But this time everything’s different. The day seems shorter. The air is fresher. The field seems smoother. The crop threshes easier. This time you’re at the wheel of a different combine—the John Deere No. 55—the famous leader of the self-propelleds.

Unusual ease of operation and control from the high, roomy operator’s platform makes time fly in the field.

Because you’re high above the dust and dirt, the air is fresher and cleaner.

Mounting the engine and grain tank on top of the No. 55 gives you equalized weight on the wheels for best traction and stability, easier steering and more uniform cutting—makes every field seem smooth and level.

Hydraulic selective ground speed control which permits "on the nose" matching of your travel speed to the crop condition, plus tremendous capacity in feeding, threshing, separating and cleaning units, insures smooth going in the heaviest crop—the toughest threshing.

Yes, every round, every day, every year, the hungry hum of the No. 55 will be sweet music to your ears—sweet music because it saves more grain or seed from every acre. Sweet music because it harvests more acres every day. Sweet music because harvest costs are lower. Sweet music because harvest with the No. 55, you go through harvest with the greatest of ease!

See your John Deere dealer and place your order now for a John Deere No. 55—the leader of the self-propelleds.

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The field is one you’ve harvested many times before. But this time everything’s different. The day seems shorter. The air is fresher. The field seems smoother. The crop threshes easier. This time you’re at the wheel of a different combine—the John Deere No. 55—the famous leader of the self-propelleds.

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Salt Lake City 10, Utah

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The Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester can be used equally well with direct-cut sickle bar (illustrated) or with windrow pickup attachment, as desired.

***

Cut-and-throw cylinder is the heart of Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester capacity. More tonnage...on less power.

First Step to Big Forage Earnings

WIDE-FLOW FEED

How will you have your forage today...fresh-cut and fed green? Fed from an open or picket stack? Stored in an upright or trench silo? These, and other advanced ways of handling forage, are making new milk and meat production records. Whichever method you choose, your first step is selecting the right equipment to cut big tonnage — fast, at low cost.

Look for the long 36-inch cutting cylinder and wide throat of the Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester. Heavy grass or row crops are delivered to these easy-shearing, spiral cutting knives in a wide, flat stream. Silage is crisp; lengths are uniform and clean-cut.

Straight-through, cut-and-throw action means sure, fast delivery of big volume. No power-consuming fans or blowers. This typical Allis-Chalmers simplicity reveals the story of surprising capacity — on low power requirement. A full 2-plow tractor will handle the Forage Harvester on the power take-off under average conditions. In heavy crops or with inadequate tractor power, the use of an A-C auxiliary engine is recommended.

Knives are power-sharpened, too! A built-in sharpener keeps cutting edges razor keen without removing knives from the machine. Constant, top chopping efficiency is made easy.

Forage Harvester with row-crop attachment for corn, sorghums and other stalk crops. This attachment, together with the direct-cut sickle bar and windrow pickup, equips you with an all-purpose 3-in-1 machine at very moderate cost.
either the department or cattlemen. There still is a feeling among some officials that it may have missed the mark by a rather wide margin. They think that it failed to take into account the Southern and Southwestern liquidation of herds.

Top USDA livestock officials, projecting the cattle production curve for a year ahead, are predicting a total of around 100 million head. If the herd build-up continues through the year, they say, cattle市场营销 may be held down to a point that beef supplies will be in line with demand at current prices.

Next year, say the experts who make up the production charts, marks at least a temporary halt in the upward cycle of cattle numbers. It has not always held true, but as a general thing cattle numbers have moved in a 7-year cycle. If the normal pattern is followed, they think herd reductions from a top of 100 million head starting in 1954 could play havoc with prices.

***

CONGRESSMEN who ate part of the 60 million lb. of New Zealand beef imported through Canada liked neither the taste of it nor the fact that it came in at a time that U. S. cattlemen were having trouble marketing their beef at a fair price.

Congress is going to investigate the importation. Secretary Benson has been asked to supply details on the importation and to make recommendations.

Livestock Prefer Their Salt With Grass, Not with Water

The old problem of "where to put the salt" has been solved at last by a group of Nebraska experimenters. An extensive study shows that cattle do not drink water soon after licking salt. The Nebraskans say that, like people, cattle prefer their salt with their food instead of with their water. And, furthermore, they indicate that since we have not yet established salting stations for people near water, they can see no reason why cattle should be treated differently.

The interval between licking salt and drinking water is about seven hours. And the nearness to water seems to have little effect upon the cattle.

The proper distribution of water and salt should be used to distribute cattle on the range. By placing salt where grazing is most needed, over-used areas around water holes may be relieved.

Another popular belief, that cattle graze with the wind in winter and into the wind in summer, was disproved recently. A 3-year study by the Nebraska scientists showed that cattle during the grazing season travel with or against the wind only 10% of the time. About 90% of the grazing was done across the wind.

... a time-saving tip...

look up numbers you're not sure of before you call

Have you ever had the feeling you're not quite positive of a familiar telephone number you're about to call? Your memory tells you it's 1338 ... or is it 3138? If you'll take just a moment to look up the number in the telephone book—jot it down—then call, you'll be sure of the right number. You won't have to make the call a second time ... and you'll avoid the embarrassment of calling the wrong number and having a stranger answer.

this free booklet for the local and out-of-town numbers you call most often, is yours for the asking. Just telephone, send a card or drop in to your nearest Pacific Telephone business office.
100 Million Calves Can't be Wrong!

Some months ago the Franklin laboratory in Amarillo shipped out its hundred millionth dose of bacterin for Blackleg protection. This popularity of the Franklin brand is conclusive evidence of dependability—for each dose represents the immunizing of a calf against the ever-present hazard of deadly Blackleg infection.

Franklin Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin protects against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema. Why not profit by the experience of these thousands of stockmen who over the years have found that when you start using Franklin you stop losing calves?

Remember—now is the time to start providing strong protection against the Hemorrhagic Septicemia phase of Shipping Fever. Accomplish this with a Spring dose of Franklin Corynebacterium Pasteurella Bacterin followed by a booster dose in the Fall. This widely prevalent disease is a complex subject. Learn the details by reading pages 8 to 12 in the free 1953 Franklin catalog.

Franklin Sulfatan is an effective treatment for infectious scour and enteritis in calves. Of the 4 steps involved, Sulfatan supplies two. You take care of the other two yourself.

See Catalog

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Franklin Products Easy To Obtain! Whenever livestock are important, you are quite sure to find a well-stocked, well-informed Franklin Dealer—who usually the leading drug store of the community.

Franklin Dehorning Paste is a quick humane and inexpensive way—no bleeding. Franklin supplies a complete line of Dehorning Instruments.

It Pays to Dehorn Early

There's nothing gained by putting off the ridding of your calves of horns.

Franklin Dehorning Paste is a quick humane and inexpensive way—no bleeding. Franklin supplies a complete line of Dehorning Instruments.

Memo—

Take steps now to get your free copy of the big, new Franklin Catalog for 1953! Tear off this corner as a reminder to call at your local Franklin Drug Store Dealer. Or mail it with your address to nearest Franklin office.

No cost or obligation.
**Observations—**

I have just returned from the Utah Hereford Bull Sale at Cedar City (70 miles away). I observed your field representative John Chohlis hard at work helping H. B. Sager talk the last quarter out of the buyers. Not that Sager needs much help. I sat next to Kuman Gardner, president of the Escalante Cattle Assn. We made some observations during the sale that I pass along to you.

We had to agree that the breeders had brought a good string of bulls to Cedar City. To us the top 10 bulls were the cheap bulls of the sale, in spite of the fact that some good bulls sold under $50 later in the sale. All bull sales follow the same pattern and to the commercial cattlemen, such as I and my neighbors who go to these sales to buy bulls, there are a few things we do not like.

We can read and because of this we know of the prizes . . . won and the breeding of their cattle. The auctioneer doesn't need to tell us this. What we would like to know is how much milk did the bull's mother give; could she raise a calf or would she raise a "dogie"—the daughters of these bulls must live on the open range; we will not be feeding their calves on nurse cows.

Why don't the breeders spend less time combing their animals and more time weighing the feed and the animal, so that we might know their rate of gain? There is no chance to see what kind of feet they have under them in all that straw. Our bulls must walk to water and get out in the hills to do their work; this they can't do on feet gone bad from too much grain and corn-meal meal. (These are the things we were talking about while John Chohlis was trying to sell us a bull.) Tell the cowman these things and he will come that extra $50-$100.

We came to the conclusion that three things were holding the price down on the bulls: drouth, cattle prices in general and the weather. We class drouth in this southern Utah-Arizona-Nevada area as getting to the danger point. While there is no great concern over the cattle price outlook, cattlemen will not go overboard with money they may not have.

In the past, the sale has been held in a barn at the branch agricultural college. It was always cold and drafty. This day dawned very cold, doubtlessly keeping a lot of ranchers home by the fire. The sale, this year, however, was held in the field house which was warm and comfortable. Doubtless if the asso-

---

**Clear the field in one operation!**

**New Holland's Forage Harvester with direct-cut attachment eliminates mowing and windrowing when you make grass silage!**

**With the Model 630 sickle bar attachment on your New Holland harvester you can put up the richest feed you can grow—in no time flat!**

**Takes any forage crop!** It makes no difference whether you're working in alfalfa or broadcast sorghum. New Holland's 54" sickle bar cuts a clean, neat swath in any crop.

**Actual figures?** Working in a mixture of 10' corn, cane, soybeans and sudan grass, the New Holland Forage Harvester with Model 630 direct-cut attachment easily filled a 4-ton wagon about every fifteen minutes!

**For a complete line of forage harvesters, see your New Holland dealer right away.**


---

**New Holland's Forage Harvester**

- Model 610 power take-off harvester with corn head can be driven by any tractor with 36 h.p. and up.
- Model 600 forage harvester with windrow attachment chops and loads up to 18 tons of grass silage an hour.
- Model 680 Tilt-Table Forage Blower moves up to 30 tons of grass and 40 tons of corn silage an hour.

**New Holland**

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Says R. L. Sharpless, Pleasant Grove, Calif. “In the Fall of 1952, I planted 80 acres of Germain’s Pasture Mixture. Started pasturing in May and am carrying 90 head of steers with plenty of feed left over. I plan to bring 70 more head of steers on the pasture in July.”

Take a tip from Mr. Sharpless and plant the best Pasture Grass Seeds available—GERMAIN’S PREMIUM BRAND SEEDS.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED, WITH COMPLETE AND VALUABLE INFORMATION ON HOW TO PLAN AND GROW BETTER PASTURES. AT YOUR DEALER OR MAIL COUPON BELOW.

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IMPROVED & SIMPLIFIED INSECTICIDE APPLICATOR

Four springs as rubbing surfaces supported by heavy cable. Positive gravity feed—built for years of constant service—Applies Insecticide Where Needed—Cattle Control Release of Insecticide—Designed so Cattle Can Rub Any Part of Their Bodies—Stainless Steel Regulator—Portable.

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MORE PRODUCTIVE PASTURES at Lower Cost with GERMAIN’S PASTURE GRASS SEED

“I can DEPEND on Getting QUALITY SEED from Germain’s. That’s Why I’ve Used It For Years,“

Soils Can Waste Your Life—

I WAS reading an article in your latest issue about Jackass Meadow changes and less grass. Really the live stock people would gain to know more about geology and soils.

I thought I knew a lot about farming and nature before I started to study geology in earnest and found out how meadows came to be in the first place. Not only meadows but the different kinds of soils on hillsides, slopes and valleys.

Some of these soils are real bargains, they are rich in fossil life with plenty of phosphorus available for plant life that will fatten cattle. Other soils are not so hot and will waste your life away except when times are good.

Look at that creek in Jackass Meadow. The deepening erosion causing the creek to get deeper doesn’t help the grass which is shallow-rooted. If you had beavers to dam the creek up the fish life would be greater, the grass would grow better and the pines would not encroach as the water table would be too high.

However, my present job is to locate and lease good land and help some of the cattlemen who are landowners to be lucky. But I can’t help telling some interesting things about nature and geology when I get the author did not figure in this article. (There used to be good fishing in this meadow. Not any more)—Dr. C. W. Farmer, Turlock, Calif.

Soothing Editorials—

THE ranch on which I live was raw land when my husband and I came to it in September, 1913, and took up a homestead. Until his death
It's an old saying about rattlers...

"Where there is one, there's usually two"

and the same goes for blackleg and malignant edema

Because blackleg and malignant edema symptoms are virtually identical, it's often impossible except by careful laboratory tests to tell which killer threatens your herd. All too often both lie in the soil—ready to strike. Unless you are sure, it's unwise to vaccinate against one while neglecting the other.

YOU DON'T NEED TO BE HALF SURE! Just one easy 5 cc. dose of famous Blacklegol "S" gives you the double-barreled protection of long-time immunity against both blackleg and malignant edema.

And Blacklegol "S" is Alhydrox®-fortified. Alhydrox, a Cutter exclusive, holds the vaccine in the animal's tissues longer, releasing it slowly to build strong, durable immunities.

Let your Cutter Veterinary Distributor know your Blacklegol "S" needs NOW.
FOUR MACHINES IN ONE—Farmhand's big, 4-in-one "Power-Box" gives you a four-times higher return on your machinery investment... it's a Spreader, Bulk Hauler, Feeder and Forage Unit. 6-ton model mounts on truck, trailer, or wagon... unloads automatically from PTO. With Spreader attachment, the "Power-Box" outworks four ordinary spreaders—spreads a 9 to 12 ft. swath with controlled distribution.

FORAGE UNIT—High, flared sides available for both 6-ton and 4-ton "Power-Box". Completely automatic unloading from PTO... one man handles any harvest. Smooth worm-gear drive... rear clutch control.

BULK HAULER—With attachments removed, both models of the "Power-Box" are ideal for all-purpose hauling. Smooth worm-gear drive and powerful roller-chain conveyor slide the load off automatically from PTO.

FREE Illustrated Booklets!

- 6-Ton "Power-Box"  
- Standard Loader  
- 4-Ton "Power-Box"

Write: The FARMHAND COMPANY, Dept. 21
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A Division of Superior Separator Company

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
September, 1951, he had been for many years a constant reader of WLJ, and since that time I have been. We have used much of value from it. I can offer no constructive criticism. You have done your job well.

The thing you cannot help is that the livestock, oft repeated prediction that "when cattle go down, everything will come down", just hasn't worked out this time. However, your editorials of late have been as soothing as could be expected during the dilemma in which the livestock industry now finds itself.

The problem at the stockyards of orderly marketing and that of the producer or feeder who, in order to hold back his cattle from the market, overstocks his range or goes deeper in debt buying high-priced feed, cannot be solved by the same formula.

In my humble opinion no man-made efforts to control prices, or to increase production by irrigated pastures etc. can help the rancher as much as the heavenly-sent blessings of plenty of rain and good weather in general. (My apologies to the rain-makers.)

In this part of Arizona we have had a mild winter. In my mountain pasture there has been green grass all fall and winter. There is some uneasiness as to spring moisture. There has been little precipitation so far in 1953. There are some instances of overloaded pastures due to the fact that owners were reluctant to take the prices of late 1952.

One encouraging symptom of the stability of the livestock business is that a number of substantial persons are still looking for and interested in acquiring cattle ranches.—Mrs. M. C. Turney, Elgin, Ariz.

Pleases Many People—

I WOULD like to congratulate you on the wonderful growth and quality of your monthly magazine (Western Livestock Journal). We have been

RIDS combine sulfas with dihydrostreptomycin to provide a fast, effective and economical treatment for calf scours.

Each ingredient plays a specific part in controlling calf scours and when used in combination, these ingredients are usually able to destroy the organisms causing calf scours.

As a protection against scours, give one RIDS tablet on the day of birth.

When scouring is apparent, give the calf two RIDS. Follow in 12 hours with a third. If necessary, give a fourth tablet 12 hours later.

Four RIDS tablets, when used according to these directions, constitute a complete, easily administered treatment.

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taking your paper for a number of years.

Your March issue is of special interest to me as you have my son, Rollie Hawes, featured as your Portrait of a Cattleman. Thank you for the wonderful picture—and I'm sure your thought of these features please many people.

We have been in the cattle business for three generations. Our 71 Assn. has just put out a booklet that I am certain you would enjoy. It is by the U. S. Forest Office at Ogden, Utah.

We have had a wonderful open winter so far. There are lots of cattle on feed here at Twin Falls.—Adelaide Turner Hawes, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Contract Veterinarians—

AFTER reading your weekly column, Nelson Crow Comments of Jan. 29, I suggest that the first time you are out Chino (Calif.) way, stop in and ask Brenen & Lashy what I think about contract veterinarians.

The operator gets more for his money on contract. I started in 1947—up until that time I was in hot water all the time. They almost made a vet out of me. All they asked was to be called the very second I had trouble. That's the big drawback—the average operator waits until the sick animal is almost dead before calling the vet.

Tell Forrest (Bassford) I have a haftful for him. All I want is for him to fire the questions... I will answer, the best. But tell him we have too many operators doing things the hard way.

For your information we have plenty of rain at present.—James D. Holt, Eugene, Ore.

They asked for it—

I WAS amused to read that the stockmen want the U. S. Government to tail them up. After reading your paper for the last five years that they didn't want the government to support prices, I hope they get just what they asked for. I can tell them just what is the matter.

In the first place they bought land that wasn't worth what they paid for it. Then, they bought breeding stock that was 10 to 20 times what it was worth. Then they want the people to tail them up.

I can make money on 10 cents per pound on cattle and hogs; $1.25 on wheat; 85-cent corn; 70-cent oats and barley; but I won't pay $500 to $1,000 per acre for the land. They like cartel big business. I am paying plenty for my meat.

Go after the packers, stop punching coupon stock dividends, management, salaries.—V. H. Dudacek.

Advances in efficiency of the hogs and advances in feeding methods are such that 100 lb. of pork is produced from 140 lb. less feed today than 25 years ago.
You never before saw a tractor so easy to get on and off as this new low-profile model in the Case 2-plow "VA" Series. You just step on the roomy platform and settle into the low "bodyguard" seat, suspended on torsional rubber springs for comfortable all-day riding.

Like all Eagle Hitch Tractors... three sizes and 15 models... this new low-seater gives you shock-free steering, Constant Hydraulic Control, a heavy-duty high-torque engine with lugging power for hard pulls. You save hundreds of motions every day, take less time to hook up get to the job, get more productive time in the field. See it, first chance, at your Case dealer's—arrange for a personal demonstration.
Depth is no problem when you use Fairbanks-Morse Deep Well Turbine Pumps ... the Pomona Line! The deeper you go, the more you need an efficient, dependable pump, and this is where Fairbanks-Morse manufacturing know-how pays off for you.

The extra features in Fairbanks-Morse Pumps assure their efficient and long-term service ... the new, modern impeller design in either semi-open or closed impellers ... the new rust-repelling process—"Fairmortecting"—developed for all steel parts subject to corrosion ... and the easy capacity adjustments above the surface.

Yes, these dependable features mean more profit for you, and your local Fairbanks-Morse Dealer is the man who can tell you about them. He's also up to date on the latest irrigation methods ... drop in and talk with him.

Jerry Hemsted, right, signs sale ticket as youngest buyer in Crowe Hereford Ranch auction, Millville, Calif., in December. Beside him is John H. Trisdale, Redding, who encouraged him in the bidding. Trisdale bought the two highest-priced bulls in the same sale. Farm Advisor Don Peterson of Shasta County looks on approvingly from the background, for Jerry is one of his county's most promising 4-H Club members.

**Never Too Young—Ten-Year-Old 4-H'er Has Promising Hereford Herd**

A jump ahead of many young cattle breeders, Jerry Hemsted of Redding, Calif., was already well established in the Hereford business by the time he was old enough to join the ranks of 4-H Club members.

In his first year of 4-H Club work at the ripe old age of 10, young Jerry now has a going herd of five registered Herefords—two cows, two heifers and one bull. Jerry explains, "I sold two breeding bulls for $500 each, and another one slipped in the barn and broke his pelvic bone and I had to send him to the butcher. This money I have in my savings account and I use it to feed my stock in the winter."

Before he was of school age, Jerry had his mind set on Herefords and was buying up cattle that weren't much younger than he was. As he describes his beginning in the business, "I started my herd by saving the nickels and dimes people gave me to buy candy and ice cream. When I had saved $119 Dad put the balance with it for Christmas and in 1946 I bought Domino Princess 44th from John Crowe in Millville. She was 8 months old then. When she was 21 months old I took her to Crowe's where she was bred to WC Triumph Domino, who later sold at the Red Bluff Bull Sale for $5,600 to the Russ Connick Cattle Co. in Ferndale."

Jerry's first calf from that original cow was a heifer he named Triumph Princess, dropped in May of 1948. This has proved the only heifer from that
As a short cut to herd improvement and to the more profitable production of market animals

The "Gain-Test" is proving out

Bull calves that can make fast, lowest gains can pass that ability on to their calves! Boars that weigh heavier at weaning timesire faster-gaining pigs. Fast-gaining ram lambs can get you a better lamb crop! These findings from repeated "gain-tests" conducted by the U.S.D.A. and state agricultural colleges are establishing a new, short-cut method to herd improvement.

Here's what gain-tests with bulls show: 1) Bull calves that make good gains produce calves that do well on the range and in the feed lot. 2) Poor does produce slow gainers. 3) The ability of the bull to gain—good or poor—is passed on to a very high percentage of his calves. And a director of this nationwide research states: "We have summarized results from experiments in 39 states. We estimate that calves from a good, gain-tested bull are worth an average of $4.6 more per head to the breeding herd. Suppose a bull produces 40 such calves a year. He would be worth an extra $1,800."

Gain-tests are conducted on a practical basis. Owners of pure-bred and commercial herds cooperate with state experiment stations. Bull calves are individually fed the same rations. Records of gains and feed costs are kept. There is little variation between breeds in gaining ability. But there is marked difference within breeds... and from the same herd. Some bulls gain up to 3½ lbs. per day, others less than 2 lbs. Similar tests are made with calves sired by these bulls. Their ability to gain follows closely the record of their sires.

Experienced stockmen with an "expert eye" can and do select, on type and conformation, profitable animals for breeding and feeding purposes. But "gain-test" records can be a valuable help... Recently, an expert "eye-selected" 20 feeder steers. They were put in a feeding test with similar steers from gain-tested bulls. The eye-picked steers gained 2.15 lbs. a day, at a cost of $20.30 per cwt. The "gain-tested" steers gained 2.35 lbs. at a cost of $18.67 per cwt. They were in a feeding test with similar steers from gain-tested bulls. The eye-picked steers gained 2.15 lbs. a day, at a cost of $20.30 per cwt. The "gain-tested" steers gained 2.35 lbs. at a cost of $18.67 less per cwt.

Complete information on how you can "gain-test" sires, and results of what others have done, are available. Just write to your State Agricultural College, Animal Husbandry Department.

Same Goal for Both

When it comes right down to cases, you livestock producers and we meat packers both have the same goal—namely to make a decent living by supplying the American people with good meat. In doing that, you and we operate like the various departments of any large business organization.

You are the Production Department. With your work, land and equipment and "know-how" you provide the raw material, that is, the meat animals. After that, our job begins as the Manufacturing Department. We "process" your livestock into saleable products—meat, in hundreds of cuts, grades and kinds.

And then we distribute that meat to 300,000 retail stores all over America. It is our part of the job, as a wholesaler, we also act as the Sales, Merchandising and Shipping Departments.

The point I am making is that your job and our job is essential. We couldn't get along without you. Without the services of a nationwide packing house it would be almost impossible for you to bridge the 1,000-mile gap between your livestock on the hoof and meat on the table. But we are equipped to manufacture, sell and distribute economically on a nationwide basis. To do our job last year Swift paid out $821.00 for each average sales dollar for manufacturing, merchandising, selling and distribution. Farmers and ranchers received $76.10 for "raw materials." What was left as earnings for performing our services was 8% of one cent.

Tom Slaye
Agricultural Research Department

Chemicals Control Grassy Weeds

by Dr. D. D. Hill
Oregon State College, Corvallis

Certain grasses can be weeds, and hard to control. They give growers of clover and grass seeds a bad time. At least they did until the chemists came up with IPC which controls grassy weeds, even in grasses. A couple of pounds of IPC per acre solve the problem of ryegrass infestation in Ladino clover seed crops. From 2 to 4 lbs. of IPC applied in October to stands of tall fescue will increase both yield and purity of seed produced. Recent results indicate that chloro-IPC is more effective than the regular material. The success of this grassy weed control is indicated by its phenomenal spread: the first field plot was put out in 1949; by 1952 its use had become standard practice where grassy weeds occurred. Research now under way in several states points to the effective use of chemicals in pasture renovation programs. In Oregon, the possibility of controlling annual chestnut grass in wheat is envisioned. This pest infests several million acres of wheatland.

Other interesting developments include the possibility of improved palatability of grass. Experiments show an increase in the sugar content of oats treated with IPC. There is evidence also of increased production after its use. It is almost inevitable that fertilizers and IPC will be used together, if one can detect from results obtained in preliminary trials.

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Regular Inspection of Stored Grains Helps Prevent Damage

Farmers are being urged to inspect their stored grain at least once a month to prevent insect damage and loss. Each year throughout the country insects destroy at least 300 million bushels of grain.

Grain should be as dry as possible when stored and free from broken kernels and dirt. It should be fumigated soon after harvest. If living weeds or seeds found during monthly inspections the grain should be fumigated immediately.

Progress is being made constantly to help farmers overcome storage problems. Under recent tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture engineers, stored grain was cooled by pulling cool air through the grain into a perforated pipe (inserted vertically in the bin) and then out the top of the pipe by a small electric fan. The engineers believe this may be a simple way to prevent damage to grain from moisture and insects.

Tests to prove the practicability of the method in farm-type bins are under way this winter in Indiana, Nebraska and Iowa.

New Uses for Farm Products—

New and more profitable uses for farm products that turned up last year as a result of research by the U.S. Department of Agriculture included chemicals for flame-proofing cotton; a blood plasma extender; powdered orange juice; plasticizers from inedible animal fats for making vinyl plastic products; a new domestic vegetable tanning material for leather; synthetic lubricants from turpentines; and additional plant sources of substances for making synthetic cortisone; a hard white wax similar to expensive imported carnauba.

cow, whose record is a bull calf each year. But Triumph Princess has come through with two heifer calves this year to increase the herd.

This year there are three cows due to calve that were bred to CH Domino 22nd, a Crowe bull. Another open heifer will be bred this spring.

All date back to the original cow Domino Princess 44th.

Now as a 4-H member Jerry is looking forward to showing his herd at the local fair in Redding. His current project is a bull calf, Prince Mischief, sired by a Crowe bull, RS Princeps Mischief and out of his first cow Domino Princess 44th.

With the cattle business in mind Jerry has his sights well leveled on the future. "I intend to keep on increasing my herd so that when I am through with my college to further my education in Hereford breeding, I intend to make this my life's work."
How Chevrolet Trucks can cut costs on your farm...

There are plenty of good, sound reasons why 1953 Chevrolet trucks will do more work for you at a lower over-all cost. To name just a few: With Chevrolet you get the right truck for your job. They are factory-matched to the work they will do. Then, too, these great Chevrolet advance-design trucks list for less than any other truck of comparable size, capacity and specifications!

Add the gas-and-oil economy for which Chevrolet is widely known and there is just one conclusion: Chevrolet trucks are built to do more work for less money.

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Masonite's new book is chock-full of helpful ideas for better farming! You can build any of the low-cost items with ordinary carpentry tools in a few hours of spare time.

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A partition of moisture-resistant Tempered Presdwood panels closes off this handy place for showering and changing from work clothes. The shower is made from hoghead barrel and piping.

ROAD-SIDE CHAIN SIGN

3/4" Tempered Duolux (a Presdwood product), smooth on both sides, is ideal material for this sturdy produce sign. Slate painted sections at right are for prices written in chalk.

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HELPFUL IDEAS FOR BETTER FARMING!

WEEVIL CONTROL—DIELDRIN KILLS INSECTS, INCREASES ALFALFA YIELD

Alfalfa yields have been increased by as much as one ton per acre through weevil control, by applying the right insecticide at the right time. Experimental work conducted on an extensive scale in the alfalfa weevil areas of the Western states has demonstrated conclusively that the right time is spring and the best insecticide for this purpose is dielndrin.

According to F. W. Hatch of Shell Chemical Corp., the findings of insect control authorities during the past four years can be condensed in the following statement: "The best, easiest, and cheapest way to control the alfalfa weevil is to destroy it in the adult stage before it lays its eggs. Dieldrin at four ounces to the acre has proved the most effective compound, and at this rate of application pays for itself in increased yields many times over."

Dieldrin was also accepted last year by the USDA for adult alfalfa weevil control, and more than 200,000 acres of alfalfa have been treated with success.

Alfalfa yields should be treated at the first indication that warm weather is approaching. To wait until the new green foliage is more than an inch tall is to give the adult weevil a chance to lay eggs, and then it is too late to prevent the larvae from feeding on the crowns and tips of the young plants. If the weevil is killed, there are no larvae, and the chance for a large first crop and good subsequent cuttings is substantially increased.

Weevil Control—Dieldrin kills insects, increases alfalfa yield

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VIGOROUS, long-range research program designed to obtain answers to 18 broad questions which constitute today's inventory of the most serious shortages in this nation's supply of agricultural knowledge, was recommended by the Agricultural Research Policy Committee which met recently in Washington, D. C.

Established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 to advise the Secretary of Agriculture on research and marketing work, by law this committee meets quarterly.

The 18 questions (not listed in any order of priority or relative importance) to which the committee believes more satisfactory answers are essential if agriculture is to provide sufficient food, fiber and forest products for a growing population are:

Problems:
1. How can we reverse the downward trend in the fertility of our soils?
2. How can we increase the contribution of our forest, range and water resources to local and national prosperity?
3. How can farm work be made more productive by use of power, equipment and efficient work methods?
4. Can we discover basic principles of life and growth and thus improve our plant and animal resources for human use?
5. How can we improve the nutrition of plants, animals and humans by better use of soil resources, fertilizers and feeds?
6. How can we increase yields and improve the quality of our plant and animal products by scientific breeding?
7. How can we eradicate or minimize losses from recurring epidemics of animal, crop and forest diseases?
8. How can we prevent the waste caused by destructive insects?
9. How can research help farmers to organize and manage their farms for profit and income stability?
10. How can farmers obtain the capital needed to own, operate and improve their farms?
11. How can rural families achieve more healthful and satisfying home and community living?
12. What are the basic characteristics of farm commodities and how can we utilize them in new and improved products?
13. How does kind, quality and amount of food affect human health?
14. How can we reduce spoilage and 

Our big steps in improving hog production are 25% genetics and 75% environment (feed and care).
—Dr. E. F. Ferrin, head, animal husbandry department, University of Minnesota.

CATTLEMEN are mighty particular about every phase of the development of their prize cattle. That's why they are so demanding about the seed they buy for pastureland. That's also why so many insist on Ferry-Morse Pasture Mixtures, which are so widely known for their high quality.

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SALE ONLOOKERS—Interested spectators at recent Paso Robles (Calif.) Bull Sale were, at left, John Baucegartner, past president, California Cattlemen’s Assn.; J. E. Ayer, Gilroy; Tom Porter, Watsonville.

loss of product quality between the farm and the consumer’s table?

15. How can processing and marketing costs be reduced to benefit producers, market operators and consumers?

16. How can we provide market information needed by producers, traders, and consumers for intelligent selling and buying?

17. How can we reduce the agricultural maladjustments caused by changing conditions?

18. How can we reduce the lag-time between the findings of research and their widespread use?

Insufficient Progress. The committee noted that none of these 18 questions is new, and that research has already developed partial answers to each one. But, the committee pointed out, the need for new technology is such that neither these partial answers, nor current progress toward more complete answers is satisfactory. Copies of the committee’s recommendations for long-range research will be available for distribution within the next few weeks.

The committee also recommended advisory committee status for the three groups that recently made recommendations on forest research, research in production economics, and on soils, water and fertilizer research.

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When to Treat. With cattle grubs the time to start control is about 30 days after the first grubs appear in the licks of cattle, say entomologists. This is in the late fall, and treatment should extend through the winter and spring, depending on the season.

The most widely recommended treatment for grubs is a rotenone spray of 7½ lb. of 5% rotenone powder to 100 gallons of water. Application at 400
to 600 lb. nozzle pressure with a power sprayer gives fast and effective control. Some recent experiments with lower pressures also have given good control where treatments are thorough. Sprays should be applied at 30-day intervals throughout the grub season, using about a gallon of spray per animal to completely saturate infested areas on the backs of the animals. The nozzle of the spray gun should be held 12 to 18 inches from the animal's back. A driving high-pressure spray assures penetration through matted hair and dirt.

Lice also take a heavy toll in livestock production. Sprays used for lice on beef cattle include DDT, TDE methoxychlor, toxaphene, chlordane and lindane. Farmers should be guided by recommendations of their own state specialists or local county agent and of spray manufacturers. A thorough treatment with an 0.5% spray is usually effective, but a second treatment may be needed after 14 to 18 days.

Lice, Ticks. Open season on lice is year-round. Where either lice or ticks are present on cattle, DDT added to the rotenone solution at the first grub treatment is effective. The entire bodies of the animals should be covered.

It is characteristic of all changes in popular (livestock breeding) practice that one or two men should recognize the trend toward an unprofitable course, and several years in advance of the masses develop an article better adapted to general need. It is typical of human nature that the new article, when once approved by the leaders of public opinion, is greatly sought after and commands extreme prices in the early years of its popularity.—Howard Vaughn, Dixon, Calif., internationally known Suffolk sheep breeder. The above was written as part of the thesis from which he obtained his master's degree at Iowa State College in 1923.
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Toledo, Ohio, Hotel Lorraine, Feb. 17-21

La Crosse, Wis., Hotel Steeple, Feb. 24-28

Sheridan, Wyo., Hotel Crescent, Mar. 17-21

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Riverside, Calif., Hotel Mission Inn, Apr. 21-25

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BRAHMAN ENTHUSIASTS - Important men to the Brahman show at the recent Arizona National Livestock Show, Phoenix, are pictured above, at left, Harry Gayden, secretary, American Brahman Breeders' Assn., and Frank Scofield, Scofield's Ranch, Austin, Texas. Scofield judged the Brahman breeding cattle at the show.

Benson Sees No New Factors In Status of Cattle Market

Changes in the number of livestock and poultry on farms Jan. 1 were about in line with what livestock analysts and outlook specialists had been expecting and do not introduce any new factors into the market situation, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has stated.

"The increase in cattle numbers needs to be judged both in light of our increasing population and the downward adjustment in production of hogs," the secretary said. "Although the number of cattle is 8 million head, or 9%, above the peak of the previous cycle established in 1945, the population of the United States has gone up about 44%.

"Currently, marketing estimates indicate that the effect of the increase in cattle marketing on the nation's meat supply in 1953 will be almost wholly offset by reduced output of pork. Production of meat in 1953 is expected to total about the same as the 23 billion pounds estimated for 1952. Because of the rise in population, the amount of meat available per person may be slightly below the 145 lb. of last year."

The 93.7 million head of cattle and calves estimated by the Department of Agriculture as on farms Jan. 1, 1953, represented an increase of about 7% during 1952. This marks the fourth successive increase in cattle numbers.
since the recent low point of 76.8 million head on Jan. 1, 1949. All classes of cattle showed increases, with cattle kept primarily for milk production the highest since 1947.

The number of other animals and of poultry on farms on Jan. 1 this year were down from January, 1952. Sheep numbers declined 477,000 head to 31.6 million; hog numbers declined to 54.6 million head, down 14% from a year earlier; horse and mule numbers again declined, at about the same rate as in recent years, to 3.9 million and 1.7 million respectively; chickens on farms were down to 431.4 million, about 4% below a year ago; turkey inventories on farms decreased 8% to 53 million.

Even with a slightly larger aggregate number of livestock and poultry, the farm value of 14.9 billion dollars was 24% below the record high of 19.6 billion dollars on Jan. 1, 1952, but 29% above the 10-year 1942-51 average.

Fertilizer Costs Figured on Basis of Plant Food Content

The plant food in fertilizers is what the rancher buys, and costs can be figured accordingly. A pound of available nitrogen or phosphates is worth about as much in one form as another to the Western farmer, says Howard E. Ray, extension soils specialist at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

If you use any of the standard forms you'll get about the same results from available plant nutrients in solid form as you would from the same amount and kind of elements put up in liquid fertilizer form, when both are properly applied.

There probably is no advantage in using liquid solutions of one or more nutrients in place of similar dry-mix forms, except that they are more convenient to use.

If you will check your soil and crop needs and then buy your commercial fertilizer on the basis of cost for the elements you need, there is no reason you shouldn't get your money's worth no matter what kind of fertilizer you buy, says Ray.

By keeping this in mind during seasons when certain types of fertilizers are in short supply, you can usually get what you need by substituting another type of fertilizer that will provide the same amount of plant nutrients. And by checking the tags attached to the fertilizer container, you can tell the percentage of plant food you are getting by weight before you buy.

Base your choice of grain bins on these Hard Facts

If you'll need additional bin space this year—either for storage of your own feed or to hold your grain until you feel the market is right—consider these facts:

1. Special metal for long life. ARMCO ZINCGRIP*, developed by Armco research, is much more resistant to corrosion than regular galvanized steel.


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When you treat your livestock, why use a hit or miss method that doesn't cover completely? Parasites are not likely to go looking for a place to commit suicide. Why not do a 100% thorough job and get them all... automatically with a Spray-Dip.

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Range Problem—Timely Grazing, Competitive Plants Help to Check Weeds

Well-timed livestock grazing and competitive plants may be effective controls for weeds on the annual-type ranges of California. Studies of this method were discussed by R. Merton Love, professor of agronomy on the Davis campus of the University of California College of Agriculture at the 5th annual California Weed Conference recently at San Jose.

The problem of weeds and weedyness is often one of degree, he pointed out. "Ripgut, for example, is a borderline grass. It is palatable and nutritious when young, but the ripe panicles are obnoxious because of the barbed awns on the seeds which do not shatter readily. Broadleaf flax is not undesirable, but it is not valuable either."

As undesirable weeds, Love listed buntgrass, native fescues, introduced fescues, wild barley, red brome and ripgut; as desirable annuals, he listed broadleaf flax, soft chess, slender wild oats, native annual clovers, red stem flax and bur clover.

"Studies of the life cycles of species in the two classes show that in general the undesirable annuals mature earlier than the desirable ones," he said.

When these undesirable grasses are mowed or closely grazed in early April, they produce less seed, while the desirable grasses and legumes recover from the grazing and set a good seed crop. Improvement of a given range area by such means is a slow process, however.

The change-over in cover plants from undesirable to desirable may be aided by mixing winter annual legumes, such as bur clover, the subclovers and crimson clover.

Essential factors to consider in controlling weeds by using livestock and competitive plants include maturity dates of competing plants, moisture and fertility requirements of the species, and timeliness and intensity of grazing.

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Minimize your losses at marking time, Burdizzo marked stock thrive better.

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Sole Makers: LA "BURDIZZO" CO., Corso Sebastopoli 187—TURIN (Italy)
100 gallons of water is recommended. The dust should be worked into the holes through the animal's hide with the finger tips.

Spraying is most effective when a pressure of 300 to 400 lb. is used with a driving-type nozzle held about 15 inches from the animal's back. Spray effectiveness is increased by adding sufficient detergent to make the water foam slightly.

The first application should be made 30 to 40 days after the first lumps are detected on the backs of animals. If a second application is needed, make it 30 days later.

**Conservation Ups Hay Yield—**

More hay will be available to carry livestock through the winter as a direct result of steps taken earlier in the year to conserve water and build up pasture hay land. At the same time, grass and legumes have proved to be one of the most effective means of checking erosion, building up the organic matter in soil, improving soil structure and holding moisture on the land.

Since the beginning of the Agricultural Conservation Program in 1936 the seeding of grass and legumes has been encouraged as a conservation measure. About 60 million acres of pasture have been seeded or reseeded to adapted grass and legumes during that time.

The assistance provided to farmers in seeding grass and legumes has meant a great deal to livestock producers, resulting in increased carrying capacity of pastures and greater yields from hay land. In some instances, production has been more than doubled by building up the fertility of the land and through the use of higher yielding strains of grass and legumes.

**Less CCC Corn to Be Sold—**

The amount of corn shipped to market for sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be substantially reduced, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. Corn moving from CCC bin sites has consisted of grain which has deteriorated in quality or which has been in danger of deterioration.

CCC and commercial warehousemen are arranging to put into commercial storage any storable CCC corn that is moved from country elevators and to offer for sale on the open market only corn for which storage cannot be obtained.

Meantime, the department reports that more than 171 million bushels of 1952-crop corn had been put under price support through Jan. 15. Through the full month of January, 1952, the total for 1951-crop corn was only 17 million bushels.

Other 1952 crops under CCC loans and purchase agreements as of Jan. 15, in million bushels, included wheat, 376; barley, 7,6; oats, 17; grain sorghums, 3; flax, 3,5; soybeans, 10; rye, 148,000.
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Proven curved and tapered bar construction gives the sharp center bite and the deep shoulder penetration needed to pull heavy loads. Flared tread openings insure positive flexing and cleaning in all types of soil and they won't plug at the shoulders. Extra tread plies insure longer life and more retreads by protecting the tire body against impact breaks.

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Compare before you buy... no other tractor tire gives so much for so low a price!

ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, ORIGINATOR OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE
The Hide Problem . . .

Every segment of the livestock industry has a big stake in the hide market. Research may put this important by-product on the comeback road.

The hum of a distant shoe factory may not reach the ear of the livestock producer, but innovations within the shoe and leather industries are exerting a profound influence on the price of hides. And hide prices have an effect on cattle prices.

Hides traditionally have been the most important inedible by-product of cattle slaughter, followed by tallow and tankage. Any marked reduction in the value of the hide or other by-products means that the animal returns less to the packer and also to the producer. Of this relationship we have been reminded quite harshly within the past year or two.

For a period of years, leather substitutes have been restricting outlets for tanners, packers and livestock producers by making progressively deeper inroads on the leather market both for soles and for uppers in shoes. This development, plus a downward adjustment from the Korean scare-buying and speculation, put the skids under hide prices. Eight months of decline reached a low of 8.5 cents a pound in April, 1952, followed by a slight recovery during the remainder of the year.

Price Relationships Change. In times past, the hide has been worth considerably more than today in relation to the value of the live animal. These proportions have been changed through the drop in hide values and the rise in cattle prices.

As a specific example, the case of Colorado steer hides (Western side-branded hides) can be observed by referring to the accompanying chart. The average price for Colorado steer hides at Chicago in 1937 was 16.4 cents per pound and the average price for steers, Chicago, was $11.47 per cwt. A Colorado steer hide from a 1,000-lb. animal weighs approximately 65 lb. (weight varies with season) when cured. At the 1937 price, the hide brought $10.66, with the live animal selling for $147.70. This made the hide worth 9% of the entire steer.

At the 1952 average price level, the hide at 12 cents a pound would be worth $7.80, while the steer at $32.32 a cwt. would sell for $323.80. The hide in this case would constitute only 2% of total live value of the steer.

Complete Reversal. The chart also reveals a complete reversal in relationship of hide to live-weight prices of steers. With the exception of 1932, Colorado steer hide prices ran higher than live-weight prices until 1943; in fact, the ratio was more than doubled in 1919. But since 1943, liveweight prices have averaged more than hide prices. By examining the relationship in 1952, this complete reversal comes to light, for the average live-weight price is more than twice the average for hides.

When cured hide prices fall from an average of 27 cents per pound in 1951 (see chart) to 12 cents in 1952, the steer naturally becomes less valuable to the trade. On the 1951 basis, the cured hide would be worth $17.55, as against only $7.80 for the same hide in 1952. This $9.75 drop in value for a 1,000-lb. steer would mean a loss of 97 cents per live cwt. Add to this price declines in tallow and other by-products, and the difference is further widened.

Actually, based on another comparison, the by-product credits for an average 1,000-lb. steer amounted to $40.06 two years ago. Now they are about $20.

Prices Vary Widely. Hide prices have always been subject to violent fluctuations, greater than for either the live-weight price of cattle or of leather. As long as cattle feeding is reasonably profitable, the livestock producer will continue to feed cattle. At the same time, the demand for hides, and their prices, may be off. However, cattle will keep coming to market because the livestock producer is concerned primarily with the price of cattle, rather than with hide prices and the leather market. The situation has been likened to a stream which continues to empty regardless of the flooded conditions of the territory into which it flows.

Conversely, demand and price in the hide or leather markets can improve, but no additional hides may be

By CHARLES E. HUGHES
Armour's Livestock Bureau
Armour and Company, Chicago
When a Heifer Needs

Remeber the old saying, “Don’t count your chickens until they’re hatched!” It works with beef cattle, too.

High prices or low, the man with a cow herd can’t make money unless he raises a good percentage calf crop. And he can’t raise a good percentage calf crop unless he gets them on the ground. And he won’t get a high percentage of live calves on the ground if he doesn’t watch his first-calf heifers.

Fact is, he’ll loose some of the heifers quite often, as well as the calves, if prompt attention is not taken when the heifer is not quite equal to delivering the calf without help.

Now take Bobby Osland, son of Manager Herb Osland out at Thomas Hereford Farm, Glenelg, Calif. Dad was gone. Only a couple of men from the horse barns were around. But here was one of the top registered Hereford heifers in trouble. Bad trouble.

Something had to be done. Bobby grabbed the light chains, some lubricant, some disinfectant and went to work. John Williamson’s pictures tell the rest.

Some Help...

*Several excellent calf pullers are now on the market requiring less manpower and meeting high favor with cattlemen throughout the country.

Photographs by John Williamson
California Stockmen Enter Nearly 5,000 Acres In WLJ 'More Meat, Better Pastures' Program

FORTY-FOUR California stockmen will take part in Western Livestock Journal’s “More Meat From Better Irrigated Pastures” program in 1953. Sheepmen as well as cattlemen are included. Some have both sheep and cattle. These men (see list of entries) will gather meat production and management records on pastures that range in size from 6 to 600 acres.

This response, committee members agreed, is very good. They also felt that a valuable set of records would come of the nearly 5,000 acres of irrigated pasture entered in the program.

At the Feb. 3 meeting held at Davis, the permanent committee for “More Meat from Better Irrigated Pastures” organized six regional committees to provide guidance and consultation—if desired—to ranchers participating in the program. Regional committees will keep files on each contestant, distribute local information about the program and, at the end of the pasture season, select the regional pasture champion.

Aid to Assistants. With help from A. D. Reed, extension economist in farm management, University of California, Berkeley, the committee developed the following set of instructions to assist program participants in keeping pasture records. These instructions are printed in full for use of stockmen who may want to keep their own production records on irrigated pastures but who are not taking part in the program.

Investment and Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres in pasture</th>
<th>Soil type</th>
<th>Year planted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

What to you consider would be a fair value per acre of the bare land in this pasture not including irrigation system or pasture stand? $_____

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Original Cost</th>
<th>Expected Years Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leveling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish pasture—up to time first grazed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-irrigation—labor &amp; water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding—seed &amp; application</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertilization</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost to establish</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Give the complete cost for each operation including labor, tractor, equipment, and materials. Include your own labor at going wage rates.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation system</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well—Diameter</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>Lift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump—HP</td>
<td>GPM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canal or pipe line</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Field ditches</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sprinkler system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent rods or miles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock watering facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt boxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What per cent of the time that you use these irrigation facilities is chargeable to this irrigated pasture?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well and Pump</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal or pipe line</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field ditches</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sprinkler system</td>
<td>%</td>
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Irrigated pastures like this are like money in the bank to stockmen. Valuable set of pasture records will come from 1953 WLJ program.
The proof is in the pounds

By ARNOLD HEERWAGEN

YOU probably have heard it said that the ranch with range in good productive condition produces more beef than the ranch with range in poor condition. Too often such a statement is based on conjecture rather than a comparison of pounds on the scales.

Assuming that the above statement is generally true, exceptions can and sometimes do occur. In the first place good quality livestock, well managed and handled, are required for high level production on any range. Then, too, even though a ranch may have good condition range, stocking may be so low that, even with maximum production per animal, there will be insufficient animals to raise the production of the ranch as a whole to a high level. In direct contrast the ranch may be stocked with so many animals that lack of ample forage may so reduce the production per animal that production for the ranch as a whole is low.

The Soil Conservation Service initiated a study in 1949 to determine whether commercially operated cattle ranches with range in good condition were actually producing more beef than similar ranches with range in poor condition. Nineteen ranches in the so-called shortgrass plains area of northeastern New Mexico and eastern Colorado were studied. Results of this test show a substantially higher level of beef production for those ranches having ranges in good condition.

Similar Conditions. All of these ranches have basically the same kind of range and comparable annual rainfall. Typical pastures consist of rolling plains grassland covered with blue grama, buffalo, Western wheat and galleta grass. Small acreages of sandy range with typical sandhill grasses; rocky outcrops with big bluestem, little bluestem and side-oats grama; and floodplains with Western wheatgrass and alkali sacaton also occur.

Cattle on these ranches are good quality commercial Hereford breeding herds. Both cow-calf and cow-calf-yearling type operations were included. Year-long grazing was practiced on all ranches, although some had specific pastures designated for winter use. With but few exceptions bulls were segregated from breeding herds during the winter. The majority of the ranches bred heifers to calve as 2-year-olds. While several ranches running bulls with breeding cows on a year-long basis had a widely varied date of calving, most ranches calved during the February-to-May period with but small percentages of summer calves. Sales followed the pattern typical of the Western plains area, reaching a peak in October.
Welcome addition to Cal Poly's animal husbandry facilities is the large, new feedlot. Campus feed mill is shown in the background.

Onlookers form circle around Watt as he removes the hide. Care in skinning is emphasized. All lifting is done by electric hoists.

Meats production class views steers to be slaughtered. Chute goes from holding pen to knocking pen to left of slaughterhouse.

Hides are spread and salted before they are removed to the hide house. Students compare carcass to "on the hoof" predictions.

Husky Hereford steer is stunned and ready to be bled. Meats instructor Desmond Watt, by the cattle door, briefs the students on the bleeding routine. Note observers in student gallery, right.

Harry Parker (wearing apron) joins Instructor Watt in clearing hind quarters of hide. Following this procedure the carcass is carefully cleaned and readied for cutting by class members.
The recent addition of a $100,000 commercial feedlot and slaughterhouse unit at the home campus of California State Polytechnic College has added a vital link to the school's chain of animal husbandry instructional facilities. Cal Poly officials at San Luis Obispo have long recognized the need for just such a college-operated plant—one that would be capable of providing students with practical experience in this final phase of the livestock production program.

Designed to function in conjunction with the department's meats course, the new unit is capable of handling up to 300 steers annually. In addition to being a source of meat for the college's two cafeterias, the finished cuts are also sold to students and faculty on order.

"Operation Slaughterhouse" was planned from the outset with the meat animal production students in mind. They are given a maximum opportunity to learn slaughtering, cutting up of carcasses, and judging of quality of meat cuts as they are wrapped for the consumer. All of the many operations of the slaughter process are now carried out entirely by Cal Poly's "learn by doing" beef, sheep and swine production majors.

Killing Plant. The killing plant is constructed of reinforced concrete and totals 2,200 square feet of floor area. It differs from most plants in that it houses a small amphitheater which seats 30. It serves a valuable purpose as students can lean back and observes every process from the moment the stunned animal rolls into the interior until the carcass is transported by conveyor to the refrigerated cooler room. The cold storage unit, situated just off the killing area, consists of three sections—a chill room, holding room and cutting room.

Ease of operations within the slaughter area gives testimony to the fact that the building is patterned after the most modern and convenient of today's commercial units. All lifting and moving of animals is done entirely by use of an electric hoist, eliminating back-breaking labor throughout the killing cycle.

Hide Care. Hides, too, receive their share of attention. After salting they are moved to the hide house where proper temperatures regulate the curing process.

Leading into the slaughterhouse from the rear and connecting it to the holding corral are two ramps, one for sheep and hogs, the other for beef cattle. The well-planned feedlot is of sufficient capacity to handle 160 steers at any one time. About 700 hogs and 500 lambs are also fed out each year as a part of the college's extensive student project program.

In charge of the new unit is Desmond Watt, who joined Cal Poly's animal husbandry faculty last spring. Watt was previously associated with his father in the meat packing business at Alberta, Canada. He received his training at Kansas State College and later did graduate work at the University of Missouri. In addition, Watt was a meat production instructor at Montana State College for two years.
THICK GROWTH OF SEEDLINGS AND DEBRIS ON MARSHALL MEADOW
Stunted seedlings have destroyed forage crop and continue to dissipate moisture.

Two Blades of Grass
Where Thousands Grew Before . . .

My first cow camp was at Graveyard Meadow on the old Indian Trail. There are several stories about how Graveyard Meadow got its name. One, told by Heber Miller and which is probably true, is as follows: One spring a group of men, who were packing salt to the Cassidy Range for William Miller and Alex Gordon for their sheep, had camped at the meadow. They had a bottle of whiskey which was emptied and the empty bottle then buried. Among the group was Jim Hicks, a brilliant man when not drinking, who even went so far as to set up a grave marker upon which he wrote a suitable inscription for the occasion. Thus, the name Graveyard Meadow. Another story is that an Indian killed an early day miner there for his gold and the miner was buried there.

In these early years we would start our cattle to the mountains in late May. In early September the steers would be gathered and trailed below where they were sold for beef. When sold, the stockman was only paid for half the live weight of the animal. Thus, in about 1903, after trailing our steers from the mountains to Fresno, they were sold to Charlie Schoughard for seven cents per pound. Actually we were paid three and one-half cents a pound for their live selling weight. Forage conditions in the mountains were good enough, in those days, to finish our cattle. About 1913 I took fat long 2-year-old steers off the Jackass range that weighed 1,100 lb., after being trailed 100 miles to the Raynor place for sale to John Robinson of Merced.

In 1902 I married Harriet Jones and she has helped me take our stock to their mountain ranges most years since. While the forest reserves had been started earlier, this is the first year in which permits were issued and our cattle were counted into the mountains. Gene Tully and Hess Morton were the rangers who made the count. It was this year that our cow camp was moved from Graveyard Meadow to Jackass Meadow where it was kept the following years I trailed stock to the mountains.

Early Organization. The first man in charge of the reserve was a man by the name of Dobson, who was shortly replaced by a man named Newhall. I remember seeing Dobson but never saw Newhall. Neither man maintained an office in this area. In 1898 my father was appointed first ranger of the local Reserve at a salary of $50 a month, and he furnished his own horses. His office was our home, and in carrying out his duties he traveled the roads in the lower Reserve area in a 2-horse spring wagon. He carried no fire fighting equipment and his duties appeared to be mostly helping Dobson check the legality of the landholders within the reserve. I believe that he
Show barns to tanbark—
It's Their Own Show!

By LYN MacDONALD
WLJ Staff Representative

FROM the show barns to the tanbark arena San Francisco's Cow Palace will once again become a mecca for 4-H and Future Farmer exhibitors March 28-April 2 as the Junior Grand National Livestock Exposition unfolds in the West's outstanding junior exhibition.

For six days thousands of visitors will watch 3,500 fat cattle, hog, sheep and dairy cattle projects pass beneath the eyes of the judges and the bids of the buyers. They will see a complete arena show with the thrills of the championship finals of the Intercollegiate Rodeo Assn., jumping and stock horse classes, musical chairs via horseback, the calf scramble and mounted drill teams—all completely staged by farm youth.

For more than 1,300 young exhibitors the six days will mean the termination of a solid year of practical operation, planning, hard work and the satisfaction of learning about and understanding livestock through their 4-H and FFA programs.

Final Touches. Steve Curtis, 4-H member of Bakersfield, Calif., like the many others from California, Nevada and Oregon who will be exhibiting in this year's Junior Grand National, is putting the finishing touches on his entries in the last few days before the long-awaited show.

Steve has painted up his tack box, bought an extra supply of feed for his grain mix, made sure his 4-H record book is up to date, trimmed hooves, washed and brushed his steer for days, clipped the tail and head and repeatedly gone over the leading and standing procedure for showmanship—just as if he hadn't already done it for months. He has worked like a Trojan to finish overhauling the Studebaker truck he bought cheap and built up to haul his Angus steer and 10 fat Duroc pigs northward.

At last year's show Steve was one of the boys who had the determination and luck to catch a calf in the annual calf scramble contest and has fed it out for the 1953 exposition. The winning of that scramble calf was quite a stunt as Bill Hight, farm advisor in charge of 4-H clubwork in Kern County, describes it.

Please Turn to Page 83

Thousands will crowd into Cow Palace to see 2-hour show in arena (above), staged entirely by junior horsemen on the opening weekend.
Rainmaking—
Haphazard Attempts to Induce Greater Rainfall Can Be Harmful, Expert Says

By DR. E. J. WORKMAN
President, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

When rainmaking programs which have been attracting increasing attention during the last three or four years developed out of a number of well-established facts on the one hand and theories about precipitation on the other hand. It is assumed that natural processes of precipitation (thunderstorms, for example) necessarily depend upon the formation of tremendous numbers of tiny ice particles in the cloud. It seems to be well-established that such ice particles would not form by direct sublimation unless there were tiny nuclei present to give them a start, or unless the temperature were very low, say about 40 degrees below zero. It is assumed that these nuclei are of the foreign body type, namely, tiny dust particles floating about in the atmosphere.

Rainmaking efforts are based upon the belief that the sublimation nuclei usually are so low in abundance that natural processes of precipitation are inhibited. If one examines samples of the atmosphere and makes careful determinations of numbers of effective nuclei present, in, say, a cubic foot of air, he finds that the atmosphere does, indeed, lack the kind of nuclei assumed to be essential.

The counts which one gets of the abundance of effective sublimation nuclei vary over wide ranges, but I think it is safe to say that sublimation nuclei, of the dust particle type, are not reliably provided by the atmosphere.

Artificial Nuclei. Rainmaking technicians have been alerted to this apparent defect of nature and, of course, they have been aware of the fact that a number of laboratory scientists have suggested that a certain artificial nucleus having remarkable properties, silver iodide, may become such a nucleating agent. It is quite easy to dispense silver iodide in extremely small particles. As such they appear to be effective at relatively warm temperatures, say from minus 6 to minus 12 degrees centigrade.

This behavior of silver iodide with respect to temperature presented what appeared to be great advantages because nature rarely provides nuclei suitable for sublimation centers which are effective at such warm temperatures. Nature’s nuclei do not work until the temperature gets down to something like minus 20 degrees centigrade. In fact, the observed number of effective nuclei may be multiplied by something like 10 if one decreases the temperature 1 degree in the range from minus 21 to minus 30 degrees centigrade.

In view of these considerations it seemed quite natural to expect that if one could provide the atmosphere with an adequate supply of sublimation nuclei effective at the warmer temperatures, he would greatly enhance the possibilities of rainfall. It was assumed that silver iodide would work in clouds in about the same way that it works in the laboratory and that it would remain effective for a considerable time, even in the presence of sunlight.

Weak Spots. These views, when considered well, make an excellent prospectus for rainmaking effort and many people have been rather surprised to find that the application of these notions to the atmosphere are disappointing, to say the least. The number of applications of silver iodide smoke to nature’s clouds, and the apparent indifference of the clouds to its presence, seems to call for considerable explanation.

It is necessary to look at the weak spots in our prospectus. There are several such weak spots. One, which is suggested immediately, is the possibility that silver iodide in these tiny particles is destroyed by the action of sunlight. This is not such an unreasonable assumption because we know that many of the metallic halides are sensitive to light in that they are “reduced” by light. Silver bromide, you know, is the sensitive material of the photographic plate. A dish of silver iodide placed in the sunlight will change color.

We thought that this question should be investigated and, in fact, we did investigate it and it looked to us as if the silver iodide we dispensed lost its effectiveness quite rapidly under the influence of bright sunshine. Other investigators have disagreed with this because they believe that they were really dispensing pure silver iodide; that the particles contained a molecule here and there of sulphur. At any rate, under the conditions of production where sulphur might have been...
For facts and fun, join WLJ's

Southern California Beef Cattle Tour

"Good cattle and horses, ideas and facts aplenty!" That's the stellar billing Western Livestock Journal gives its 1953 Southern California Beef Cattle Tour of some 40 diversified ranching and livestock operations. A tour set to roll through the Golden State's rich valleys and along the south central coast April 9-16.

The tour caravan will wind its way along the romantic Spanish mission trails from Los Angeles to the broad San Diego coastline, into the valleys of San Diego County and north through Riverside and San Bernardino Counties on the first half of the 8-day trek. Beginning with ranch calls in San Fernando valley, the second half of the tour will follow the coast northward to Santa Barbara County, winding up again in Los Angeles April 16.

The old world atmosphere of a famous holiday house and the beauty and fun of an equally noted guest ranch and resort will put the finishing touches on action-packed days of the tour when the caravan makes overnight stops at the Mission Inn, Riverside, on April 10 and 11, and at Alisal Ranch and Resort, Solvang, on April 13 and 14.

More Than Fun. It’s all fun—but to the cattlemen, ranchers, industry leaders, newcomers to the business, ag students and other enthusiasts who join the tour to see good cattle and sound management practices, the tour is more than fun.

It is their way of finding out how the "other fellow" does it. It’s their way of getting "know-how" from experienced cattlemen, breed representatives and advisory experts. It’s an easy way to get first-hand information and profitable ideas from successful operators with varied enterprises.

Each of the more than 40 ranches on the itinerary has a different story to tell. All told, it covers practically every phase of the great Western livestock industry.

Sign Up Now! You’ll want to be along when this great story unfolds. Plan now to take in any portion of the tour—a single call, the stops for one day or the entire fact-filled, enjoyable trip. For details of each call, see the accompanying itinerary. A reservation coupon is included so you may specify the hotel and travel accommodations you desire.

You may travel in your own automobile, but you’ll benefit most by riding on WLJ’s comfortable chartered buses, which are equipped with public address systems. As a bus passenger you’ll enjoy the discussions by local cattlemen and fieldmen between tour stops.

And as a member of this year’s Southern California Beef Cattle Tour you’ll enrich your fund of facts, widen your circle of friends and have a wealth of fun!
Southern California Beef Cattle Tour Itinerary

Sponsored by WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

PLAN to take part in the entire Tour. You'll get a cross section of the Southern California beef cattle business you can get in no other way. The Tour will be conducted on a strict time schedule, and participants may join the Tour at any point at the time indicated on this Itinerary.

WEDNESDAY, April 8
6:30 PM
Leave Mayflower Hotel, Los Angeles
7:45 PM
Dinner at Victor Hugo Restaurant, Laguna Beach
Night at U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego

THURSDAY, April 9
8:00 AM
Tour officially begins, leaving U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego
9:00-10:00 AM
Sessions Ranch, Descanso (Herefords, brush clearing, range reseeding)
10:15-11:15 AM
Oliver Ranch, Descanso (Herefords, show and sale, design, water development, irrigated pastures, fertilization)
11:30-12:30 PM
Lunch at Pine Valley Inn, Pine Valley
12:30-1:30 PM
Berylwood Investment Co., Ojai (registered and commercial Herefords, brush clearing, range reseeding)
3:00-4:00 PM
Camelot Ranch, San Luis Rey (Quarter Horses, sprinkler irrigation)
5:00-6:00 PM
Night at Carlisle Hotel, Carlsbad

FRIDAY, April 10
7:45 AM
Leave Carlsbad Hotel
8:00-9:00 AM
Hi-Hope Ranch, San Luis Rey (Herefords, fingerprint sprinkler irrigation, feeder gains on irrigated pasture)
9:30-10:30 AM
Rancho Ulic, Escondide (Herefords, Hampshire hogs, soil conservation, irrigated pastures, equipment)
10:45-11:45 AM
Kilkenny Valley Steam Harrow Ranch, Valley Center (Herefords, ranch and herd development)
12:00-1:00 PM
Lunch at Rincon Springs Restaurant, Rincon Springs
1:15-2:15 PM
El-Tau Ranch, Pauma Valley (Angus, permanent sprinkler installation, diversified farming)
3:00-3:30 PM
Palomar Angus Ranch, Pala (registered and commercial Angus, California type show bare, irrigated pastures)
3:45-4:45 PM
Polo Rey Ranch, Bonsall (Herefords, irrigated pastures, suction irrigation)
Night at Mission Inn, Riverside

SATURDAY, April 11
8:20 AM
Leave Mission Inn
9:15-10:15 AM
Leaving for La Verne (registered and commercial Herefords, irrigated pastures, pasturage, equipment)
10:45-11:45 AM
Rolling Ridge Ranch, Pomona (selected registered Polled Herefords, commercial beef, pasture mixes, fertili-
12:00-1:00 PM
Lunch at the Ranch, Rolling Ridge Ranch
1:30-2:30 PM
Corona Hereford Ranch, Corona (Herefords, pasture mixes, seedbed preparation, irrigation, diversified farming)
3:00-4:00 PM
Gordon Wheeler Ranch, Riverside (Quarter Horses, cattle, equipment, stallion management)
4:30-5:30 PM
Indian Knoll Farm, Clinton (registered and commercial Herefords, chopped green feed, grain pastures)
Night at Mission Inn, Riverside (including special tour of world famous inn and its Spanish and California relics)

SUNDAY, April 12
8:00 AM
Leave Mission Inn
8:45-9:45 AM
Kernigac Unit, California Polytechnic College, Pomona (Arabian Horses, horse show)
10:00-10:45 AM
Mission Home for Children, San Dimas (Herefords, feeder cattle, hogs, irrigated pasture, youth programs)
11:15-11:45 AM
Levy-JG Ranch, Whittier (registered and commercial Herefords, Commercial Cattle, pasture mixes, irrigation, range weed control)
1:45-2:45 PM
Benton Feed Yards (Cattle finishing demonstration, feeder grades, costs, returns)
Night at Mayflower Hotel, Los Angeles

MONDAY, April 13
8:00 AM
Leave Mayflower Hotel
9:15-10:15 AM
Pierce Agricultural College, Conega Park (beef cattle, sheep, hogs, grading demonstration, corns, youth training)
11:00-11:30 AM
Morison Ranch, Colton (commercial Herefords, Angus-Hereford cross, supplemental feeding for range finishing, creep feeding)
12:00-1:00 PM
Lunch at El Tocatole Restaurant, Camarillo
12:15-2:15 PM
Berylwood Investment Co., Simi (commercial cattle, production feed, Silobestor experiments for faster gains)
3:00-4:00 PM
Taylor Ranch, Ventura (Shorthorns, Herefords, feeder cattle, commercial range operations, crossbreeding, range reclamation)
Night at Alisal Ranch and Resort, Solvang

TUESDAY, April 14
8:30 AM
Leave Alisal Ranch
9:00-10:00 AM
Levy Alisal Ranch (commercial cattle going demonstration, grain and forage crop rotations)
10:30-11:30 AM
Ranch de la Misita, Solvang (registered and commercial Herefords, hay, beef supplements farming, creep feeding, sprinkler irrigation)
11:45-12:45 PM
Lunch at Alisal Ranch and Resort
1:30-2:30 PM
Ranch de La Jolla, Los Alamos (commercial Polled Herefords, creep feeding, costs, supplemental range feeding, barley and sudan pastures)
3:00-4:00 PM
Ranch San Arroyo, Penfield, Olives (Angus, irrigated pastures)
4:15-5:15 PM
Rancho Santa Ynez, Solvang (registered and commercial Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs, hog equipment, farming)
Night at Alisal Ranch and Resort, Solvang

WEDNESDAY, April 15
8:00 AM
Leave Alisal Ranch
8:30-9:30 AM
Ranch de la Jolla, Buellton (Polled Herefords, irrigated pasture, water and soil conservation)
9:30-10:30 AM
Home Ranch, Buellton (feeds, draft hoes, mules, vegetable by-product feeding, erosion control)
11:00-12:00 PM
Lunch at Alisal Ranch and Resort
12:15-1:15 PM
Dry Jack Ranch, Solvang (Angus, sheep and sale Barn arrangement, irrigated pastures, diversified farming, feeding cow stalls)
3:00-4:00 PM
Ranchos Picacho, Santa Ynez (registered and commercial Polled Herefords, alfalfa dehydation, irrigated pastures, equipment)
Night at Starlight Hotel, Santa Barbara

THURSDAY, April 16
8:30 AM
Leave Capitola Hotel
9:00-10:00 AM
Foley Farm, Hope Ranch Park, Santa Barbara (Polled Herefords, pasture mixes, barn and equipment, merchandising)
11:00-12:00 M
Selby's Triple S Herefords, Ojai (Herefords, cedon and alfalfa pastures, water development, range management)
12:15-1:15 PM
Leave Ojai Valley Inn, Ojai
Newhall Land & Farming Co., Saugus (feeder, commercial cattle, year-around Pastureage, discussion of range bull type, irrigated pasture experiments, returns)
4:30-5:30 PM
Crocker Ranch, Saugus (Polled Herefords, irrigated pasture management, supplemental feeding)

TOUR ENDS with buses returning to Mayflower Hotel, Los Angeles.

TOUR RESERVATION COUPON
Western Livestock Journal, 4511 Produce Plaza, Los Angeles 58, Calif.
I am planning to join the Southern California Beef Cattle Tour at

There will be........... persons in my party: Please make the following reservations for me:

Date
On Chartered Bus

Single Room

Double Room

Twin Beds

Name

Address

(Please attach your check for $6 per day per person for bus transportation—except for April 8 trip from Los Angeles to San Diego, for which there is no charge. You will pay for hotel accommodations and meals.)
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT ONE OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY'S YOUNGEST HEREFORD BREEDING RANCHES

See our land clearing and pasture projects.
See the Fleco brush and rock rake in action.
See our new herd sire, MS Prince Larry 19th—grandson of Larry Domino 50th. He was top sale bull at the 1953 Pacific International—Cow Palace.
See our foundation females—granddaughters of Hereford's two greatest sires, Larry Domino 50th and CW Prince Domino 21st.

FEATURING LARRY DOMINOS AND PUBLICAN DOMINOS

We too, believe in the saying—"Not how many but how good!"

Thursday, APRIL 9
9 A.M.

SECTIONS HEREFORD RANCH • Descanso, California
MILTON P. SESSIONS, Owner
One mile north of Highway 80
JAMES W. HILL, Herdsman

OLIVER RANCH

Preview at Tour time

... of 1953-54 show and sale Registered Herefords, including those slated for our first production sale next winter.

APRIL 9, 10:15 a.m.

You'll see the registered Herefords, show and sale barn design, water development, irrigated pastures, fertilization.

We're showing and selling this year Herefords of the same stamp and breeding that put OLIVER up front through big show winnings last year. Including Reserve Champion bull at the Cow Palace, Reserve Champion female at the American Royal. Produced by one of the West's best cow herds and a set of sons of some of the most talked about sires in the Nation.

DESCANSO, CALIFORNIA
THE HIDE PROBLEM
Continued from Page 47
available unless cattle prices show improvement.

Through the years, the production of shoes has borne a rather close relationship to the level of industrial employment. In good times, people are inclined to buy more shoes, which lends buoyancy to the hide and leather markets. In hard times, the reverse is true. But now, the expansion in the use of substitutes has modified somewhat this relationship. Industrial employment can be high, while adversities concurrently beset the hide and leather business.

Lag in Shoe Manufacture. Shoe production for several decades has increased more rapidly than the rise in population. Per capita output ran 232 pairs during the 1920s, 264 during the 1930s, and reached a high of 363 during the period 1941-46. Then the ratio narrowed to 3.23 between 1947 and 1951 and to 3.04 in 1951 before rising to an estimated 3.2 for 1952.

However, leather production from cattle hides has not kept pace with the rise in population. Per capita production in 1949-51 was 25% below the 1922-25 level.

Since 1930, the importance of sole leather, relative to upper leather, has shown a steady decline. However, not until five years ago did the actual number of hides used for soles show a definite downward trend. Low prices for hides enabled the proportion of shoes with leather soles to hold steady at 42% for the first four months of 1952 and then remain at approximately 41% for the rest of the year. This changing relationship between sole and upper leather is attributed to the increasing use of substitutes for sole leather.

Trend in Uppers. The trend is less well defined in shoe uppers. For 20 years prior to World War II, the trend, volume-wise, was definitely rising, although, percentage-wise, the

Welcome!

Let's Go!

Thursday, Apr. 9
3:00 P.M.

WHR SYMBOL 71st
WILL GREET YOU

You are cordially invited to visit SKY VALLEY RANCH and inspect our two herd sires, WHR SYMBOL 71st, a son of WHR HELMSMAN 3d, and PR LARRY DOMINO 2d, a grandson of MW LARRY DOMINO 37th. We welcome this opportunity to show you a range operation for Hereford cattle, featuring our registered herd of cows and calves. We can offer fine bloodlines, combined with the sturdy fleshing qualities inbred in range raised animals. We will also be pleased to explain our range and pasture improvement operation which is being carried on in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Our present sale offering is limited, but includes VICTORY DOMINO, a proven two-year-old sire, SV ANGELO DOMINO, a 20 month old son of WHR SYMBOL 71st now ready for service, and a few selected heifers.

SKY VALLEY RANCH

IVON J. PARKER and
ADELE WALSH PARKER, Owners
Phone—Escondido 8817-82
9 miles southeast of Escondido
on Highland Valley Road
Rt. 1, Box 967, ESCONDIDO, CALIF.

Toward Better and Better Herefords for ORVIS buyers old and new

We are now operating under the U. of C. grading program.
NOW FOR SALE: Ready, rugged and right range bulls; and some good registered heifers.

WM. S. ORVIS & SONS
Founded in 1873
SNOW RANCH
RANGE BRED REGISTERED HEREFORDS
FARMINGTON, CALIF.
C-W PRINCE DOMINO 21st
Largest bull heading the list of living Register of Merit sires.

DOUBLE DANDY DOMINO
Another high ranking Register of Merit bull. Being used in J. F. Miller's herd.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 8:00 a.m.
Fingertip sprinkler irrigation, feeder gains on irrigated pasture, pasture management.

Pacific Coast home of the high ranking, beef making C-W Prince Domino 21st, Publican Domino 173d, and Double Dandy Domino Herefords. The bulk of the herd is made up of daughters and granddaughters of these three powerful bulls. And our herd is headed by . . .

PUBLICAN DOMINO 173d
Shown below, one of C-W Prince Domino 21st's greatest sons. In service at Largent.

PUBLILCAN DANDY DOMINO
Reserve Champion Bull, 1951 Cow Palace Show. Son of Dandy Domino 48th by Double Dandy Domino. Temporarily out of service with a broken leg. But he's mending, as you'll see Tour Day.

We're located between Oceanside and Fallbrook, 3 3/4 miles east of San Luis Rey Mission.

Anatol Josepho, Owner
Marc A. Josepho, Manager

• SAN LUIS REY, CALIF.
number of shoes with leather uppers was barely able to maintain its position. Following a sharp dip in the middle 1940s, the trend from a volume standpoint is not readily recognized, although, percentage-wise, it has been declining since 1947.

Of course, some footwear is being made absolutely without leather, and its proportion of total output has been rising steadily since the end of World War II, reaching 9.5% by 1951. These tendencies indicate that it is necessary for leather to fight to retain both the upper and sole markets. And these developments explain how shoe production can increase while leather output declines.

Another perplexing factor is the market supply outlook for cattle and calves. In 1951, the domestic hide supply dipped to a relatively low point because cattle marketing had reached the bottom of the current slaughter cycle due to building up of breeding herds. Furthermore, the OPS regulations probably intensified the withholding of cattle from the market. The domestic supply of calf and kip skins also was quite low in 1951, due to the smallest slaughter since 1933. Yet, hide and calf skin prices continued to decline.

The trade fears further cuts, now that a new upswing has started, for cattle slaughter is expected to increase each year until 1955 or 1956. A sharp cyclical rise also is anticipated for calf slaughter.

What to Do With Hides? From the preceding, it stands to reason that more domestic cattle hides and calf and kip skins will be available during the next few years. This simple deduction leads to the question of what happens when at least two forces are at work—one being the continued inroads of leather substitutes and the other a swelling volume of hides and skins.

As a solution, at least three alternatives are available. One is to keep hide prices competitive; another, to process...
hides into less valuable products; and, still another, to stimulate research.

Viewing this situation from the competitive price standpoint, it can be said that cattle hides and calf skins are all utilized in some manner; they are not discarded. Under such circumstances, price will be the determinant of whether leather or substitutes are used by manufacturers. If leather prices should fall to a point where the price advantage of leather substitutes is no longer attractive, the leather outlets obviously would expand.

Imports Dwindle. The United States historically has been an importer of cattle hides, but this trade recently has dwindled. A net of only 400,000 cattle hides were imported during the first 10 months of 1952 as compared with 2,830,000 in 1951. This decline has been due largely to controls in various parts of the world, leading to artificially high prices which have not been attractive to tanners in this country. This slackening of imports naturally has helped the domestic situation, but, even so, hide prices continued to languish.

The suggestion already has been made that the loss in value of hide or other by-products is reflected by a drop in live prices paid for cattle rather than through addition to the wholesale or retail price of meat. The packer, or anyone else connected with the livestock industry, can arbitrate; raise the wholesale or retail price of meat and make it stick.

Actually, the consumer establishes the price. The average family has meat with approximately 54% of disposable income, so meat prices are inclined to rise with normal increases in income, provided the supply remains constant.

More abundant meat supplies without a corresponding rise in income usually lead to lower wholesale or retail prices, as well as declines in live weight prices. The price reflects the degree of willingness or ability of the consumer to pay. As the price of one meat cut increases, more consumers switch to some other cut or kind of meat, or even to a competitive food.

How Producer Reacts. In the end the producer likewise can show resistance to unwelcome price changes whether occasioned by lower prices for hides.

Welcome to...
Kirk's Valley Stream Hereford Farm
Valley Center, Calif.

BACA DUKE 58th . . . sire in service. Grandson of OJR Royal Domino 10th and Jayhawker Domino.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Paul Kirk, Owners  Ray Swonger, Asst. Manager  Lee Mossman, Herdsman

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[Image of Kirk's Valley Stream Hereford Farm]

Mr. & Mrs. J. Paul Kirk, Owners  Ray Swonger, Asst. Manager  Lee Mossman, Herdsman
EASTERN BREEDING AT ITS BEST
in the Western Manner!

VISIT US APRIL 10 AT El-Tae

There will be more like the ones pictured carrying the blood of BRADOLIER 100th, QUALITY BRADOLIER and BLACKCAP AGAIN 2d. Shown below are the first place junior get of sire at the 1951 and 1952 Grand National Livestock Exposition; San Francisco. Left to right—El Tae Georgianna, El Tae Bradolier 10” and El-Tae Mignonne 2”.

El-Tae Ranch
PAUMA VALLEY, CALIF.

JOHN McROBB, General Manager
ARMAN HOLYOKE, Ranch Manager
— 30 miles east of Oceanside on Highway 76
To visualize NEW standards for "Outstanding Quality" ... see these recent additions to Palomar's herd

Here is a record of our 1952 herd improvement program

ANKONY ERICA 32nd 1359330 ... A top female we purchased in 1952 from Ankony Farms, Rhinebeck, N. Y. A daughter of Eileenmere 1032, the 1949 INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION. Her dam is the dam of the 1947 INTERNATIONAL RESERVE CHAMPION. Ankony Erica 32nd is also a half sister to the 1952 INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION bull. Yes, and more yet, she is bred to the great 1950 & 51 INTERNATIONAL RESERVE CHAMPION bull, Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35th.

PAOLUMAR in its quest for top cattle went back to New York state to obtain the great old cow, Schoonhoven Eriskay 3rd. A 14-year-old cow acclaimed by many to be one of the greatest producers in the country. We have an outstanding daughter of her, sired by the INTERNATIONAL RESERVE CHAMPION in 1950 & 51, Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35th. Through these two females the Eriskay family will be established at PALOMAR.

Globe Hill Elba 37th, obtained from Globe Hill Farm in the spring of 1952. This heifer was heavy in calf to Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35th and was left in the East to calve out. We have her at PALOMAR now. She has a bull calf at side which we believe to be one of the outstanding sons of the 999-35th.

At the Globe Hill Farm dispersion PALOMAR paid $7,800.00 for the great cow, Schoonhoven Barbara 2nd 949989. We think the outstanding Barbara cow ever brought to the West Coast. Her latest calf, a bull, sold to Leptek Farms for $12,000.00 at 6 months of age. At the present time she is heavy in calf to Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35th, the 1950 & 51 INTERNATIONAL RESERVE CHAMPION bull.

Oldfields Erica 15th, dam of Prince Oldfield of Ferndale, the $40,100 son of Palomar Prince.

Esthonia 2nd of Red Top, dam of Prince Eston of Ferndale. Another son of Palomar Prince that is doing a great job for Hacienda de Los Reyes.

We paid $9,300.00 for the 5 months old calf, Globe Hill Eileenmere 3511th. In this calf we have double breeding, top and bottom, of Pauline T. 6th, the mother of the WONDER BULL, Eileenmere 487th.

Master Prince R. K. 100th, probably the greatest bull up to this time to come to the West Coast. Here is a son of the 1947 INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION, Master Prince of Sunbeam. And his dam is a great daughter of Prince Sunbeam 29th.

To assist our herd bulls

APRIL 10—
2:30-3:30 p.m.
See all of these cattle at TOUR time. And come back often.

Palomar Angus Ranch

H. N. Berger, Owner
111 E. Live Oak Ave, Arcadia, Calif.
Phone Douglas 73551

TOM STEPHENS, Manager
Palomar Angus Ranch, Pala, Calif.
Phone Pala 2136

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product values or any other cause. If his feedlot is filled with cattle in market condition, he may not be able to deviate much from his original plan for shipping, but, in many cases, he can carry his cattle along until the market grows more favorable. And, if the steer-fed ratio continues to be unfavorable, he can reduce his purchases of replacement cattle or quit feeding cattle temporarily. When fewer cattle come to market, live-weight prices rise as a reflection of consumer demand for the diminished supply of meat.

The second alternative, processing of severely damaged hides into a less valuable product, such as glue, has been followed for years. However, the value of such outlets, at best, is so low that there is little prospect of any improved utilization in that respect.

Many observers close to the scene subscribe to a happier solution — research. And the pace in this direction seems to be quickening.

The Armour Leather Co., for example, has launched a research program to check this retreat and regain lost ground. At a new research laboratory and experimental tannery at Williamsport, Pa., the immediate goals are reduction in manufacturing cost and better wearing quality of leather.

Less Time, Better Tannins. Shortening the time required to process hides into leather is one of the crying needs of the industry, for time adds to the cost. The tanning process alone requires several months, and the investigators believe that this period can be shortened. Another need is for more precise determination of the chemical nature of tannin and the development of a process for making it synthetically. The natural sources, chestnut and hemblock trees, are largely gone.

The policemen and mail carriers of Williamsport are wearing shoes soled with a specially impregnated leather. This is serving as a practical field test. At the USDA Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, research is underway to find new sources

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**All Aboard for the Cattle Tour**

By Mrs. Harry Fraser

The Cattle Tour is ended for 1952

And some of the things about it I would like to tell you.

We got up pretty early and were lined up in a row

For we knew we must be ready when Forrest Bassford said "Let’s go."

Our good friend Bob Barrett led us safely on our way

As we stopped at all the ranches on the schedule for the day.

We went as far as Cal Poly, met the carefree college lads,

Heard them tell of feed and slaughter, show the cattle that they had.

We saw miles of colored flowers, they were nature's painted scene

As we drove through grain and oil field to the mighty San Joaquin.

We saw ranches small and compact, with their grasses green and wet.

We saw the vast "El Tejon" though a dusting we did get.

We drank coffee in strange places and ate doughnuts on the side,

As they showed us a fine herd sire that was sure his master's pride.

We looked forward with much pleasure to each new stop we would make.

We received such hearty welcomes, dined on chicken, beans and steak.

Much we learned of ranch and rancher as we traveled through the state,

Talked of horned and hornless cattle, water system, barn and gate.

To take this Tour is a privilege, for there's nothing like it in the land.

Messrs. Husted, Crow and Bassford have every detail so well planned.

We had breakfast in San Diego County, California

As they showed us a fine herd sire that was sure his master's pride.

So for next year's tour we're planning to be lined up in that row.

Won't you come along and be there when Forrest Bassford calls "Let’s go"?

When she returned home to Piole, Calif., from last year's WLJ tour, Mrs. Harry Fraser sat down, put her sentiments to rhyme and sent the editors the verse which appears above.

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**FLASH!**

A program is under way in San Diego County to develop more and better purebred Herefords than any other county in the United States.

**PALA REY RANCH SIRES**

GREENFIELD DUKE 2

MW PRINCE LARRY 96

Let's Go!

WLJ Keef Cattle Tour

3:45 p.m., Fri., April 10

SEE registered Herefords
irrigated pastures
fertilization program
on pastures

**PALA REY RANCH**

Bonsall, San Diego County, California

Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Leavey
Owners

Charles Hansen
Foreman
You’re Invited... 

to visit Rolling Ridge Ranch

Our herd of registered Polled Herefords is carried under practical operating conditions. The cow herd and the bulls run on strong natural grass pastures in the hills during the greater part of the year; during the summer months their condition is maintained on excellent irrigated pastures. The cows are retained in the herd on the basis of every cow providing the milk to produce a strong, husky calf, a characteristic that is carried on to your own female replacements when you use our bulls.

We invite you to see the rugged hills on which the bulls develop muscle, good feet, strong legs and the constitution to work for you under normal range conditions. These bulls are modern Herefords that will put more pounds on your calf crop... and save you costly labor because they will breed off the horns.

BULLS FOR SALE

Just now, we have quite a number of high quality Polled Hereford bulls for sale. Mostly weaner calves and yearlings, a few two-year-olds. You can buy a single animal or a carload or more from one of the largest and most uniform registered Polled Hereford herds in the country.

Whether you are looking for bulls or not, we’ll welcome your visit. We’ll explain our operations, including fertilization and management of the pastures.
We're a NEW name in the Hereford Fraternity

BUT—during the past year we've been gradually building up a foundation herd of top quality cows, using production-proved lines. And just recently we have added BACA KING 30th, a sensational coming 3-year-old proved herd sire. He's a son of Baca King 1st by Baca R. Domino 62d by OJR Royal Domino 10th. He's a great breeding bull and gets those blocky, flashy calves.

OUR young stock is strong in Baca Duke 2d breeding. The older cows carry the blood of WHR Royal Domino 51st and Golden Bonanza. We have a group of dandy calves now on the ground out of these.

CORONA
HEREFORD
RANCH

BEN SMITH, Owner
CARL DAVIS, Herdsman

DWIGHT FINFROCK, Manager

Citrus and Harrison, CORONA, CALIF. Phone Corona 1538R

April 11, 1:30 p.m.
You'll see our Herefords, pasture mixes and diversified farming at TOUR time.

of tannin—in this case a domestic vegetable source through utilization of canaigre, a native plant of southwestern United States and Mexico. Here again postmen have been recruited to test the wearing qualities of leather produced through use of this newly derived tannin.

Cut Shipping Costs. Research workers at the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, are testing a process whereby hides could be shipped from packers to tanners at a greatly reduced cost. This objective would be attained through reducing the non-leather-producing content of the hide.

At present, hides shipped from packers to tanners carry about 48% moisture and 12% curing salt. And, especially during the winter months, many hides carry a certain amount of mud and manure, which likewise adds to the percentage of non-convertible material.

In these tests the hides first are washed to remove the mud and manure and then are subjected to a drying process in an experimental wind tunnel. The wind-dried hides require less salt in curing than those processed by the long-established method. The combined effect of manure removal, moisture reduction and lowered salt requirements eliminates approximately half of this non-productive shipping weight. It has been estimated that the potential freight saving on 10 million hides could amount to three or four million dollars annually.

Questions to Answer. Two unanswered questions still remain: How much extra expense is incurred through processing hides in this manner? Can the tanners handle the dried hides without prohibitive expense?

One well-established research finding
developing into the adult, egg-laying stage—the heel fly.

Other Research. For a number of years, investigations have been underway at the University of Cincinnati in cooperation with the Tanners' Council of America, Inc. One phase of this research project hinges on a curing process to improve leather quality, while another revolves around careful sampling method to determine for sales purposes, the leather-forming qualities of various consignments of hides.

The by-products problem unquestionably is one of considerable magnitude; it is a challenge that taxes the ingenuity of all who must cope with the issue. The livestock industry can choose one of three general plans—letting hides move faster through price reduction; seeking outlets through products of lower value; or resorting to research to improve the quality, lower the production costs and discover new outlets.

It appears that the first or second alternatives could easily let hide prices drift into ruinously low brackets. Increasing reliance is being placed on the third alternative, research, which has met countless emergencies in all lines of industry.

The hide situation, and the efforts being made to solve the current problems, should be of vital interest to those concerned with animal agriculture. Every segment of the livestock industry has a big stake in the outcome.

is the rotenone treatment with sprays and dips for destroying cattle grubs which become embedded under the skin and damage the hide by cutting breather holes. Manufacturers of shoes and other leather goods penalize hides with five or more grub holes one cent a pound. Total losses run high.

Livestock Conservation, Inc., an organization supported by packers, tanners, transportation agencies, stockyards and marketing groups, farm organizations, agricultural colleges and allied interests, has made considerable headway in reducing this damage. This organization has been urging producers to use the rotenone treatment in management of their cattle. Successful treatment reduces the population of this pest by preventing the grub from

Welcome to... INDIAN KNOLL FARM

April 11, 4:30 p.m. We'll show you... Our growing registered Hereford herd. Not so big, but long on quality. With proved WHR blood, plus a daughter of Register of Merit MW Larry Domino 200th. Also first calves by Greenfield Duke, son of Register of Merit Baca Duke 2.

In addition you'll see top quality Hereford feeders on "high priced" land. Made possible by our year-around green feed program, including barley pasture and chopped green alfalfa.

GREENFIELD DUKE by BACA DUKE 2d

COLTON, CALIFORNIA
Rt. 1, Box 25
Clyde Cooley, Manager
PROOF IS IN THE POUNDS
Continued From Page 51
ber, and consisted principally of stocker and feeder calves and yearlings, and aged cows and bulls.
Supplemental feeding practices were similar on all ranches. Usually a high protein concentrate was fed in winter pastures from late December to mid-April. Roughages, such as hay or sorghum bundles, were not fed as a general rule, but normally were sparingly used during winter storm periods and similar emergencies. All ranches fed some form of mineral supplement in addition to salt for at least a portion of the year.

Adequate Improvements. In general, ranch improvements such as stock water developments, fencing and handling corrals were adequate for customary livestock operations. However, on some of the ranches additional improvements probably would have resulted in better distribution of grazing, particularly on large pastures. None of the ranches provided sheds or windbreaks on the range for protection during winter storms.

All of these ranches were stable operating units owned and managed by capable ranchers or managers, the majority of whom grew up with the Western livestock industry.

In making this production study, representative ranches were asked if they would be interested in determining the beef and grass production levels of their operation, also whether sufficient records were available to determine sale numbers, sale weights and livestock inventories. A range conservationist worked with the ranchers thus selected in determining the kind and condition of range found on the ranch.

For it is quality Herefords we are developing. With our carefully selected foundation females purchased at the Idaho Hereford Ranch dispersion, Harry Parker's Diamond Ranch, Peterson Bros. and Lucky Hereford Ranch. And our outstanding senior herd sire GEM TT MISSION TRIUMPH, a Dan Thornton bred bull by TT Mission Triumph and out of TT Miss Charm 21st by Thornton's Real Dandy is being mated to these cows with excellent results. He is assisted by PR Royal Rex by Golden Royal 2d and out of Ella Domino 17th. This winning combination of bloodlines will produce quality beef making Herefords for your future needs.

ROSE HILLS HEREFORDS
Registered and Commercial Herefords

JOHN D. GREGG
President
4723 Workman Mill Rd., Whittier, Calif.
Telephone Oxford 45646 P. O. Box 110
SUBDIVIDER'S WANT OUR FARM
So Wilks' Silver Joy is Sellin' Out

Complete Dispersal at Auction
MAY 27 LA HABRA, CALIF.
100 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Richest Milky Way breeding including these proved MW sires

MW LARRY MIXER 30th by MW Larry Domino 83d and out of a daughter of Prince Domino Aster. Half brother of $35,700 Parkes bull and many other outstanding Herefords. His sire is 18 highest living Register of Merit bull. 30th is proved by many outstanding calves and yearlings in this offering.

MW DANDY DOMINO 5th by Dandy Domino 21st and out of a Dean Prince Domino A. cow. Reserve champion, 1951 Great Western in Los Angeles. Half brother of $21,500 MW Dandy Larry 24th, 1st prize senior yearling at Denver this year.

Sale at the farm at 12:30, Wednesday, May 27. Chas. Adams, auctioneer. For catalog and full details write RAYMOND HUSTED, 4511 Produce Plaza, Los Angeles 58.

SILVER JOY STOCK FARM
John Wilks, Owner
10,000 East Imperial Highway, La Habra, Calif.
March 3, 1953

Mr. Nelson R. Crow, Publisher
Western Livestock Journal
4511 Produce Plaza
Union Stock Yards
Los Angeles 58, California

Dear Nelson:

In response to your request, please be assured that all members of the WLJ BEEF CATTLE TOUR will be welcome to visit Diamond Bar Ranch, Camp #2, Brea Canyon Road on April 12, 1953.

Wm. A. Bartholomae, Jr., General Manager of the Ranch will be on hand to answer any inquiries regarding the Ranch operations.

Very truly yours,

BARTHOLOMAE CORPORATION
President

WAB:d:b
That "Finishing Touch"

...PAYS OFF!

YOU’LL FIND IT PAYS to put your cattle into the better grades before you sell them on the market. Packers are paying a premium for “good” and “choice” grade cattle that warrant proper finishing. We'll be glad to discuss your feeding program with you. We have the most modern feed mixers and well drained feeding pens. We give each lot our individual attention. Capacity 10,000 head.

Write, wire or phone for information as to costs, etc.

ROY F. BENTON
FEED YARDS

Feed yards located 25 miles east of Vernon meat packers on Valley Blvd., Southern Pacific and Union Pacific.

WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

WE HAVE IT GOOD AT

Here’s what you’ll see, Monday, April 13 at 1:15 p.m., low cost feeding in the feedlot, feeding waste by-products, experimental stilbesterol injections for faster gains, range management.

BERYLWOOD
INVESTMENT COMPANY

SOMIS

CALIFORNIA
divided by cow units grazed to deter­
mine beef production per cow unit. All
cattle produced on a ranch are ul­
timately sold or are reflected in death
loss figures. Of course, a few head may
be butchered for ranch consumption.
For this reason, sale weight records
covering a 5-to-10-year period and in­
cluding both wet and dry years should
reflect a reasonably reliable production
average. With this system of produc­
tion calculation, seasonal gains of
breeding stock need not be determined
as ultimate weights of this class of
stock are reflected in aged cow and bull
sales. Beef production records for the
ranches considered cover periods vary­
ing from 4 to 15 years.
Results of the study are shown in
the accompanying table No. 1.

Table 1
BEEF AND GRASS PRODUCTION
FOR VARYING RANGE
CONDITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg. range condition of ranch unit</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stocking rate—acres per cow unit year-long</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass production per acre (approx. air dry yield, lbs.)</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>805</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef production Lb. per acre</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lb. per section</td>
<td>9,472</td>
<td>6,976</td>
<td>5,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lb. per cow unit</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross income per section (based on avg. beef price of 20c per lb.)</td>
<td>$1,894</td>
<td>$1,395</td>
<td>$1,024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that ranches are classed as
being in good, fair or poor range con­
dition. This rating is based on the aver­
age range condition of the ranch as a
whole. No ranch had its total acreage
in a single range condition class. Most
good condition ranches had some fair
range and occasionally small acreages
in poor condition, the latter often was
abandoned cropland. Also, most ran­
ches averaging poor condition had

GLEN W. CORNELIUS & SONS
Ranchers & Livestock Dealers
SOLVANG, CALIFORNIA

We are cooperating with the 1953
Beef Cattle Tour of the Western Livestock
Journal. It has been beneficial to many mem­
bers and we believe in the project.

We invite our friends to be present at our
Rancho Juan y Lolita near Santa Ynez which
we operate under lease, when the Tour makes
its visit with us.
included in determining stocking rate. Table No. 1 shows average stocking rates for ranches grouped according to range condition. There naturally was some variation in stocking rate between ranches in each condition class. Stocking rates of individual ranches showed some year-to-year variation due to changes in forage supply and numbers sold.

Present range condition is principally a result of past grazing use and weather conditions. While forage production in any one year is primarily dependent on current rainfall, changes in the kind, amount and productivity of plant cover in sufficient degree to result in a change in long-time range condition sometimes occur. Prolonged drought can lower range condition even on ranges not subject to grazing use. However, excessive grazing use can lower range conditions.

Adjustments in the degree of grazing use geared to current forage production are essential in maintaining good ranges and improving poor ones. Good ranges included in this study have, over a period of years, so adjusted their grazing use that present stocking rates are maintaining good condition. Average stocking rates of fair ranges are slightly lower than that of good ones. Some fair ranges have a sufficiently moderate degree of grazing use to permit improved conditions and should reach production levels now found on good ranches; others, with somewhat

MEET THE CHAMPS—Harley Hotchkiss, Burns, Ore., left, holds the champion bull at the Oregon Cattle Assn. Range Bull Sale on Feb. 14. Eddie Hopfer is shown at the halter of the reserve champion bull. Both Herefords were owned by Hotchkiss.

some fair and occasionally small acreages of good range.

Ranch size varied from a minimum of about 3,000 acres to a maximum of 120,000 acres. Most ranches included in the study were in the 10,000 to 30,000 acre class with breeding herds varying from 250 to 800 head. There was no consistent pattern of higher or lower production levels that could be attributed to ranch size.

Year-long Basis. As was previously stated, these ranches were operating on a year-long range use basis. Stocking rates were based on actual grazing use by all cattle on the ranch and expressed as acres per cow unit on a year-long basis. In computing cow unit numbers, each wet or dry cow was counted as one cow unit, bulls as 1.25 of a cow unit, and yearlings as 0.60 of a cow unit. Unweaned calves were not

TOUR OUR BEEF PRODUCTION ACRES

Where we are producing top range bulls for commercial cattlemen. Rugged, smooth ones that sire heavier calves at weaning time and which bring feeder buyer premiums. 4-H and FFA members have seen results of our breeding in fat stock shows. Year after year they come back for more feeders.

FOR SALE: Due to drought and limited pasture, we have available a few heifers and cows with calves at side. Larry and Dandy Domino breeding.

RANCHO DE LA MESITA • Solvang, Calif.

MR. & MRS. WALTER DUFF, Jr.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
Welcome to

RANCHO SAN JUAN

Home of what we believe is one of the top commercial Polled Hereford herds in the state. Our quality commercial cattle are paying extra dividends with heavier calves at weaning time, better fleshing and feeder buyer premiums.

We are looking forward to showing you the cow herd which has been built up through years by careful selection of our best replacement females out of the best producing dams and by some of the best Polled range bulls in the state. From such herds as Acehi, Rolling Ridge, and X Bar D. Eighty-five to ninety per cent of the calves came polled because of the strong Polled ancestry going way back.

We have available from time to time some of the dividend paying Polled females.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1:30 P.M.
Creep feeding commercial, brush clearing, commercial cattle production costs on the range, management for big calf crops.

BILL & NANCY LUTON
Phone Los Alamos 2532
LOS ALAMOS, CALIF.

PRODUCING RUGGED GOOD BONED ANGUS FOR THE RANGEMAN AND BREEDER

Here’s a small but good quality herd. Uniformly bred. Most of the cows are half sisters by Blackcap K Junior by Blackcap Kiehl out of Blackcap 8th of Pope. Our herd sire is Gannon Smooth Ernoma by Smooth Suncrest and out of Ernoma G.

Tuesday, April 14, 3:00 p.m.
Here’s what you’ll see at this ranch: Irrigated pastures, fertilization, and management.

RANCHO ARROYO PERDIDO
MRS. SARAH ARNOLD KIRKPATRICK
Box 26, LOS OLIVOS, CALIF.
only 54% as much beef per acre as good ones. Figuring an average beef price of 20 cents a pound for all classes of cattle sold, gross income of poor ranges was but slightly more than 50% of than from good ranges.

Grass production on ranches in poor condition averaged only 39% of the ones in good condition. Lack of ample forage obviously was an important factor in reducing production levels on poor ranges.

Long-range View. In time, improved range condition resulting from lesserened grazing pressure may permit increased stocking and result in higher production levels for the ranch. This actually has happened on some of the ranches included in the study. A degree of grazing that will maintain the better range condition and permit improvement of poorer ranges is essential to sustained high-level production. The type of plant cover found on good ranges assures stable soil conditions. This was evident on ranches studied. Sustained high-level beef production and stable soil conditions go hand in hand.

These results emphasize rather than detract from the necessity for such proven livestock management practices as judicious culling and replacement selection, use of good quality sires, proper supplemental feeding, etc., in obtaining maximum livestock production. Such practices, combined with sound grass management, are the foundation of profitable ranching.

You get more with SHORTHORNS...

- 60-100 pounds more weaning weight per calf
- Less calving trouble and bigger calf crop
- More milk in your range cows
- Better foraging ability
- Higher markets for your calves

Visit Us and See for Yourself

Our cow herd has been carefully selected for type, quality, size and scale that western breeders and cattlemen are seeking. All from proved bloodlines and rigidly culled for production and uniformity. We will also show you our Yorkshire hogs, the modern bacon type that is ideal for California pork producers.

Mrs. Katharine C. DUMONT
Owner

RANCHO SANTA YNEZ
SOLVANG, CALIF.

DEWEY WELLS
Manager
Wednesday, April 15, 9:30 a.m.
We are also looking forward to showing you our irrigated pasture management supplemented with sudan pasture.

The southwestern drought, plus one of Uncle Sam’s reservoir projects, has forced us to sell out and move from what other breeders have been kind enough to call a successful and popular Polled Hereford operation in Texas. We regretfully leave a group of established customers in the southwest, midwest, and old south, who each year have given us more orders than we are able to fill. We hope the west coast breeders will like our products as well.

OUR HERD SIRES  bred to a cow herd of predominantly Domestic Mischief breeding are carrying out our breeding program that stresses polled blood. All animals offered by us are very strong in polled crosses.

DOMESTIC WOODROW 21  . . . by Domestic Woodrow. The only horned animal his calves show in their pedigree is a dam of Advance Mischief 3d. “The 3d” was the champion of two National Polled Hereford shows in 1946.

G. LARRY DOMINO 27th  . . . by the great G. Larry Domino 4th and out of a Bocaldo cow.

F. CARLOS PERFECTION  . . . by Carlos Mischief President and out of an Ideal Perfection cow.

LL ANXIETY MISCHIEF  . . . by CKF Supreme Anxiety by Supreme Anxiety 10th. His dam is a double granddaughter of Domestic Mischief 6th.

LL DOMESTIC DOMINO  . . . by Double Domino and out of a daughter of Domestic Mischief 6th.

LL LARRY MISCHIEF  . . . by G. Larry Domino 27th and out of a Domestic Mischief cow.

A GROUP OF YOUNG MATRONS

For Sale  As our introductory offer, we have 30 pleasing heifers and one or a carload of bulls, weaning age to breeding age, either range type or herd bull prospects.

Loma Linda Ranch
Buellton, Calif.
Santa Barbara County

MR. and MRS. CLIFFORD McBRIE, Owners

One mile south on US 101—Six miles west on Santa Rosa Road

APRIL 1953
TRIO OF COLUMNISTS—Three men with kindred experience as Washington state columnists for Western Livestock Journal are (left to right) John Chohlis, WLJ field representative; Charles Kyd, Washington extension livestock specialist; and Joe Muir, Monterey County, California, farm advisor. Muir wrote "With Washington Stockmen" for several years during the time he held the job which Kyd now has. When Muir moved to California, Chohlis, then with the Soil Conservation Service in Washington, continued the column. When Chohlis joined the regular WLJ staff in Los Angeles, his friend, Charlie Kyd, took over and continued the column.

Photo by WLJ

RAINMAKING
Continued from Page 57

present, the mortality of silver iodide particles under sunshine seemed to be reduced greatly.

Other Defects. Let us leave the silver iodide versus sunlight question to the future and examine our prospectus for other defects. It is our opinion that there is a very important defect and that is that it now appears that many rainstorms, including our own thunderstorms, do not need tiny ice particles to initiate precipitation. This leaves us with a little more charitable attitude toward natural processes, but still leaves us with the question of whether ice particles, if artificially induced in non-precipitating clouds, would increase the effectiveness of these clouds in rain production.

Speculation on this question must be based upon a careful statement of how the treatment is applied. We know that silver iodide will modify supercooled clouds and I see no reason to doubt that silver iodide introduced into a cloud of exactly the right condition will cause the cloud to respond in a way which we might expect, if large numbers of ice particles were induced.

I am not in position to say whether this individualized treatment is likely to become economically valuable in producing increased rainfall. I can only say that I do not know of any procedures of this kind which have been demonstrated to be effective in dollars and cents value.

Special Event. The expensive procedure involved in the individualized treatment of clouds has made it seem desirable to treat the entire atmosphere over a particular region on the assumption that sublimation nuclei of the silver iodide type would help any cloud to precipitate its moisture. This procedure, I believe, should have much more careful consideration than has been given up to this time.

We must remember that a thunderstorm or any convective storm in this part of the world is necessarily a spe-

See our Registered Herefords & Horses

These Herefords are raised under range conditions similar to those of commercial cattle operations. That's why rangemen like our Registered Herefords. Rey Domino 12 and Joaquin 12 head our herd sires. We also look forward to showing you our 8-horse-hitch, an attraction at many state and county fairs here in California.

RANCH 3½ miles WEST of BUELLTON on HIGHWAY 150

HEADIN' FOR HOME RANCH APRIL 15
APRIL 15, with a special welcome to our many cattle friends participating in the Beef Cattle Tour. Pull this latch string and come in to see one of the west's quality Angus cow herds being bred to three great bulls, Hacienda's Blackcap 30th by Bar Woodlawn, Emperor 111th of Wyoming by Emperor Bell Boy K, and Bandolier 211th of Wilton by RLS Black Prince.

You will see the results of this winning combination in the thrifty, husky calves produced here.

Also see the most promising bull calf we've seen. You'll agree with us—Globe Hill Eileenmere 3507th is terrific. And no wonder, he's by Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35. We are expecting great things of him.

Be sure to attend the Hacienda Angus Production Sale, Saturday, April 18, at the ranch, Selma, Calif.

Let's Go!

Wednesday, April 15
1:45 P.M.

Show & Sale barn arrangement, irrigated pasture, diversified farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stallings, Owners
Phone Santa Ynez 5141

Herschel Pruett, Charge of
Registered Operations
Phone Santa Ynez 4458
precipitation. These clouds are supercooled, however, and it is reasonable to expect that sublimation nuclei introduced into them would be effective in initiating processes of precipitation. This sounds very good until we remember that this cloudbase is going to be a long way from the ground in the Southwest, and the precipitation which falls from such an immature cloud usually will not reach the ground.

Caution Advised. We have therefore a situation in which we have induced ineffective precipitation in small clouds and had little or no effect upon the big cloud, because it was going to rain anyway. At any rate, the big cloud appears to be pretty well organized to rain, because it exhibits a proper energy and moisture distribution.

One might be inclined to take a chance and add a pinch of silver iodide if he could do so without fear that harm would be done. I believe that very serious harm could be done. This is more than a belief on my part, it is the result of a careful consideration of the thermodynamics of thunderstorms.

If silver iodide acts like it is supposed to act, and if it is dispensed over a large area in quantities sufficient to be significant for purposes of rainmaking, it will induce irreversible processes in immature clouds which will decrease the thermodynamic potential of the local system and thereby decrease the probability of the development of a precipitating thunderstorm.

cial event. Only a small fraction, say 1 to 10%, of clouds which put in their appearance in the Southwest have a chance to rain. This apparent inefficiency develops out of the fact that a thunderstorm requires a lot of room and that its circulation pattern must include a relatively large amount of space outside the cloud. It is only the occasional cloud which has sufficient energy to develop into a going storm which produces rain.

The smaller clouds put in their appearance, tiny water drops from, but the water drops do not grow to large size because the water and energy budget of the cloud are not adequate to satisfy the conditions necessary for precipitation.
IT'S THEIR OWN SHOW

Continued From Page 55

Takes Practice. "I knew long-legs here would get one of those calves from the time he raced out of the barrier with 30 other boys in pursuit of 15 calves. Steve jumped 10 feet to grab a silly little calf and didn't let go until he had worked the halter over its head and dragged and shoved it over the finish line," Hight recalls. Steve admits that he had practiced up well before the show with calves on his home place and knew just how he wanted to snag that scramble calf.

As a winner he used the $125 certificate given by his sponsor, Mountcrest Ranch, Hilt, to purchase a 420-lb. Angus calf from the Albert Angus herd, Arvin. Working out a feed ration of rolled barley, ground milo, linseed meal, beet pulp, oat and alfalfa hay with the help of Farm Advisor Hight, he has fed the calf to a point where it will show and sell as a 1,000-lb. steer. Steve has his hopes leveled on receiving a grade of prime under the expert eye of the fat cattle judges, Harvey McDougall, Collinsville, and Harry Parker, California Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo.

Steve's 10 barrows were picked from the litters of his two registered Duroc sows. In five years of a 4-H swine project Steve has kept close account on expenses and feeds toward a definite cost without sacrificing finish. This year he figures he will have to receive 19 cents a pound for his pigs to break even. And he knows that packer buyers, restaurant, hotel and market owners and the folks in the bay area communities will be on hand to see that all of the ex-

WELCOME
BEEF CATTLE TOUR
to

Foley Farm

POLLED HEREFORDS

Our Famous herd sires
POLLED MODEST LAMPLIGHTER
GS GOLDEN REAL 7th

and

one of America's finest cow herds are eagerly awaiting your arrival to display to you their calves, of which they (and we) are justly proud.

Thursday, April 16th,
at 9:00 a.m.
Getting the most out of irrigated pastures — fertilization and rotation grazing.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Foley, Owners
RAY R. THALMAN, Manager
HOPE RANCH PARK

BOB SCHUYLER, Herdsman
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
We're looking forward to showing the tour our registered herd. You'll like the calves we're getting by crossing Donald Domino blood of our senior sire, Taylor's Donald 13th by Diamond Domino 81st, on granddaughters of Domino Prince. Result—world's of uniformity, even fleshing all over and plenty of red meat where the expensive cuts are. This breeding has been winning for us in the shows and sales and bringing the top prices too. You'll also see our junior herd sire Lucky Prince Domino, grandson of Double Dandy Domino.

Our senior herd sire, Taylor's Donald 13th, the champion bull at Paso Robles Bull Sale in 1948 has sired two Paso Robles champions. One in 1952 and this year's champ, pictured above, which topped the sale when sold to Guido & Ernest Righetti, San Luis Obispo for $1,350. Look at the thickness and depth the "13th" puts on his offspring. He really stamps his calves. You can pick them out every time.

JOHN L. SELBY AND SONS, OJAI, CALIFORNIA
JACK SELBY, MGR.

WOULD LIKE TO CONTACT AN EXPERIENCED STOCKMAN IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WHO HAS THE FACILITIES AND WOULD LIKE TO RUN 50 OR 100 COWS ON SHARES.

For further information contact Box 678 WLJ.
MORE MEAT, BETTER PASTURES
Continued from Page 50

program.

Instructions for Record Keeping

Complete records will be required on your irrigated pasture operation so that
your entry may be compared with other pastures in the program.

A form on “Investment and Description” for recording your capital
investment accompanies this material. Record current expenses and operating
proceedings in a notebook. List items in chronological order giving dates and
necessary details on the following items:

Current Expenses

For operation such as:

Chipping or cutting hay and silage
Fertilization
Harrowing
Irrigating
Care of livestock
Maintenance work on fences and irrigation system.

Show:

Dates
Number of men involved
Make and model of tractor used
Kind and size of equipment used
Hours worked
Kind, amount and value of materials used.
Your estimate of cost of performing the operation
Also give power bills for pumping water and taxes on land and facilities.

Stock Management

For all stock entering or leaving the pasture give:

Kind
Date
Age
Weight—The weights after 7 days
Number
on the pasture will be used to
determine the entering weight

Show dates when stock were moved
from one paddock to another. Number
paddocks or pastures on small sketch
map. Use these numbers when entering
records in notebook.

Supplemental Feed

Show:

Dates Fed
Kind of food
Amounts fed

Hay or Silage Harvested

Show:

Amount
Market value

Participants. Here is the list of those
who will be taking part in the program
this year. Their willingness to keep
accurate records will mean “more
meat from better irrigated pastures”
for everyone. The figure following each
name and address shows the number of
acres devoted to the “more meat from
better irrigated pastures” program.

Edward Balcom, Santa Paula, 166;
Frank Barrett, Sunol, 5; F. F.
Beachamp, Corning; D. C. Bell, Pleas-
ant Grove, 10; Leonard A. Boom,
Wheatland, 160; J. L. Brice, Lancaster,
50; Milton Brown, Aromas, 9; Sheldon
Bell, Middletown, 315; N. W. and
C. N. Carrick, Corning, 24; Charles S.
Eastland, Morgan Hill, 16; Elvas
Farms, Wheatland, 14; Dr. Clinton C.
Emmerson, Hemet, 22; Flying Horse
shoe L. & C. Co., Marysville, 160; Roy
Foehl, Riverside, 7.

Garner Ranch, Colton, 22; Green
Bros., Corona, 75; L. C. Ireland Ranch,
Puente, 6; L. M. and T. L. Jabe, Cor-
ing, 20; Kaytee Cattle Co., Marysville,
600; Paul B. King, Watsonville, 28;
Clarence H. Kirk, San Jose, 24; Kraft
& Haskell Farm, Marysville, 550; M. J.
Marinovich, Watsonville, 11; Hugh
Moran & Son, Corning, 100; Pacific
Fruit Exchange, Newcastle, 309;
Edgar E. Pankey, Santa Ana, 250;
Richard & Dutton, Dixon, 600; River
Road Ranch, Woodland, 140; Rue &
Forsman, Marysville, 85.

G. A. Russell, Corning, 39; John
Salis, Mission Canyon, 20; V. A.
Schulte, Corning; Ralph Sharpless,
Pleasant Grove, 80; Tony Silva, San
Jose, 12; Milton Smith, Marysville,
107; Glen Stivers, Corona, 77; H. N.
Stone, Marysville, 120; Susan River
Hereford Ranch (Dale Soule), Susan-
ville, 40; C. H. Tomlin, Potter Valley,
100; Howard Vaughn, Dixon; Troy
Watson, Thermal, 7; Waldo W.
Weeth, Coalinga, 425; E. H. Wilcox,
Jr., Anderson, 160; and Robert Wilson,
Kirkwood.

KR Gold Colonel 2d
THIS OUTSTANDING HERD SIRE
IS BEING USED ON A UNIFORM-
LY TOP QUALITY POLLED HERD

This son of Gold Colonel and grandson of Gold Mine is
being mated to our uniformly bred herd. More than half
of which are by our senior herd sire, ANDY'S DOMINO 1st
by Van's Domino 260 and out of Van's Miss Domino 244—
a double bred Victor Domino 72. We are also breeding
Vanderhoof Polled Hereford daughters to KR Gold Colonel
2d. We are anticipating some outstanding calves from
this program.

Let's Go! Thursday
WLJ BEEF CATTLE TOUR
April 16
4:30 P.M.

See irrigated pasture management, supple-
mental feeding, and water development.

CROCKER RANCH

Mr. & Mrs. Roy P. Crocker, Owners
Rt. 4, Box 291A, Saugus, Calif.

E. N. Ruddell, Manager
Phone: Newhall 8735-JS

APRIL 1953
They Tell Me ...

by Don Wonacott

"The Department of Agriculture, established originally 'to acquire and diffuse useful information on agricultural subjects,' is a great and valuable institution," states Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. However, he goes on, "each of the services for agriculture now provided by the government, should be re-examined to determine first whether it can better be met publicly or privately."

In fattening livestock for market, time is a factor—get as much feed into the animal in as short a period as possible and still maintain normal gains. Here are three rules for successful livestock feeding, according to Lederle Laboratories:

1) Avoid sudden changes in feed.
2) Feed an adequate amount in order that the growing animals maintain continuous growth should be continuous; it is costly to allow an animal to lose flesh from lack of feed; the loss must be replaced. An animal losing condition from lack of feed becomes more susceptible to disease.
3) Livestock on maximum ration of concentrates for fattening purposes should be observed carefully for symptoms of acute indigestion characterized by loss of appetite, constipation or diarrhea and evidence of abdominal pain.

The difference between healthy, thrifty livestock and sickly, poor producing animals can be due to lack of trace minerals. These minerals—cobalt, iron, copper, manganese and iodine—are needed only in small quantities. Referred to as trace minerals, they affect the basic hormone and vitamin activities of the animal body.

The acreage of 52 major crops produced on farms in the United States is essentially the same as 15 years ago. Farm employment has diminished by a million persons since the mid-30's. Farm output, however, has increased about 40% over that period—and who is to say what the next 15 years may bring?

FARM PLANS . . . Farm plan catalog describes plans that are available for cattle, hog and poultry buildings plus other farm buildings, Douglas Fir.

FEEDING FOR PROFIT . . . Book which covers the many uses for cane molasses for animal nutrition. Pacific Molasses.

PASTURE AND RANGE LAND BOOKLET . . . Tells how to establish pastures and improve range lands. Northrup King.


PIGSAYER . . . Information on brooder which helps overcome the loss in the early days of a pig's life. James.

PASTURE BOOK . . . Illustrated book telling how to grow more productive pastures. Germain's.


SAMPLE AND FACTS . . . Information on inexpensive cover for stocked or baled hay, also sample of the cover, Sisalraft.

POK PROFITS FOR WESTERN RANCHES . . . Booklet covering complete feeding program for hogs; general management information and advantages of producing pork in the west. Pillsbury.


ROLLER MILLS . . . Literature giving full information on rolling, crimping and cracking of feed grains. Peerless.

FEEDING FOR MARKET . . . Booklet giving helpful feeding facts on feeder cattle. Also deals with drylot and pasture fattening. Quacker.

One-man 3-twine baler has capacity up to 10 tons per hour and is designed for large sized bales. Machine has automatic tie and tension control. Little loss of bales from breakage, any two of the extra strong twine will hold bale. Freeman

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

This all-steel bar heavy-duty gate has no sharp edges to injure cattle. Will clear ground by tilting action if post sags and can be raised three inches to swing over ice and snow. Comes in standard sizes fully guaranteed. Obey
SINGER AT SALE—Lots of females pay to see and hear Curt Massey, radio and TV entertainer. They did at California’s 1953 Red Bluff Bull Sale night theatrical production where he was a headliner. Next day, Massey turned the tables and went to look at bulls in the sale. There he was more than a little interested because he has a San Diego County country property on which he hopes to put an outstanding beef herd within the next few years.

Feed Problem?
San Benito County Finds Planning Best Protection
By ROCKY LYDON
San Benito County (Calif.) Farm Advisor

What is the biggest problem facing the beef cattle enterprise in San Benito County? The local farm advisor’s office has discussed this question with a number of old-time cattlemen and the answer is always the same. Feed—that’s the problem—a constant supply of cheap enough range feed to carry the number of cattle on hand. It’s a problem common to many areas of the West.

There is nothing new about this problem of available range feed. It has plagued the stockmen since the days the country was first settled. It will continue to be a problem wherever cattle numbers exceed the available feed supply on a long-term basis.

The feed problem is especially important in San Benito County because of uncertain rainfall. Most often the years are good. When they are good, the quality and abundance of feed cannot be surpassed. When a bad year occurs, it is terrible.

Dry Years. During the past 55 years there have occurred five of these bad dry years. These particular years were 1898, 1913, 1924, 1934 and 1948. During these times cattlemen suffered large financial losses, with cattle numbers in...
The "Jeep" engine driven irrigation pump gives excellent performance, from 250 G.P.M. at 120 lbs. to 600 G.P.M. at 55 lbs. pressure. Serves both high pressure and medium pressure systems.

Heat exchanger cooling makes 5% more engine H.P. available for pumping.

Lowest cost of operation. Highest efficiency and dependability.

Ask for Bulletin 2-IR-11-JX

Gorman-Rupp originates others imitate

AMERICA'S FINEST CATTLE SQUEEZE CHUTE!

EASIER! FASTER! SAFER!

the NEW LaRue LONG BAR CATTLE SQUEEZE

100% working area on either side of stock with the new LaRue LONG BAR, the greatest modern development in cattle squeeze chutes! New full-length sides make the LONG BAR the fastest, the safest, the most practical cattle squeeze ever engineered for American cattlemen. Here is a chute developed after 12 years of research and improvements—ranch tested from California to Florida, from Canada to Mexico.

- ALL STEEL CONSTRUCTION
- ELECTRICALLY WELDED
- FINEST WORKMANSHIP
- NEW MATERIAL THROUGHOUT
- ONE-MAN OPERATION
- ROUND, SMOOTH PARTS
- PREVENT INJURY TO STOCK
- WILL FIT ANY SIZE ANIMAL
- DECK-PLATE FLOORING PREVENTS SLIPPING
- EASILY LOADED INTO ANY PICKUP TRUCK
- NO-CHOKE NECK YOKE ADJUSTABLE IN SECONDS

SEND FOR NEW FOLDER AND PRICES ON LaRue LONG BAR chute

LaHub Manufacturing Co.
Parks 1, Arizona

the county being cut as much as 65% due to the feed shortage.

For example, take the year 1948. The beef cattle population of the county dropped from 44,000 head to 15,000 head within three months. Why? The same answer, not enough available feed for the cattle on hand.

What can be done about this problem?

After much discussion, with many cattlemen, it was generally agreed that any or all of the following points could be used to help solve this problem:

- Recognize the importance of reserve feed to take care of emergency conditions. It's been needed in the past and will be needed again.

- Adjustment. Plan to adjust cattle numbers to the available feed supply on a long term basis. A feed reserve cannot be built up if there are five cows running where there should only be four.

- Permanent stocking should be kept below full capacity. During abundant feed years surplus feed can be sold by taking in outside pasture cattle.

- Stored hay can be cheap insurance. Initiate the production of supplementary feed where and when possible. This could be in the form of irrigated pasture, sudan, dryland alfalfa or whatever else might be suitable.

- Making range improvements where possible. Such things as brush clearing and stock water development are important.

- Making range management. Some additional fencing can make better grazing practices possible.

- Economics. Recognize that the most effective use of the range depends upon selling cattle at the most favorable economic age. A good look at how much

CONSULTATION—Ed Rousek, head of the animal husbandry department at Fresno State College, Fresno, who acted as judge at the Paso Robles Bull Sale recently, talks over the show's finer points with Harry Parker of Diamond Ranch, San Luis Obispo, who is chairman of the board of the Tri-County Hereford Breeders' Assn., sponsors of the sale.
meat, the cow herd is producing may show that a change from selling 2-year-old steers to selling yearlings or weanlings would be more profitable.

Once again the cattle numbers of San Benito County are well over 40,000 head. The good quality, high meat producing cow herd has taken years to develop. It certainly deserves some planned protection against possible drouth years.

With feed, a cow and calf operator can weather a bad break in the market, but a bad feed year can mean disaster and ruin for the unprepared cattleman in this country. It is always good business to protect the principal of any sound investment. Reserve feed could be mighty cheap insurance!

Vitamin A Deficiency Noted
In Livestock on Dry Ranges

Symptoms of vitamin A deficiency in livestock have been noted for years, particularly during the last month or two before calving. Signs of the deficiency include night blindness, abnormal blinking, weeping eyes, swollen legs and fore-quarters (particularly in fat cattle), rapid respiration, stiffness, convulsions, and loss of appetite and weight. Cattle may lose their reproductive ability or even die in advanced cases.

A shortage of vitamin A is common where cattle are grazed on dry, overstocked ranges. Since green forage is the chief source of carotene and vitamin A for livestock, the kind, quality, and amount consumed should be investigated if vitamin A deficiency is suspected.

Livestock may be critically low in vitamin A and still appear in good condition. The deficiency never occurs in cattle on good pasture and can be corrected by two to three pounds of new green, leafy hay daily.

A shortage of vitamin A may cause abortion, a prolonged gestation period or difficulty in calving. The number of calves saved will more than pay for feeding vitamin A supplements. Supplements should be fed if generalized swelling, rough hair coat, protruding eyes or other symptoms are observed.

BOYS! GIRLS!
Don't miss this golden opportunity to win a College education

$50,000.00 SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

Approximately 150 scholarship awards . . . totaling $50,000.00 . . . to be offered to farm boys and girls for excellence in animal raising. . . calves and barrows. Anyone can qualify for the contest. No entry fee. Just register through your local feed dealer, mill or milk plant who handles CALVITA and PIGVITA. Awards offered in every single State.

GET ALL THE DETAILS FROM THE DEALER WHO HANDLES

CALVITA CALF FORMULA
PIGVITA BABY PIG FORMULA

OR WRITE TO
NATIONAL VITAMIN PRODUCTS CO.
Minneapolis 6, Minn.

NEW BALANCED FLOAT VALVE
Positive water shut-off. Quick acting balanced valve. Varying water pressures have no effect on operation of valve. Full pipe size water flow through valve.

$1/4", $3/4", 1" sizes available.

Write for further information or consult your local dealer

T & N Float Valve
manufactured by CRELLIN MACHINE COMPANY

Page 89
BRAHMANS FOR SALE
Registered, Commercial

* 100 HEAD of BULLS... ages one to four years. They are BRAHMAN, BRADFORD and BRANGUS... will sell one or a carload.

* 100 REGISTERED BRAHMAN COWS registered in both PAZA and ABBA. These cows are all good ages.

* 500 GRADE A BRAHMAN COWS. Ages from 3 to 6 years. Will sell a carload or all 500 head. Part of these cows are registered and the others can be registered.

* 200 CROSSBRED FEMALES OF GOOD AGES.

VISIT OUR RANCH

Located 12 1/2 miles off San Antonio-Laredo Highway, US 81, turn west at Artesia Wells on Farm Hy. 133. See our cattle under South Texas range conditions and note the extremely heavy weight-for-age of our stock. You will go RIGHT buying LIGHT cattle. Contact us now and be among the first to buy.
Much research is being devoted to development of a preventive vaccine for anaplasmosis. Meanwhile, one of the chief factors in its spread is the stockman himself.

Cattle Health—Careless Stockmen Cause Spread of Anaplasmosis

Although a great deal of research is being devoted to the development of a preventive vaccine, anaplasmosis is still a disease hazard to the Western cattle owner. Oddly enough one of the chief factors in its spread is the stockman himself.

Through the use of unclean instruments in such operations as dehorning, castrating, ear marking and the giving of injections, the infectious disease may be readily spread through a healthy herd. All too often surgical instruments which have not been thoroughly disinfected after being used on one animal and before being used on another may be responsible for outbreaks.

Anaplasmosis is caused by a minute parasite which invades the red blood cells of cattle and destroys many of them, making the blood pale and watery. Any instrument that contacts the blood of an infected animal may carry the parasite to the blood stream of another individual.

Death occurs in 25 to 60% of the cases. Unfortunately a high percentage of the cattle that recover become carriers of the disease for long periods and probably for life. When introduced into clean herds these carrier animals frequently become the source of infection. One nick of the knife that has not been disinfected after contacting one of these carriers can mean the outbreak of the disease in a healthy individual.

Precautions. By using a few simple precautions of good management the stockman can check the spread of the disease:

1. Use a different, steril needle for each animal vaccinated or injected in...
COMING APRIL 28...

WHR.

ALL FEMALE REVIEW

Sale

160 BRED HEIFERS
SELLING IN PENS OF 3 AND 5

A new WHR Annual Event! Long asked for.

Year after year we've sold this spring crop of bred heifers at private treaty, in groups, mostly to repeat buyers from coast to coast. Our prices have been standard. There have been more buyers than heifers and King Solomon himself couldn't apportion them equitably. From now on, then, they're yours at these annual auctions. Not fitted heifers. Not from the show barn. This is the crop of bred heifers. Grown out and conditioned just like you would do the job on your own ranch. And selling to you in PENS ONLY. Back to WHR's unmatched battery of TON bulls.

Write today for further details. And get your name on the list now for the catalog, ready April 1.

CURTAIN CALL BY BUYERS' DEMAND AT CHEYENNE

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH
We handle livestock, processed meats With long-experienced care;

They reach you as the tastiest treats Of tip-top Western fare.

Union Pacific's dependable livestock dispatch service — modern cars with smooth-running, high speed wheels — provide top-notch livestock transportation from producer to processing and packing plants.

Livestock is carefully handled along the way, as well as in feeding and fattening areas of the Union Pacific West.

Eleven of the West's largest public market stockyards and one hundred livestock auction markets are available to "U.P." shippers.

The railroad itself is a large purchaser of livestock products. Thousands of pounds — steaks, roasts, chops and sausages — are served annually in Union Pacific dining cars.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Serving the Greatest Livestock Producing Areas of the West

**HUTCHINSON HEREFORDS**
Producing big, rugged bulls. Our senior herd sire is WR Sun Royal 2nd by Sun Domino 19th.

Ray & Louise Hutchinson
Rt. 1, Box 358—Phone: 10612
PORTERVILLE, CALIF.

**BAR T BAR RANCH, INC.**
Registered and Commercial Herefords Range Raised

ERNEST CHILSON
Phone Meteor Crater No. 1
WINSWOLD, ARIZ.

**ECONOMISTS**

Figures recently released by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that farmers and ranchers this year have about 60% more farm power and machinery than they did just before Pearl Harbor.

Since Jan. 1, 1941, increase in demand for farm products and the decrease in number of workers on farms have helped speed up farm mechanization. During this 12-year period numbers of farm tractors increased about 150%. Motor trucks on farms and ranches increased 120%, milking machines 225%, grain combines 300% and corn pickers 400%.

Economists arrive at their 60% increase by considering the increase in numbers of all kinds of machines, as well as the decline in the number of horses and mules.
They do breed on . . .

At Denver, toughest Hereford show in America, close up Milky Way breeding was carried by 60% of the individual first place winners. And for the 8th straight year Milky Way was the heaviest winner of all.

Moreover, in the great Denver sale, 6 of the 12 bulls that sold at $10,000 or better carried Larry Domino blood, including the $35,400 reserve champion bull.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

FRANK THURMAN   ALAN FEENEY   CLARK WOOD

MILKY WAY HEREFORDS
$20,500 history making at Peterson Bros.

PART OF THE “FIREWORKS” that made our February 25 annual production sale at Ogden again one of the tops in the Nation . . . 85 head averaging $1,602, with the top 50 hitting $2,234.

ROYAL MIXER 28th is the attraction. Son of Prince Mixer, a grandson of Jayhawker Domino. Buyers were Otto H. Wagner (second from right) and Mrs. Wagner, left, of Winthrop, Wash., at $20,500. A record price for us. And, we believe, an all-time record in the Far West for a breeder production sale.

Recognize others in the picture? The Schumanns of Wells, Nev., upper left. Then Jack Gibbs, Grace, Idaho, and Bob Lazear of Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Leland Flint, Layton, Utah, chief contending bidder, is partly hidden by Mrs. Wagner. Above and just to the right is Ray Woods, livestock superintendent, Ogden Livestock Show Partly hidden is Jack Murray, an important cog in that show. Then Louis and Rulie Peterson, and Buck Field, Flint Farm manager, with Iris Sauder, Peterson herdsman at the halter.

This February 25 selling achievement plus other outstanding show and sale accomplishments from Phoenix to Portland and from Ogden to Los Angeles, signal well for our breeding program. Such recognition by judges and buyers encourages us to redouble our efforts in creating even better cattle. Thanks to you all.

PETE RSON BROTHERS
“Home of Champions”

BOX 308, OGDEN, UTAH

Page 96
We're in the picture (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE)

... with the top bull, top female and
9 other outstanding heifers from Pettersons

*ROYAL MIXER 28th...

the $20,500 top bull
Calved Mar. 18, 1951. Sire: Prince
Mixer, grandson of Jayhawker Domino. Out of one of Pettersons' best
cows, a daughter of Home Builder 141st. Second dam by WHR Real
Domino 30th. The pictures do not do justice to his head, hind end and
fleshing quality.

*LADY MIXER 18th...

the $5,000 top heifer
Calved Sept. 5, 1950. Sire: Prince
Mixer. Dam, a granddaughter of
Domino 83d and WHR Real Domino
30th. Bred to Larry G. Domino 6th,
grandson of Larry Domino 50th. A
show winner and a top brood cow in
the making.

Fact is, we're in the whole Hereford picture rather strongly now that these Peter-
son purchases have been added to our previous foundation cattle, including those
from the Archie Parkes dispersion last fall. We like it. We like the people in it.
And we are looking forward to becoming acquainted with you.

OTTO H. WAGNER
WINTHROP, WASHINGTON
World Production of Food Reaches Record High Level

World food supplies are at record high levels in the 1952-53 season, according to a recent report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Production exceeds all past records for several major commodities, including wheat, rice, meats and citrus fruits. Production has been high, though not at record levels, for sugar, fats and oils, milk, and deciduous fruits. With a large carry-over, however, supplies of sugar also exceed all past records.

While 1952-53 production of the major commodities is estimated at 1% above the prewar average, world population has increased about 13%.

Certain areas, also, report a serious food shortage—notably Yugoslavia and Pakistan (normally exporters of food) and South Africa and much of East Africa. On the other hand, food supplies in the Western Hemisphere are the largest on record, and food production in the Western European countries is the highest of the postwar period.

World wheat and rice crops set new records in 1951-53; wheat production of 7,265 million bushels far surpassed that of any previous year, being 24% above the prewar average. The rice crop totaled 123 million short tons, 5% above the previous year. Production of edible fats and oils amounted to 216 million short tons, about 4% below the 1951 record.

GRADING COMMITTEE—Members of the Red Bluff Bull Sale grading committee are pictured above at the sale held recently at Red Bluff, Calif. Left to right are Paul Puttenagle, Paicines Ranch, Paicines; Carl Garrison; Reuben Albaugh; Leo Derrick; Standing is Harvey McDougal and nearest to camera is Charlie Kyd, extension livestock specialist, Washington State College, Pullman.

Herschede Hereford Ranch

Mr. and Mrs. W. Foy Herschede, Owners
HEREFORD, ARIZONA Phone Hereford #4
OUTSTANDING SONS OF TWO HIGHEST RANKING REGISTER OF MERIT-SIRES

We are happy to announce ---
SESSIONS HEREFORD RANCH, Descanso, California

purchased from us top females to add to their foundation herd. Females carrying the breeding of Herefordom's two greatest sires—Larry Domino 50th and CW Prince Domino 21st.

Owner, Milton B. Sessions, turned to daughters of our great sire MW Larry Domino 116th, son of immortal Larry Domino 50th, and bred to Prince Publican 123rd which sired the top selling ($8,900) heifer at Ft. Worth's Hereford Auction last month.

You Too Can Tie into This Winning Combination!

FOR SALE at the ranch. Bred heifers, brood cows and herd sire prospects. Also weaner bulls and heifers.
Another cornerstone in the CLEMENS and the HUBBARD PROGRAMS of BETTER HEREFORDS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST . . . BRR Proud Mixer 17B was bought jointly by us in the recent Denver sale. He has a lot of the things Northwestern cattlemen want: Straight legs, powerful head, great depth of quarter, width throughout and quality to spare . . . plus an unusual ancestry providing a strong out-cross for herds in the far western states.

at Hubbard's this grand young bull will assist ROYAL COUNT (grandson of TT Triumphant) in one of the most richly bred cow herds to be found anywhere . . . OJR Royal Domino 10th, TT Majestic, Double Dandy Domino, TT Proud Prince and other history-making sires close up. HERD BULL PROSPECTS NOW FOR SALE. Sons of Royal Count.

at Clemens “Mixer 17B” will join BCR Super Donald 28, 1951 Pacific International champion. In use with daughters and granddaughters of C-W Prince Domino 21 and the 1952 and 1953 champion pens of females from the Arizona National (bought from Long Meadow) and other females of similar merit. A GOOD PLACE TO BUY SEEDSTOCK.

Walter P. Hubbard & Son
On Highway 99 West
JUNCTION CITY, OREGON

Clemens Hereford Ranch
Rex & Ethel Clemens
PHILOMATH, OREGON
"When you buy premium calves and exhibit fat cattle, do you lose money on the cut-offs"?

Karl & Jack Hoffman, undefeated in fat carlot Hereford competition in Chicago 14 straight years, the last 11 years with steers from TO Ranch exclusively, offer an actual case history.

Says Karl...

"The great thing about TO Herefords is that cut backs, after we pick our show loads, will top the market anywhere."

Here is Karl’s proof.

In late October 1951 Hoffman took delivery of 200 TO steer calves. Of these, 64 head went into show loads at Kansas City and Chicago. Every one of the remaining 136 topped the regular market either at Chicago, Omaha or Sioux City, at prices ranging from $34.50 to $38.00.

The 200 calves weighed an average of 360 pounds on delivery, says Karl, and they sold at an average of over 1050 pounds at 17 to 20 months of age.
Hoffman's actual sales record of the 200 steers

EVERY ONE A MARKET TOPPER

64 in show loads...

136 through regular markets

21 to American Royal where 15 weighing 1113 pounds were grand champions and sold @ 50¢

43 to the International where one carload weighing 1034 pounds were Hereford Champions for the 11th straight year, selling @ 50½¢. Another load was 1080 pound 1st prize middleweights bringing 39¼¢

58 sold through the regular Chicago market in two shipments, the first topping the market @ 37¢, while the latter topped the Chicago market for the year @ 38¢

30 topped the regular market for the fall season in Omaha @ 35¾¢

48 in two shipments to Sioux City. One load topped the regular market for the fall season @ 35¾¢, the other topped its sale period @ 34½¢

200

NO STEER UNDER 34¾¢

EVERY ONE A MARKET TOPPER

Such is the actual record of 200 TO steers:

— in the feed lot
— in the market

200 steers all sired by TO registered bulls

Use TO registered bulls to produce calves that will:

1. broaden your opportunity to sell the big 4-H, FFA and other premium show-calf markets.

2. offer your feeder customer greater feedlot profit

3. hold his business with proven market toppers

Address your bull inquiries to

TO RANCH CO. Raton, New Mexico
Know Your Famous Sires

**C-W Prince Domino 21st—3466554**

Calved Feb. 12, 1942; bred by Homer P. Lee, Texas.

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<td>Duke Domino</td>
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<td>Miss C-C 147d</td>
<td>2933127</td>
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<td>Princess Domino 22</td>
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<td>D 132d</td>
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**C-W Prince Domino 21st**

Rank: Highest living register-of-merit Hereford sire. C-W Prince Domino 21st now lacks only 11 points of being the all-time high register-of-merit sire for the breed, that all-time spot being occupied capably by the late Larry Domino 50th.

Ownership: Jointly owned by W. J. Largent & Son, Merkel, Texas, and Folsom, N. M., and Roy R. Largent & Sons, Merkel, Texas.

Most notable features: First, his ability to transmit his beef characteristics to both sons and daughters and to "nick" with cows of virtually any Hereford strain. Records show that his attainment of register-of-merit points has been on many different sons and daughters rather than a few winning many points. Second, individuality. "Beef conformation unsurpassed," as W. J. Largent puts it, having straight top line, underline and side lines. Says Largent, "At his 11 years of age he carries these lines almost perfectly and is as smooth today as anyone's 5-year-old bull. What I mean by almost perfect beef conformation is his balance throughout his entire body. Not only does he have truearness of lines, but exceptional depth of body, a long, level rump, smooth tail setting and a rear end that is really something to talk about, with width of rump, depth of quarter, depth through the twist and with extreme width all the way. He stands with a leg under each corner, worlds of bone, and at 11 years of age his legs are perfectly straight." Third, quality. C-W Prince Domino 21st has a soft, pliable hide with naturally curly hair of fine texture. "Possibly," says Largent, "the most outstanding characteristic is his fleshing ability and his ability to pass on that quality to offspring."

History: The sire of C-W Prince Domino 21st was bought, along with some Coon & Culbertson bred heifers from Homer P. Lee, a leading Texas breeder, by Crutcher & Willhite with their separate herds in production, they had a joint sale in 1942, calling upon W. J. Largent to come and pick their cattle for the sale order. In this auction they listed LS Publican Domino 24th for sale and they used a picture of C-W Prince Domino 21st, then a
HILLCREST DISPERSES

Monday, MAY 25, Upper Lake, Calif.
Sale at the Ranch, Beginning at 10 a.m.

190 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

150 females, 40 bulls. Complete closeout of one of California's well established herds. Everything goes: Herd bulls, prospects, crop of range bulls, foundation and replacement females.

John D. Brethauer, Owner

HILLCREST RANCH
UPPER LAKE, CALIFORNIA

A set of cattle that will appeal to you from every standpoint. Breeding? It's WHR through WHR Helmsman 31st by WHR Proud Princeps 9th. It's Straight Anxiety 4th through BHR Prince by The Prince Domino 30th. It's Hazlett through PHR Bocaldo 2d. It's Banning-Lewis through Dandy Domino 2d. Plus Real Prince Domino 24th. Type? Seeing is believing. Seeing the cows and young stock will convince you that here's the practical, middle-of-the-road kind you want to own. Producing Ability? Just study the product between now and sale day, or sale day and you'll tie to these consistent producers.
Another . . .
Chandler customer does well . . . with Chandler Herefords

—Congratulations, Bob.

STOP BY AND SEE OUR CATTLE AT THE RANCH ANY TIME

CHANDLER HEREFORDS BAKER, OREGON

MARK DONALD
Six-month-old calf, on the cover page of their catalog, saying that he was being returned as their future herd sire.

Largent, R. J. Kinzer, late secretary of the American Hereford Assn., and O. R. Peterson, newspaper man, all advised the owners not to sell LS P AUTO Domino 24th because of the quality of his calves.

Upshot of it was that they put the bull in the ring along with C-W Prince Domino 21st and offered buyers a choice.

Jack Turner, now secretary of the American Hereford Assn., and then manager of Silver Creek Farms, Ft. Worth, Texas. He got the last bid and selected the sire. (Incidentally, this bull developed a "strep" throat and had other difficulties so that very few more calves were obtained from him.)

Largent wanted the calf and talked the owners into again offering him in this same sale with a guarantee starting bid of $1,000, which was a lot of money in those days. Largent's friend and customer, R. L. Wheelock, Corsicana, Texas, entered the bidding and since Largent had sold him most of his Herefords and he was using Largent herd sires the two got their heads together and bought the calf in partnership at $1,835. This was a top price for a calf at that time. After using him for two years, Roy Largent bought out Wheelock's interest.

Today, C-W Prince Domino 21st has a paddock halfway between the ranch headquarters of W. J. Largent & Sons and Roy R. Largent & Sons, on the division fence, and there he is bred to females in both herds.

BACA DUKE 36th

Siring Ruggedness with Quality!

His Sire: BACA ROYAL DOMINO 21st

One of the major sires in the last Baca Grant sale that totaled over a million dollars

His Grandsire: OJR ROYAL DOMINO 10th

His Great Grandsires:
WHR Royal Domino 51st
Western Domino 44th

His Great Great Grandsires:
WHR Royal Domino 51st
Western Domino 44th
Prince Domino Randolph

This great young breeding sire is owned by Doug Davis of Davis Hereford Ranch, Loveland, Colo. We have just completed a lease for his services on a calf-share agreement and returned him to Loveland, Colo.

Sons and daughters of this great young sire have gone into many of the West's top Hereford herds. We feel most fortunate to have used such a great sire during the past summer. Many of our top foundation females are now safely mated to him.

Winnings of His Get at the Major Shows:

<table>
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<th>Reserve Grand Champion Steer—Denver, 1952</th>
<th>Ogden Livestock Show 1952</th>
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<td>Colorado State Fair 1952</td>
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<td>1st Senior Heifer Calf</td>
<td>1st Senior Heifer Calf</td>
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<td>2nd &amp; 3rd Junior Heifers</td>
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<td>1st Two Females</td>
<td>3rd 2 Females</td>
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<td>2nd Get of Sire</td>
<td>3rd Get of Sire</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Pair Yearlings</td>
<td>4th Pair Yearlings</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Pair Calves</td>
<td>Sire of pen of 3 heifers sold in Ogden sale for $1,000 each</td>
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● Our Selected Foundation Females include:

Fifty young cows of Real Prince Domino and Pioneer breeding—25 of these are out of dams that are sired by own sons of Real Prince Domino . . . Many of today's top Hereford breeders, in adding strength to their cow herds, have selected the blood of the Real Prince Dominos.

We would like to show you these Foundation Hereford Females!
For Quality
and Substance

EXMOOR PROMINO 19
See our range bulls for sale.
Up to 18 months—Sunland Domino 33 blood.

Keith C. Daulton Herefords
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HEREFORDS
A few rugged range bulls for sale now.
Come and see them
H. H. CAZIER WELLS NEVADA

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HEREFORD RANCH
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Breeders of top quality
REGISTERED HEREFORDS
RANGE BULLS FOR SALE
GEO. WASHINGTON Manager
E. L. ADAMS Owner

Bear Claw Registered Herefords
If you want good calves like this . . .
Better Buy
BEAR CLAWS!

BEAR CLAW RANCH
Mrs. J. C. MORRILL—Owner R. E. LEONE—Manager
DAYTON, WYOMING

EARLY February—and Red Bluff. This time of the year and the bull sale are invariably linked in the minds of Western cattlemen and their wives, and probably there has never been more interest in California and Pacific Coast cattle circles than that generated by the Red Bluff Bull Sale this year. With the recession in market cattle prices fresh in their minds, and after the spectacular sale of 1951 and the nearly as high price averages obtained in 1952, about the largest crowd of cow folks ever showed up. I think I saw about everyone I knew had formerly been at Red Bluff and, besides that, more folks I didn’t know than ever before.

After providing a brand new auction sale barn in 1952, the Red Bluff sale committee really pulled out all the stops this year. A sifting committee was out checking the entries before the sale and later had the consignors voluntarily cut the number of their entries. Then, after all that and after the bulls arrived, the group again cut down the number considerably. The result was a total of really desirable bulls to sell, and the sale went through without breaking in two in the middle as some of the other auction sales have done recently. Also, the number of committee members that graded the bulls was increased, making it a little easier job for them. There usually is some crabbing at sales where the grading method is used (just the same as when the competitive judging system is used) and all I’ll say about that is that the crabbers had better try it themselves sometime—it’s no easy job.

As always, the Hereford sale opened up with the selling of the March of Dimes bull, donated this year by “Buck” Gover, Polled Hereford breeder from Anderson, Calif. Last year George Hunt’s bull rolled up a total of over $11,000, and this year Gover’s bull did about the same. Charlie Stover kept the bull in his family this year for his grandson—his wife usually beats him to it. “Pappy” Waldorf really gave the bull a good send-off, and proved
CALF SPRINGS RANCH is proud to announce the sale of **CS DANDY LARRY 1st** to Eugene Selvage of the Lucky Hereford Ranch, Gilroy, California.

“**This first son of MW Dandy Larry 1st** is one of the thickest, deepest, best-headed and well-set-up calves we've ever seen anywhere . . .”

say Paul Hafen and Alan Feeney

And we at **LUCKY HEREFORD RANCH** welcome this outstanding young prospect as an addition to our herd.
See WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING WITH BACA DUKE 2d HEREFORDS

"That's proof of the breeding"

A.H. KARPE'S

You will see this proof on the Southern California Beef Cattle Tour, April 9-16, in these, among other herds:
- Oliver Ranch, Descanso
- Hi-Hope Ranch, San Luis Rey
- Pala Rey Ranch, Bonsall
- Rancho Lilac, Escondido
- Kirk's Hereford Farm, Valley Center
- Corona Hereford Ranch, Corona
- Indian Knoll Ranch, Colton

For more of the same successful breeding see the herd bull prospects we now have for sale.

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10 miles south on Highway 99. You'll see the sign on the barn.

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We are breeding and producing cattle the Breeder and Range man LIKE!

STYLISH & STURDY
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Our cattle are helping to improve herds in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California,
WE WILL BE HAPPY TO HAVE YOU VISIT OUR RANCH

COME TO THE RANCH
SEE the top young females and Herd Bull prospects we are developing for

Our Seventh ANNUAL SALE
Early in October

We Have a Few Young Bulls for Sale Privately

STALEY HEREFORD RANCH
PULLMAN — WASHINGTON
L. C. Staley, Owner
that he is quite an auctioneer. As everyone knows, Pappy is the head coach for the University of California's Golden Bears at Berkeley.

**PETERSON** Brothers came loaded for bear, and just about cleaned up on championships. Their champion bull was really a Red Bluff type — big, smooth and with a lot of quality. Also, their champion and reserve champion pens of three were bulls of a good deal the same type. There wasn't much the grading committee could do with these cattle but put them up when they came into the ring, and they all brought good strong prices, considering the conditions this year. Perhaps these champion pens suffered rather more on prices received this year, when compared to last year, than some of the other groups of cattle and the individual cattle.

The champion pen of five bulls from the George C. Miller Ranch (Star Valley Herefords of Thayne, Wyo.), all sons of one bull—JB Victory Princeps—attracted a lot of attention. They were a bunch of thick bulls in high condition, and easily got away with the championship for their class.

**THE** entertainment features provided by the sale committee were much the same as they have been in the last few years—tops, as always. Every year I say that no more people could ever get into the Mt. Lassen Room back of the Tremont Hotel lobby for the buffet supper, but this year I really didn’t know whether I was going to get out of the crowd without being maimed. I made it all right, and

---

**PREPOTENT CHARBRAY BULLS will increase the size of your cattle**

AN OPPORTUNITY to buy five top sons by Major our great senior herd sire. Major, with brand number 185, is pictured here with his sons, those five now for sale. Superchief, 230; Major Jr., 231; Silver King, 330; HR Superman, 333; and White Cavalier. This picture demonstrates Charbray prepotency far better than we could tell you. And what they look like from 12 months to 24 years old.

Add the nine-fold Charbray advantages listed below to your herd with these outstanding sons. You don’t need scales to see that these bulls pack a lot of beef for age. Charbrays really grow out and gain remarkable weight for age. We have Charbrays weighing 1200 pounds at sixteen months of age. Major hit 2000 lbs. at 28 months. Now weighs 2100 pounds in breeding condition at 4 years of age. Last year he sired 70 calves and we hand bred to over 100 cows this season.

**OUR CHARBRAY** cattle carry about ¾ Brahman and ¾ Charollais. The result is an animal that has . . .

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NO PINKEYE — NO CANCER EYE
MORE SIZE FOR AGE — FATTEN AT ANY AGE
HIGHEST DRESSING PERCENTAGE
HIGHEST QUALITY MEAT
STANDS HOT WEATHER BETTER
ARE GOOD BREEDERS—COWS GOOD MILKERS

“The Silver Cattle with the Gold Future”

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**HUNT RANCH**

Harold W. Hunt & Sons

El Centro, Calif.

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Heady & Ashburn

- RANGE RAISED HEREFORDS

Sorry we’re all sold out. But next fall we’ll have for sale more of our top quality weaner range bulls, unfitted herd sire prospects, and excellent foundation heifers.

Marshall F. Ashburn, Owner

Patagonia, Ariz.
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MINERAL BLOCKS

Keep WESTERN LIVESTOCK MINERAL BLOCKS before your livestock all the time. You'll know they need it when you see how they eat the essential minerals in these blocks. It's the economical way to solve your mineral problems. Will not waste or blow away.

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Registered Herefords

Hard working range bulls.

Grown out under range conditions.

Rock-hardened feet.

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Fathauer & Shattuck, Owners

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Source of that consistent OJR Royal Domino 10th breeding. Heading the herd is SF Royal Mixer 29th, son of the 10th, assisted by Domino Prince A30.

J. Milton Hadley

VISALIA, CALIF.

4 miles east, 4 south and 1/2 east.

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INCREASE PROFITS

Mr. George Hall, Paso Robles, Calif., says, "My BEAN sprayer helped add $25.60 per head of my beef cattle; increased my hay yield by $300; saved me several hundred dollars whitewashing my cattle barn and eliminated a loss of 3 to 4 lambs per year due to ticks."

Use your BEAN sprayer now for Grubs.

It takes pressure to kill grubs! A Bean sprayer's 400 pounds pressure forces insecticide through matted hair and dirt, down the grub breathing holes. Increased cattle profits pay for the BEAN.

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JOHN BEAN DIVISION. 501 NEWHALL ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF.

This year the vaudeville show was bigger than ever. We couldn't get into the early show and had to go to the last one. So far as I could see, the place was jammed full as usual. We lit in the fourth row from the stage, and just after we got settled down Freddie and Mrs. Bayliss and their youngest son, Billy, and his wife sat down right in front of us. And just before the show started John Day of Medford blew in and sat between my wife and me, so we had quite an old home week. John is still running his Blue Moon Ranch north of Medford and has a herd of purebred Herefords on it.

Freddie Bayliss and his wife were taking off for England in a few days. Someone asked Freddie if he was going to fly across and he spurned the idea—said the ocean voyage was a good chance to have a change and rest, and I presume it will be a change from Mountcrest Ranch which is located just about on top of the Siskiyou mountains.

The show's finale that night was a bunch of acrobats who were really good, only I'd have been more comfortable if we had been sitting a little farther back. When they were doing their airsets up two or three high from the spring boards (or teeter-totters), that big guy who held the armchair on the pole and caught the boy after he turned over a couple of times really had me guessing about our safety. I saw the same outfit get away with it later down at Indio at the Riverside
SELLING
2 Quality Bulls
at
Wallowa County
Hereford Breeders' Assn.
Sale
Enterprise, Ore. April 4
Breeding stock for sale at ranch. Our
herd sire is MW Larry Domino 62, own
son of LARRY DOMINO 50.
O. H. Walker
JOSEPH, ORE.

County Fair and Date Festival when
I viewed the act from a little more dis­
tance and liked it a lot better. They
were all right!

I
COULDN'T begin to tell about all the
talks we met at Red Bluff this
year. I sat next to Henry Jaeger and
his wife from Condon, Ore., one after­
noon during the grading. Henry is doing
more in the production of wheat at his ranch nowadays, he tells me,
but he used to be in the spotlight with his
good big sappy Herefords.

I ran into Marc May from Pendle­
ton, Ore., early in the game at Red
Bluff. He met me with his customary
smile to ask how I was getting along
on the grub line, and told me he
thought it might be getting a little
thin, that we'd better try a new coun­
try for a while—maybe Oregon. You
never can tell, I might fool him and do
that sometime. His wife, Minnie, was
along. I notice she just finished acting
on a grading committee at the Oregon
State Hereford Sale at Ontario a few
days ago.

I
PUT in part of one evening talk­
ing with Bob Steitz and his wife of
Petaluma, Calif. Bob was on the 1951
WLJ Beef Cattle Tour. He and Cali­
ifornians Sam Abbot of Sonoma and
O. H. ("Bill") Stewart, now of Grass
Valley, had themselves quite a time on
that trip.

As always at Red Bluff, I enjoyed a
visit with Joe and Mrs. Jacob of Prine­
ville, Ore. They were in the notion of
coming south for a little trip after Red
Bluff, but decided they had better get
back to Prineville because they and
their boys were putting on a sale of
their Herefords at their ranch in
March. When the Jacob family used to
live near Malin, Ore., and Joe was a
potato king, I used to call at their
home and Mrs. Jacob would invariably
feed me. (Page Marc May!) I've never
got in on any of her good meals since
they moved to Prineville.

Lawrence and Mrs. Horton of Klam­
ath Falls were at Red Bluff. Usually
the whole outfit shows up, but this
year some of the younger generation
had to stay home and look after the
purebred Herefords.

Fred Dressler showed up by him­
self—no Anna. He was meeting his
daughter, Louetta Bergevin, her hus­
band, Lewis, and their two children.
The Bergevin family used to be in the
spotlight after Red Bluff, but this
year some of the younger generation
had to stay home and look after the
purebred Herefords.

Fred was in a

HOY HEREFORD RANCH
Herefords with quality, size, bone and natural meat . . . backed by three
decades of breeding experience.
A. B. HOY & SON, ELDON
WEED, CALIFORNIA

JOHN REAGOR
REGISTERED HEREFORDS
Sired by BATTLE SETH, D&R AD­
VANCE SETH (pic­
tured), DANDY
DOMINO 2d. Out
of a select cow
herd.
YAMPA, COLORADO

RANCHO del SO-LO
REGISTERED HEREFORDS
510 & Louise Oliva, Owners
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Box 297-Rt. 1—Phone 842M
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the heart of
your irrigation
Your sprinkling system is only as good as the sprinkler heads. For
long-lived, trouble-free operation specify
BUCKNER SPRINKLERS
Write D. C. Clark
FREE CATALOG

All Gals Aren't Pals
By S. OMAR BARKER
She likes her family, cousins and kin,
Welcomes her old friends dropping in,
But bridles a bit at coy dames
Who claim to be her man's old flames!
Fed. easy-to-use Shearmaster removes fleece in a few minutes. Gets 10% more wool than hand shears. Retains maximum length of wool fibre, wool grades higher. Powerful, cool-running motor inside EASY GRIP handle. Has variable speed for shearing the flock, tagging, crutching, removing wood from eyes, etc., $47,00. Animal clipping, grooming head and drill head attachments available for use on Shearmaster. Write for bulletin "Harvesting the Farm Flock, Wool Crop."

Hand-moved. The male gasket protects male end of tubing.

Hand-Moved

The FAMOUS IRECO COUPLER

That Torque Converter Coupler outwears all others and the single power mover is quickly moved on lines.

Speed-Roll

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Write Today for Nearest Dealer

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CALIFORNIA

ALSCO INC.

Niciest Handling Farm
Sprinkling Systems I
Ever Saw. They are Real Time Savers and En
gineered to do a BETTER JOB.

ALSO at Red Bluff we saw Helen and Howard Reamer who have a ranch near Clarksburg. They have been in the Polled Hereford breeding business, but sold out to Fred Vanderhoof a year or so ago. They asked us to stop by and see them. We did so the day after the Red Bluff sale and sure had ourselves a swell time.

Every time I go to one of these up-to-date ranches in California I think of the early days in Colorado—what a difference! Then: no electricity, no central heat, no inside plumbing, no phones. Now: heating plants that reverse to air conditioning in the summer, bathrooms upstairs and down, phones and extensions all over the place, deep freezers, walk-in refrigerators, automatic washers, etc. (The life of a cowman nowadays is sure rough!)

We had a wonderful Sunday afternoon and evening with the Reamers, and ate broiled 16-week-old chicken out of the deep freeze. Had a real night’s sleep in their quiet home—no trucks on the highway, no trains. Great stuff!

After Fred Vanderhoof bought the Reamer Polled Herefords he sent some of them down to Al Sherman who is the head of the AH department of Mt. San Antonio College at Pomona, Calif., and Al had some of his boys fit one of the heifers to show at the Los Angeles County Fair last summer—a senior yearling, Reamaid Domino 23. Glen Bratcher of Oklahoma A&M College, who judged, made her champion of the Hereford division. Later she sold at the California Polled Hereford Assn. sale at Sacramento.

A FEW days after returning from Red Bluff, we went down to a meeting of the San Diego County Hereford Breeders Assn. at Escondido. It was their annual meeting and there was a nice crowd. R. H. ("Pop") Whit
ten, retiring president, presided. The bunch elected Lawrence Oliver, president; Ivon J. Parker, vice president;

big rush to get home, as always, but had a lot of things to look after at last minute, and I noticed that they didn’t get away from the Tremont until way late the night after the sale.

Herefords—Cairns Style

BREEDING HARLY RANGE BULLS
WITH SIZE, GOOD FEET AND LEGS
USING SUPER DONALD BY NHR
SUPER DOMINO.

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WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
After the meeting Tom Leavey and a bunch of us went to the Ivon Parker's Sky Valley Hereford Ranch above Lake Hodges. It was an interesting trip. These folks have been doing some soil conservation and irrigated pasture work on this hill ranch which is rather unusual in its scope. Tom Leavey had sold them his "Symbol" bull a few months ago. He's a son of WHR Helmsman 3 and is a massive, deep-chested bull. We saw some of the Parker cows and a few of the calves. One heifer calf especially took my eye, a sappy, light-colored daughter of a Painter Domino-bred cow and sired by a grandson of MW Larry Domino '37 that Leavey also sold them a few years ago.

We drove up into the hills where the Parkers have been doing most of their pasture work and also saw a nice spring high in the upper valley that looked like a wonderful asset to me. Parker told us that it runs the whole year. By the way, Ivon Parker is an accountant and his wife is a practicing attorney—a pretty handy combination for any business, especially a cow ranch.

On the way home from Escondido we ran out to Jack Sheehan's ranch north of town. I expect most WLJ readers know Jack's background. He was with the Harry Pearson herd in Iowa for a number of years, came out to California to take care of Jack Haley's cattle a year before Jack sold out and fitted the Haley cattle for the dispersal sale.

Jack Sheehan has a small ranch near Escondido, practically in the housing tracts, but he brought out a few cows he had back in Iowa and has them on pasture on his place. He has four bull calves running with their dams that have a lot of breeding in them, and one of them especially looks like a real show prospect. We had a nice visit that day with Jack and his wife, Hazel. (She and Pete Graves are brother and sister.) Their son, Junior, was around. He worked with his Dad on the Haley cattle, but is at present selling feed around Escondido.

We stopped at Tom Leavey's Pala Rey Ranch on the way home. I hadn't seen his new bull, Greenfield Duke 2nd, that he got recently from A. H. Karp. Since it was Sunday, we caught Tom and his manager, Charlie Hansen, both at the ranch. We were rather in a hurry to get home and Tom had some guests, so he had Charlie take me down to show me the new bull—a son of Baca Duke 2, of course, and one of his outstanding get, I'd say. He should make Pala Rey Ranch a real herd sire.

I also had a chance to see some of the young weaner heifer calves and also some yearling heifers which were sired by the Symbol bull Tom sold to Ivon Parker, and they certainly are a sweet
BUY THE BLOOD OF THESE
TOP POLLED HEREFORD BULLS . . .

WARD - LEWIS
PRODUCTION SALE

GROUP OF GOOD OPEN HEIFERS THAT SELL

HALSEY, OREGON
April 11 at 12 noon

51 HEAD SELL - 13 Bulls & 38 Females

From the herds of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ward and Zeb Lewis come your best buys in quality registered Polled Herefords. The two herds are very similar in bloodlines. Featuring the breeding of Triple Real, TT Royal Rex 2, Plato Domino 36 and Trumode Dom 42, a son of Plato Domino 36th. Cattle Bangs vaccinated and TB tested.

All bulls offered are from 10 to 14 months of age. Selling 24 open heifers and 14 bred heifers. They are bred to ZLH Advance 281, a son of Dick Hibbard's Proud Advance. Many of the females are by C. Domino President 109, Trumode Domino 42, Plato Domino 36, Mischief Domino 3, champion bull at the 1950 Columbia Empire Polled Sale. 19 of the Ward open heifers are from 9 to 14 months old and are by Triple Real or TT Royal Rex 2.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED AT THE RANCH

Sale headquarters—Eugene Hotel, Eugene, Oregon. Transportation will be furnished upon request from Eugene Hotel.

HOWARD BROWN, Auctioneer and Sales Manager

DELMWIN WISEMAN, herdsman

WARD HEREFORD RANCH - HALSEY, ORE.
PHOENIX TRIO—Attending the Arizona National Livestock Show, held in Phoenix last month, were, left to right, Tex Condon, Los Angeles livestock commission man; Dr. E. L. Scott, owner of Suncrest Hereford Ranch at Scottsdale, Ariz.; and Tom Haddy, veteran Arizona cattle man from Nogales. Photo by Culley

bunch of heifers. It will be interesting to see results of the mating of the Baca Duke 2 bull and these heifers of Heinsman breeding.

Charlie Hansen and his wife Birdie showed off some of their “get” that day. All three of their daughters were home with them and the oldest had brought her two twin girls—14 months old. Charlie was so proud of them he could hardly talk about cattle, and I’ll say they were worth being proud of, all right.

I saw an Associated Press report in the Los Angeles Times a few days ago saying that A. J. Swenson of SMS Ranch died at Stamford, Texas. He was 89 years old. A grand old man. Since I’ve been on the coast I haven’t heard so much about the SMS and its operations, but back about 40 years ago we used to hear plenty about the Swenson Brothers and the SMS system of breeding and selling Hereford commercial cattle. They did a real mail order business and had many customers who bought their feeder calves from them entirely on the SMS plan of making selections and shipping out on this mail order basis. So far as I recall, they never had any complaints.

When I was on my first job with the old Armour Packing Co. at Kansas City, I got acquainted with Frank Hastings, then one of the top men of the Armour fresh meat department. Frank always had the reputation of being a go-getter, and some time after I left Armour in 1901 he quit and went to Swenson Brothers. I think he organized and carried out their mail order plan of selling cattle. This account of A. J. Swenson’s passing brought back to my mind a lot of things, as no doubt it did to others of the old-timers.

While idly turning the leaves of the March issue of the WLJ magazine, I ran onto the picture of

You get Bred-in Uniformity with Polled President
Polled Herefords

BUT that’s not all you get in Chamberlin’s. They’re thick and deep and rugged. Bred and raised under natural conditions, too. RESULT: Hard working, beef making bulls. That’s why range-men snap them up so fast, usually more than half going to repeat customers.

Believe it or not, we could market many more bulls. But we’re keeping the cow herd around 100 carefully selected cows, many being daughters of C. President Mischief 38th, grandson of Polled President. Mating them to bulls strong in Polled President breeding, too, such as President Mischief 39th, half brother of $22,000 President Mischief 39th, half brother of $22,000 President Mischief 22d; SPHR President Mischief 49th; Leskan Tone 8th and Leskan Tone 146th, full brothers.

You’re Always Welcome at Chamberlin’s

LOS OLIVOS, CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara County
In 1952 Cattlemen Got 15% to 18% More
For GOOD and
CHOICE Grade Cattle

CREEP FEED FOR
QUALITY IN '53

PURINA RANCH DEMONSTRATIONS, run for several years
with more than 2,800 head of cattle, show these benefits...

1. UPGRADING . . . 34% more Choice and Good
calves.

2. HEAVIER CALVES . . . Creep-fed calves in all
these tests averaged 39½ lbs. more at weaning
than non-creep mates.

3. BETTER COW CONDITION . . . Cows with
creep-fed calves came through 44.8 lbs. heavier.

4. EARLIER MARKET . . . Generally it's profit-
able to have calves ready for an early market.
Upgrading and extra weight of creep-fed
calves averaged $8.91 per calf above feed costs
in these tests. The average return per dollar
invested in creep feed was $1.94. These tests
were run during periods of varying markets,
and were held throughout cattle country.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Los Angeles • Oakland • Stockton • Visalia

Never sell the old boy "short"

VICTORY DOMINO 21st, we mean

He stamps 'em big, smooth, Polled
And how the buyers do like 'em!

Two recent sales further prove it . . .

OREGON POLLED HEREFORD ASSN. sale, March 2, Salem. Our 3 bulls and 2 females averaged
$1,547 against the excellent sale average of $828. Included was the reserve champion bull,
A1 Victory Dom. 46th, at $2,500 to Henry & Florence Miller, Swale Meadow Farms, Centerville,
Wash. A. B. Luther & Marcus L. Spencer, Gooding, Idaho, gave $2,475 for A1 Victory
Dom. 45th. Other buyers were Earl Forest, Redmond, Ore., Robert L. Jones, Clifton, and
Blagen Mills Co., Portland.

COLUMBIA EMPIRE POLLED HEREFORD ASSN. sale, Feb. 9, Yakima, Wash. Here again our
entries beat the average in a very good sale, selling to Herman Kindlworth, Hatton, Wash.;

Floyd Worden, owner

A-1 POLLED HEREFORD FARM, HEPPNER, OREGON
Herb Chandler, Ez Fjelsted, Judge Tippett and Dick Richards taken at the last Ogden show. Who took the picture—or how he got those four guys to stand still long enough at an Ogden show to have their picture taken—I don’t know. It surely brought back a flood of recollections of the old days at Ogden and also the PI at Portland. There was only one of the old guard missing—Reno Banks. The last I heard of Reno he was heading up some national life insurance company back East, so he’s slipped, and probably not available. When I looked at Herb and Ez standing together my mind flew back to the Ogden show years ago when Jesse Richards was running the show. Herb and Ez were both running for president of the Ogden Livestock Show Boosters Club, and Herb gloriously defeated Ez for this much sought after and distinguished office. Nor do I forget the banquet at Cliff Potter’s restaurant in Ogden where the election was held. I also recall that Herb began his reign as president by immediately appointing Frank Harding and me his official rum runners—it was during prohibition! Well, we’d better let it go at that. But I could just about write a book about the doings of those four gents—make it five with Reno or six with Earl Walter thrown in for good measure. Them were the happy days!

JUST before Christmas my wife and I received a nice letter and unique Christmas card from Maurice McNamara of Melbourne, Australia. Members of WLJ’s Southern California Beef Cattle Tour of 1951 will remember McNamara well, for he accompanied us on that trip and later during his stay in the United States joined with some of us on a bus that took in the Baca Grant sale at Gunnison and made a trip through Colorado. He sent his letter and card by airmail and referred to a report on a trip he had made “out back” in Australia which he was sending by ordinary mail, and this report just reached me as I was completing this column. I wish I could include a good deal of it, because it is a most interesting account of his trip. He refers to this section of the

IN THIS HIGH COUNTRY
ACEHI POLLED HEREFORDS
TOUGHEN and GROW
No wonder our bulls do a good job in any western state.

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PORTERVILLE, CALIF.

PATTERSON
POLLED HEREFORDS
Sired now by GS Golden Royal 34 and MY Trumode 10. Good cattle, modestly priced.
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Phone 22739

Vanderhoof Polled Herefords
ATTEND OUR
6th ANNUAL
FIELD DAY
here at the ranch,
Saturday,
March 21, 1953
We have 25 large, thrifty, outstanding Polled Hereford heifers of breeding age available at private treaty.

Fred & Bob Vanderhoof • Woodlake Calif.
PHONE 155
Our Thanks - - -

to buyers of our cattle at the Columbia Empire Polled Hereford Sale at Yakima, and the Oregon Polled Hereford Sale at Salem. We're proud of our cattle and happy to see leading breeders purchase sons and daughters of Proud Advance, Numode 55 by Trumode Domino 8; and Trumode Domino 86 by Plato Domino 26.

John Weber, Yakima, Wash., was the buyer at $2,500 of Advance Queen by Proud Advance, our champion female at Yakima. She carries the service of Larry Donald 4. Shown in the above photograph with Advance Queen is Mr. Weber, Dick Hibberd and Herdsman Gene Smith.

OUR champion female goes into one of the leading Polled Hereford herds in the Northwest in selling to Mr. Weber. Our appreciation also to the following buyers at Yakima and Salem: Leo Barnett, Condon, Ore.; Don Hayworth, Prosser, Wash.; Franklin Schnebly, Ellensburg, Wash.; and A. L. Gile, Chinook, Wash.

HOMER SANBORN, Meridian, Calif., widely known among Polled Hereford breeders of the U. S., has just purchased 30 bred and open heifers from us.

Visitors always welcome at the ranch.

Dick & Laurose Hibberd, Imbler, Oregon

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country and the trip made through being about 1,500 miles away from headquarters and requiring a 3,800-mile motor trip. He says the leasehold acres comprise a total of a million acres or more and run about one or two miles apiece. This country of Australia must be some large place, I'd say. McNamara wanted to be remembered to everyone he got acquainted with on his trip here and hopes some time to visit with us again. I must say that we would all be happy to see him.

I HAD a very nice letter from Jim Hantgin from his ranch at San Luis Obispo, Calif., regarding a statement I made in the March "Roaming" column about Diamond Donald 81, the sire of Taylor's Donald 13 — Jack Selby's bull, being one of Harry Parker's outstanding Diamond Ranch sires.

Jim calls my attention to the fact that the "81st" was bred by Harry Parker, all right, but was sold to the Taylor Ranch out of the Diamond Ranch show string at the Great Western sale at Los Angeles in 1943, and was used by Taylor Ranch thereafter. Jim says Harry did breed some cows to him later, however. Thanks a lot to Jim for correcting me, and apologies to Jere Griffin of Taylor Ranch. I still maintain that the "81st" was a great breeding bull and passed his prepotency along to the "13th."

Savings Result from Feeding Lower Protein Feed to Swine

You can get about one dollar more profit from each market hog by changing from the old 18%, 15% and 12% protein rations to 14%, 12% and 10% protein with trace minerals, vitamins and antibiotics. According to Damon Catron, in charge of swine nutrition research at Iowa State College, Ames, results of experiments with 723 pigs offered proof of the savings. In the past, hog producers had to rely on the extra protein to provide B vitamins and antibiotics. But in the past two years feed manufacturers have been able to provide these ingredients separately. These trace minerals, vitamins and antibiotics can be added to a lower protein feed at a savings.

The new recommendation is for 14% protein instead of 18% for pigs from weaning to 75 lb. Twelve per cent is now suggested instead of 15 for pigs weighing from 75 to 150 lb. and 10% protein is recommended instead of 12% for hogs from 150 to 200 lb.

Catron says the new balanced ration requires about 65 lb. less of 40% protein ingredients than the old ration.

The Masculine Touch

By S. OMAR BARKER

I help my spouse around the house.

It's lucky she doesn't mind it,

That when I lay something away,

It's where she cannot find it!
TWO BLADES OF GRASS
Continued from Page 54
worked only the summer months of the first year.
Charles Shinn was the first regular U. S. Forest Service supervisor to move to the reserve and establish headquarters. This he did at North Fork in 1902. When Shinn took over, he made the public statement that "the forest was being overgrazed by the stockmen and that the forage cover was being destroyed. With our management of the forest we are going to make two blades of grass grow where only one is now growing."
This was quite a statement considering the fact the Forest Service knew nothing about the area since they had not made a study of the conditions before passing judgment. Their abilities at range improvement were untried and mostly verbal and, unfortunately, so they continue to the present day. The results of 50 years of their management of the forest ranges easily verifies their abilities. Their opinions on forest management were then and continue to be foreign to California conditions.

New Management. In taking over the management of this forest area, Shinn hired such local men as Joe Crane, Boot Taylor, Mal McCloud, Gene Tully, Frank Fuller, Hess Morton, Jack Noddin, Frank Russell and my brother, Charlie O'Neal, Jr., as rangers. Boot Taylor and Gene Tully are the only ones of these old rangers still living. These men knew the forest and all its trails. After they had blazed all the old trails with a dot and a slash, all but a few were replaced by men from other areas who had been schooled in forestry.
In order to get his two spears of grass growing where one grew before, Shinn first stopped the fall burning of the forest litter and then started making all the Indians and homestead-

another SVR makes good

Our cow herd and powerfull bull battery listed below are producing the best SVR's yet—the team that won the Premier Exhibitor Award for biggest winnings in strong 1952 California Polled Hereford Show.

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- SVR DOMINO 22
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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Alma Esplin, Secretary, Box 315, Logan, Utah

ers living within the forest bound to sell their hogs. He claimed they were rooting up all the little pines. If light burning of the forest killed the reproduction, how could there be any little trees left for the hogs to root up? Furthermore, at that time the reserve boundary was a good six miles below the present boundary and ten or a few hogs were raised on the reserve produced from flocks below the present forest.

When Shinn forced the people living within the forest boundary to get rid of all of their hogs, many of the Indians sold theirs to Bill Ellis, who lived within the Reserve, for a dollar per head. John Kinsman, who also had a few hogs, told the Forest Service if they wanted the hogs off the Reserve, to get them off themselves—that he couldn't.

After making these people sell their hogs, permits were issued for all hog over six months of age. Thus rancher could obtain a permit for one sow, but then he could run as many pigs under six months of age in the forest as he wished. Many hogs were raised in this country in these early days. These hogs were driven in droves to Fresno and other valley points for marketing. Some droves would contain as many as 300 hogs. A man on horseback would lead the drove, and from a sack of corn across his saddle he would scatter grain along the way. He was assisted by herders on foot.

Sheep Banned. Shinn then commenced putting the sheepmen out of the forest since, with the establishment of the reserves, a general order had been draw up excluding the grazing of sheep in the forests. Many sheepmen, however, continued to move their bands of sheep across the national forests and national park in a seasonal movement starting in the spring from their winter range in the San Joaquin Valley to Tehachapi, Lone Pine, Bishop, Mammoth and then in the fall crossing the Sierras to their winter range on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. They grazed the sheep along the way.

Besides rangers the Yosemite National Park had soldiers patrolling for trespassing sheepmen. Arch Leonard and Charlie Lydic were park rangers at this time. When a trespassing band of sheep was found, the park authorities would not impound the sheep but would have the owners arrested for their violations. Instead they would take the herders and their burros away from the band, allowing the sheep to scatter. This would result in severe losses to the sheepmen. As I will relate later the Forest Service used similar tactics instead of using lawful means.
government officials were a law unto themselves.

Further evidence of their arrogance occurred shortly after Bill Ellis was elected supervisor of the fifth district in Madera County in the fall of 1902. Along with his duties as overseer of roads within the district, Supervisor Ellis laid a corrugated culvert across the county road within the reserve. Shortly afterward Ranger Gene Tully planted a sign post by the culvert intake and then piled rocks about the post. Ellis threw the rocks out of the culvert intake and removed the sign post and laid it upon the adjacent bank. This resulted in considerable controversy between the Forest Service and the Madera County supervisor. Shinn even went so far as to take the matter to the chief forester, but word came back that the local authorities had a right of way on each side of the road as needed and this closed the incident.

Different Trail. In 1903 we started trailing our cattle through Crane Valley instead of by North Fork. Leaving home we traveled to Crane Valley crossing the North Fork Creek at Sharpton's place where we made our second night's camp. At that time the Teaford family lived there. It is now The Pines on Bass Lake. One year, old Mike Walker, an Indian, was helping us drive our cattle to the mountains. As we started up Willow Creek from The Pines, we saw about 200 large alligator lizards. Old Mike said, "Too damn many lizards, I go home."

And he did, as he was quite superstitious about lizards. I have never seen so many of the wood lizards as I saw this trip.

SUCCESS STORY—Floyd Bidwell, Cassell, Calif., is proof of the fact that young men who use brains and industry can make limited capital go a long way in the purebred livestock business. Bidwell built his registered Hereford herd from scratch. And he competes and sells successfully in toughest competition. Here he is with his champion pen of three heifers at the recent California Hereford Assn. spring sale in Sacramento.

The heifers were bought by James L. Fourness, Pleasant Grove, Calif.

50 Registered ANGUS COWS

FOR SALE

These top cows are from four to nine years old. Many with calves at foot and over 50% to calve and others are bred. Ericas, Queen Mothers and Blackbirds.

$400 EACH

30 Fancy ANGUS HEIFERS

Lucys, Blackcap Empresses and Miss Burgess. All breeding age. All above plate in range condition.

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**LOT 3.** Haciendamere 34, full brother of our famous Haciendamere.

**Juana Erica**

**LOT 4.** Hacienda Juana Jette. Sells safe in calf to Hacienda Prince Eric.

**Blackcap Effie**

**LOT 7.** Effie of Hacienda. Sells safe in calf to Prince Eston of Ferndale.

**Barbara**

**LOT 15.** Barbara of Hacienda 137. Brood to Homeplace Efiemere 39.

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**HACIENDA DE LOS REYES**

Bill and Willie Volkmann

**Western Livestock Journal**

**APRIL 1953**
Yes sir! Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Assn. Annual Spring SHOW & SALE, KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON . . . Your opportunity to buy range bulls, farm bulls, replacement and foundation registered Angus females, and highgrade (non-registered) heifers.

Showering and selling right in the heart of one of the best Angus producing districts in the entire West. Top consignments from Oregon breeders and from leading California, Washington and Idaho herds. LOOK AT THAT CONSIGNOR LIST. A regular "Who's Who" of Angus breeders.

APRIL 12—Show and grading of sale cattle.
Graders: Joe Johnson and Jim Elings of Oregon State College.


Sale headquarters: Wi-Ne-Ma Hotel.

Catalog gives full details. Write today for your copy to HARRISON CUTLER, Sec., P. O. Box 251, Napa, Calif.

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Gerald & Vivian West, Klamath Falls, Ore.
John & Jane Wheeler, Courtland, Calif.
Kathleen Wilson, Malin, Ore.
Delmar Woods, Omakaska, Wash.

GREAT WESTERN PARTICIPANTS—
J. M. Wilson and Dewayne Holmdehl, son of his headman, are shown at the Great Western in Los Angeles with an Angus entry from Wilson's Riverview Farms registered Angus herd.

Here at The Pines we hit the Old Mammoth Trail and traveled to Bonsore Meadow for the third night's camp and then about 12 miles to Jackass Meadow the fourth day. This year Miller & Lux, who had been taking 2,000 head of steers to these mountain ranges, trailed only 1,000 head in and these were all placed on the Cassidy range. I do not know if their permit was cut or they just quit bringing 2,000 head of their own will. In 1904 Miller & Lux's permit was cut to 500 head and as they refused to take this small number to the Cassidy range, Frank Murphy and I were each given a permit for 250 head on that range.

My first trip into the Cassidy and Mono Creek country was about the middle of September, 1903. At that time Harriet and I were at our cow camp in Jackass Meadow getting ready to start rounding up our cattle to trail them home for the winter. Shinn sent my brother, Ranger Charles O'Neal Jr., up from Graveyard Meadow to see if we would help them escort some bands of sheep across the forest. We joined the Forest Service party that night at the Miller & Lux cow camp at Cassidy Meadow. That night was our first introduction to concentrated food when "pill soup" was made by placing a pill in a cup of hot water. A can of tomatoes poured over shredded wheat completed the meal.

Easy Travel. After breaking camp the next morning we started up the trail to Rube Meadow. Members of the group were Shinn, his wife Julia, Rangers Gus Goodale, Frank Fuller, Jack Noddin and Charles O'Neal Jr. and Harriet and I. Each had his own
PRINCESS OF JERONIMO 3d was the center of much attraction at the Pacific Regional Show & Sale in Sacramento, March 1 & 2. Many top breeders wanted this richly bred Angus bundle of femininity. Wagner Angus Ranch, Napa, Calif., wanted her most as one of the sale's extreme tops at $2,700. Paul Grafe of Ferndale Ranch, Santa Paula, was a leading competitor. Above are Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Wagner and Manager Bill Beaton with their San Jeronimo purchase. The heifer is a daughter of Angustorra Bandolier 31st and out of a daughter of Palomar Prince, second dam an imported daughter of Jerkin of Bleaton. She is safe in calf to Eileenmere K. 150th. Just another example of the Angus quality and rich breeding you can depend upon getting at San Jeronimo Ranch, where there are always bulls and females for sale. Come and see us.

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WEDS., APRIL 8, 12 NOON (Lunch Available)

50 head Aberdeen-Angus

40 are REGISTERED with a blending of SUNBEAM, ROSE-MERE, BELL BOY, WOODLAWN and OXBOO bloodlines.

• 18 are cows, the majority with calves by side and mostly 2d & 3d calf
• 5 smooth 3-year-old heifers, bred to freshen by sale time
• 7 well developed open heifers, 8 to 12 months old
• 9 exceptionally good young bulls, 8-12 months old (these heifers and bulls are splendid project material for 4-H & FFA members)
• 4 rugged 2-year-old range bulls
• 4-year-old Herd Sire, a son of BAR ERC 2 of SUNBEAM

PLEASE NOTE:
This herd will be sold in pasture condition at the Riverbank Sales Pavilion, located 1/2 mile west of Riverbank, or 10 mi. East of Modesto, on Modesto-Oakdale Hwy. Prior to the sale, we welcome your visit to the ranch. 3 mi. SE of Modesto, on the corner of Richland & Stonum Rds.

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CHAS. ADAMS, Auctioneer
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PHOENIX TRIO—Seen checking the Angus show entries at the recent Arizona National at Phoenix were (left) Ed Biaggini Jr., San Jeronimo Ranch, Cayucos, Calif., member of board of directors, Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Assn.; Colin Kennedy, American Aberdeen-Angus Journal; and Wm. Volkman Jr., Hacienda de Los Reyes, Selma, Calif., a director-at-large of PCAA.

pack horse which carried his grub supply and bed. At meal time all cooked together over the same camp fire. The first three or four miles above Cassidy Meadow the trail wound through an open forest of large flat yellow pine, some sugar pine and incense cedar. There was little brush and we were no thickets of little trees to speak of, so travel was easy.

In passing over the ridge to Rod Meadow the trees were mostly tamaracks all the way to String Meadows and then mostly tamaracks with a few fir until we started dropping down into Fish Valley, where the fire was scarce and there were a few yellow pine. On this trip we passed through beautiful feed country—both the meadows and the hillsides. Even though Miller & Lux had run 1,000 head of steers on the range all summer, there was abundant feed for our saddle horses and pack animals. An amusing incident happened when Shinn was riding along at the rear of the group reading a book. His wife was up ahead talking with various members of the party as they rode along. Ever so often Shinn would stop reading and call, "Julia, what is that you are saying?" Since he was quite deaf, she would have to shout back the questioned conversation.

Mr. and Mrs. Shinn and Ranger Goodale left us at Fish Valley. They were on their way to the other side of the mountain where Goodale was to be stationed. We never saw him again. The rest of us made camp for the night in Fish Valley. While here, we found a stray band of from 20 to 25 sheep. We killed one for camp meat, a custom in those days, and left the rest to their fate. Fishing here was wonderful and the fish were so plentiful you could almost dip them out of the stream with a bucket. I had never seen
suck good fishing nor have I since.

No Sheep Yet. The next morning we started for Mono Pass. We traveled up Fish Creek past Fish Creek Hot Springs to Cascade Valley. From here we traveled up Minnow Creek to Bet- rishig Meadow and then on to Lone Indian Lake. Continuing we passed through Silver Pass and then dropped down to Cascade Valley. From here we followed up to Mono Pass (altitude 12,900 feet), where we met Ranger Joe Crane, a fine man. He had arrived here sometime before us and had already journeled down the other side of the pass without finding any sign of the bands of sheep we were to escort through the mountains.

We rested here for some time and since it was getting late we traveled back down the trail to a nice meadow beside the creek where we made camp for the night. Here Ranger Jack Noddin was noticed searching intently through his pack. When Ranger O’Neal inquired what he was looking for, he replied, “My bar of chocolate.” When the lost bar was found, Ranger Noddin said he was saving it in case his horse gave out and he had to walk. With that he took a bite off the bar which was then returned to his pack. Nothing more was said.

Ranger Crane was up early the next morning and had caught a nice mess of large trout for our breakfast. Leaving here we started for Blasingame’s main cow camp. This camp was called China Camp because the head cowboy was a Chinese who had been raised by Blasingame (father of Lee, Jess and Bill). The trip down Mono Creek was through a beautiful feed country. Ranger O’Neal had traveled ahead of us to China Camp and we made camp nearby. After we made camp Ranger Noddin was again noticed searching through his pack for his bar of chocolate, but this time he failed to find it.

OREGONIANS ATTEND—At the recent 1953 Red Bluff Bull Sale held at Red Bluff, Calif., the personalities from Oregon, pictured above, were in attendance: Mrs. Dick Hotchkiss, Burns, at left; Henry Otley, Diamond; Mrs. Harley Hotchkiss, Burns; Harley Hotchkiss, Burns; Mrs. Lee Williams, Canyon City.

Royal Prince G. 17th is doing all right by us

A daughter of this great breeding bull, CDO ERICA ELAINE 2d, sold for $3,000 at the recent Pacific Regional Auction at Sacramento and walked away with the title of “Top Selling Female.” She exemplifies the style, type and quality we are consistently getting in ROYAL PRINCE G. 17th’s calves. She is a 63/64th sister to our top selling bull at the PCAA sale last December in Bakersfield. No wonder we’re happy with our herd sire!

AT THE RIGHT YOU SEE CDO ERICA ELAINE 2d with her new joint owners, Paul Grafe of Ferndale Ranch, left, Mrs. Tom Stallings, center, and Tom Stallings, of Dry Creek Ranch. We sincerely appreciate their buying this heifer. We also extend thanks to Emerald Acres, Elk Grove; Frank Gwerder, of Walnut Grove, and to the others who were contending bidders for her.

SALE AVERAGE of $1,762

So far we have sold 4 sons and daughters of Royal Prince G. 17th in PCAA sales and they have made the highly satisfactory average of $1,762.

CDO RANCH

Dr. & Mrs. CARROLL E. DOW

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HOW YOU CAN PROGRESS with us with ANGUS

We’re building a topnotch Angus herd with sound foundation stock. When you buy our Angus you are investing in fine cattle that can only mean progress for your operations.

The two latest additions to our breeding program are the young bull, QUEEN’S ELIMINATOR 2 G.M.R. by Henke’s Eliminator 12th by Henke’s Eliminator 2d, and the heifer, ELDORENE OF GREEN MEADOW 8, shown at left. Both bought at the Harrer Sale, Feb. 27. The bull is a half-brother of our herd sire, ELIMINATOR’S FLASH, purchased last spring and which has sired so many good calves. Queen’s Eliminator 2 G.M.R. comes from a family of Queen Mother cows that can be depended upon to raise the good ones. He’s a thick, deep individual. We’re confident he will transmit these qualities to his calves.

Now! Some superb calves by ELIMINATOR’S FLASH

We’ve some uniform and sensationally good calves now on the ground by this champion bull. He was the high selling bull of all time at the Inland Empire Show & Sale at Spokane in the spring of 1952. You ought to come out and see his outstanding youngsters.

BULLS & FEMALES FOR SALE AT THE RANCH

These are thick, deep, breedy individuals that will do a bang-up job for you.

RIVERSIDE RANCH Kimberly, Oregon

TWO GOOD SONS OF HENKE’S ELIMINATOR 6th JOIN OUR GROWING, QUALITY ANGUS HERD

Our two newest sires, bought in the highly successful Harrer sale at Helena, Mont., Feb. 27, are half-brothers of the Harrer Angus that won the get-of-sire class in practically every important northwestern show last year. They are one of the strongest Aberdeen-Angus lines. Watch for their sons and daughters in our herd . . . they’ll be beef producers.

We have nothing for sale right at the moment but we will have some heifers to offer a little later in the season.

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald R. Powell MORO, OREGON

Quality Aberdeen-Angus that do breed on
Shortly afterward all the rangers went over to Blasingame’s camp. A short while later Ranger O’Neal returned to our camp and brought out the missing sheep. They were kept in a delicious pot of chocolate.

At Cow Camp, since the bands of sheep we were to help guide through the mountains failed to show up, Harry and I left early the following morning for Jackass Meadow so we could get started rounding up our cattle. At noon we stopped at the Miller & Lux camp at Cassidy Meadow and had lunch with three of the cowboys—Juan Acosta, a Spaniard; Pomona Dick, an Italian; and Vedo, a Frenchman. From Cassidy we went on to Jackass arriving at our cow camp late that night. Rangers Noddin, Crane, Fuller and O’Neal stayed at Cassidy Meadow overnight and came on to Jackass the next day. While coming up the mountain from Miller’s Bridge, Ranger Noddin’s old black horse, Harry, gave out and he had to walk—and his chocolate bar still missing. That night Ranger Crane went on to Beasore Meadow, Rangers Noddin and Fuller camped at Ben Norris Meadow on Ben Norris Creek, and Ranger O’Neal camped with us.

We saw no sign of the sheep we were to have escorted through the mountains until two days later when we were riding up Jackass Mountain looking for our cattle. At that time this area was in Yosemite National Park; but since there were no fences or natural barriers, it was impossible to keep cattle from drifting into the park. When we reached the place where the trail crossed Ben Norris Creek, where the fish troughs are now, we saw a dust cloud. Riding on up the creek to the willow patch, we found Ranger Gene Tully with a band of trespassing sheep. He had caught them just as they were getting ready to move from the park into the Reserve.

We left Rangers Tully and O’Neal with the sheep and continued on up to Mud Lake on Jackass Mountain where we camped for the night. We gathered cattle on Jackass Mountain the next day and moved those found over to the Hole on the other side of Granite Creek. We were still in the park and the government had a camp of negro soldiers at what is now Soldier Meadow, formerly Granite Meadow. It was their job to keep trespassing stock out of the park. This night we camped in the Hole planning to ride that area for snow fall during the night so we returned to our main camp at Jackass.
TOPS ARIZONA SALE—Mixer's Image 1st by Royal Mixer 25th was the $6,000 top of the Arizona National Hereford Sale, held in Phoenix in January. Purchasers were H. S. Winterton and Ralph Winterton, Kamas, Utah, in foreground. Sellers were Balon and Louis Peterson of Ogden, Utah, shown in the background.

later having seen where I had left my “picture” in the snow when my horse bucked me off. The next morning Ranger Noddin passed through the meadow on his way to Beasore Meadow with another band of trespassing sheep that he had picked up.

Heading Home. With the help of Ranger O’Neal the next four or five days were spent gathering our cattle. We worked out from our camp at Jackass each day. In those days there were no holding fields in which to put the cattle as they were gathered or to hold them overnight in and out of the mountains. As we gathered the cattle they were brought to Jackass Meadow and turned loose. There was still sufficient feed remaining at the end of the season to keep the stock from drifting very far. When the cattle had all been gathered, Billy Brown and Charlie helped us round them up and start down the trail for home. Our first night’s camp was at Boggy Meadow, just before reaching Chiquito Creek.

That night the Forest Service sent Joe Rivas after Charlie. They had found and gathered 14 bands of trespassing sheep, about 2,000 sheep per band, at Beasore Meadow. Most of these sheep had come through the park and had entered the forest through passes they had made over Jackass Mountain. Most were picked up in the Chiquito country. These sheep, which belonged to several different owners, had been bunched into

leaving the cattle until we could return for them. When we reached Jackass, it was deserted; however, my brother Charlie arrived a short while

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WRITE FOR LITERATURE
one huge band. Imagine, 28,000 sheep in one band! Ranger O’Neal was to help move this huge band of sheep out of the forest. On the trail out the various herders attempted to keep the sheep together, but the rangers took every opportunity to scatter as many sheep as possible off into the forest on each side of the trail as they moved along.

To make it more difficult to recover the sheep, the rangers caught the bell sheep, removed the large expensive French bells, and tossed them aside. From Beasore Meadow the sheep were driven past Soquel, the Darnell place, China Cheu’s, and then up to the old Ahwahnee Road which was followed to the forest boundary where the sheep were released. Thus in driving these sheep a distance of about 20 miles, a great number were lost forever to their owners. There was also an enormous loss in flesh by the sheep not lost. Thus, although the sheepmen were violating the law in trespassing, the Forest Service, in destroying the sheep, was likewise a violation of our laws.

Disagreement. This abuse of the sheep was opposed by some of the rangers such as Gene Tully. They asked Shinn to resort to lawful means and impound the trespassing sheep and have their owners fined. This Shinn refused to do and as a consequence some of the rangers resigned after the affair.

From Boggy Meadow we trailed our cattle to Beasore Meadow where we camped the second night. Billy Brown left us here and returned to Jackass Meadow. The next morning Tom Jones helped us round up our cattle and trail them to the top of Beasore Mountain. From here Harriet and I trailed our herd of 200 head home without any further help.

As previously stated, Miller & Lux’s permit was cut to 500 head in 1904. They not only refused to take this reduced number to the Cassidy range, but on the 10th day they refused to take the cattle over to the Cassidy range.

On the 15th of December we again tried to round up cattle. My brother Tom was injured in the leg with a stake and I am almost convinced that some of the men who worked for us on the trail are the ones who did this job. It looks like we are to lose all our cattle. As this will be a great financial loss to us and will mean the end of the Miller & Lux proposition, we must do something. We shall have to go to law to recover our cattle. O’Neal and I are going to Peoria Monday to report the matter.

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but quit taking cattle to the mountains altogether. For this reason Frank Murphy and I were each given a permit for 250 head on the Cassidy range, and I took care of all the cattle. The cattle were trailed the usual route to Jackass Meadow and from there to Miller's Bridge where it was necessary to swim them across the San Joaquin River. At that time the Cassidy range, like the rest of the surrounding forest, was still open, clean and had abundant feed. Because of the lack of thickets of brush and undergrowth, a heavy mat of needle litter, and windfalls, it was possible to travel and move stock most any direction through the forest.

Changed Conditions. Across from Rube Meadow on the mountain side where the Bear Meadow trail runs, there were side-hill meadows comprising from 400 to 500 acres each. These are now dried up with little evidence of their former existence, and the forest floor has become choked with a blanket of highly inflammable filth. When I turned the 500 head loose upon this range, forage was so abundant that it could easily have carried twice that number. It was not necessary for our cattle to range much past Silver Creek and Rock Creek was the range boundary at the time.

That year it began raining at the home ranch on Sept. 21 so we (Frank Murphy, Harvey Bugg, Joe Lugio and I) got things ready and started to the mountains to gather our cattle. Our preparation stoped at the ranch a few days previously to inquire about traveling the old French Trail through the mountains to Mammoth.

They were warned against going through the mountains on foot at this late date because they might get caught in a storm. They went anyway and were caught in a storm as they reached the North Fork of the San Joaquin River. They climbed back up on the North Fork ridge where they had an argument about which way to go. There was four feet of snow on the ground on top of the ridge and they were lost. The man we saw had managed to make his way back to the Fuller Place at Fuller Meadow where he was found by Indians camped.
The other man was never seen again. Fuller Meadow (and probably Fuller Buttes) was named after Frank Fuller who raised a family there besides running a few cattle. He also raised wonderful gardens and planted an orchard.

**Obstacles.** We reached Cassidy Meadow on Sept. 25 and commenced gathering our cattle. There was four feet of snow in the String Meadow country and nine head found there were brought to the lower country only after breaking a trail. Murphy thought we should ride the lower country as he did not think we would find cattle up in the snow. When we had found all but 40 head, a thick fog settled over the country, and we had to camp there for three weeks.

The first clear day Murphy and I went back up into the upper country. Nine head were found in Lake Meadow, and I left Murphy with them while I went on to look for the others. I soon found them across Silver Creek in a quaking aspen thicket. When I got back to Lake Meadow with them I found Murphy vigorously throwing his arms about in an attempt to keep warm, but he was almost frozen. When I asked him why he hadn't built a fire to keep warm, he retorted, "How in hell can you build a fire in country like this?" I soon had a fire going so that we could warm up before setting out for Cassidy through the snow with our cattle.

Because of our prolonged stay in the mountains, we had about run out of grub. A day or so before the fog lifted we were down to just flour, so we killed a large fat steer. When we first came in with our cattle, we found four steers that had spent the previous winter along the river. The three remaining steers were taken out with our cattle and returned to Miller & Lux. Just before we were ready to start out with the cattle, my brother Charlie and an Irishman named Barney Slaven, rode into camp to see why we were so delayed. We were glad to see them since they also brought another supply of grub. All but four head (three of mine and one of Murphy's) were driven out. The steers were very fat and after being driven to Fresno sold for five cents a pound.

**Finally Home.** I then returned to Cassidy to get the four head we had left. I found only three animals, but never did find Murphy's. It had left the range and I trailed it to where it had crossed the South Fork of the Joaquin River. I don't know if Murphy ever did get his animal. It was Dec. 2 when I got home with my three head. There was fine new feed on the home range at that time because of the early rains.

In 1905 the boundary of the Yosemite National Park was moved back to its present position, and I returned to the Jackson Range. Again I took in 250 head of my cattle and 250 of Murphy's, which again I looked after. It was this year that Foster King, Frank

---

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"An almost perfect animal in all ways and a true breeder." "A very outstanding increase in calf crops." "100 per cent! Have not lost a calf." "More milk, more bone, more size."

"Very much more gain and finish." "I intend to try these crossbred calves next year in the feedlot. I feel they will do a good job there too." "I'm crossbreeding SHORTHORNs on grade whitefaces for more milk in cows and for calves with smaller heads to prevent calving trouble."

"The SHORTHORN is the only breed to crossbreed." "I have achieved a very blocky calf with a good head and especially deep round. These were the characteristics of the bull and every calf showed them."

"Stand up better in hot weather." "Calves gain in hottest weather while other calves lose."

"We have a footrot outbreak which does not bother the crossbreds."

"Crossbred calves weigh more at market to bring more dollars." "Better rustlers, grow faster and outsell straightbreds of other breeds."

"We have been getting top prices for our crossbred cattle."

Thousands of cattlemen in this country are turning to SHORTHORN and POLLED SHORTHORN bulls for more scale and weight, faster gains, greater feed efficiency and greater profit at market.

Three out of four registered SHORTHORN and POLLED SHORTHORN bulls are moving into commercial range herds of other breeds.

The reason for this demand is that cattlemen are learning they get MORE than hybrid vigor in a SHORTHORN. The most prepotent traits in bulls are weight, gains and feed efficiency—all traits in which the SHORTHORN has no equal. At the same time, cattlemen are opening their eyes to the vast numbers of "blocky" beef-type SHORTHORN bulls that are being produced today—bulls that are siring grand champion carloads and individual show steers all over the land. They are better doing beef cattle that can outperform other breeds on range or in feedlot—then go on to top the market and slaughter out as top-dressing, top-grading carcasses.
APRIL

Jacka's range until the end of the 1916 cattle and permit to him there was an area called for. The recount, a public meeting showed that I actually had fewer animals than my permit called for. No apology was offered and nothing further said about the affair.

I continued to run cattle on the Jackass range until the end of the 1916 season when I sold out to Bill Turner. That year when I gathered my cattle they were trailed to White Rock for delivery to Turner. When I sold my cattle and permit to him, there was an agreement with the Forest Service that the permit would be cut only 10%; however, a year later they were going to cut his permit further so he quit taking cattle to the mountains. He returned to the Jackass Range the following year with a permit for 2,000 sheep which he ran for two years.

Cattle Counted. The Forest Service usually counted the cattle taken to mountain ranges as they entered the reserve to make sure the ranchers did not take in more cattle than their permit called for. One year while trailing our cattle to their summer range, we were overtaken near where the trail crosses Chiquito Creek by Rangers Gene Tully and Billy Brown. They told me that another ranger, whom I shall not name here, had secretly counted my cattle back along the trail and had reported that I was taking in quite a few more cattle than my permit called for. The recount, a public and open count, showed that I actually had fewer animals than my permit called for. No apology was offered and nothing further said about the affair.

I continued to run cattle on the Jackass range until the end of the 1916 season when I sold out to Bill Turner. That year when I gathered my cattle they were trailed to White Rock for delivery to Turner. When I sold my cattle and permit to him, there was an agreement with the Forest Service that the permit would be cut only 10%; however, a year later they were going to cut his permit further so he quit taking cattle to the mountains. He returned to the Jackass Range the following year with a permit for 2,000 sheep which he ran for two years.

Secret (? ) Weapon

By S. OMAR BARKER

Woman's tears may be the token Of a heart severely broken; At times what she sometimes uses To procure new hats and shoeses!
Nation's Farm Income Hits $30 Billion in 11 Months

Cash receipts from farm marketings in the 11 Western states from January to October of 1952 totaled $4,951,000,000, according to the USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was an increase of $288,000,000 over the same period a year ago.

California led the entire country during the first 10 months of 1952, with $2,224,000,000 in farm income—an increase of $136,000,000. Receipts were lower this year in Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in New Mexico from January to October of 1952 totaled $184,282,000, compared with $169,016,000 during the same period in 1951.

Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products in the Western states totaled $17,000,000,000 through November, a 6% drop from last year because of lower average prices. Receipts from meat animals were down 9%, as lower average prices more than offset a 4% increase in meat marketings.

Receipts from poultry and eggs were down 6% because of lower prices. However, dairy receipts were up 5% because of higher prices.

Although prices averaged 4% lower than last year, farmers received a total of $30,100,000,000 during the first 11 months of 1952, a slight increase that resulted from a 5% increase in marketings. The 3% higher cost of production held net realized income to a lower figure than last year's level of $14,300,000,000, even though total gross income is setting another new record.

Improvements Boost Values—

The value of farm real estate in the U.S. increased $8,000,000,000 last year—more than nine percent. Economists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture trace this sharp increase chiefly to higher prices for farm products. Other important influences which caused the increase include the demand for small farms for homes, the development of new oil fields in some parts of the country and the pressure of funds seeking investment.

The economists point out that, in some places, these influences tended to boost the prices of farms beyond those justified by farm income alone. But physical improvements also helped improve land values. Buildings have been painted and remodeled, many new buildings have been built, fences have been repaired and land has been leveled and fertilized.

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EVERY once in a while, nostalgia creeps into your mind and you turn back the pages of time and live in reverie. That's what happened when I looked at the opening page of Horses and Horsemen written 10 years ago this month to see what was going on. Lo and behold, I was leaving to join the Navy. Those were mighty precious last moments spent at the typewriter setting down the last column before heading for Boston.

This is the same old typewriter that is ticking off this column and I wouldn't trade it for all the new ones you could stack in the office. As this is written, it seems natural to draw comparisons. Ten years ago, horsemen were more than worried about the future of the horse industry. Racing was at a standstill. Thoroughbreds were being sold for a song. All light breeds were taking a back seat to the war economy. But today the reverse is true—there is strong enthusiasm among the owners and new horsemen are buying all the time.

Along this line the latest horse census figures from the Division of Livestock and Poultry Statistics of the USDA are printed in this issue. From these figures we see that the number of horses has declined rapidly. In the 11 Western states there were approximately 795,000 in 1952, compared with 1,546,000 in 1940. In the United States there were 10,444,000 horses in 1940 and now there are 4,370,000! But that is not the entire story.

Percentages of draft horses and riding horses are not maintained in most states, but some fragmentary data from livestock assessed for taxation shows the drop in saddle horses has been much less than in draft stock. These figures do not include the wild horse population on which there seems to be no accurate information.

Wyoming, for instance, showed 18% of its population of 176,000 horses was made up of riding and cow ponies in 1930. In 1940 24% of the horse population was made up of light horses and in 1952 the ratio was 47%. In numbers, there were approximately 31,600 riding horses in 1930, 30,700 in 1940 and 34,800 in 1952. Colorado statistics show that in 1943 about 27% (51,700 horses) were riding horses and in 1952 50% of the population (51,000 horses) were light horses. Couple these fragmentary figures with the facts from registration associations that numbers of horses registered each year generally show an increase and you begin to see that the light horse industry is probably a more potent economic force today than it ever has been.
Horse of the Month

WILSON'S DANDY

Owned by Nunes Bros.
Clovis, Calif.
Basic Horsemanship

...a practical new course at Cal Poly prepares students for jobs with horses.

Practical agricultural education is an ever-widening field, as can be seen by the latest developments in the curriculum at California State Polytechnic College's Kellogg-Voorhis Campus at San Dimas.

Utilizing the herd of Arabian horses, founded by the late W. K. Kellogg and given to Cal Poly in 1949, the college has instituted a course in practical horsemanship primarily designed for students interested in entering the light horse industry.

Classes in riding are nothing new in colleges, but such courses have largely been offered in order to develop an avocational interest for properly turned-out young ladies and gentlemen.

It is the practical end of the horse business that is being taught in the Cal Poly's new course in basic horsemanship.

Twenty students enrolled in the first class, which started in the fall quarter. When they arrived, booted and Levi'd for a ride, they found the instructor, Harold Davy, ready and waiting—with pitch forks, grooming brushes and hoof-picks. A former stable sergeant in the Army Remount Service, Davy takes a dim view of the "horseman whose knowledge begins and ends at the mounting block."

True Horsemen. "The difference between a horseman and a horse lover or Sunday rider," he says, "is the knowledge and ability to do such things as clean stalls, groom a horse and clean hooves."

After thorough basic training in these skills, the students, who surprised college authorities by sticking through the preliminaries, were introduced to their mounts. A number of purebred Arab mares over 5 years of age had been taken from the breeding rolls and put into training during the summer. Robert "Rocky" Wright, one of the college's professional trainers, did the hurry-up job of training 10 mares in 60 days.

Both Davy and Wright are proud of the fact that with 20 novice riders working the horses twice a week, there have been no accidents. Not only is this a tribute to good schooling of the mounts but to the continual stressing of safety by Instructor Davy.

Mostly Practical. The instruction is divided into two 3-hour classes each week. One hour each day is devoted to classroom work, where the students hear lectures on proper handling, elementary horse husbandry, safety precautions and the theory of equitation. On the practical side, they watch Bill Mackle, ranch farrier, shoe and trim, and they spend time in the stable dispensary studying equine hospital equipment and examining a full-sized horse skeleton.

To gain further practical experience the students take turns helping prepare the horses and equipment for the Sunday Arab horse shows. Proper care of equipment is stressed in the course and part of each day is devoted to cleaning and caring for saddles and bridles.

The group is coming along in fine fashion, according to Davy, who plans...
Your Opportunity to buy Arabians

AT AUCTION

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Saturday, April 25, 1 P.M. Pomona, Calif.
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These are the pick of Western Breeders, in the oldest and largest Arabian Horse Association in the Country

Note to Buyers

Our consignments from leading breeders will be representative of the high quality horses being raised. Each horse will be sifted to assure Quality. If you are planning to buy for the first time, you can depend on the individual quality in the sale. If you wish to expand your horse program, remember, these horses are from the best blood in the West.

Day prior to All-Arabian Show

On Sunday, April 26, the association will sponsor the annual spring show at Kellogg Unit, Cal Poly, Pomona, Calif.

Come for both these Arabian events.

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Catalogs available about April 5. Please enclose 25¢ to cover cost of mailing for any requests east of the Rocky Mountains. For your catalog write . . .

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to show them to the public soon as a riding group at the Sunday shows and perhaps in local parades.

The basic horsemanship class is the first phase in the college’s program to prepare men for jobs with horses. Another course to be offered in the near future is on horse husbandry and production, covering stable and farm management; feeds and pastures; showing, marketing and transportation methods; and familiarizing students with horsemen’s publications, activities and organizations.

HORSE OF THE MONTH

See Page 140

SENIOR sire for a new Quarter Horse breeding program is Wilson’s Dandy AQHA 17,570, owned by Ed. J. and Angel D. Nunes, Clovis, Calif. This horse represents a strong concentration of blood from the ranch of the late Duard Wilson’s Flying W Horse Ranch, Vernon, Texas, where this gray stallion was foaled in 1947.

He stands 14.2 hands and is a strongly muscled horse, typifying the working Quarter Horse type well known in Texas. He has strong bone, wide chest, long underline and heavy development throughout. Interestingly, he is a line-bred horse sired by Wilson’s Smokey Joe P-2216, a son of Dan Waggoner, and out of Wilson’s Sally, a daughter of Dan Waggoner. He is now eligible for permanent registration in the AQHA.

Probably best known as a calf roping horse that has been in contests in the San Joaquin valley, Wilson’s Dandy has won his class at several shows including Bakersfield and was third in class at the PCSHA show at Fresno in 1950. He is being used on mares of Wilson breeding close up to the blood of Dan Waggoner.

Photo by Williamson

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AQHA 16,998

Chesnut 6-year-old son of Daybreak P-1426 by Silver King by Old Sorrel and out of Lucky Strike Bell mare. 14.3 hands, 1160 lb.

Grand Champion, Ogden, Utah Livestock Show, Nov. 1952, CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS Santa Barbara 1952. Other winnings include: PCQHA Grand Champion Fresno; Grand Champion Riverside, Orange and San Fernando Fairs. Reserve Champion Phoenix, Prescott and Pomona PCQHA show.

MARES FOR SALE bred to Buzzie Bell H.

We have several excellent foundation mares, young and well bred, safely in foal to "Buzzie." These mares are good investments, horses that will "breed on."

Also At Stud

John Gaston
P-2434 AQHA

An excellently bred son of Nowata Star P-1606 by Oklahoma Star and out of Choctaw P-2863 by John Wilkens. Second Dam, Catch Me by Bob Wade. You can't write a better Quarter Horse pedigree. He is all Quarter Horse too.

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Phone Forest 8-2401
EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

What’s New in Fencing—Concrete Enclosure Protects Thomas Thoroughbreds: Called Safe, Durable

It's new! It's safe and should be lasting. These three things certainly fit the reinforced concrete fencing installed on the Thomas Thoroughbred Horse Ranch at Glendora, Calif. Who would have thought five years ago that ranch fences could be made out of the same material that makes ribbons of highway across the country? But if you are looking for low-first-cost fencing, don't consider this type of fence for your ranch. Not that it is prohibitive—George Thomas, who constructed the molds and fence and placed them on his ranch, says, "We will sell these concrete fences at $1 per linear foot." This consists of the 3-rail fence with rails 10 feet long and post 8 feet long. Installation costs will vary depending upon the type of soil and the distance from manufacturing point.

"On our Thoroughbred ranch at Glendora, we have installed seven miles of this concrete fence. We have over $1 million worth of Thoroughbred horses on this ranch today, and we feel perfectly safe with these high-priced horses in concrete fenced pastures."

Values. This innovation in fencing has several important values to one who can invest in future operations. First, this fencing should last a lifetime and perhaps the lifetime of your son. But the safety is of top importance when you are considering a fence for highly valued horses that will be running and playing in the fields.

One thing that Thomas feels secure about—he knows the horses will always be there when he goes out to look at them. A horse just doesn't push a concrete fence over. Particularly when each post is in the ground three feet and weighs approximately 360 lb.

SAFE AND STRONG—Concrete fences are strong, will safely hold horses and require little maintenance. Each rail and post is reinforced with four 1/4-inch steel rods that travel length of rails. Thomas states that post has compressive strength of more than 2,200 lb. per square inch.
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AT RANCHO JABALI, LOMPOC

Wed., April 15
8:30 a.m.

Heeded by our Stallions
ROAN HANCOCK  P-456
DRIFTWOOD  P-2833

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Our broodmares and stallions have been picked by their ability to perform and produce performance horses. We like ranch working horses, rodeo horses and good running Quarter Horses and are raising that kind. We are proud of this opportunity to show you our ranch, livestock and horses.

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We cordially invite you to Camelot where you will see what we believe to be a most successful combination of bloodlines of King Ranch and Midnight Jr. blood. Whether or not you are a student of bloodlines, you will like the horses, because they are working horses you can use. We raise them for usefulness. If you want Quarter Horses you can depend upon, we suggest you make an investment in proven stock that is all QUARTER HORSE.

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AMERICA'S LARGEST RIDING SHOP

CORNER POSTS—Notice clean corner to concrete corner posts. Two posts are required and are placed in the ground about 3 feet. Posts are 5 inches thick and 8 inches wide. A 4-inch concrete base is recommended for resting post in ground. Dry pack hole with sand and cement (7 to 1 ratio) and pack firmly.

mond-shaped holes in the uprights weighs 170 lb. No, you don't just push a fence like that around like you would a 3-strand smooth-wire fence.

Metal forms have been made by Thomas that can be re-used indefinitely, and the concrete is vibrated into place after four ¼-inch reinforcing steel rods have been placed inside the mold. Concrete is mixed in the ratio of 1 to 2½ or 3 with gravel not larger than ¾ inch used in the mix.

Posts and rails are cured for about two weeks with water and then set in place. This placing process does not require any special lifting equipment, though, in some cases, it might speed the building of the fence. Rails are slipped into the diamond-shaped holes left by the mold and fit strongly in this loose joint.

Maintenance. After fence is in place, posts and rails are sprayed with a mixture of nine parts white Portland cement to one part hydrated lime, mixed with water to a consistency of thick cream. If at some later date you want to put in another gate or need to replace a post, you lift posts out with an "A" frame, pulling post straight up.

According to Bill Foy, farm manager, there is no maintenance to the fence, no repainting, no fixing and thus far no injuries to horses or humans.

Of course, if you back into the posts with a tractor or truck, you might have to do a replacement job, but the ability of the posts to withstand shocks is particularly good, according to reports. With so little maintenance, George Thomas feels his fencing problems are over.

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RUNNING QUARTER HORSES
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FUTURITY ELIGIBLES
BROODMARES
YOUNGSTERS

HELEN ECHOLS Cal-Bred 49 P-32,705
Chestnut 3-year-old mare by Ed Echols out of High Noon, a Ben Hur Mare. She has good conformation, a deep chest, large muscling, and is bred to run.

HELEN ECHOLS Cal-Bred 49 P-32,705
Chestnut 3-year-old mare by Ed Echols out of High Noon, a Ben Hur Mare. She has good conformation, a deep chest, large muscling, and is bred to run.

SOUL BOY Cal-Bred 88
Sorrel 2-year-old colt, sired by Clabber II out of Boy Girl Close, should be extremely fast and is ready to run during our racing season. He has been nominated to the California Bred 2 yr. old $25,000 stake.

KAT KIT V Cal-Bred 105
Bay 2-year-old filly is by Catechu out of Kit F. Catechu is by Old Joe Reed. She is bred in the same manner as Miss Mobile, an outstanding running mare. She has been nominated to the California Bred 2 yr. old $25,000 stake.

G- FERN BARRETT V Cal-Bred 82
2-year-old bay gelding is by Joe Barrett and out of Helen Reed. A very-well built colt and will make a top running horse. He has been nominated to the California Bred 2 yr. old $25,000 stake.

RITA GIRL Cal-Bred 83 P-29,753
Sorrel 2-year-old filly by Joe Reed II and out of Clabberita V, should be extremely fast. She is broken to ride but not trained for racing. She has been nominated to the California Bred 2 yr. old $35,000 stake.

Where else can you buy bloodlines like these?

During Quarter Horse Race Meet
Los Alamitos Race Course
APRIL 18-MAY 9
Daily Except Sunday and Monday
VESSELS RANCH, LOS ALAMITOS
FEEDING your mares a controlled diet before and after foaling is a smart practice. And don’t think that by so doing you are pampering the mare. What you want is a strong, well-conditioned mother-to-be, vigorous off-spring and a healthy mother.

“If a mare is strong because of good feed she rarely will ever have trouble foaling,” declares Al Gomez, prominent Loomis, Calif., Thoroughbred breeding farm and racing horse owner. “Some people seem to think it is an indication of too much pampering if they strictly control the feeding of their mares before and after pregnancy. "They are looking for trouble. They simply don’t realize that before foaling the mare must be given the proper food to keep her body in top condition as well as enough to develop a second body so it will be well and vigorous when born. Proper feeding after birth of the colt is just as important. The mare must be kept strong and she must have a good milk flow.”

M. E. Ensminger, chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Washington State College at Pullman, and Gene Stark, director of the Washington State College Hilltop Stables, give a 100% backing to Gomez’s opinion.

WSC Program. Stark uses a rigidly controlled feeding program following parturition. The following schedule used at the WSC Hilltop Stables is one any horseman can well use to good advantage.

First 5 months of pregnancy:
1. Grain ration (7-10 lb. per day, plus granulated, iodized salt, steamed bone meal)
   - 35% whole oats
   - 15% rolled barley
   - 25% wheat bran
   - 5% oil meal comprised of linseed, soybean, cottonseed, peanut, as available.
2. Roughage
   - Grass mixture, well-cured, whole

Some hay at 14 to 18 lb. per day. The more mixture and variety the better, pasture when available.

Second 3 months pregnancy:
1. Grain ration (8 to 10 lb. per day according to size and need. Plus granulated, iodized salt, steamed bone meal.)
   - 60% whole oats
   - 20% rolled barley
   - 18% wheat bran
   - 5% oil meal

2. Roughage
   - Grass 50%-Alfalfa 50% mixture at 12 to 15 lb. per day. Change gradually in proportionate percentages. (e.g. 30-70, 65-35, etc.)

Last 3 months pregnancy:
1. Grain ration (8 to 13 lb. per day according to size and need. Plus salt and bone meal as above.)
   - 60% whole oats
   - 20% rolled barley
   - 10% wheat bran
   - 5% crushed corn (Note: if carrying fair flesh delete and use wheat bran addition.)
   - 5% oil meal

2. Roughage
   - Alfalfa only at 8 to 12 lb. per day. Decrease amount of hay gradually up to day of foaling.
QUALITY Quarter Horse SALE OF 1953
Saturday, 1 p.m.

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Bakersfield
California

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Quarter Horse
Ranch
SAN FERNANDO

Gordon Wheeler Ranch
RIVERSIDE

Combine to bring you 41 of the best

4 Stallions
Two of these are sired by Red Conch, great son of Red Dog. One is by The Plainsman and one by Rector Red. All are out of good mares.

10 Geldings
These are good useful type geldings, most of them ready to work cattle, some started as cutting horses. You will find pleasure and ranch horses as well as rodeo prospects. As an indication of their quality here are some of their sires: Legal Advice, Smokey Guy, Blue's Bob, Nutcracker, Reed McCue, Buen Tiempo, Red Top and Honest John.

15 Mares
These broodmares include several grand champions like Molly O'd, Dr. Sassy Midnight, G-Fern Flying Flame and Palomino Peggy. They are sired by such horses as King George, Midnight Jr., Dan Waggoner, Keeno Jr., Sykes II, Rondo Mc, Jess Hanks, Joe Barrett, Tony, El Rey RO, Golden Chief, Tonie McCue, Joe Big and Silvertone. Many of these mares are in foal, some have foals at side and several are carrying the service of AQHA Champion PAUL A. These are not just brood mares, they are foundation stock that will improve your breeding program.

12 Fillies
We are particularly proud of our young fillies, in quality, type, breeding and individuality. These are the future show and brood mares of the West. These are some of the very tops you can find. Several have been winners in the toughest competition at leading shows. You know many of them. Write for the catalog for full information, but here are the sires of the fillies we will sell, that range in age from 1 to 3 years: Joe Barrett, Red Concho, Schoolboy H, Gold Mount, King, Bartender, Golddust Shoemaker, The Plainsman, Smokey Guy, Sawdust.

From two of the Finest breeding programs in the West.

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truly an economy trailer too; compare the prices below. This trailer has solid divider board, steel
insulated top, torsion bar tail gate lift, room for saddles under the mangers. This is
That's the way to lead a horse
way. Avoid close quarters and have plenty of

CALIFORNIA WINNER—Rugged Annie, owned by Mrs. Walter Grondona, Pleasant
Calif., was winner of purple championship ribbon in Palomino stock horse division of
 Ft. Worth Horse Show. Fred Parnell, editor of Palomino Magazine published by FIBA,
is presenting award to Mrs. Grondona.

24 hours prior to parturition
1. Grain ration. Continue same as above, possibly cut down slightly on amount.
2. Roughage. Discontinue all hay feeding to decrease excessive distention of abdomen.
3. Water. Small quantities up to foaling with chill taken off.
4. Pasture. The more good pasturing the better, but make no abrupt changes from dry feeds and hays to
flesh pastures at no time either before or after parturition.

After parturition
1. For all feeds and supplements continue the same as preceding three months.
   Never add or decrease in quantity suddenly.
2. Begin feeding foal 10 days after birth.
3. According to eye of manager of farm decrease or increase wheat bran if necessity arises. This is done mainly
to regulate bowels of both mare and foal.
4. Three months after foaling revert to the rations used in the second three
   months of pregnancy.
5. In any case use rolled oats instead of whole if the mare is extremely old
   or food does not digest properly.

Supplements. “The above rations do not take into account calcium, phosphorus and trace mineral requirements,
which may be lacking in the feeds grown in a particular vicinity,” Stark says. “If there are certain of these ele-
ments lacking in natural feeds then they should be supplemented by the owner or manager.”

Gomez feels that it is a sad mistake
not to have good irrigated pastures on
which mares can be fed. His pastures
are made up of a mixture of orchard
grass, Dallas grass, rye grass, alfalfa,
birdsfoot trefoil, meadow fescue, timo-
thy, ladino clover and white Dutch
clover.

While his mares are on pasture the
first few months of the before-foaling period they receive three gallons of
—generally oats—a day. This is
supplemented with minerals. In his
particular case mineral supplement is
strong with limestone since it is lack-
ing in the feed.

The mares are also given all the dry
alfalfa hay they will clean up. The
usual procedure is to feed the hay and
some grain at night, and additional
grain in the morning.

Time to Cut Down. “When foaling
time nears,” Gomez says, “we cut down
on the hay, giving just enough to sat-
isfy but not to fill them. We find that
when the mare slackens off around the
tail head it is time to cut down on the
feed.

“It is vital to cut down the bulk feed
at this time so the mare will have room
to correct any abnormal position the
colt may be lying in. If at time of foal-
ing the young one is still in an un-
sirable position proper correction can
rarely be made if the mother has a
large pouch of hay.”

Gomez comments that alfalfa is de-
sirable in the feed program because of
its high protein and calcium content.
He also makes the point that if past-
tures are mineralized by a fertilization
program it helps a lot to get the proper
minerals into the green feed.

The night after the mare has foaled
Gomez gives her a gallon and a half of
warm wet mash with a tablespoon of
Glover salts.

After Foaling. He then goes right
back to feeding her the way he had
been doing before he cut down on the
amount of bulk feed just before foal-
Mrs. Al Gomez gives a mare her ration of grain. Mare is heavy in foal, has previous year's colt at her side. Note the good condition of both foal and mare.

He points out that on about the ninth day there comes a false heat period, and a little later the regular heat period. Both mother and colt are watched closely at these times and when scours begin, all feed but dry grain and straight dry oat hay is cut out of the menu. This diet is usually followed for five days.

Both Gomez and Stark emphasize that once the basic rations, and fundamental needs are agreed upon, then the feeding should be done or supervised by one man, on any one farm. According to his judgment, eye and watchfulness, changes should be made. No book or article, they insist, can set up perfect requirements and have them fit all cases.

Plan a proper feeding program for mares before and after foaling, and the work that is necessary in carrying it out will be more than paid for by a strong, vigorous and healthy mother with a colt of equal strength and vitality.

See and Buy Quarter Horses That Do Things

Finest horses of the breed in the Northwest will compete for awards in halter, performance and racing events. Races will be held each evening. Halter classes in the morning and working classes in the afternoon. Be sure to attend the annual breeders sale, Saturday afternoon. We will offer the choice of good working, breeding and show stock. If you want the best, be sure you attend this sale.

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Son of Assurbanipal—Ghrazal. He has a beautiful chestnut color, wonderful disposition, brilliant action and Arab type.

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Our senior sire by Assurbanipal by *Latif and out of Ghrazal.

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Gray son of Ferseyn out of Rothilda, foaled in 1950, FOR SALE.

PROOF he is a WORTHY sire!

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AQHA 8987

A ROYALLY BRED PROVEN QUARTER HORSE SIRE

He is a son of Tom B. by Red Buck and out of Ma Ferguson, a great racing mare by Buck Thomas. This horse stands 15 hands and weighs 1200 lb. He is powerful and an outstanding calf roping horse, well reined and has a wonderful disposition. He sires good working horses and has several fast running colts.

CASTAIC, CALIF.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Training Costs—
Winning Horses Essential
To Profitable Racing Stable

At the Stud Managers Course, held at Lexington, Ky., last fall under the auspices of the American Thoroughbred Breeders' Assn., the Grayson Foundation and the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky, Duval A. Headley, a successful trainer and owner-manager of Manchester Farm at Lexington, gave an informative talk on training horses. His enlightening talk, also amusing, but he was not speaking wholly in jest when he made the following remarks about the expense of maintaining a racing stable:

"I have been talking about training horses for quite a while. No doubt some people in the audience are thinking: 'That's well and good, Duval, but how do you make money out of this?' I don't want to give away all the trade secrets, but making money is part of the business, so I'm going to cut you in.

Public Trainer. "We will assume that I am a public trainer and that I want to run a first-class stable, so I've got 14 horses and a lead pony. I'm going to race around the Midwest, so I'll charge my patrons $10 a day. That's $140 a day, or $4,200 a month, for my income.

"I pay my foreman around $300 a month. I take my horses out in three sets, so I have five men at $250 a month. That's $1,250. I've got five boys. These are pretty good boys, but good or bad, you have to pay them $275 a month, which brings my expenses to $2,925 a month. That's $1,375 and brings my expenses to $2,925 a month.

"I feed the 14 horses, and that costs about $2 a day, which makes $28 a day for 30 days. That's $840. The total comes to $3,765. And I've got tack, and repairs to tack, and bandages, pins, blankets, repairs to blankets, and things like that. It comes to $110 a month, but I can't charge it to my patrons. That brings my expenses to $3,875 a month. This is adding up!

"Expenses. And, I've got to live. I'm a big-shot trainer and I'm doing pretty well, so I go downtown and get myself a month. I take my horses out in three sets, so I have five men at $250 a month. That's $1,250. I've got five boys. These are pretty good boys, but good or bad, you have to pay them $275 a month. That's $1,375 and brings my expenses to $2,925 a month.

"I feed the 14 horses, and that costs about $2 a day, which makes $28 a day for 30 days. That's $840. The total comes to $3,765. And I've got tack, and repairs to tack, and bandages, pins, blankets, repairs to blankets, and things like that. It comes to $110 a month, but I can't charge it to my patrons. That brings my expenses to $3,875 a month. This is adding up!

"Expenses. And, I've got to live. I'm a big-shot trainer and I'm doing pretty well, so I go downtown and get myself

Wilson's Dandy
AQHA 17,570

HORSE OF THE MONTH
Foaled 1947, 14.2 hands high, 1200 lb. This outstanding son of Wilson's Smokey Joe by a Dan Waggoner out of a Dan Waggoner mare is a Quarter Horse that can really work, plus an exceptional disposition.

At Stud 1953 Season

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MAY 12-JUNE 20

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4 or more each week day, 1 for $1000, 1 for $700, 2 for $600. On Saturdays 1 additional race for $2,500 or more.

BAY MEADOWS
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

CHAMPION PALOMINO — I. Biddy Thomas, owned by Presley & Shaw, Abilene, Texas, and shown by Ed Faver, was named champion Palomino stock horse type at the Ft. Worth Horse Show in February.

WM. J. WARD
General Manager

WM. P. KYNE
Racing Director

a big room at $5 a day, and I allow myself $5 a day to eat on, so that's $38 a day for 30 days, or another $300 in expenses. The whole thing comes to $4,175, and my income is $4,200. So I make $25 for the month. That doesn't allow for Martinis and a short beer.

"Well, don't ask, what do I do if I'm married? Women don't need much. Just throw 'em a bone once in a while.

"Besides the expenses I've listed, I've got workman's compensation, which amounts to $8 a month and some change, and unemployment and Social Security taxes to pay.

"On a per-diem basis, a trainer hardly makes anything, as you can see, and these figures aren't really overdrawn. I think hay and straw cost $70 or $80 a ton in Florida and also in New York. Of course, trainers in those areas get one or two dollars a day more for training horses but this is absorbed by feed and other expenses, and higher wages prevail at those tracks. You have to have a stable of good horses and get your 10% of some stakes in order to have a successful year."

Major H. Honored—

W. R. Cooper’s good racing gelding Major H. from Seymour, Texas, trained by Jack McKinley, Dragoon, Ariz., was named Quarter Running Horse of the Month by the Racing Division of the AQHA for February. This son of Buddy Wagoner G., out of the Joe Moore mare Rocking R., is now 7 years of age and has run 24 of his 45 starts in AA races. In 1952 Major H. earned $2,450 and started during 10 months of the year. He was only six times out of the money in a total of 21 races. He is regarded as one of the most consistently good horses running today. So far in 1953 he has won two races and was second twice, once to John Red and once losing by a nose to Little Sister W, losing by a neck.
Those Mountain Arabs

By HELEN JOHNSON

TEN years ago there were hardly a thousand purebred Arabian horses in all America. Today, a rough estimate fixes the number at about 6,000. If it hadn't been for an interested globetrotting American businessman, they would still be strangers in the West.

The purebred Arab has been called by many names, such as “champ of the bit,” “sky-bred Arabian,” “son of courage,” horse of the Prophet” and “drinker of the wind.” Anyone who is not familiar with these outstanding horses may wonder if they can actually live up to the challenge each name offers. But the breeder has no doubts.

In the hot desert sands of Arabia, with an ancestry dating back over 4,000 years, the Arab served his master in war and peace and was equally efficient and loyal in both. He lived in the tent of his owner and was always treated as one of the family. This probably accounts for the unusual affection he displayed for his master—a character...
STELLAR
MHR 10,009
By Mentor 8627 out of Naiad 06092

Since coming to Utah, STELLAR has shown in model classes four times and has won GRAND CHAMPION FOUR TIMES!
A truly great horse to sire your next colt.

Our congratulations to Hollie Schroeder of Burns, Oregon, on his purchase of Baron of Milholm, and to Wayne Bake of Wells, Nevada, on his purchase of Golden Jubilee.

MILHOLM FARMS
J. HOLMAN WATERS, Owner
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compact and short-coupled bodies, be-
cause they have one less vertebra in
their backs than other horses. Regard-
less of this, the seating space of the
rider is perfect, as the Arab's body is
unusually well-proportioned. It is de-
signed for beauty, but it is also made
for general usefulness, often carrying
more than one-third of its own weight.
Its gait, too, never seems to tire the
rider.

The average height is rarely over 14
or 15 hands, and the weight varies
from 850 to 1,000 lb. The head is
wedge-shaped and beautiful, with large,
dark, expressive eyes set far apart. The
forehead is broad, and the ears always
seem at attention. Although the muzz
le is small, long deep nostrils and a
large, well-developed throat, a large
windpipe and a full, deep chest with a
wide rib spring, attribute much to his
great breathing capacity.

Nature has also endowed him with
fewer vertebrae in the tail. This tail is
the real trademark of the Arab. Set
high on the croup, it flares proudly. In
harmony with the plumage of his tail,
the Arab's long slender, arched neck
is crowned with a long, flowing mane.

His shoulders are oblique. Dense, hard
bones with strong, well-shaped legs,
complete a picture good to look upon.

Many people have the impression
that the Arab is spotted. Others insist
that he is always either black or white.
Neither is correct. Bay, gray and chest
ut are the predominating colors, with
an occasional white or black. White
marks on the head and legs are not un-
common, but a purebred Arab always
conforms to one color, notwithstanding
an erroneous impression created by
circus horses that are commonly
called Arabians.

But, regardless of his color, an
Arab's skin is always black. This is a
second sure identification mark of the
breed. All gray Arabs are born a dark
brown or chestnut color. At the first
sheddng of hair, they turn gray, and
with each successive shedding, the coat
lightens.

The training program includes—
standing while tied, getting accustomed
to the saddle blanket and then the sad-
dle. The trainer uses caution and tact
and affectionately acquaints the horse
with each step in a short time.

Van Vleet Arabs. Each Van Vleet
horse has an interesting and well-
documented family tree. In addition to
this, each Arabian has an individual
chart tabulating his distinctive features
and physical markings. Most of them
get their foreign-sounding names by
taking a part of each parent's like
Rifage, the son of Mirage and Rifala.

The Arab takes to show business
naturally. Like his Nomadic masters of
ancient days, he enjoys being in the
foreground and delights in showing off.
Cuttin' Hosses
By LOUISE MONJOT

WITHOUT change it is a well-known fact stagnation sets in. We have a major change in our rules which upon its adoption April 1, 1953, should prove beneficial to the PCCHA in many ways. This rule being "All owners and riders entering in a contest approved by the NCHA must be members in good standing of NCHA or an affiliate thereof." The PCCHA is an affiliate. The impact of this is felt when it is further clarified by defining the rule, which means that you can work any show you choose whether it be approved or not. You will not be blacklisted for working an unapproved show BUT, if an inactive member or non-member or owner works in an approved contest all points won by all horses in the contest will NOT be counted. One of the greatest advantages of this rule is that it will eventually make all contestants active members of their association and most generally an active member has the betterment of his association at heart.

New officers elected at the Ft. Worth NCHA meeting on Jan. 28, are Lloyd Jinkens, Ft. Worth, Texas, president; George Glascock, Cresson, Texas, executive vice president; Don Dodge, No. Sacramento, Leslie Geddes, Rockford, Ill. and Roy Barnes, Denver, Colo., regional vice presidents; and Douglas B. Mitchell, Ft. Worth, Texas, secretary-treasurer. Feb. 8 a novice jackpot was held at Red Cantleberry's Stables in Bakersfield with Ray Yanez of Moorpark judging. There were two go-rounds and 10 horses competed for a purse of $200. Feb. 15 an approved open contest, as well as a novice jackpot, was sponsored by Mrs. John L. McMahan at her Oak Lane Ranch in Hidden Valley. Bill Elliott of West Los Angeles was chairman of the event with John Lilley of Van Nuys the judge. Mrs. McMahan offered a purse of $150 in the open contest. There were two go-rounds for both the open and the novice class and Wild Bill Elliott personally presented to the high point man in each class a Self Conforming Resistol hat. Twelve horses competed in the open for a total purse of $690 and 15 competed in the novice for a purse of $300. Winner of the hat in the open was Carl Taylor riding Carl Pigeon, owned by Clay Floyd of Flagstaff, Ariz., and in the novice class Chas. K. Huthsing, Jr., of West Los Angeles, owner and rider of Rusty.

Feb. 22 a novice jackpot cutting contest was held at Old Cantleberry's Stables in Bakersfield with Carl Taylor judging. There were two go-rounds and 10 horses competed for a purse of $200.

Show Boy
P-263 AQHA
One of Tony's best sons
Buy Quarter Horses and get the best

TWO-SHOW CHAMPION—Poco Bueno, from Three D Stock Farm, Arlington, Texas, owned by E. Paul Waggoner at left, was grand champion Quarter Horse stallion at the National Western at Denver, Colo., in January and again won the purple ribbon at Ft. Worth, Texas, in February. This stalwart son of King has been in retirement for several years but as a young show horse won many championships in halter and cutting horse events. George Tyler is shown holding stallion.

Photo by Richardson

FOR SALE

Much Mischief P-34,470 AQHA
This is a particularly attractive daughter of our prominent Show Boy and she is out of Miss Muffet P-557 by Pee Wee, dam of Juanita of Westwoodlawn. Much Mischief is a heavily muscled, show and racing prospect. If you want breeding, quality and useful ability, you should come see this filly.

AND SHE'S PRICED TO SELL

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POMONA, CALIF.
Sunday
APRIL 26
Sponsored by Arabian Horse Assoc. of Southern California
9 a.m. Breeding Classes
1 p.m. Performance Classes
Entries Close April 2
GUY WILLIAMS
Show Chairman
P. O. Box 582
Phone: TORREY 5-2448
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Three Choice Quarter Stallions

FT. WORTH WINNER—Dee Geo, owned and shown by Wanda Harper, Mason, Texas, is presented championship trophy at Ft. Worth, Texas, Quarter Horse Show during Southwestern Livestock Exposition and Fat Stock Show in February. Robert "Bob" Hooper, president of American Quarter Horse Assn., is presenting award. Photo by Richardson

POCO DEUCE
One of Poco Bueno's best sons out of Louetha D by Blackburn. Only a 3-year-old, he is developing into an exceptional model, and promises to be a top working horse.

LOGAN'S BOBBY REED
A top son of Macanudo P-211 out of Javel Bay mare by Tino. He is truly a King Ranch horse and one of the best working horses in the business.

KING PIN
A top son of Macanudo P-211 out of Javel Bay mare by Tino. He is truly a King Ranch horse and one of the best working horses in the business.

PCQHA Spring Show——
Halter and working classes for Quarter Horses will be held at the spring Quarter Horse show sponsored by the Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Assn. that will take place Saturday and Sunday, June 6 and 7, at Bay Meadows race track, San Mateo, Calif.

Featured will be the open cutting horse class, which probably will have a purse of $2,000, according to Richard E. Danielson, Jr., president of the PCQHA. Halter classes for stallions, mares and geldings will be held the mornings of both days, and performance classes will be held in front of the grandstand on Sunday afternoon.

For participants and PCQHA members, entertainment in the form of a dinner-dance will be held Saturday night, probably in the clubhouse at the fairgrounds.
SADDLES AND TACK ... Fine Western saddles... take to go with them. Olsen-Salter.

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HORSE TRAILERS AND EQUIPMENT ... A new catalog listing a full line of transport equipment for the horseman. Borg.

MONTHLY ROUND-UP ... An interesting monthly bulletin for western folk who want to know what's new in western clothing. Hanley.

HORSE TRAILERS ... Two-color catalog listing a full line of transport equipment. Richards.

CATALOG OF OUTDOOR WEAR ... 64 pages of authentic western wear for men, women, children. Miller.

COWBOY GEAR ... Supplies for horsemen. Custom-built saddles that are sure to please. Rawell.

GUIDE TO LAMENESS ... Booklet on how to determine if the animal has the right over 75 common horse ailments. Self.

WESTERN HATS ... Color Illustrations new styles and colors Western hats. Atkins-Bollinger.

SADDLE AND PLEASURE HORSE ... Material on breeding Arabian horses and use as pleasure horses. Arabian Horse Club Intern.

RIDING APPAREL, SADDLES ... Free catalog on horse equipment and riding apparel for all riders. Kaufman.

TRAILERS OF TOMORROW ... New Ideas incorporated in horse trailers for safety and comfort. Trailer King.

HORSEMAN'S SUPPLIES ... Catalog of the complete line of goods for every horseman. Mueller.

STOCKMAN'S SUPPLIES ... Stockman's supply catalog which includes hard-to-find race horse and polo pony equipment. Western.

THE HORSEMAN'S LIBRARY

The booklets and literature listed below will be sent free to readers of Horses and Horsemen upon request. If interested, check the booklets desired, tear out the list and mail to Don Wenscott, 5311 Produce Plaza, Los Angeles 58, Calif.

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The Race Horse Liniment

Page 160
March 14-16—Nevada Hereford Assn. Show and Sale, Reno, Nev.


March 21—A. V. Lampart Hereford Dispersion, Redmond, Wash.


April 9-13—WIL Southern California Beef Cattle Tour.

April 11-17—Pima County 4-H Fair, Tucson, Ariz.

April 11—Ward Rolled Hereford Sale, Sale, Ore.

April 12-14—Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Assn. Show & Sale, Klamath Falls, Ore.

April 15-16—Idaho Cattlemen’s Assn. 39th Annual Convention, Cascade, Idaho.

April 15-16—Wheatland Angus Ranch Sale, Salem, Ore.

May 1-8—First Annual Hacienda de Los Reyes Aberdeen-Angus Production Sale, Selma, C. Harker, Hermosa Beach, Calif.

May 12-18—Quarter Horse Racing Los Alamitos Horse Course, Los Alamitos, Calif.

May 1-3—Vernon Ranch Quarter Horse Sale, Vernon, Tex.

May 4—Los Alamitos, Calif.

May 4—Arabian Horse Sale, Pomona, Calif.

May 26-29—Nidal Endurance Ride, Nidal, Calif.

May 26—All-Arabian Horse Show, Pomona, Calif.

May 26-28—Twelfth Annual Amateur Horse Show, Palos Verdes, Calif.

May 26—Chino Ranch Sale, Chino, Calif.

May 26—Wyoming Hereford Ranch Sale, Cheyenne, Wyo.

May 2——Merced County Spring Fair and Livestock Show, Merced, Calif.

May 20—Ranchero Visalia Ranch, Bakersfield, Calif.

May 25—65th Annual California State Fair, Sacramento, Calif.

May 28—Napa Valley Horsemen’s Assn., 12th Spring Horse Show, Sacramento.

May 6—Chowchilla Farm Fair, Chowchilla, Calif.

May 8-14—Salina County Fair, King City, Calif.

May 16—Gorden Wheeler Ranch, 8-B Bar D Ranch.

May 11—Dianoon Show, Lower Hereford Ranch.

May 6-13—Oregon Cattlemen’s Assn., Annual Convention, Portland.

May 14-16—Washington Cattlemen’s Assn. Annual Convention, Yakima.


May 15-17—Calaveras County Fair, Angels Camp, Cali.

May 16-17—Solano County Fair, Dixon, Calif.

May 17—Sonoma County Horse Show, Sonoma, Calif.

May 20-24—Silver Dollar Fair, Chico, Calif.


May 21-24—Judging School and Horse Show, State College of Washington, Pullman.

May 23-24—Sixth Annual R.C.A. Rodeo, Spray, Ore.

May 25—Rancheria Angus (Anderson, Calif.) Sale, Corralville, Ore.

May 25—Hillcrest Hereford Ranch Dispersion, Upper Lake, Calif.

June 6—Sacramento Riding Club Horse Show, North Sacramento, Calif.

June 6-7—Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Show, San Mateo, Calif.

June 24-28—Ninth District Fair—Redwood Acres, Eureka, Calif.

June 24-July 1—San Diego County Fair, Del Mar, Calif.

June 24-28—Oregon All-Arabian Horse Show, Oneonta, State Fairgrounds, Salem.

July 5—Napa County Fair, Calistoga, Calif.

July 5-8—Cama County Fair, Bremerton, Wash.

July 14-19—Santa Barbara Fair and Horse Show, Santa Barbara, Calif.

July 16-19—Sacramento County Fair, Galt, Calif.

July 16-19—California Rodeo, Horse Fair and Stock Show, Red Bluff, Calif.

July 15-26—Solano County Fair, Vallejo, Calif.

July 23-26—Santa Barbara County Fair, Santa Maria, Calif.

July 23-26—Fourth District Fair, Petaluma, Calif.

July 25-26—Placer County Fair, Roseville, Calif.

July 30-Aug. 2—Yuba-Sutter Fair, Yuba City, Calif.

July 30-Aug. 2—Contra Costa County Fair, Antioch, Calif.

July 28-Aug.—Western Aberdeen-Angus Purity in conjunction with Sonoma County Fair, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Aug. 4-6—Mother Lode Fair, Sonoma, Calif.

Aug. 6-7—Tehama County Fair, Red Bluff, Calif.

Aug. 10-15—Stanislaus District Fair, Turlock, Calif.

Aug. 16-18—Humboldt County Fair, Ferndale, Calif.

Aug. 16-18—Orange County Fair, Santa Ana, Calif.

Aug. 12-16—Twentieth-Fifth District Fair, Napa, Calif.

Aug. 13-16—Plumas County Fair, Quincy, Calif.


Aug. 15-25—Multnomah County Fair, Gresham, Ore.

Aug. 18-23—Lassen County Fair and Livestock Show, Susanville, Calif.

Aug. 20-23—Yolo County Fair, Woodland, Calif.

Aug. 20-23—San Luis Obispo County Fair, Paso Robles, Calif.

Aug. 20-23—Twelfth District Fair, Ukiah, Calif.

Aug. 21-23—Del Norte County Fair, Crescent City, Calif.

Aug. 26-30—Merced County Fair, Merced, Calif.

Aug. 26-30—Farmers Fair of Riverside County, Hemet, Calif.

Aug. 26-30—Washington County Fair, Hillsboro, Ore.

Aug. 28-30—San Bernardino County Fair, Victorville, Calif.

Aug. 24-26—Seventh Pacific National Exhibition, Vancouver, B. C.

Aug. 27-28—6th Oregon State Fair, Salem, Ore.

Aug. 27-30—Monterey County Fair, Monterey, Calif.

Aug. 27-30—Nebraska State Fair District Fair, Grass Valley, Calif.

Aug. 28-29—Amador County Fair, Plymouth, Calif.

Aug. 28-30—Sixth Alameda County Fair, Fremont, Calif.

Aug. 28-30—Trinity County Fair, Hayfork, Calif.

Sept. 2-4—Colusa County Harvest Festival and Horse Show, Colusa, Calif.

Sept. 5-11—San Fernando Valley Fair, Northridge, Calif.

Sept. 5-11—California State Fair, Sacramento, Calif.

Sept. 5-7—Inter-Mountain Fair, Provo, Utah.

Sept. 5-7—Mariposa County Fair, Mariposa, Calif.

Sept. 5-12—Oregon State Fair, Salem, Ore.

Sept. 8-10—Tulalake-Butte Valley Fair, Tulalake, Calif.

Sept. 10-13—Antelope Valley Fair and Alfalfa Festival, Lancaster, Calif.

Sept. 10-11—Shasta District Fair, Anderson, Calif.

Sept. 11-13—El Dorado County Fair, Fairville, Calif.

Sept. 12-20—U.S. State Fair, Salt Lake City.

Sept. 14-19—Lane County Fair, Eugene, Ore.

Sept. 14-20—Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, Calif.

Sept. 15-26—Glen County Fair, Orlando, Cali.

Sept. 16-20—Twelfth District Agricultural Fair, Auburn, Calif.

Sept. 16-Oct. 4—Los Angeles County Fair, Pomona, Calif.


Sept. 27-30—Tulalake-Butte Valley Fair, Tulalake, Calif.

Sept. 27-28—Pendleton Round-Up, Pendleton, Ore.

Sept. 28-30—Siskiyou County Fair, Klamath Falls, Ore.

Oct. 11-13—Shasta District Fair, Redding, Calif.


Oct. 15-20—San Diego County Fair, Del Mar, Calif.


Oct. 26-Oct. 4—Kern County Fair, Bakersfield, Calif.

Oct. 28-30—Fresno County Fair, Fresno, Calif.

Oct. 3-11—Fresno District Fair, Fresno, Calif.

Oct. 3-11—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Pomona, Calif.

Oct. 7-11—Ventura County Fair, Ventura, Calif.

Oct. 7-11—California State Horsemen’s Assn. Convention, Petaluma, Calif.


Oct. 15-16—Oregon State Fair, Salem, Ore.
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