1. **SPEED** TO CUT YOUR HAYING COSTS!

2. **PERFORMANCE** TO HOLD HAY QUALITY!

**ONLY THE MM Bale-O-Matic GIVES YOU ALL THESE ADVANTAGES!**

**Speed plus performance!** Those are the things you need for better-profit, lower-cost haying. And, those are the things you get with these MM hay tools. **SPEED** to harvest hay at its peak...to do the job quickly and hold down costs. **PERFORMANCE** to give you highest quality hay...to make your haying far easier with quality equipment that gives you dependable, long-life operation.

Take the MM Bale-O-Matic as your number one. Look at the important baler advantages below that only the Bale-O-Matic can give you.

- **NO STOPPING, DROPS BALES ON THE GO** • EVERY BALE WIRE-TIED UNDER COMPRESSION SO THEY CAN’T COME LOOSE • NO WIRE ENDS FALL INTO BALE OR FIELD • BALES SLICED IN LAYERS BEFORE TIEING FOR EASIER HANDLING, EASIER FEEDING • FIRM, SQUARE-CORNERED BALES FOR EASIER STORAGE, EASIER STACKING • NO LOOSENESS TO CUT FOOD-VALUE OF YOUR HAY • BALES MAY BE 30-, 35-, 37½-, OR 45-INCHES, EVERY BALE THE SAME SIZE • BALES FROM WINDBLOW OR STACK WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT • HYDRAULIC MM UNI-MATIC POWER AVAILABLE TO RAISE OR LOWER PICK-UP • RUGGED MM CONSTRUCTION, TROUBLE-FREE SERVICE.

**THIS MODEL ‘MO’ MOWER OFFERS SIMPLE DESIGN, NEW ADVANTAGES**

Advantages like these make it important for you to see the MO Mower before you buy: Rockguards are standard equipment; one-piece wear plate; exclusive Miracle Mowing action eliminates “riding up”; easy attachment, quick connection of hydraulic lift...all pay you big performance dividends.

For real efficiency in the heaviest stands you just can’t beat this RA Rake. The 29 strippers and 6 reel bars build compact windrows even on windiest days. Floating spiral reel is shock-proof. Bridge-trussed frame, easy transport. Ask your MM dealer about the rugged RA Rake.

**IT’S EASY TO CUT 35 ACRES A DAY WITH THIS MM UNI-MOWER**

You cut mowing time, you cut mowing costs with this pull-behind MM Uni-Mower. Get fast, dependable action with 5-, 6-, or 7-foot cutter bar. Rear-mounting elimimates side draft, follows ground contours, gives added safety. See your MM dealer for MM Uni-Mower facts.

It’s a Side-Delivery Rake and a Tedder, too. Set it as a rake and get fast gentle windrowing. Reverse simple gearing mechanism and the MM Side-Delivery Rake loads hay rearward. Idler gear is standard equipment. Your MM dealer has all the facts.

**PTO-DRIVEN RA RAKE TAKES 6’ TO 9’ SWATH FORMS UNIFORM, COMPACT WINDBLOWS**

**GET TOP-QUALITY HAY WITH THIS MM SIDE DELIVERY RAKE**

Ask your MM Dealer about new MM Forage harvestor, uni-forage Harvestor and Forage Blower.

**MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA**
Yes, it's Lucky when you live in America! "Lucky" for recreation and "Lucky" for refreshment—Lucky Lager age-dated beer! You will find smooth, mellow Lucky Lager is not only a great American beer, but it is one of the world's finest. Truly, "IT'S LUCKY when you live in America!" Make Lucky Lager your beer!
PROVEN PRODUCTS
Whatever your fly control problem, there is an economical Farnam Spray Concentrate to solve it... whether it's Horn Flies, House Flies, Stable Flies, Horse Flies or Deer Flies... on Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle or Horses... in Dairy Barns, Stables or Corrals!

FARNAM METHANOX
For Horn, Stable and House Flies, Flies, Gnats. Mosquitoes on dairy or beef cattle. Residual spray for dairy barns, stables, corrals, also kills Lice and Ticks. Dilutes up to 1:48.

FARNAM TOXANOX
The Beef Cattle Spray
Controls Horn Flies up to 3 weeks. A "specific" for Ticks and Lice. Both kills and prevents against re-infestation up to 3 weeks. Most economical! Dilutes 1:160 up to 1:640.

FARNAM LINDANOX
The Multi-Purpose Spray
For fast clean-up of House and Stable Flies in dairy barns, stables, corrals. Controls Horn Flies on beef cattle. Lice and Ticks also, and is a "specific" for Mange Mites. Dilutions up to 1:400.

AT YOUR DEALER — If he can't supply you, write for Illustrated Literature and Name of Nearest Dealer.

THE FARNAM CO. PHOENIX, ARIZONA
MORE AND MORE, people in the cattle business are getting around to the idea that we're likely to have greatly increased beef supplies during the next two or three years. Even with rapidly increased population, it is probable that beef tonnage will increase more rapidly than new customers. As Editor Bassford points out in an article in this issue, it means that cattlemen will have to give serious thought to more economical means of producing a high quality product. We believe Editor Bassford has written one of the most thought provoking articles we have read in a long time.

I HAVE ATTENDED a number of important conventions of cattlemen, including national, state and county affairs, and it amazes me as it does others, that otherwise excellent programs offer those in attendance so little in developing practical new ideas in cutting production costs. There appears to be no limit to the amount of beef that can be sold and consumed in this country, if the price appeals to the housewife.

IT IS POSSIBLE, according to American Meat Institute, that by 1955 total slaughter of cattle and calves may reach 37 million head, or about one-third more than in 1952. Some people doubt if such a total will be reached because of limitations of grass and feed to accommodate increased numbers of animals. But it is reasonably certain that the U. S. public will have more beef and veal available during the next two or three years.

IF THROUGH ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION the livestock industry can continue to induce consumers to spend the normal 5.5% of disposal income for meat, total cash income received by livestock producers should mean that the producer and feeder will receive about as many dollars in 1953 and 1954 as in the past; more pounds of meat may sell for less per pound but bring in as much total money. The dollar income could be maintained if the industry would spend as little as 25c per head for national advertising.

THERE IS NO BASIS for fear of a depression in this country, according to Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, who states that there can be a sounder basis for prosperity with peace than on a war basis. Other business and industrial leaders look for continued high rate of employment, high wages and strong demand for food and other commodities. There is every reason to have full confidence in the livestock business, because meat is the most essential commodity there is. To make the livestock business prosperous, the industry must produce efficiently and economically... and invest more money in advertising.
The deeper you go for water, the more you need an efficient, dependable pump...a Fairbanks-Morse Deep Well Turbine—the Pomona Line.

Fairbanks-Morse Pumps have plus features that assure efficient and long-term service...

1. easy capacity adjustments above the surface.
2. a modern impeller design in either semi-open or closed impellers.
3. a new rust-repelling process—"Fair-mortecting"—developed for all steel parts subject to corrosion.

See your local Fairbanks-Morse Dealer about these dependable, profitable pumps...he's also up to date on the latest irrigation methods.


Livestock Markets

By BOB SKAU

LIVESTOCK prices throughout the country are finally showing signs of improvement. It now appears that the huge supply of meat animals that was on farms and mostly in feedlots as the reopening is being thinned out to the point where the demand is slightly greater than the supply. But will the improvement be sustained for how far will it go, is the $64 question.

The prime factor in price improvement in the closing days of April was due largely to smaller receipts. Hogs had been charting a higher course through most of the month and reached the best levels in several years. The smaller pig crop of last fall was reflected in supplies, and marketings reached the lowest point in many months. Cattle numbers also fell down and it appears that the heavy runs are over for the time being. Sheep and lamb prices improved and here too, it was lighter marketings.

Several interesting developments have occurred in the last month in the cattle business that have made feeders wonder just what the market will do during the summer months. It was revealed recently that federally inspected slaughter of cattle and calves during the first three months of this year was 1,062,000 head greater than for the same time last year. However, at the same time it was estimated that the number of cattle on feed in the Cornbelt states alone on April 1 was 19%, or about 570,000 head, greater than for the same time a year earlier. Thus, white slaughter is going at a record pace and there is still a liberal supply of cattle that will probably be marketed within the next few months.

The government estimated that the state of California had 211,000 cattle on feed April 1 and, while no comparison was available, this total is probably somewhat smaller than a year ago. Idaho had a few more cattle on feed than a year ago, but the Colorado total was smaller.

Grass Cattle Move. Last month marked the first real movement of grass cattle to market. The run got under way somewhat earlier than last year because of the short greening supply, but it again tapered off follow-
Johnny Ruf sitting upon one of the two BEEFMASTER steer calves he fed out. When he sold them the yearling steers averaged just under 13 months and weighed 1020 and 1040 pounds.

Cow-and-Calf Sale Contracts Ready

Our annual sale of BEEFMASTER cows with calves at side will be held at Falfurrias in late May or early June and at Matheson in late June. Contracts for the Falfurrias sale are now ready, and those for Matheson will be ready soon. Write for your copy without obligation. Bulls of serviceable age will also be available for purchase to buyers under the cow-and-calf contract.

"More Beef for Less Money"

In the BEEFMASTER breeding herd of our Falfurrias ranch there are thirty-one cows that were dropped in the 1939 calf crop. They’re fourteen years old this spring. The fact that they are in the breeding herd means that since 1949 these BEEFMASTER cows have dropped and raised an early calf each year.

In 1949, when these cows were ten years old, we adopted a ruthless policy. Beginning as two-year-olds, every female in the Lasater Ranch breeding herds must drop and raise an early calf each year—or get out. By February 24th this year, thirty of the thirty-one 14-year-old cows had already dropped calves. The other is a heavy springer and her calf will be along presently. Each 14-year-old cow will have dropped five early calves since the produce-or-get-out policy was put into effect in 1949. Individual records are not available on them before 1949.

These cows have been handled under range conditions. They have just gone through three years of the most severe drought in South Texas history.

The way to improve your profit picture is through increased production. BEEFMASTERS produce more for more years.

You are invited to visit the Lasater Ranches at Falfurrias or Matheson at any time to see BEEFMASTERS at work. If you are planning a Colorado vacation this summer, plan to include Matheson on your tour. Please let us know when to expect you so there will be somebody on hand to show you around.
Stockmen everywhere are finding they can graze more cattle per acre, for longer periods... with IRECO sprinkler irrigation systems "Land-Tailored" to their individual land needs.

Stockmen everywhere are adding "More Cattle per Acre" with IRECO "LAND-TAILORED" SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

THE FAMOUS IRECO "PRESS-ON" COUPLER
A positive-locking, die-cast aluminum coupler with the gasket that protects the tubing.

Write today for the name of your IRECO dealer and free literature.

CHECK WHICH "Land-Tailored" SYSTEM YOU ARE INTERESTED IN for easy, fast and economical operation.

SPEED-TOW □ □ □ □ □ □ □ HAND-MOVE □ □ □ □ □ □ □

IREGATION EQUIPMENT CO., INC.
SALES-ENGINEERING OFFICE: GENERAL OFFICE:
2321 Champa • DENVER, COLO. 409 E. 8th Ave. • EUGENE, OREGON

JUDGING DECISION—Fat lamb judges make their decision on a class of FFA fat lambs at the recent Junior Cow Palace Show at San Francisco. At the left is Dr. William C. Weir, University of California, Davis. At the right is Wm. A. Green, James Allan & Sons, San Francisco.

ing several good rains that revived some feed. But this early marketing plus continued heavy supplies of fed cattle at all markets, made for new declines in prices so that at one time quotations dropped to the lowest levels in six years.

Finally the runs began to let up and the market made an about face with quotations working higher. The recovery from the low time amounted to $1 to as much as $2 on some grades of slaughter steers, heifers and cows. As the market made its forward progress demand for meat at the consumer level continued at a high rate. During most weeks production of beef was running from 25 to 40% greater than for corresponding weeks of a year earlier and in one week was up a full 60%. Part of this tremendous demand for beef was due to some switchover from relatively high priced pork which had reached highest levels in many months.

Narrow Spread. Choice cattle continued to bring premium prices on all markets, but the spread between these better grades and commercial grades was relatively narrow. Most steers and yearlings that landed in the upper end of the grade sold from $22 upward with a few cattle reaching a high of $23.75 at both Los Angeles and Portland. At the same time the bulk of commercial and good grades sold from $19 to $21 with plainer grades and grassers in a wide range down from $18. At the low time a few steers were found selling at $19 and under.

Heifer numbers were small most of the time with the bulk selling from $18.50 to $21 with small lots up to $22. Plainer kinds sold at $15 and down. Cows took quite a setback when the market got overloaded and best kinds were stopping at $15 at most West...
Grazing terminal points. However, when the trade picked up toward the end of the month, good fat kinds were again selling at $16 to $17 with medium grades down to $14. Canners and cutters sold mostly from $10 to $12, but a few thin cannery grades were going down to $9 and under.

Bull prices came in for a decline after having sold mostly unchanged all year. Top grades of bologna bulls sold at $18 with fat kinds at $18 and down and light weights under $15.

Supplies of calves and vealers were up quite sharply at all markets, but demand was fairly good, although the bulk of the offerings went to killers because of narrow demand on the part of replacement buyers. At one time choice vealers were up to $30, but the later market was mostly at $24 and under. Most calves sold at $21 and down.

Replacement Buying Light. The weakness in fat cattle, plus poor grass and high priced feed in commercial feedlots, held movement of stockers and feeders at a low ebb. Country trading on grass steers was light with sellers and buyers far apart in their price ideas. Most cattle that had to be moved were put in feedlots by cattle owners. However, a fair volume of cattle was changing hands as the new month neared with most good yearlings and 2-year-old steers selling at $16 to $17 with a few up to $18. Odd loads of yearlings sold up to $19 with calves at $21 to $22.

Hog prices continued their advance and the top finally reached a point where it was about $2 above top grades of cattle. Good and choice butchers figured from $24.50 to $26 with only

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED—At the Arizona Cattle Growers Assn.'s 49th annual convention, held recently in Bisbee, Ariz., the 1952 officers shown above were re-elected to the same positions held previously. Left to right, Ralph Cowan, Tombstone, president; Ross Purser, Douglas, first vice president; Bob Perkins, Prescott, treasurer; not shown but also re-elected were Jim Finley, Willcox, second vice president; Mrs. I. R. Keith, Phoenix, secretary.

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by controlling bugs now
BUILD UP CATTLE WEIGHT 50 LBS. PER ANIMAL!

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.

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.

Kill born flies, lice, ticks and mosquitoes.
ORTHO 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:
ORTHO 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)
ORTHO has developed an outstanding new product—ORTHO 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. Roterone, the active ingredient, is a specific for the control of Ox Warble.

More pounds per animal with
ORTHO
World leader in scientific pest control

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.
You're in the picture...

for everybody in America lives better
because we have railroads which, every
day in the year, haul for you—and for
every other man, woman and child in the
country—an average of more than 10
tons of freight a mile.

That's more freight than is moved by
all other forms of transportation put to-
gether—and it is moved at a lower aver-
age cost than by any other form of gen-
eral transportation.

Last year, for the sixth time in a row,
railroad freight trains set a new effi-
ciency record—hauling more goods, on
the average, and hauling them faster,
than ever before.

And these trains are important to you
because they help keep down the cost
of the things you eat, wear and use—
and help make your highways safer and
longer lasting.

Association of
American Railroads
WASHINGTON & D.C.
You'll enjoy THE RAILROAD HOUR—
every Monday evening on NBC.
News Letter from the NATION'S CAPITOL
By JAY RICHTER

USDA officials are urging cattlemen to hold steady against nervous market flutters that they describe as "inevitable," but nothing to be alarmed about. Forecasters here still see little reason to expect a big break in markets, barring serious economic recession across the country.

Forecasts of damaging recession late this year or early next, many economists think, will turn out to be true only if the nation "panics." While they look for some deflation, this could be healthy, doing injury only if the country inaccurately judges the adjustment to mean eventual collapse.

The real danger, in short, as many see it, lies more in fears of recession than in the present, physical condition of the economy. This is still good, in the opinion of most analysts.

Cattlemen have reason for cautious optimism, according to the agriculture department. Their judgment is based in large measure on indications that this year's gains in the per capita beef supply are to be much greater than in the next three years.

Recent official figures indicate that this year's supply of about 70 lb. per person—a jump of 15% above 1952—will increase only about 4% during 1954-56.

PRIVATELY, some representatives of agricultural industries, as well as Southern lawmakers, are accusing Secretary Benson of contributing to a "recession psychology." His views, they charge, are leading farmers to expect weaker markets, and thus curtailing their purchases of production items such as new machinery and equipment. Recent figures tend to indicate that producers are becoming more cautious, but nobody, can be sure whether official "talk," actual market conditions, or both, are responsible.

Note: Latest official figures show that the farmer's purchasing power as measured by parity is at a 12-year low, or 54% of full parity. Farm purchasing power, generally, is off 2% from a year ago.

Cost of agriculture department price programs in the new fiscal year, starting July 1, threaten to be high at any time since the potato blight of a few years back. Benson estimates that losses will be in the neighborhood of $1.5 billion, an increase of about one-half billion over the guess of ex-Secretary Brannan.

Such losses would considerably

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.

West Coast Distributor
ELCO VETERINARY SUPPLY, Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles 58, Calif.

VETA-VITE PRODUCTS, Inc., 103 NORTH PARK AVENUE BUFFALO, N.Y.

YOUR Morrill Rake PAYS FOR ITSELF

In just one season your Morrill Rake pays for itself—because it gets more crop, faster at less cost.

Morrill gives you automatic raking at all ground speeds plus uniform windrows for faster curing...easier pick-up.

No gears, belts, pulleys or power take-off to wear or break down. Simple, rugged construction. Clean, though, automatic raking with less leaf shatter and roping.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration. See it in operation and you'll know why the Morrill is the Fastest, Cleanest Rake in the Field.

WEST COAST SALES & SERVICE TULARE, CALIFORNIA
With more and more farmers flying, more and more say:

**PICK PIPER**

**EASIEST, SAFEST, MOST USEFUL PLANE YOU CAN BUY TODAY!**

Modern farm methods call for modern farm tools—and that includes your own airplane, because it's a very efficient machine to save you what you have the least of—TIME!

Your own airplane is a really unique investment because it not only pays its own way but it means so much for the whole family—trips you couldn't take before, visits with distant friends now your "neighbors" when you fly, more frequent visits with children away at school.

Now flying is really safe and practical for many thanks to Piper progress in safety, flying ease and good cross-country performance with economy. Your Piper dealer will be glad to demonstrate the remarkable 1953 Piper Tri-Pacer. You'll be amazed at its speed, beauty, and comfort and really surprised that the Tri-Pacer costs nearly $3,000 less than any other 4-passenger plane today!

**LEARNs IN NINE LESSONS!** Pat Tucker, cotton farmer near Marana, Arizona learned to fly his own Piper in several weeks.

Mrs. Tucker and their three children are equally enthusiastic about flying—and so are their friends. Their seven closest neighbors have their own planes! You, too, regardless of age, will find learning to fly both simple and pleasant in a Piper.

**AND THE FAMOUS SUPER CUB**—A sensational 2-place plane for farm and ranch, takes oil and lands in 50 yards. Model PA-18-A duster (shown) and sprayer carries 700 pounds of dust or 110 gallons of liquid. One-half gallon to 15 gallons per acre coverage.

**BUILDING PROGRESS**—Things are a-building at Spanish Ranch, one of California's newest Polled Hereford ranches, owned by E. E. Webber at Pleasant Grove. Ranch manager Rex Clay pauses long enough for a WLJ cameraman to snap a picture of him and the ranch's new implement and machinery shed.

**MORE THAN WIPE OUT THE $130 MILLION IN SAVINGS ON REGULAR USDA OPERATIONS** that Benson has been urging upon appropriation committees of Congress. Big losses are likely due to 1) prospects for another year of big production, 2) little improvement to date in the export outlook for most crops, and 3) government holdings of various commodities that are already reaching embarrassing size.

Most troublesome "surplus" is butter—more than 150 million lb. of it in government possession. Despite department offers to sell 50 million lb. to the army at prices competitive with margarine, a proposition the military hasn't accepted at this writing, it will take a near-miracle to unload the butter without spoilage.

As department buying to keep up dairy prices went on at a great rate in mid-April, producers were heading into the flush season. Output from now until June will be on the upgrade, seasonally.

Purchases of other dairy products, along with butter, have been piling up. More than 200 million lb. of dry milk solids were in federal hands in mid-April, along with 75 million lb. of cheese.

**ALL HAS NOT BEEN SWEETNESS AND LIGHT BETWEEN BENSON & CO., AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS "WORKING" COMMODITY COMMITTEES NAMED BY THE SECRETARY TO HELP SOLVE FARM PRICE PROBLEMS. OFFICIAL INTENTION IS TO CONTINUE PRESSURE ON THE COMMITTEES TO COME UP WITH HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS, BUT TO DATE THESE HAVE NOT BEEN NUMEROUS.**

As in the case of Benson himself, immediate and pressing market problems have slowed down committee
thinking and action to come up with plans for long-term solutions. In at least one case, there has been ill-feeling between the department and farm and industry members of the committee.

It got a little or no action in the daily press, but some dairy industry people meeting with Benson think the secretary is shifting responsibility to them for continuation of milk and butter price guarantees at 90% of parity—the legal maximum.

Behind the tension lie fears that mounting butter surpluses eventually are going to leave a rancid taste in the public’s mouth. * * *

To get his program across, eventually, Benson is going to need broad backing from all categories of producers. There is little indication here in Washington that he as yet has the necessary backing on Capitol Hill to secure the price legislation he wants when current support laws expire. In inside planning by Benson & Co. calls for the following steps:

1) Continued work with commodity committees composed of producers, processors, distributors.

2) Intensive study by specialists within the agriculture department of substitutes for present price supports that would reduce federal farm spending.

3) Present plan is to take results of commodity committee and department studies before Congress starting early next year. If they are acceptable in whole or in part, new legislation could be expected to take effect starting in 1955.

Note: Next fall, Congress itself expects to sound out the opinions of farmers in “grass roots” hearings across the country. What farmers tell the lawmakers probably will have a strong bearing on whether Congress accepts or rejects Benson’s basic farm philosophy. * * *

In case you are wondering how your income stacks up against the pay for your federal farm hands at USDA, here are a few figures.

Ezra Taft Benson gets $22,500 yearly. It also costs some money to keep him in the manner to which cabinet officers have become accustomed. Benson has a car, for instance, along with a driver.

Other salaries of our new hands include $17,500 for Under-Secretary True D. Morse; $15,000, for Assistant Secretary Earl J. Coke; $14,000 for Romeo E. Short, head of the department’s new Foreign Agricultural Service; $12,000 for D. K. Broadhead, executive assistant to Benson; $14,800 for Carl Loss, solicitor; $13,500 for Whitney Gilli-

FOR A MORE PRODUCTIVE CORN CROP

PLANT AN EARLY-MATURING HYBRID

BERKELEY, CALIF. Recent reports from corn growers throughout the West have shown the importance of growing a hybrid which will mature safely. Whether you are raising corn for grain or for silage, you’ll get a more productive crop if you choose a corn that will mature well ahead of unfavorable fall weather.

TDN Important

Late-maturing, tall-growing hybrids can fool you. They often produce more in gross weight...but when it comes to shelling out or producing good, sweet silage the difference is most evident. For instance, 15 tons of properly-matured silage will provide more TDN (total digestible nutrients) than 21 tons of improperly-matured silage. And TDN is what’s important...because that’s the only part of the silage that makes meat and milk.

Grover Reports

The Wackerman brothers of Orland, Calif., have been growing corn for silage for 7 years. They’ve tried Kingscrost as well as other varieties. They like NK Kingscrost Hybrids because they mature early and produce a high tonnage of quality feed. Frank Harris of Yuba City, Calif., grows corn for grain. Last year he planted a Kingscrost Hybrid (K3A) on May 5th and harvested his crop on October 1st. He got an average of 5800 pounds of shelled corn per acre on his 25 acres of land. Some parts of the field went as high as 6300 pounds per acre.

Kingscrost Hybrids are bred to produce. They are scientifically tailored for superiority in the many features that go to make high yields. They have strong stalks, high resistance to disease, and are easy to harvest. So whether shelled corn or silage is your aim, remember that Kingscrost Hybrids consistently produce bigger, better quality crops.

Your local Northrup King dealer can give you complete details on the Kingscrost Hybrid best suited to your locality. And by getting a hybrid that matures early, you’ll get more productive yields of either silage or grain.

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Northrup, King & Co.
Berkeley, California

Please send me free and postpaid:
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□ Westland Pastures— how to establish pastures and improve range lands.
□ Westland Pasture Journal—seed and pasture news.

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Page 15
more comfort and wear in every pair!

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FOR LONGER WEAR, Levi's are made from an exclusive denim, the world's heaviest—Copper Riveted for extra strength—then stitched so strongly you get a new pair free if they rip!

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Built to do a better job
Built to stand up under heavy use.
Used and Recommended by the greatest Breeders and Showmen in fitting show cattle.

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★ Greater capacity with larger motor, pulleys, etc.
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Irrigation—
California Leads Nation in Expansion of Irrigated Land

BY ELCO L. GREENSHIELDS
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA

HIGH level prices and demand for agricultural products generally during the decade 1940-50 resulted in the greatest expansion in irrigation acreage in the nation's history. During this period 8 million acres were added to the irrigated land area in the 17 Western states. The expansion took place despite the equipment and materials shortage and the curtailment of public development during the war period. Irrigation has especially moved ahead since the war. From 1945 to 1950 an average of more than a million acres per year was brought under irrigation.

The 1950 census of agriculture recorded a total of 24,270,000 acres irrigated in the 17 Western states. The reported irrigated acreage in all states was 25,787,000 on 305,061 farms.

Out Ahead, California far outdistances all other states in acreage irrigated. With its 6,152,000 acres of irrigated land, California has twice the irrigation of the next two ranking states. Slightly over 3 million acres were under irrigation in Texas in 1949 and in Montana irrigation was practiced on 1,750,000 acres. Wyoming and Oregon each have roughly 1,500,000 acres under irrigation, Utah, Arizona and Nebraska stand in the 1 million-acre class.

The three subhumid states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida have considerable irrigation: 422,000 acres in Arkansas, 577,000 acres in Louisiana, and 365,000 acres in Florida. In Arkansas and Louisiana the main purpose is for growing rice. Citrus and vegetables are irrigated on a large scale in Florida.

In other Eastern states supplemental irrigation is growing in importance. It is used primarily for crops with high values per acre. However, considerable acreages of pasture and cropland, and to some extent field crops, are supplied supplemental water during extended drought periods. The leading states in supplemental irrigation in 1949 were New Jersey, New York, Massa-
HEARING POINTERS—Lyle Hencerson, Anderson, Calif., FFA boy, gets some first-hand instructions from veteran sheep shearer Jim Simerville, San Jose, Calif., during sheep shearing demonstrations and contests staged at the recent Junior Cow Palace Show in San Francisco.

Ground Water Use. Perhaps the most noteworthy development in the past few years has been the increased use of ground water, that is, water supplied from wells. The use of ground water increased three-fold from 1939 to 1949 in the 17 Western states. In 1939, 2,223,000 acres were supplied entirely by wells. By 1949 this acreage had increased to 6,829,000. Ground water has been developed extensively in California, Texas, Arizona, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Many farmers supplement their surface water source by ground water. In 1949, 2,820,000 acres were supplied water from both surface and ground water. Thus, roughly a third of the irrigation is by ground water. For the most part, this ground water irrigation is handled on an individual farm basis. Less than 5% of the farmers depending on ground water alone obtain their water through a mutual or district-type of irrigation enterprise.

Supply Limited. Although the latest census data are for 1950, it is believed that new irrigation since then has continued at about the same annual rate as during the years 1945-50. But expansion at this rate, especially in the West, cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. Water supply is a chief limiting factor. In some areas overdraft of ground water basins by pumped wells has already occurred and may eventually cause some reduction in irrigation.

Looking to the future, the further increases in irrigation in the West will come about largely through the multiple purpose river basin programs. Already under way are two large programs in the Columbia River Basin and the Missouri River Basin. These two projects alone may add 5 or 6 million acres to the irrigated land in these basins in the next 7 or 8 years. Plans as yet unauthorized could add another 3 million acres of newly irrigated land in these two basins.
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You'll get better crops with SHELL AMMONIUM SULPHATE

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GUARANTEED AMMONIC NITROGEN 21%
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Letters

Take Some Lessons—

When sales fall off or are low on most products, the manufacturer sets to work to build up the sales by finding better uses for his product; more uses and/or by advertising. A manufacturer, to stay in business, strives to sell more instead of cutting down on production. Perhaps the cattleman should take some lessons from the prepared cereal manufacturers in advertising.

Being a dietitian, I know improvements can be made in attractiveness of the product (beef), especially in institutions where large amounts of the product are consumed. Even when the more popular (and higher priced) cuts of beef are served, quite often the method of preparation is so poor that the finished product reaches the customer or patient more like a piece of shoe leather than an appetizing dish.

Housewives have had to do with lower priced cuts of other meats for so long that it should be brought to their attention by attractive advertising means that beef is still the most satisfying of meats. New recipes, mouth-watering pictures, demonstrations on proper preparation are a few suggestions. I think the cattleman tends to forget that the finished product usually winds up on the dinner plate.

It would certainly be more profitable for the cattleman to increase consumption than to decrease production.

—Geraldine Koller, Colfax, Wash.

News Worth Reading—

I am subscribing for one more year to the Western Livestock Journal as it is the only news that is worth reading—and I think that this is my 27th or 28th year of reading it so my judgment should be good. You remember when I went to eastern Oregon in 1918—well, I paid $60 for cows and $250 for Hereford bulls. Well, in 1921 I went broke, then I changed to raising Holsteins (with Los Angeles County in mind for the marketing of my cows). I bought old milk cows very cheap and bought a registered Holstein bull for $200 up to 1929. I changed bulls three times and in 1931 I shipped one car of cows—8 second calf cows, 16 first calf cows and they were all heavy springers. That was the end.

I tried for six years but had to quit. I lost them all and the ranch too, besides the cattle. So I sold all my personal effects and went to work until 1947. Since then it has been interesting to keep up with the ranch and stock business. Finally, two years ago, I told many of my friends here in Los Angeles that someone was going to get hurt.
when stock buyers were bidding 30 cents and as high as 38 cents for feeders and stockers, and a lot more for breeding stock. I spent all of my life in the livestock business. Butchering and ranching, I’ve been a very interesting life up to 10 years ago. Since then I have read your papers to keep up with the line that I know so well.

But it seems what I have learned through my 83 years is of no value to anyone else—they have to learn the hard way.

Once more I will say that I enjoy the news and what’s happening and I thank you and wish for you all the success in the future.—J. F. Phelan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Valuable Beef Cattle Tour—
I WISH to tell you how much I enjoyed the Beef Tour in San Diego County. I believe that the discussions on the bus were particularly interesting and valuable. I was amazed at the fine background which members of your staff apparently have. John Chohlis led some topnotch pasture and range management discussions which were extremely informative. Roy Duvall had the stops so well planned and organized that the trip was a really pleasant vacation.—Weslie Combs, head, animal husbandry department, California State Polytechnic College, Kellogg Unit, Pomona.

YOUR tours are certainly an education on wheels, and I am sure there is no place where we can see and learn so much in such a short period of time.—W. Lindsay Boggess, president, Southern California Wool Growers’ Assn.

I HAVE never seen a finer piece of organization work than that which kept your show (tour) on the road. Speaking for myself, I gained a tremendous knowledge of the business, crammed into two days of looking and listening.—E. Fred Franklin, San Pedro, Calif.

THE visitation of the tour meant a great deal to our 4-H Club and provided an incentive for each boy and girl to strive for the perfection which is our goal.

I wonder if you are aware of the interpretation and reception by the Future Farmer instructors and 4-H leaders who were in attendance? A number of them remarked of their pleasure in seeing the youth programs, dealing with livestock, being highlighted on the tour; all being in complete accord that your combined presentation on this stop was a beneficial stimulant to all youth programs dealing with livestock.—Robert M. Henry, superintendent, Masonic Home for Children, Covina, Calif.

Not Afraid to Voice Opinion—
I HAVE read with a great deal of interest the articles written by John O’Neal with reference to the Forest...
CAPITALIST AT WORK

Born in the saddle, they say, he’s growing up in the cow business and likes it. Knows a good steer when he sees one and likes “show” at the county fair. Short on capital, his project is to turn what little he has into profit and make his profits grow from year to year—and do it even better than his industrious forebears did before him. He’s a capitalist at work—whose prospects the Bank of America takes pride to encourage.

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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

KILL FLIES BEFORE THEY KILL YOUR PROFITS!

USE BEAN ALL-PURPOSE SPRAYERS TO GET RID OF FLIES!

Modern chemicals do the job when they get to the source. Bean all-purpose sprayers saturate your animals right down to the hide. The 400 pound pressure forces insecticides into cracks and crevices of barns and sheds.

Get BEAN the SPRAYER that’s busy the year round

MODEL 0041T
4 gal. per minute capacity Choice of tank size.

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Service administration, “Two Blades of Grass Where Thousands Grew Before.” The title really tells the story. I think what John O’Neal said in his article is absolutely true—and he is conservative in a great many instances.

I have been dealing with the Forest Service on the range for more than 20 years and although they would have the general public believe otherwise they are eliminating the livestock from the forest by any trumped up charges they can think of. In addition to the mismanagement of the forest, they are past masters at publishing untrue propaganda that we, the taxpayers, are paying for. It is my personal opinion that if they would eliminate one-half the Forest Service personnel and put the other half to work, the taxpayers would be getting a little something for their money.

I am not a disgruntled permittee, although my permit has been cut more than 50% in three years on a range that has an abundance of feed. If these were more cattlemen like John O’Neal who is not afraid to voice his observations and opinions, we would have a much better forest for wild game, livestock and recreation.

Yours for better use of the national forests.—George A. Tolladay, Madera, Calif.

The Same Old Plague—

REFERENCE is made to John O’Neal’s “Two Blades of Grass Where Thousands Grew Before,” which appeared in the monthly Western Livestock Journal:

To me, it points out the same old plague—the government never appoints the job of supervising to a man who knows his business. Now, if John or any of the old-timers he mentions had charge of this grazing land, there would still be the “Thousands” instead of “Two Blades of Grass.”—Roger Averill, Madera, Calif.

Absorbed Conversation—

I HAVE not read all of John O’Neal’s article (Two Blades of Grass Where Thousands Grew Before) nor all of the comments. I don’t really need to as I was raised in the area he speaks about and so was my father. I regret that I am not able to raise my children the same way. The story is one I could just as well write myself, but Mr. O’Neal has had many more years of experience.

Many times when I was a youngster the O’Neals showed up at our cow camp at Arnold Meadow and later at Grizzly Meadow on horseback for a visit and a night’s rest. And many times my parents and I rode horseback to visit the O’Neals the same way. Our family was taking cattle to the mountains until 1924, with my first time being 1923. Although I was still a kid then, many nights I absorbed conversations among the elders around the campfire and while tending to the cattle. My memory is good enough to hold their words as
I reached my present age of 37. I've had a lifetime with cattle and I still notice things when I occasionally visit the area on a hunting or fishing trip.

—Keith C. Daulton, Madera, Calif.

Can Vouch for O'Neal—

I HAVE lived here ever since I was three years old, am the same age as John O'Neal, who wrote the article "Two Blades of Grass Where Thousands Drew Before," and I can vouch for everything he has said regarding the forest range.

I remember well when vast herds of beef summered on said range and all the cattlemen in this part of the country used it for their summer pasture.

There were many marshy meadows at that time—now they are dry. The grass does not stay green, and as O'Neal says, it has been taken over by debris and worthless tamarack. We were compelled to cease burning our own pasture land 10 miles south of this tract. The chaparral had grown so dense it was impossible to walk through it, let alone ride.

Several years ago we were allowed to start a controlled burn, which has continued till now. The hills are covered with splendid feed and springs that had not flowed for more than 20 years are active—a small meadow near our home that has been dry many years is a meadow once more.

No trees grew on these brush hills, now there are many small pines. In a few years they can stand a burn that will destroy the new growth of brush and we can raise timber again.

John O'Neal is 100% correct.—Mrs. E. B. Hamilton, Oakhurst, Calif.

Strong National Program—

MARSHALL ASHBURN, Patagonia, Ariz., showed me a splendid editorial in the April 9 weekly issue of Western Livestock Journal pertaining to beef cattle. "A strong national advertising program comes first!"

Right you are and I'm enclosing my check for a 2-year subscription to Western Livestock Journal.

It's just a question of the national organizations becoming active and requesting the states to present an exclusive beef advertising program comes first!

At the last annual meeting of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Assn. this program was ready to be voted on, except the ex-secretary of the American National said "it might hurt the Livestock & Meat Board."

It isn't a question of "hurt"—it's a question of leadership, action. This the industry may get as I understand there are to be executive meetings of the American National and Livestock & Meat Board in the near future and the Meat Institute is considering an adver-
Proftable Pastures

by Dale Butler
Pasture Specialist

June Pasture Care

Dallis Grass: If your pasture mixture includes Dallis grass seed and is planted on irrigable land, it is important, particularly in hot climates, to irrigate regularly every 10 days, and possibly more frequently in some soils, to properly establish and maintain this dominating variety. Dallis grass is our best hot weather plant after it has once become established. This seed does not germinate as a rule—until the weather turns hot; it takes three weeks of constant heat and moisture for it to germinate in the laboratory, and of course, longer in the field, because it's cooler at night. Regular irrigations to provide constant moisture are therefore necessary in order to keep the seed swelling until germination. Allowing the surface of the ground to dry, even for a few days, will permit the seed to shrink back to its normal dry condition, causing much delay in establishing the stand of Dallis grass in the mixture. This is also true of the hard clover seed, especially ladino.

Bermuda Grass: It is imperative when pastures are heavily infested with Bermuda grass to keep the pasture irrigated frequently and regularly. Drought conditions can cause a fast rotation of pasturing and irrigating. Operating in this manner will prevent the Bermuda grass from becoming coarse and unpalatable and smothering out the newly planted pasture mixture.

This will allow the sunshine to reach the young pasture plants, strengthening and helping them develop. Livestock do not relish Bermuda grass unless it is young and tender. Therefore, the above instructions must be followed if you are to have a successful planting in fields badly infested with Bermuda.

Fertilizer: You should apply a liberal amount of commercial fertilizer or plant food to new pasture plantings, either just before planting or following. It will greatly increase your profits. We will gladly advise you about soil testing and proper fertilizer applications and methods.

Evergreen or Permanent Pastures?" brochure can help you have more profitable pastures. Send for your free copy of this valuable publication. Write: Dale Butler's Pasture Mixtures, Inc. Dept. A-9, Union Stockyards, Los Angeles 28, California.

Tising Program at its next meeting. By pooling all interests for an all-out beef program it can be done. I've been told that such a program should increase the consumption of beef per person to 20 lb. instead of 8 lb., estimated by economic advisors of agriculture for this year.

Much can be done by the beef industry in the meantime. The slimming diet has seriously affected the consumption of many agriculture commodities. Beef is perfect for those who desire to get slim and keep slim. Therefore, in a couple of days I'll send you some photographs of roadside signs—"Always eat beef—Keep Slim"; "Don't be a Fatcow—Keep Slim".

If some national association would promote the erection of such signs through the state associations, we should have several hundred signs up in a couple of months. If we could get 500,000 all over the country and seen by only 10 people daily it would have a daily circulation of 3 million.

How effective and how inexpensive! I'll also send you a strip for car and truck rear windows. The beef industry individuals must operate a couple of million cars and trucks. If they would install these in their cars and trucks along with the road signs, wouldn't the people begin to get beef conscious? The industry has the ingenuity—just a question of leadership.

The replies I've received from my article, "Would You Trade a Dime for a Dollar?" which I am enclosing to you, are all unsolicited and I am not known in the beef industry. They will convince any and every one the individuals of the industry are ready and willing to contribute to an all-out exclusive beef program. Just waiting for direction.

They say—old-timers—we've had heavy marketings before—but never with the secrecy that accompanied the "feeder" $1.55 for his corn. Why should they take a chance? Keep up the good work. —A. K. Mayer, La Cebadilla Ranch, Tucson, Ariz.

Throws Needed Light

John O'Neil's continued article on Forest Service grazing policy is very timely, and is throwing some much-needed light on the more unfortunate phases of the modern livestock operation.

I have packed in the area that he is treating, and have seen the things that he has brought to light. John has been substantiated by all the old-timers that I have talked to. The policy being followed allows the meadows to be overgrown with lodgepole and tamarack, neither having any particular economic value. Their marketable values, grass has much more to offer than the timber.

Disease breeds in the decaying vegetation, bringing forth programs to eradicate such disease and the taxpayer has to pay the bill. It is better to have the grass, and let the stockmen pay the annual charge and keep the

Niagara Sprays Dusts

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Niagara Chemical Division
Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation
Western Livestock Journal
disease incident down? Also, to my knowledge, not all of the forests pursuing this policy have cut down the number of animal units grazing the forest, cutting down the revenue derived from the rental of the grass, in order to cut down the permit to the fact cutting down the permit to their place so that it is not feasible to use it. The number of operators that have been forced off in this manner are legion.

Some foresters say that the forests are for the use of all taxpayers, and are and have been using this in their various publications released in the East, bringing pressure on the Eastern senators that have utterly no idea of what they are doing. Hence, whenever anything that has to do with the national forests or public domain comes before them they are using the reasons that the forest service has given them. Could be that a lot of them are trying to protect their jobs.

Also, there is a lot of difference of opinion between governmental agencies in the best manner of taking care of the forests, and the grass that they contain. Some are modern in thought, using the modern domestic grasses that will out-produce any of the native species, making it possible to realize more revenue, and helping the permittee to have a more economic operation.

So far in the series John has not touched on the sportsmen, and the sportsmen’s clubs. They should be the target of a concentrated publicity campaign teaching them the problems that touch the winter feed proposition when it comes to game, and the fact that most game will not eat what the cattle do, and that most of them do not eat the same as sheep. These organizations can and do wield a great deal of power.

We have an example of enlightenment now in Elko County, Nevada, and hope that it is an example of things to come. There have been injustices on each side, but they have been the results of the fight that started when the forests first came under federal control and overstocking was prevalent in some areas. Now for the national forests to become modern in their thinking and operation.

Hats off to John O’Neal—Arthur B. Perkins, Jr., Durango, Colo.

Definition of Supports—

The Journal’s opinion poll on price supports has been interesting and educational. When I considered the comments that you printed of mine, I was wondering whether I would be voted for or against government supports—I agree with Benson that “supports should be protection against disaster, not a guarantee of profit.”

A definition of supports seems to be in order. Right now the federal government is supporting the price of beef through a purchase program, school lunch program, and a move in order to purchase beef for the South Korean army. Tariffs and embargos are generally price support measures.

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USER SAYS:

“I Make Money Using This Good Mineral”

“My cattle are healthy and thrifty, and I know that I make money by using this good mineral.”

W. J. LARGENT, Merkel, Texas

CUDAHY ALL PURPOSE MINERAL FEED

Contains Steamed Bone Meal plus Stabilized Iodine

- Strong and healthy cattle need lots of calcium and phosphorus! Yet cattle lack these two important minerals more often than any others except common salt. That’s why Cudahy All Purpose Mineral Feed contains ample quantities of steamed bone meal.

Steamed bone meal gives cattle “Nature’s Balance”—phosphorus and calcium in just the right proportions. Cudahy Mineral Feed also provides other essential minerals—for stronger frames, healthier calves, quicker gains, and better grade meat. Cudahy All Purpose Mineral Feed contains stabilized iodine and the Blox are firmly wind-and-rain resistant.

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

Lowest cost of operation. Highest efficiency and dependability.

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We are the originators of sprayers and our products are of outstanding quality in engineering, modern design and performance.

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Finest knapsack sprayer made.
Unexcelled for weed and brush control. Pump lever develops high pressure easily.
Zinc-grip steel or copper tank. For every spraying need.

SMITH FLAME GUN SPRAYER
7 ft. hose. Portable. Burns kerosene or range oil.

Why Be Ruled by Fear?
I WISH to go on record firmly and unequivocally in favor of individual freedom of enterprise, divorced from government meddling and control—not only in agriculture, but in every other sphere of our economy.

My answer to your questionnaire as to whether the government should continue its price support program is that the government should not. Perhaps the major trouble in this country, and the rest of the world, today is that people have abandoned their rights and their freedoms to the monster of the belief that the government should.

Governments reflect the greed of their constituents which when coupled with bureaucratic bungling really are capable of getting us into one hell of a mess.

Why must we be ruled by fear? Especially fear of low-quality imported beef? Don’t we have enough faith in the judgment of the consumer to think that he can tell the difference? If not, why do we spend such sums on feedlot fattening? And, what if we were to import high-quality meat? I again say “So-what?” Sure, some of us would be hurt for awhile; but, eventually, the Australian standard of living would rise, with it their price level due to increased export earnings.

And perhaps we would be forced to curtail our union-inspired inflation which would certainly be wonderful for all concerned. The trouble is that everyone is for freedom—for the other guy; no one wants to be first. Well, if someone doesn’t make the move you can be quite sure that we shall witness the sorry spectacle of national bankruptcy first-hand.

Now, this whole matter of price support is so foolish as not hardly to merit discussion. The fact that it engenders so much storm and fury is a sad commentary on the low level of public intelligence in this “New America.” Governments don’t create wealth; far from it! What is paid the barley producers, the butter-makers, etc., is extracted from the rest of us, with a considerable plus for overhead.

We have to learn that what we get for butter, corn, or anything else, comes from Joe Machinist who immediately screams for more wages. Naturally, benevolent Uncle Softhead steps in with a large club to see that he gets them (and why not, under the tariffs and embargos may have a greater effect on the economy of the country than the out-right subsidy and purchase programs that we’ve seen in the past few years. Can a man be against supports and still favor tariffs and embargos, as many, whose opinions you have published, are?

Well, I’m about as confused as I know Benson must be. Somebody must give this matter some thought and come up with better answers. The Journal has done a service in bringing the matter to attention and drawing our comments.—Arthur D. Miles, Livingston, Mont.

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Why must we be ruled by fear? Especially fear of low-quality imported beef? Don’t we have enough faith in the judgment of the consumer to think that he can tell the difference? If not, why do we spend such sums on feedlot fattening? And, what if we were to import high-quality meat? I again say “So-what?” Sure, some of us would be hurt for awhile; but, eventually, the Australian standard of living would rise, with it their price level due to increased export earnings.

And perhaps we would be forced to curtail our union-inspired inflation which would certainly be wonderful for all concerned. The trouble is that everyone is for freedom—for the other guy; no one wants to be first. Well, if someone doesn’t make the move you can be quite sure that we shall witness the sorry spectacle of national bankruptcy first-hand.

Now, this whole matter of price support is so foolish as not hardly to merit discussion. The fact that it engenders so much storm and fury is a sad commentary on the low level of public intelligence in this “New America.” Governments don’t create wealth; far from it! What is paid the barley producers, the butter-makers, etc., is extracted from the rest of us, with a considerable plus for overhead.

We have to learn that what we get for butter, corn, or anything else, comes from Joe Machinist who immediately screams for more wages. Naturally, benevolent Uncle Softhead steps in with a large club to see that he gets them (and why not, under the tariffs and embargos may have a greater effect on the economy of the country than the out-right subsidy and purchase programs that we’ve seen in the past few years. Can a man be against supports and still favor tariffs and embargos, as many, whose opinions you have published, are?

Well, I’m about as confused as I know Benson must be. Somebody must give this matter some thought and come up with better answers. The Journal has done a service in bringing the matter to attention and drawing our comments.—Arthur D. Miles, Livingston, Mont.

Why Be Ruled by Fear?
I WISH to go on record firmly and unequivocally in favor of individual freedom of enterprise, divorced from government meddling and control—not only in agriculture, but in every other sphere of our economy.

My answer to your questionnaire as to whether the government should continue its price support program is that the government should not. Perhaps the major trouble in this country, and the rest of the world, today is that people have abandoned their rights and their freedoms to the monster of the belief that the government should.

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South American Trip

We were there.

South American Trip

Our first stop was at Buenaventura, Colombia—hot, sticky and uninteresting.

South American Trip

Our first stop was at Buenaventura, Colombia—hot, sticky and uninteresting. Except that at the same pier where we were docked they were unloading 400 or 500 Brahman steers and bulls, mixed. I saw no cows. I think they came from Cartagena, Colombia, but anyway that was the name of the boat.

South American Trip

They were a sorry looking mess—just skin and bones, all colors and shapes and all horned. They unloaded them by putting a rope sling around their bodies just behind the forelegs, hoisted them up in the air with a winch and let them dangle, twist and turn in the air.

South American Trip

After awhile they would be lowered to the dock and fast! Made no difference whether they landed on their T-hinds, on their backs, faces or any other way. After they ceased struggling, the rope sling was removed and when they finally got to their feet they were herded into cars by a very flimsy gate. If they had become spooky, no corral they had on that dock would have held them. You could push the fence down by hand.

South American Trip

They told me at Buenaventura that the cattle could stand in grass up to their bellies, eat all day long and still starve to death. No nutritive value in the feed at all. I asked them why they didn't feed mos- lasses. They have plenty of it but they said it was too valuable for cattle to be used in making rum—not a good idea!

South American Trip

It rains every day of the year in Buenaventura. Average rainfall is 360 inches per year (yes, it rained the four days we were there). We didn't seem to get too wet.

South American Trip

We saw no cattle at Guayaquil, Ecuador, but when the lighters came alongside jinglons and jinglons of mosquitoes took over the ship. You could hardly see the white paint on the walls.

South American Trip

As a result we had to stay indoors while on the ship, although I admit we didn't have any mosquitoes while in town.

South American Trip

Unusual Cemetery. They had the grandest cemetery I have ever seen. Everything above ground—tombs, cemeteries and tier after tier of I guess you call them crypts. And the statues
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*T.M. of NOPCO Chemical Company

TEXAS RANCHER. I am hoping to get an invitation from a Senor Juan Jones to see his estancia. He came here from Texas in the 1890s and has a very large place. He was in Buenos Aires yesterday, but his sons were home so I hope to hear from them in the next day or so. Their ranch is about 45 miles from here, so don't want to take a chance driving out there with a taxi at $25 (USA money) per day. I am sure they will take us out as I had a letter of introduction from our friend Edson Foulke of Gazelle, Calif., who was there about two years ago. Also have a letter to Swift & Co., both at Buenos Aires and Montevideo, so am sure I will see cattle somewhere—especially as we represent Swift on some of their products (that is, in our office—not the ranch) in California. We fly to Buenos Aires on April 3, where we will be at the Plaza Hotel until about April 15-17. We then again board the good ship Falkanger and start up the east coast of South America for home.—Sam Abbot, Sonoma, Calif.

A Very Important Guy—

IT takes some of us years to learn a few simple facts—or rid our minds of fallacies. Among the deepest rooted of these is the idea "us" old timers (should be "we") entertained and many still do—about packers and commission houses—both of which are as essential to the range cattle business as grass itself. They could not exist without us, and we surely couldn't without them. And yet, in some of us fellows even to this day there is that feeling that the big packers on occasion somehow depress the markets—especially
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when "we" are shipping, and that the commission man is somehow in cahoots!

I had the scales pretty well removed from my eyes several years ago about this, when I had the privilege of going on one of those Swift & Company’s cattle tours—which is a misnomer—it was practically a two-year course in growing, fattening, slaughtering, distributing, financing and selling beef. Not forgetting labor relations, accounting systems and profits. I was one who studied hardest that last named item.

Unbeatable Law. Of one thing I am certain—when a depression hits the markets it’s our own fault, not the packers. Supply and demand is a law you can’t beat any more than you can beat the law of gravity. And when 20,000 head of cattle pour into a marketing center for a number of days—somebody has to work fast. Packer coolers have a limited capacity. There is shrinkage even in frozen meats. They make more money moving meat fast than in holding it in valuable storage space.

And so now we come to the commission man, and my late trip to the Coast. He’s a very important guy—whom it would be well for all of us to get better acquainted with.

What I saw at the yards was enuf to allay any suspicions I may still have entertained of the practical nature of commission men. My cows—I’d had them 15 years and loved the old girls—they brot only 1lc which was quite a shock. But, one look at the yards that first morning (almost 8,000 head besides mine) and I wondered if they could sell them at all. Er maybe I’d have to ship them home. The 8,000 head was an all-time record and stretched the yard’s capacity—and I would have to hit it that day. Each day’s run has to be sold, or nearly so—else there’d be no place to put the next day’s run. So what? The old law of supply and demand—you can’t beat gravity and you can’t beat supply and demand. If the government would just keep their paws off! I know of no group who work harder at their task than commission men. They have to—it’s not only a higher perishable commodity they deal in—it’s a highly competitive one and if they can’t sell your stuff right or take care of it right they don’t eat right themselves. Selling your cattle feeds their kids.

Good Feed and Water. Cattle at the yards have an abundance of clean water and high-quality hay, and when the yards are not crowded they put a car load in two pens so they can fill and rest better. The Los Angeles Yards need enlarging—and fast! The mild climate causes less shrinkage, and that is a factor recognized by many Northwest cattlemen who bring their cattle there for market. When I was at Chicago two years ago, the hay furnished was not high quality and the cattle were shrinking fast because of the cold weather.

We little range men have not used the Coast yards to advantage. I sent a
IMPORTED SIRE—Scotch bull and American money got together at the great Perth show in Scotland recently. The bull: Eljarvis of Haymount, bred by J. L. Arnott, fourth from right. The buyer: Mark T. Cox III, Wyoming Angus Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo., third from right. The money: 5,000 guineas ($13,650). Eljarvis of Haymount is one of the first bulls to make the trip from Scotland to the United States by air. And he is one of the only champions ever to make the trip. Admiring him here at the time of purchase are: A. H. B. Grant, one of Scotland’s largest Angus breeders; R. G. Murry, owner of the 1952 Perth champion; E. B. Lee, prominent breeder and judge; James Napier, widely known Shorthorn fancier from the United States; Robert Adam, Perth judge; Arnott; Cox; John Blume, Marellbar Farms Shorthorns, Libertyville, Ill.

few bulls to Phoenix where they brot 16c — comparable bulls on the Coast were bringing 18½-19c. Bulls don’t shrink much when they have a fill, and neither do cows. Shipping calves—now that’s something else again. They stand and bawl and don’t know how to eat. There is not much charge for holding cattle over to try for a better market—just feed costs. All of these little tricks will help us little fellows take the corners better under the new administration. And I don’t think we can begin blaming them yet—for the strange disorder of prices between the live animal and dressed meats.

Suspicion is still too great in the minds of many of us about those handling our stuff, once it gets out of sight—and this ought not be—for conditions 20 years ago at many yards were one thing—today your livestock is handled better than some of us handle it at home.—Frank Gyberg, Cornville, Ariz.

Just Too Many Cattle—

ONE of our biggest problems in this part of the state is to keep our cows from getting too thin in late winter and early spring and thus stunt their calves to some extent. Stunting the calves isn’t the only drawback to thin cows in the spring. A cow that lost too much flesh in the early spring—when there is little or no green feed available on the range—often will not get in breeding condition before July or August when the summer rains come. It is not uncommon for them to go until September or not at all. This late breeding, of course, results in a calf coming so late the next year that he won’t weigh much if sold in the fall and if not sold will be more or less stunted, if weaned when he

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And if you are lookin' for a good pumping unit for your well that will provide you with a reliable and economical source of water for your livestock—have a look at a JENSEN Unit. There are 12 different sizes—bound to be one to fit your well.

A JENSEN Pumping Unit is made by folks that been at it over 30 years—got all the bugs ironed out years ago. Don't cost much to buy, and mighty little to operate—and they'll serve you faithfully for years and years.

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should be weaned to give the cow any chance to winter in good shape.

Before the advent or discovery of the "wonder feed," a salt and meal mix, there was little we could do about the situation, as it was nearly impossible to round up the cows every day or every other day and feed them cake or meal individually. But by putting the salt and meal mix in troughs at the watering places, feeding them became a comparatively simple matter because they fed themselves when they came to water.

**Meal & Salt Ration.** I usually start them on a two part by weight—41% protein cotton seed meal and one part salt. This year I was able to get a rather finely ground salt—in fact, nearly as fine as table salt; To date it seems to be much better than the coarse salt I used in the past for it mixes with the meal much better than the coarser salt.

When I first started feeding this mix I used a cement mixer run by power. By this method I had to open the sacks, dump them in the mixer, resack and haul them out to the feeding grounds.

That really ran into quite a chore, so I tried mixing in the troughs where it was fed. I found that by putting in about half the charge of meal on the bottom of the trough, then the salt to balance it on top of the meal and mixing it with a hoe before adding the final half, which was mixed in the same way, I could do a pretty good job with much less effort than with the cement mixer.

For a little spread like mine, old oil barrels (54 gallons), with a 16- to 18-inch piece cut out the long way of the barrel, make good feed troughs. They hold 200 lb. of meal and 100 lb. of salt. Set a post in the ground and wire the barrel to the post through two holes punched through the end of the barrel.

**BIXBY SALE VISITORS**—Mr. and Mrs. William Biggs, Oak Ranch, Dos Cabezas, Ariz., produce commercial cattle, using Polled Hereford range bulls. They're pictured above looking over the Stephen Bixby sale offering at Globe recently.

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Cattle Stock

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The strong "Stretch-Pruf" construction of Denning Cattle Shade permits simple low-cost erection. Welded, 11/4" wide and spaced 1" apart, are wire bound to 5 straight strands of 28-ga. galvanized wire. Provides maximum shade, but permits free air movement between slots. Denning Shade is 4 feet wide and comes in 50 foot rolls, painted for long life. Thousands of rolls in use today protecting livestock, poultry and nurseries.

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P. O. Box WD-1396, Joliet, Ill. Western Livestock Journal

Irrigation keeps this pasture profitable.

near the top. Punch a few holes in the bottom of the barrel (part resting on the ground) to drain off rain water.

First Month's Feeding: I like to feed my cows about two pounds of meal a day and find that for the first month feeding, anyhow, they eat just about that much with a 2 to 1 mix. Sometimes after eating it longer they will either eat more than two pounds, but it is simple to increase the amount of salt in the mix until they will not eat more than the 2-lb. ration.

An Arizona experiment station extension service worker gave a talk on salt and feeding at the annual Ranch Day put on by our state college in 1951, I think it was. He told of numerous experiments where the forced animals to take unusually large amounts of salt with no ill effect while plenty of water was available. Ranchers around here first began feeding this mix several years ago and there were many rumors about losses caused by the salt. Judging from what the Arizona professor told us, I think most of these yarns were unfounded. There are always people who are afraid to try anything new.

Now, I am not contending that this wonderful feed is better than feeding the meal or cake without salt, but it is too much of a task to round up the cows and see that each gets her share of meal or cake—with the mix they feed themselves the right portions. As a rule it takes but a few minutes for a cow to get enough of the mix and walk away from the trough and this gives the timid cow a chance to crowd up and get her ration.

Quit Hoarding. Cattlemen around here are slowing up on talking about the big price slump and many seem to think that prices will soon begin to climb again. The writer sees little chance for much price rise until a lot of us quit hoarding cows for a few years and go to sending many of them away from the trough and this gives the timid cow a chance to crowd up and get her ration.

The main trouble with the poor market for cattle seems to be that there are just too many of them. The old law of supply and demand (or lack of demand) is hard to get around.—H. L. Parks, Lake Valley, N. M.

What does it cost to stage a rodeo? The Tucson, Ariz., rodeo for 1953 had ticket sales of $66,002.75; paid the government a tax of $11,000.46, and after all expenses showed a net profit of $15,364.66.

The largest expense in staging the rodeo was $15,000 for livestock used by contestants. Second largest expense was prize money amounting to $8,600 and the parade cost $4,500. This information from Vice President Geo. V. Christie, First National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.
Finding Answers: Whether greater density and yields for both annuals and perennials—can be obtained when growing in stands similar to that in which the species were seeded. For this purpose, each year many acres of burned rangelands in California are seeded with a common reseeding mixture of grasses—annuals and some other species—on the better soils.\n
The study was made near Ahwahnee, Mariposa County, a rural division of the Sierra Nevada, which was burned this month. 2.6 inches of rain fell that month. August, 1950. The fire was from the total rainfall for the year in the total rainfall for the year. 2.6 inches of rain fell that month. August, 1950. The fire was in a rural division of the Sierra Nevada, which was burned that month. August, 1950. The fire was in a rural division of the Sierra Nevada, which was burned this month. 2.6 inches of rain fell that month. August, 1950. The fire was intense killing everything except forage plants are well adapted to this fire. Certain grasses—annuals and some other species—on the better soils.

The soil is classified as Holland sandy loam. The study was started in October, 1950. The tops of all plants and consi

The study was made near Ahwahnee, Mariposa County, in an area at about 2,600 feet elevation which was burned that month. August, 1950. The fire was intense killing everything except forage plants are well adapted to this fire. Certain grasses—annuals and some other species—on the better soils.

The soil is classified as Holland sandy loam. The study was started in October, 1950. The tops of all plants and consi...
The whole plot rates of seeding of the Harding grass were one, two, three and four pounds per acre. The subplots rates of seeding of rye grass were 0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 lb. per acre. This resulted in 24 combinations. The combinations were replicated in three blocks. Analyses of variance were used to test the significance of the effects of rates of seeding on foliar density, age yield and numbers of perennial plants.

**Density of Stands.** Density of the rye grass stands—measured in April—was increased markedly where the seeding rates had been increased from three to six pounds per acre. The density was still greater where the seeding rate was nine pounds. But there was no greater density where the rate was increased to 12 and 15 lb. per acre.

Individual plants in plots seeded at the lower rates had up to 70 tillers—by early April, but in the more heavily seeded plots a maximum of 20 tillers per plant was found. Thus, profuse tillering of plants in the sparser stands more than compensates for the greater numbers of seedlings in thicker stands in contributing to high foliar density.

Density of Harding grass increased with each increase of one pound per acre in its seeding rate up to four pounds.

**Yields.** Yield of rye grass—measured in July—was highest where that annual was seeded at six pounds per acre. At higher rates of seeding, yields were lower.

The amount of Harding grass seeded had no significant effect on either the

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**ILLINOIS ANGUS TO CALIFORNIA** — F. M. Bradley, left, of Avon, Ill., is at the halter of Bradoller 137th, top selling animal in his recent sale at $5,000 to Dry Creek Ranch, Solvang, Calif. At the right is Paul Tolani, representing Dry Creek Ranch, with another purchase, Miss Burgess 159th of Bradley. In the center are J. B. McCorkle, sale consultant of Smithville, Mo., and Frank Richards, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Assn.

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**Tests showed 1 extra calf out of every 10 by creep feeding Purina**

Calves creep-fed Purina averaged 412 lbs., as compared to 373 lbs. for non-creep mates in tests with 2,800 head of cattle. Ten of our creep-fed calves totaled 4,120 lbs. But 10 of their non-creep mates weighed only 3,730 lbs., so by creep feeding we got the equivalent of 1 extra calf weighing 390 lbs.

By following our Program you should get equally good results. Next time you're in town drop in for a visit with your Purina Dealer... ask him more about creep feeding.

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**Purina Creep Chow**

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The three perennial grasses selected for this study were: "Old Country", Tall Fescue, and Red Top. The seed density of the perennial seedlings, from seed sown on June 1st, was 50 seeds per square foot. The annual rye grass seedlings were used alone and in combinations of 25, 50, and 75 pounds per acre in the field experiments. The rye seed was sown in the same manner as the perennial grasses. The rate of emergence and the establishment of the rye grass seedlings was noted at that time.

The establishment of a good stand of Harding grass depends far more on how much rye grass is seeded with it than upon the amount of Harding grass seeded.

Competition, in combinations of seeding involving annuals and perennials, the annuals have the advantage in competition for soil moisture and nutrients because of earlier germination and faster growth.

In the present study nearly all the rye grass seedlings had emerged before any of the perennial grass seedlings had started. There was a time-lag of approximately three weeks for Harding grass and seven weeks for milo in seedling emergence after the rye grass had emerged. Presence of the already well-established rye grass may have retarded the germination of perennial grass seed or at least obstructed the emergence of some of the seedlings. During the early stages of development of both types of seedlings, there was sufficient moisture in the soil for plant growth. Yet, mortality of both perennial and rye grass seedlings was noted at that time. If this mortality of both perennial and rye grass seedlings was noted at that time. If this mortality can be attributed to competition, then probably it was caused by factors other than insufficient water.

Roots of annual rye grass are faster growing than those of the perennials but as yet little is known about the relative efficiency of the root systems in absorbing soil moisture. It appears from a comparison of the root systems that the rye grass roots penetrate the soil more thoroughly than do the Harding grass roots.

The earlier germination and faster growth of the annual is a definite and measurable disadvantage for perennial grass establishment. Results in crowding out a large number of perennial seedlings early in the season, and more later on. Later in the season it results in stunting the growth of many of the perennial plants whose roots are near the rye grass. The question as to whether the retarding effect of the rye grass on the perennial grass during the first year of growth will be noticeable over a longer period of time must be answered before results of this study can be used in recommending seeding rates.

Yields of Harding grass depended both on its rate of seedling and on that of the rye grass. Harding grass yields increased consistently with each addition of one pound of seed per acre of Harding grass seeded, but decreased proportionately with each addition to the seeding mixture of three pounds per acre of rye grass seed. Yields of Harding grass were extremely low when rye grass was seeded at more than three pounds per acre, no matter what the rate of seeding of Harding grass. Therefore, the establishment of a good stand of Harding grass depends far more on how much rye grass is seeded with it than upon the amount of Harding grass seeded.

Competition. In combinations of seeding involving annuals and perennials, the annuals have the advantage in competition for soil moisture and nutrients because of earlier germination and faster growth.

In the present study nearly all the rye grass seedlings had emerged before any of the perennial grass seedlings had started. There was a time-lag of approximately three weeks for Harding grass and seven weeks for milo in seedling emergence after the rye grass had emerged. Presence of the already well-established rye grass may have retarded the germination of perennial grass seed or at least obstructed the emergence of some of the seedlings. During the early stages of development of both types of seedlings, there was sufficient moisture in the soil for plant growth. Yet, mortality of both perennial and rye grass seedlings was noted at that time. If this mortality can be attributed to competition, then probably it was caused by factors other than insufficient water.

Roots of annual rye grass are faster growing than those of the perennials but as yet little is known about the relative efficiency of the root systems in absorbing soil moisture. It appears from a comparison of the root systems that the rye grass roots penetrate the soil more thoroughly than do the Harding grass roots.

The earlier germination and faster growth of the annual is a definite and measurable disadvantage for perennial grass establishment. Results in crowding out a large number of perennial seedlings early in the season, and more later on. Later in the season it results in stunting the growth of many of the perennial plants whose roots are near the rye grass. The question as to whether the retarding effect of the rye grass on the perennial grass during the first year of growth will be noticeable over a longer period of time must be answered before results of this study can be used in recommending seeding rates.
Why you can get more farm work done per dollar with a Chevrolet truck

Ask yourself this one important question: What does it take to hold down the cost of farm hauling?

Obviously it takes a truck that is built for the job—factory-matched to the work it will do. It takes one with tires, springs, axles and engine all carefully engineered to handle that job with ease.

What else? Well, we think it takes a truck that now delivers even more heavy-duty power combined with more miles per gallon of gas.

And wouldn't you like a truck that has heavier, more rigid frame construction even though this same truck was already famous for its stamina?

And, of course, you'll want a truck that lists for less than any other of comparable specifications!

That's a Chevrolet truck—and these are the very reasons why you get more farm work done per dollar with Chevrolet on the job.

Before you decide to buy any truck, see your Chevrolet dealer. Why not see him now? Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Greater Gasoline Mileage
Heavy-duty Loadmaster engine delivers more power, reduces gas consumption. Thriftmaster engine is also famous for economy.

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Chevrolet's volume production permits Chevrolet trucks to list for less than any other trucks comparable in size, capacity and specifications.

Lower Upkeep Costs
Chevrolet's proved valve-in-head engine design means extra gas and oil economy. Rugged strength of all units assures low-cost upkeep.
It's Your Challenge

By FORREST BASSFORD

WHAT are you, as a beef producer personally doing about meeting the challenges now before the cattle industry? Nothing! Why Not?

Let's look at those challenges.

No. 1. The greatest beef cattle population in all the history of the nation, with numbers still climbing, and with prices sadly sagging from 1951-1952 peaks in the face of increasing costs.

No. 2. Widespread drought that brings a serious question as to whether the nation can feed that many cattle.

No. 3. High priced feed. Much of it tagged by government with little real hope of major relief for at least another year.

Off hand, those three challenges look like nation-wide problems that must be solved at the national level.

So you might think. But is that true?

Let's look at it from another side.

Consumption High. Since Jan. 1, the American people have been eating beef at a rate seldom approached in this country in recent years. Perhaps for the first time in a decade beef consumption is on the up-grade percentage-wise in relation to poultry. And what a hole poultry made in your market during the period of record-high beef prices.

Present retail prices and present consumption indicate that the American public would like to go right on consuming beef at this new, higher rate. But those prices have to be kept competitive with poultry, fish and other protein foods. Possibly around present levels.

Can you supply the beef at these levels? And make money?

If not, perhaps after all there are some things you can do, personally, to make such supplying possible.

If you are a rancher or a farmer with a cow herd, what about your calf crops? Are you weaning above 85%? If so, you're well above the average, but still not as efficient as a good many ranchers now weaning over 90%.

How can you obtain bigger percentage calf crops?

Plenty of young, aggressive bulls, with cows in good condition and concentrated enough for the bull to get at 'em.

That's basic, but it isn't all. Have you thought of:

1. Fertility testing your bulls. You can't tell by the looks of a bull whether his semen is alive and active. Your veterinarian can make a simple test and find out for you.

2. Pregnancy testing your cows and heifers when the calves are weaned. Your veterinarian can do this for you for from $1 to $2 per head in most cases. You normally ship around 20% of your cows anyway. Why continue to feed the one that isn't going to give you a calf next season? Eliminating those will automatically give you more calves to wean next season, because you'll be shipping the non-breeders, not those safe in calf.

Extra Income. Example: 100 cows, 80% in calf. You ship 20, 16 of those have calves in them. You get not 80 but 64 calves next season instead of 64. Sixteen more calves averaging 450 lb. at 20c per lb. is $1,440. A neat bit of extra income that many a rancher can put in his pocket next year.

So you can wean more calves. Now, what about the weights of those calves at weaning time? There are two, among many, specific things that can be done about them:

1. Pick replacement females and bulls that just naturally produce heavier calves. (See on page 48 of this issue just how Harold Overfelt of Hollister, Calif., has built up his calf weights by such selection.)

2. Provide more feed, either grasses or supplements, so that mothers milk better and calves gain

Please Turn to Page 59
Aberdeen-Angus cattle are noted for their early maturity, efficient conversion of feed, high-quality carcasses, adaptability and superior foraging ability. It's no wonder the Angus is America's fastest growing breed.

When people pause to examine the steady advancement in the overall quality of the beef cattle grazing America's farms and ranches, one of the things they notice first is the great influence of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. In the relatively short span of 80 years, this breed has contributed a lot toward the improved type of beef cattle that is being developed. Many have been the changes and great has been the transition from the old-fashioned Angus of yesteryear to the modern polled Black.

By LLOYD D. MILLER
Director of Information
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.

As the size of the average family unit decreased, there automatically developed a consumer demand for a smaller beef roast. This demand zoomed the baby beef into popularity. Instead of 2-, 3- and 4-year-old steers, the feedlots started contributing a well-finished package of prime beef—1,000 lb. of meat on a 15 to 18-month-old steer. Rightful credit must go to the Angus daddies for setting the standard in the feedlots. They soon represented the ultimate in beef production with their characteristics of early maturity and efficient conversion of roughage and grain into beef. Their high-quality carcasses attracted the packers, who consistently expressed a willingness to pay a premium price for them.

Newcomer. A relative newcomer to the livestock industry, the Aberdeen-Angus breed has faced tough competition. While the going was rough and the track slow, the Blacks soon overcome existing prejudices and started a string of show ring winnings at the world-famous International Livestock Exposition which has not been equaled by any other breed.

In fact one of America's outstanding cattlemen and agricultural journalists saw this newcomer as a definite threat when Angus continued to win more than their numerical share of the purple ribbons. This veteran of the livestock industry was perhaps the first to publicly announce that his show ring campaign slogan was "Beat the Blacks." But this competitive spirit only kindled the flames of enthusiasm in the hearts of Angus breeders and their daddies have continued to give an excellent account of themselves in the nation's top shows.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed, which has become an octogenarian giant in the beef cattle industry, now has achieved much more than a supporting role in the animal agriculture picture. George Grant of Victoria, Kans., probably didn't realize the importance of his action, when 80 years ago he brought four registered Angus bulls to this country from Scotland. Two of the Angus bulls were exhibited at the Kansas City Fair in 1873, the first hornless beef cattle at an American livestock show. These four Angus bulls were mated with Texas longhorn cows. When their offspring appeared on the Kansas City market, they attracted so much attention that more importations followed. Thus began the progressive development of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in this country.

Anniversary. The 80th anniversary of the first importation of Blacks into the United States will be celebrated at a national Aberdeen-Angus show to be held in conjunction with the 1953 Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Breeders from all sections of the 48 states will gather to pay tribute to America's fast growing beef breed.

The path of Angus expansion has been paved by farsighted breeders as well as the Blacks themselves. Here's a breed that sells its own superior qualities. Angus cattle are being used extensively.
Here are some of Roy Morrison's first-calf heifers with calves by an Angus bull.

Salt, Sudan and Select Cows

By LYN MacDONALD
WLJ Staff Representative

Ranch-bred yearlings fattened to a choice grade on rangeland. This is one commercial cattleman's formula for putting finished cattle on the market at a profit—and Roy Morrison of Calabasas, Calif., has the records to back what he practices. The details of his improved range beef production scheme are all tied up with salt, sudan grass and select quality cows.

Operating on a 3,000-acre dryland ranch that has been in the family since 1901, Morrison follows a careful pattern of supplemental feeding on range pasture, typical of the Southern California inland coastal belt. He creep feeds his calves, weans them on sudan grass and fattens them as yearlings on supplemented range. The consumption of concentrates is controlled by adding varying amounts of salt to the grain mix supplement, and profits are boosted by getting an extra calf crop through the practice of breeding selected yearling Hereford heifers to a small-boned Angus bull.

Last year Morrison topped the market with every load of steers he put on the Los Angeles market and he has definite rate of gain figures to confirm the economy of his management. His scheme has worked for him when cattle prices and feed costs were high; he believes it will work for him now in the present downward price trend.

Creep Feeders. Morrison calves have easy access to creep feeders at all times in the range pastures. Metal self-feeders contain a supply of home-raised rolled barley, molasses and a 32% commercial protein pellet. Although protein in the mix is increased as the grass dries, the average mix runs 10% protein and 5% molasses.

In years when there is sufficient soil moisture, Morrison plants sudan grass for weaning his calves. He maintains that putting calves on sudan directly from the cows is the best way of weaning them without setting them back. He has also found that the stock does better on the sudan without a grain supplement.

Morrison likes to plant his sudan...
California's 'Mister Livestock' Retires

"BELIEVE I'd move those guard rails into that farrowing house pretty quick, and see if you can't get some alfalfa pasture for those sows. Your steers out in the corral are doin' fine—just don't overfeed the concentrates if the weather gets real hot. The way they're coming along, they ought to be just about right for the county fair. And—you talk it over with your Dad about 'gettin' that heifer registered.'

Advice of this kind, which has meant so much to thousands of California farm boys in virtually every county of the state, has characterized the unselfish career of service to agriculture which will come to a distinguished close—insomuch as public education is concerned—on June 30. That is the date when J. I. Thompson retires as livestock specialist for the Future Farmers of America program in the State Bureau of Agricultural Education.

Such kindly, sound suggestions, given through 43 years as educator and stockman, have provided for "J.I." an incalculable list of friends and admirers. As it must be for those who choose a life of public service, the joy of helping others has overshadowed personal gain. A modest retirement, a certificate of the state's gratitude and a treasure-chest of pleasant memories and true friendships—these are the things which go with "J.I." as he closes his "professional enlistment."

Rich Heritage. "Tommy" Thompson was endowed with the rich heritage of deeply honest and religious parents; an inborn knowledge of livestock and skill in handling them; a kindly, generous and impartial approach to problems and a willingness to tackle them and the ability to win and hold the friendship and respect of all ages. Added to these personal qualities and advantages were matriculation at Iowa State College at a time when many men who loomed large in American agriculture were also undergraduates, giving young Thompson an invaluable acquaintance among leaders in science, economics and national farm politics. But he never "cashed in" on these friendships for his own benefit.

Tommy was born near the community of Jamaica, Iowa, a town which he says is smaller now than it was in 1883 when he first saw it. His father was a farmer as well as a merchant. Tommy (still known around Iowa as "Irwin") grew up to know good cat-

J. I. THOMPSON
For 43 years, sound and kindly advice . . .

By GEORGE P. COUPER
Assistant State Advisor
Future Farmers of America

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EARLY-DAY DEMONSTRATION TRAIN
Livestock on flatcars, talks and pictures . . .
Members of 1953 Southern California beef tour party saw this outstanding lineup of Polled Herefords at Rolling Ridge Ranch, Pomona.

"Just Like a Vacation With Pay..." That's how one cattleman described WLJ's 1953 Southern California beef tour. Here are some of the pictorial highlights—
Members of tour party took a deep interest in display of Aberdeen-Angus show stock during stop at Dry Creek Ranch, Solvang.

Clyde Cooley points out guard on sickle bar to brothers, Stanford, Stanley and Glen. They own Indian Knoll Farm at Colton.

This group of commercial Hereford females was penned for display when tour caravan visited Rancho de la Mesita at Solvang.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Simonis of Friendship Ranch, Chino, examine haying equipment shown by El-Tae Angus Ranch, Pauma Valley.

Three sons of Baca Duke 2nd were lined up for judging contest in which tour crowd took part at Corona Hereford Ranch, Corona.

On visit to Roy Morrison ranch, Calabasas, tour saw this Jack Haley-bred son of MW Larry Domino 200th with cows and calves.
A large tour crowd and visitors from San Diego County turned out for the impressive display of Angus at El-Tae Ranch, Pauma Valley.

Oliver Ranch, Descanso, staged line-up of prize Hereford show cattle for tour.

WLJ Editor Forrest Bassford describes management and herd operation at the mike as visiting cattlemen examine registered Herefords shown at Hi-Hope Ranch, San Luis Rey.

Among the most beautiful beef cattle ranches seen on this year’s tour was the noted Foley Farms operation at Santa Barbara. Crowd above looks over Polled Hereford cows.

Manager Tom Stephens at Palomar Angus Ranch with the H. N. Bergers, owners.
Nancy MacIsaac and Leora Gregg, with Manager Ed Kyte, entertained visitors during tour call at Lazy JG Ranch, Whittier.

Emmett Edwards (center) of Potan Ranches, Santa Barbara, welcomes the Ivan Loomises of Tar Springs Ranch, Arroyo Grande.

Ted Chamberlin with new neighbor, Clifford McBride (right), Loma Linda Ranch.

Herdsman Dewey Wells with owner Katherine Dumont, Rancho Santa Ynez, Solvang.

The William Lutons of Rancho San Juan, Los Alamos, were genial hosts to tour.

Editor Bassford and Louis Nohl discuss cattle finishing at Nohl's Olive ranch.

The Lawrence Daleys were hosts during call at Rancho San Bernardo, Escondido.

WLJ Horse Editor Bill Smale chats with Katy Peake of Rancho Jabali at Lompoc.
Pasture Corner
Quarterbacking Irrigated Pastures

By REUBEN ALBAUGH
Extension Animal Husbandman,
University of California, Davis

If the returns from an irrigated pasture in California are to show black in the cowman’s ledger, the production of beef per acre should be high, cost of growing the crop must be reasonably low, and a plus margin on the selling price compared to the purchase cost in most cases has to be obtained. These three success “yardsticks” are fundamental in the management of any irrigated pasture.

It is important that this triple-threat management formula be properly applied in all its departments if an irrigated pasture is to return a maximum number of round dollars.

Let’s talk about the first factor—production. What are some of the items that influence pounds of meat produced on a grassy acre? They might be listed in the old tally book as follows: 1) Proper pasture mixes. 2) Identification of soil type. 3) Adequate fertilization. 4) Correct irrigation. 5) Good drainage. 6) Proper weed control measures. 7) Careful grazing management. 8) Working knowledge of class, age and grades of cattle.

These as well as some other factors of less importance will have a strong bearing on the productivity of a pasture.

Proper Pasture Mixes. The type and kind of pasture mixtures vary considerably in California. Most operators prefer a mix of about 65% grass and 35% legume. Pastures composed of palatable high yielding plants in this proportion should not only produce good gains, but help to prevent erosion, increase soil fertility, and cut incidence of bloat to a minimum.

The correct types and amounts of pasture mix to plant has been well worked out for all areas of California, and the information can be obtained locally from normally reliable sources.

Generally speaking the better the soil the higher the production. However, pasture plants have a way of competing successfully with many other crops. They are especially well suited for shallow lands of heavy texture. There are thousands of acres of land in California formerly classed as “marginal” that are now returning a good profit through irrigated pastures.

Adequate fertilization. A review of the literature on fertilization of irrigated pastures in California indicates that nitrogen in the form of ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate in many cases will give increased yields of the true grasses included in the irrigated pasture mixture. In some areas super-phosphate and gypsum as well as lime have produced larger yields. Because of the wide variation in soil types upon
HOW would you like to pay a feed bill of $6,000 a day? This is the job of Art Shannon, owner and operator of a feedlot in Tulare County, California. Art’s feedlot enterprise is typical of the 100 or more feedlots located in the southern half of California. His is a commercial lot, the bulk of the cattle being owned by other cattlemen or meat packers.

The lot has a capacity of 8,000 head of cattle, and Art figures he has about half a million dollars invested in equipment and pens to feed and care for them. The feed mill alone cost $300,000 and is the most important piece of equipment in any feedlot operation. In fact, two mills have been installed just in case one breaks down. With a large number of cattle to feed a dependable feed supply must be assured.

This feed supply (about 25,000 tons per year) is purchased largely in advance with the expectation that enough cattle will be fattened through the year to use it. Then, too, there is always the possibility that “tramp iron” may be present in the feed. Three large magnets are strategically located in the feed mill to remove this metal. These magnets have collected everything from beer cans to rake teeth from the feed going through the mill.

**Management Problems.** While the daily ration or feed supply is the most immediate consideration of any feedlot enterprise, other management problems often arise. One of the most troublesome of these is the muddy condition that exists following a period of rainy weather. The answer to this problem is to spread the cattle out over a larger area, and many operators are following this practice. To illustrate this point, Shannon spreads the number of cattle normally held in a 200- by 200-foot pen over a 5-acre lot. In this way the cattle always have a dry place to lay down and good weight gains are maintained in spite of the weather.
herding cattle on small public range units

CATTLÉ prices of recent years average three or four times higher than a couple of decades ago. Certain operating expenses also have gone up, but lower interest rates help to cancel out part of these increased costs. One result of this more favorable ranch income picture is that better range management practices that may have been prohibitive 20 years ago can now be used with a nice margin above the cost. This fact has not yet been widely enough recognized by some ranch managers.

Better herding on some cattle ranges is a case in point.

Handling cattle so as to get sustained high production of forage and beef on a rough range is no simple undertaking. This is especially evident on many public ranges administered by the Forest Service and Grazing Service that are grazed in common by two or more cattle owners. An agreement about handling the cattle and for a fair pro rata of the cost becomes even more difficult when cattle from several large and small owners graze a range in common. Even where a majority may be anxious to stand a fair share of herding, salting and handling costs, a few may refuse on the grounds that the expense is not justified by the benefits. This is more likely to be the argument when only a few hundred cattle on a small range unit need a full-time herder for six or seven months.

ASSOCIATIONS. Even if some permit­tees are reluctant to stand a fair share of the cost an association can be formed that can by majority vote compel a herder ruling. Scores of local associations of this kind have been operating for years on National Forest ranges. It is a simple matter to organize such associations and collect uniform per head assessments for better herding, salting and maintenance of water holes, fences, etc.

Let's look specifically at benefits in relation to costs of a good herder on the summer range. Benefits may include the following: better seasonal weight gains of both calves and cows; a better calf crop; reduction of losses; better salting and forage utilization; and better maintenance of water and range improvement facilities.

Taking these up in reverse order, the need for plenty of well-distributed water needs little emphasis. Yet, how often it happens that cattle linger around begging for water because a tank, windmill or pump is out of order or a spring fails to function properly for lack of simple repairs or prompt corrective action by a herder who is on the job every day.

Need Direction. Cattle do not always use the early or late feed nor the brushy or grassland portions of their range at most advantageous times unless so directed by a good herder. Salt is essential regardless of whether a herder is employed. When located properly, salt helps to get the desired seasonal distribution. Also, salt purchased in small quantities by each of several small owners is more expensive than when bought by the ton in one consolidated order paid for jointly.

The benefits from salting by a herder and from his maintenance of water and other range improvements are often very great. However, in the following example no specific value will be assigned for these items because it is difficult to estimate their value in dollars and cents.

Range losses occur because of poisonous plants, predators, bog holes, accidents and other causes. One of the primary duties of a good herder is to keep all preventable losses to a minimum. If he should prevent the loss of one medium to low average animal, that would amount to a dividend of say
By F. LELAND ELAM

J. M. Overacker, who has a calf and sheep operation near Mission San Jose, Calif., has found it pays to...

**Feed Them Supplements**

SUPPLEMENTAL feeding of calves while on dry pasture is a practice that is paying off for Cattleman J. M. Overacker of Mission San Jose, Calif.

He points to his 9-month-old steers that average 654 lb. and his heifers that average 547 lb. when sold as proof, for without supplemental feeding he would have to market them at weights from 100 to 150 lb. less.

The Overacker ranch is a 900-acre tract of land located in the steep hills two miles north of Mission San Jose which has been in the family since 1890, when Howard Overacker bought it and started raising cattle and grain. About 1900 his son took over the ranch and in 1932 the present Overacker, grandson of the first-generation owner, took over its operation.

The land is generally hilly. About 100 acres can be farmed, 40 to 60 acres are planted in oats and the remainder is devoted to sudan grass. Both oats and sudan grass are important in the over-all feeding program. The other 800 acres is dry pasture. Much of the land is covered with oak trees, which cuts down grazing capacity.

**Cattle, Sheep.** The Overacker operation is confined to cattle and sheep, with the Hereford cattle numbering 35 to 40 head of brood cows, 15 head of yearlings and 2-year-olds, and just one bull.

"Our program," Overacker explains, "is ideal for a small herd. We calve early in October and November, doing our breeding the end of December and January. This allows us to get out our calves ahead of lambing time the last of December.

"The program calls for supplementing our cows previous to calving and after calving until the green grass appears. We give them about 1 1/2 lb. of cottonseed cake a day. When it starts to rain we add oat and sudan hay to the diet giving them from 5 to 10 lb. a day, depending on the weather. Having them in where we can feed them this way also makes it easier at calving and breeding time.

"When the green grass appears we stop feeding cottonseed meal, and when ample green feed is available we quit feeding hay, which is generally in February.

**Creep-Feeding.** "During the months from calving time until May, when the grass starts to dry, the calves are on their mothers and they care for themselves. But when the grass dries we start creep feeding the calves, feeding in fields where the mothers can eat on windrowed grass or sudan stubble." With haying land at a premium on his ranch, and feeling that it would not pay to buy hay and a chopper to prepare it, Overacker buys commercially prepared chopped alfalfa with molasses added in 100-lb. bags.

His mixture is 100 lb. of the alfalfa-molasses, 150 lb. of rolled barley, 50 lb. of beet pulp, and 10% by weight, of
ANGUS steers that not only weigh over 500 lb. in one year but also grade prime are a pretty good record. An Angus bull that has made a similar rapid gain and also carries a grade of one-minus is also an accomplishment. These things just do not happen by accident. They are the result of long years of careful work.

This achievement is the story of the Overfelt Aberdeen-Angus herd. It is the result of a weighing and grading program with our cattle, based on the premise that show or conformation grade of cattle is not sufficient in itself, but that size, weight and the ability for rapid gains are equally important.

This record of performance program was started with our Angus cattle in 1937 in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Extension Service. It has continued without interruption ever since. The results are shown in the accompanying chart.

A simple record developed by the extension service is kept for each cow and bull in the herd. It is an “Individual Life Record of Dam” for each cow and a “Get of Sire Record” for each bull. Cattle are weighed and graded and the rates of gain are calculated. The cow record shows the grade and rate of gain of the cow and of each of her calves. The bull record shows the grade and rate of gain of the bull and of each calf sired by him.

The average daily gain and the average grade of all of the calves of each cow and of all of the calves sired by each bull are computed. These averages tell the capacity of both sire and dam to transmit gaining ability and grade to their calves, and can be compared with the averages of other cows and bulls in the herd. Thus a new inherited factor of gaining ability is introduced in the selection of beef cattle, to supplement the usual method based on conformation alone.

The “Get of Sire Record” has enabled us to test this transmittal of gaining ability in our herd. We have found that if a bull is a rapid gainer, a high percentage of his calves will be rapid gainers. Of greater importance is the use of the sire record in selecting fast gaining bull calves for future herd sires, in order that they might transmit their rapid gaining ability to the calves sired by them. We have also found that the capacity of a bull to transmit fast gains to his calves is most apparent after the calf is weaned, since the calf is then on his own without benefit of his mother’s milk.

Milking Ability. The “Individual Life Record of Dam” tells the story of the amount of milk available for the calves. The ability of our cows to produce rapid gaining high grade calves is dependent upon their milking ability as well as their size, weight and conformation grade. All calves are weighed when they are weaned at about eight months of age and their rates of gain are computed from birth to weaning. If all other conditions are equal, it follows that the calves having the most rapid rates of gain from birth to weaning have had the most milk from their mothers.

A true comparison cannot be made unless the following conditions are met: 1) Use of the same sire with a group of cows of uniform size, weight and grade. 2) Identical feed conditions for all cows and calves. 3) Comparisons of the gains of calves born on about the same date and weaned on about
the same sex. 4) Making the rate of gain comparisons with calves of the same sex.

Heifer calves with high rates of gain from birth to weaning and high conformation grades are kept in the herd for replacements, providing these calves are from cows of better than average milking ability. This has increased the milking ability of our entire herd. Those bull calves that make rapid gains from birth to weaning and have superior conformation are saved as prospective sires. It is important and necessary that milking ability be transmitted to the progeny by the bulls as well as by the cows, and from our experience this does happen in a large percentage of cases.

**Cattlemen's Reward.** The reward from such a program of cow and bull testing by record keeping is the rapid and economical production of quality beef, which in the final analysis is the goal of the cattlemen, commercial or registered.

We have furnished many steer calves to 4-H Club members and Future Farmers. These young people need calves of excellent beef conformation if they are to produce prime carcasses. But to produce prime carcasses economically with available cheap feeds and without benefit of nurse cows, they must also have thrifty calves, calves capable of making rapid and efficient gains. These traits are inherited from the sire and dam. In addition, plenty of milk from the cow will give the calf a good start up to the time it is weaned.

We were proud to have had a one-minus bull, Eric O.S.J., at the Santa Clara County Range Bull Sale. He was always an eyeful in conformation and had many admirers. However, we were just as proud to be able to tell about his rapid gaining ability at the sale, and to advertise him as a record of performance bull.

**Case in Point.** Eric O.S.J. weighed 629 lb. when he was weaned at 240 days, gaining 2.33 lb. a day from a 70-lb. birthweight. This rate of gain showed the milking ability of his mother and the inheritance of gaining ability from his mother and sire. At exactly a year of age, Eric O.S.J. weighed 931 lb., with a gain of 2.42 lb. a day from weaning. On the day of the sale, he weighed 1,325 lb. at a little over 17 months of age—529 days to be exact—with a gain of 2.41 lb. a day from weaning. Eric O.S.J. had something in addition to top conformation. He had a rapid gaining ability, inherited from
There are several ways to acquire a good cow ranch. You can buy it outright, inherit it, marry it or spend a lifetime piecing one together. If you choose any of the first three ways, you are really acting another's life work.

You couldn't, for example, buy Idaho's famous Circle-C Ranch at New Meadows, but if you could you would be buying the accumulated efforts of three generations of Campbells. The present Circle-C spread, composed of seven separate ranches, is a productive grass and beef monument to the late Charles Albert Campbell and his five offspring—Albert, Roland, Loyal, Carrie and Anna. The five constitute the ranch's board of directors.

It's a beef empire that begins at Pittsburg Landing on the Snake river and stretches for 48 airline miles to the excellent hay and pasture land near New Meadows. In that distance the seven Circle-C ranches occupy a variety of elevation levels (800 feet at Pittsburg Landing, 4,000 feet at New Meadows) that mean cheap, green grass for the 3,500-head Campbell herd almost the year around.

Wilderness Tamed. None of the Campbells knows exactly how many acres their operation embraces, but it must approach (figuring 40 acres per head) 150,000. And every one of the Campbells—from Charles Albert's 83-year-old widow down to her grandchildren who are now involved in the ranch's operation and management—can tell you that the Circle-C started back in 1880 with two 160-acre timber claims near New Meadows.

"Our ranch has certainly grown since 1888 when Mr. Campbell and I settled in a log cabin near our present New Meadows home ranch," says Mrs. Charles Albert Campbell, nominal president of the Circle-C corporation.

"We had only eight cows then and the country around New Meadows was an untamed wilderness." The Circle-C is an ideal Northwest cow ranch. Cattle can be trailed from the winter range along the Snake to the New Meadows pastures without ever leaving Circle-C property or National Forest Grazing Allotments where the corporation owns grazing permits. The New Meadows property is in a railroad spur line and also on U. S. Highway 95.

One of the area's most picturesque events takes place in the fall when Circle-C ships entire trainloads of steers to market.

Winter Range. The elevation at Pittsburg Landing makes the Circle-C land along the Snake ideal winter range. This is where the breeding herd...
He's a bull . . . yes.

But actually he's more than just a bull. He's a pace-setter of progress . . . a builder of better beef . . . a promise of pounds, price and profits.

If your cows are horned, he breeds 'em off your calves. And if your herd is red or white, he soon turns it black. But most important: he gets you a good calf from a grade cow to boost your beef profits.

You've heard the old axiom: "Blood will tell!" But it'll say a lot more . . . and pay a lot more, too, if it's Blood from a Black Bull!

**He upgrades your calves**

You see, Angus bulls are famous for their prepotency. They pass on their many desirable characteristics to their offspring. And you know there's no better beef type than Angus. Your calves from a good Angus bull will not only weigh more at weaning, but will sell for more as feeders, or when finished for market. And your improved heifers will pay dividends for years to come.

**He breeds the horns off**

Angus is the only naturally hornless beef breed. When you cross an Angus bull with your horned cows, at least 95% of the calves will be dehorned. You'll have no dehorning problem . . . no maggots . . . no infestation. What's more, you'll have virtually no trouble from cancer eye or pinkeye when your calves are from an Angus bull.

**He breeds your herd black**

You know, it's a wonderful feeling to have a good, uniform crop of heifers. And in 3 or 4 crosses with Angus bulls, you'll have a solid black, hornless herd of fine beef cows. Today, the demand for commercial Angus cows and heifers far exceeds the supply.

**Better buy a black bull!**

Where can you find one? There are now many good Angus breeders in your state with bulls for sale at sensible prices; also many auctions every year sponsored by breeders and local associations. Contact these breeders, Attend these sales. You'll find the Angus bull you need at a price you can afford to pay.

Is there any easier way for you to increase the return from your labor and feed? Is there any sounder investment you can make?
IT'S HARD TO BEAT THE BLACKS
Continued From Page 37

in upgrading commercial herds and are excellent for crossbreeding.

Consider the improvement in the offspring sired by a good registered Aberdeen-Angus bull. At least 95% of the calves are polled, thus making Angus bulls nature's most efficient dehorners. This problem alone causes ranchers and farmers to suffer heavy financial losses. Animals that have been dehorned often need additional treatment for maggot infestation. It is well-known that packer-buyers pay less for horned animals on the market because of the carcass bruises that show up after they have been slaughtered.

Crossbreds. A management practice which has become increasingly popular among range cattlemen in the past decade is the use of Angus bulls on first-calf heifers. The smaller polled-shaped head of the offspring tends to reduce calving losses. Often commercial cattlemen gain an extra calf crop by breeding yearling heifers when they have sufficient feed to keep these heifers growing.

The offspring of the Angus cross is unexcelled in hybrid vigor, reaching heavy weaning weights, and becoming good "doers" in the feedlot. Some dealers in livestock have sought to buy the good crossbred calves below the market, but most experienced feedlot operators agree that they will pay a premium for the crossbreds because of their hybrid vigor and "doing" qualities.

The solid color of the Blacks seems to make them resistant to cancer eye, a range ailment that is most prevalent where cattle are subjected to bright sunlight. This solid color also makes for uniformity in appearance. There's another important advantage of the dark pigment in the skin of the Blacks. In many range areas, late spring snows can upset the smoothest running of cattle due to the bright rays of the sun on the snow-matted, sunburned udders of some breeds. Sunburning of the udders and teats means that the cows will probably kick the calves away at nursing time, thus creating quite a job for the cattleman who has to rope each cow and rub her sunburned udder of its heavy load.

Color. Differences in color and markings plague some breeds of livestock and often eliminate the selection of the best animals for seed stock. This is not a problem of the Blacks. Therefore, Angus breeders always have been able to concentrate their efforts on conformation and type. Angus cows produce plenty of milk for their calves and as a result wear their offspring heavier weights.

Because the open ranges were already populated by the other breeds of beef cattle when the first Angus dodos arrived on the American scene, heaviest concentrations of the breed are maintained in the central states. Not until recent years have the Blacks been allowed on the national grazing lands. This has led to the false belief among the inexperienced that Blacks were less adaptable. Nothing is farther from the truth, as range cattlemen know so well today.

The Blacks from the rough lands of Scotland have ably transmitted their hardiness and rustling ability to their American counterparts. Cattlemen who

---

Champions ... YEAR AFTER YEAR FROM MEADOWMERE

a champion son of BAR ESTON 9th.
sire of champions.

FLASH! We’ve just sold two of the best herd bull prospects we have ever raised, one to Joe Battli, Wapato, Wash., the other to Jack Smith, Kallispell, Mont. Also Charles Lunceford, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, has purchased two of our top show heifers.

HERE’S the place where you, too, may find just the quality and type of herd bulls, range bulls and foundation females that will help your herd. The record of Meadowmere Angus proves that our breeding program is one that consistently produces champions ... at the major shows and the major sales. And, of course, you want modern beef type, the kind that produces steers that have won championships, time and time again.

For the second straight year, we showed the Champion Bull at Klamath Falls. This followed our showing of our two Champion Bulls at Spokane.

We’ve just purchased, in partnership with Chas. Lunceford, a new herd sire from Johnson Bros., Ida Grove, Iowa. We’ll be showing this junior yearling carrying Sunbeam on the sire’s side, the popular Bardolier on the dam’s side.

Come see us in 1953! Watch for Meadowmere Angus at the shows and sales.

MEADOWMERE FARMS

Page 52

LENHARD BROS.
Deer Park, Washington

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Our Thanks to All of You!

To say that we were thrilled and enthused that so many of our friends interested in Angus cattle attended our First Annual Angus Production Sale is putting it mildly. The fact that more than 1,000 people, including breeders from 13 states, attended our sale makes us believe that we are on the right track in our breeding program, producing the quality and type of modern beef animals that you want in your herds.

Our sincere thanks to all who cooperated in making our first annual production sale one of the most successful events of its kind in America, with the highest top on a female, and the $1345 average, the highest ever scored at a Pacific Coast registered Angus production sale.

We're especially appreciative to the many breeders who bid on the top selling female, and our good wishes go to Ford Twaits and Louis Latallaide of Emerald Acres, Elk Grove, Calif., and their partners, Ken Gross and Frank Wittenberg, buyers of Effie of Hacienda, at $8,750. She carries the service of our 0,000 Prince Eston of Ferndale.

We are proud to see our cattle go to the following buyers and we wish them all success:

Emerald Acres, Elk Grove, Calif. ....................................................... 2
Mesa Valley Farm, Lebec, Calif. ....................................................... 5
Duncraggan Ranch, Sonoma, Calif. .................................................... 5
Frank Gwerder, Walnut Grove, Calif. ............................................... 2
Tom & Gertrude Greenfield, Marana, Ariz. ........................................ 4
Dole West, Merrill, Ore. ................................................................. 1
Robt. L. Heitzeg, Watsonville, Calif. .............................................. 1
N. G. Emerson, Stockton, Calif. ....................................................... 2
Thos. M. Ray, Woodside, Calif. ....................................................... 2
Lochaven Farms, Hayden Lake, Idaho ............................................... 3
Lee Rice, Ft. Baker Ranch, Kneeland, Calif. ..................................... 2
Richard Maul, Fresno, Calif. ......................................................... 1
Dry Creek Ranch, Solvang, Calif. .................................................... 3
Pete Letrunich, Watsonville, Calif. ................................................ 1
Fentress H., and Mary R. Kuhn, Idaho Farms, Boise, Idaho ................. 1
John C. Hershey, Olddale, Calif. ..................................................... 1
Chas. Edward Bradley, Delano, Calif. ............................................. 4
Winfield Montgomery III, Lockeford, Calif. .................................... 2
Otto V. Bottles, Rosemere Farms, Los Olivos, Calif. ......................... 1
Roy & Ralph Rosedale, Yorba Linda, Calif. .................................... 2
Don Matthews, Orange, Calif. ....................................................... 1
Red Oak Farm, Rock Corner, Mo. ..................................................... 1
Walter H. Hill, Riverdale, Calif. ...................................................... 1
Rancheria Angus, Anderson, Calif. ................................................ 1
Columbia Angus, Ellensburg, Wash. ............................................... 1
Martin Costales, Tranquility, Calif. ............................................... 1

Hacienda de Los Reyes
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. VOLKMANN, Jr.

Ranch, 7½ miles south of Selma, Calif., on the Central Valley highway. Phones: 79R1, or 4732

*IN THE HEART OF THE SELMA FERTILE SAN JOAQUIN* CALIFORNIA

MIKE MEYER
Herdsmen
DAVE LUCKETT
In charge breeding herd

JUNE 1953
Another University study proves...

Hi-Lift Loader haying is cheapest!

FOR HALF THE COST of other methods, and with a very low machinery investment, you can put up hay with a Farmhand Loader. The Hi-Lift Loader with Hay Basket and Push-Off harvests hay cheaper and faster than all other methods—requires only 2 men. The Farmhand sweeps 50 acres of windrowed hay per day at speeds up to 15 m.p.h., stocks half-ton loads in 30 seconds, builds tight 27 ft. stacks. Can be mounted or removed from tractor in 15 minutes.

HERE'S PROOF—In a study of hay harvesting costs in 1950 and '51 the University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station found that the hydraulic loader harvests a larger tonnage per hour at a smaller cost than any other method. In comparison to balers, for example, the loader uses about 1/3 the labor per ton while harvesting 25% more tons per hour. The chart, reprinted from a report of this study by Clyde B. Markeson, shows cost comparisons.

Cost of harvesting 1 ton of hay by specified methods.

YEAR 'ROUND USE—The Farmhand Loader keeps busy every day doing your tough lifting, loading and moving jobs. It doesn’t stand idle 11½ months as does other hay harvesting equipment. 10 heavy-duty attachments make the Hi-Lift Loader a year-round machine. Grapple Fork attachment, shown left, simplifies feeding from the stack. Big steel fingers tear loose half-ton forkfuls... even from frozen stacks.

FREE Illustrated Booklets!

- Heavy-Duty Loader
- Idaho Hay Cost Bulletin
- A Student, send special material

Write: The FARMHAND COMPANY
Dept. 27, POMONA, CALIFORNIA

Name ____________________________
Address _________________________

A Division of Superior Separator Company

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ANGUS BUYERS—Important buyers at the recent Hacienda de Los Reyes Aberdeen-Angus sale at Selma, Calif., were the Duncraggan Ranch, Sonoma, Calif., and Lochaven Angus Ranch, Spokane, Wash. Shown above are Mrs. Charles Finucane, left, from the Washington concern, with Mrs. William F. C. Ewing, who did the bidding for Duncraggan.

had changed from other breeds to the Blacks claimed in answer to a survey made by the national association that their Angus usually ranged farther from water and higher in rough country. They are hardy, are good rustlers and are adaptable.

History. Progress of Aberdeen Angus cattle since the 16th century is one of the most interesting chapters in animal husbandry history. Today's Blacks stem from the hornless, black native cattle of northern Scotland. Living in a rugged country where vegetation was not the best these cattle had to be superior foragers in order to exist. At first they were not extremely popular outside their own shires for in the 1500s cattle were kept primarily for farm power, with the production of beef secondary. As a result, and for many years afterward, big-boned and slow-maturing cattle were in the greatest demand. However, about 1750 beef began playing an increasingly important part of the British diet. Raising of cattle for beef production alone came to the front. But the horse, raw-boned cattle of the low country were found to be slow maturing, were not inclined to fatten evenly and did not produce the best beef carcasses. The trimmer, quick maturing black cattle of the shires of Aberdeen and Angus were found to be much superior—producing beef more quickly.

It remained for the first importation of Angus to America in 1873 to set the stage for the breed's greatest period of development and expansion. Unham-
REGgistered
ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Introducing...

EILEENMERE 1200

which we have purchased from the J. Garrett Tolan Farms, Pleasant Plains, Illinois.—An addition to our herd bulls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eileenmere 85</th>
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|               | 364519         | Blackbird Girl 7"
|               | Maid's Belmore | Shadybrook Elwood
|               | 489378         | Eimland Erica A 7"
|               | Edwina 5" G.M. | Belmore Star
|               | 504963         | Blackbird Maid 37"
|               | Eileenmere 85" | Belasco 6"
|               | 470007         | Edwina M 3"
|               | Ectessa        | Eileenmere 32"
|               | 370351         | Enchantrene
|               | Postelmere 2"  | Shadybrook Elwood
|               | 622520         | Erica Ever
|               | Epponian's Esther | Hanes Eileenmere
|               |                | Brookside Elba 12"
|               |                | Epponian of Rosemere 4"
|               |                | Esther C B 3"

Eileenmere 500
699155

Eileenmere 1200"
1389018 January 9, 1950
Eileenmere 298"
589559

Epsonian's Estamere
947735

Epsonian's Estamere 3"
694266

Visitors are always welcome and we take pleasure in showing you one of the top herds in the West. Young herd bulls and also a very fine selection of females of foundation caliber for sale at all times.

Owners—
Fowler & Anne McCormick

McCormick Ranch

Route 2, Box 222 Scottsdale, Ariz.
Telephones: WH 5-6142—WH 5-6950
BARBARA OF HACIENDA 137th—$2,200 heifer which West bought in the Hacienda sale, April 18. She’s a daughter of Ernest of West Woodlawn and carries the breeding service of Homeplace Eileenmere 35th, son of the “Wonder Bull,” Eileenmere 487th.

BARBARA OF HACIENDA 137th

We believe in

**BREEDING THE BEST TO THE BEST**

and forgetting the rest

It pays off for us. It’s why DALE WEST ANGUS can pay off for you. They’re deeper, thicker, bigger AND THEY’RE UNIFORM. Proof is the fact that we had FOUR champion pens of bulls in top competition in FOUR STATES last fall.

We’re keeping up that program of BREEDING THE BEST TO THE BEST. That’s why we added BARBARA OF HACIENDA 137th from the Hacienda sale. That’s why we added last season CRITERION BARDOLIER 24th, son of Envious Bardolier 3d, to our herd bull battery. He’s working with daughters of Great Oaks Zaramar 3d, Great Oaks Pure Prince and with other top females.

We’d like to show you at the ranch the results you may expect from using DALE WEST ANGUS. Of course Angus are Polled, have no cancer eyes, give you less calving trouble and are unmatched for dressing percentage and carcass desirability. DALE WEST ANGUS have all those advantages plus many more for you.

Royal Campion, Herdsman

**DALE WEST - MERRILL, ORE.**
perceived by geographical limitations, or limitations of grain and forage, the hardy Blacks soon proved that they had the superiorities necessary to more than hold their own with the old established breeds.

Organization. During the early years of expansion, a group of enthusiastic breeders conceived the idea of an association which would promote and protect the purity of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. On November 21, 1883, the breeders held their formal organizational meeting and elected W. T. Holt of Denver, Colo., as the association’s first president. The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders’ Assn. has the largest membership of any beef breed registry group, with more than 24,750 breeder-members. A new record was established during the 1952 fiscal year when 3,116 new members were added to the group’s roster.

Registrations of purebred Angus calves increased 18% during the recent 12-month period. The association recorded 156,329 Blacks in the American Herd Book in 1952, in comparison with the 138,896 calves the previous year. A decade ago, 46,820 calves were registered with the association in a 12-month period. Of the 1,664,900 purebred Aberdeen-Angus registered by the national association since it was founded, 907,817 have been entered in the American Herd Book in the past 10 years.

CORN ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION TRENDS

CORN PRODUCTION—Corn acreage has been declining over the past 20 years, and is currently about a quarter smaller than the record level reached in the early 1930s. Production, on the other hand, has trended upward as expanding use of hybrid seed and other advances in production methods have substantially increased yield per acre. While farmers plan a further reduction of nearly 1,000,000 acres in corn this year, they plan to seed about the same acreage to barley and to increase acreages of oats and sorghum grains.

Phillips Angus

Our foundation came from the Oxbow herd and has been improved with the finest bloodlines in the western country. They’re rugged, growthy, good headed Angus cattle. Keep in mind the SECOND ANNUAL ALL-ANGUS SALE NOV. 9 AT BAKER, OREGON. Top commercial cattle. 450 calves. 250 steers and bred heifers. Watch for later announcements.

PHILLIPS RANCH
WAYNE H. PHILLIPS, BAKER, OREGON
IT'S TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TOO THAT
OUR SENIOR SIRE IS A SON OF...

"The Bull of the Century"
PRINCE ERIC OF SUNBEAM

You can now get this blood

Consider what this blood can do for you. The name Prince Eric of Sunbeam means something to you because of what his calves have been able to do for others. Our Prince Eric 2" of Ferndale, sired by this illustrious bull is out of Blackcap Tolan 47" by Eileenmere 85" and his second dam, Blackcap Tolan 27" is by Eileenmere 32".

This blood is producing some of the greatest calves we have ever raised and now we have some of his calves to show you and offer for sale.

PRINCE ERIC 2" OF FERNDALE

His great fleshing qualities, depth of body, typical head and Aberdeen-Angus type are passed uniformly to his sons and daughters.

Lingdooley ANGUS

Visitors always welcome

Santa Paula, California
On Foothill Road • Visitors Welcome
faster.
So you can wean more and heavier calves. What are you doing about total feed production on your place?
Are you fertilizing your dry ranges?
Specific experiments show that most Western ranges can be brought into production earlier and can be made to produce more feed all season by practical fertilizer application. Furthermore, there is much that can be done with brush clearance, water development, and with better seeding, watering and fertilization methods on any irrigated land you have.

Parasites, Diseases. Suppose you're doing all of the above. What are you doing about grubs, lice and other parasites and diseases?
If you're not using up-to-date controls, these can be "robbing" you in spite of all the other efficient things you are doing. The controls are known. It's up to you.

Alright! You've got the maximum number of calves with maximum weights. You've fed 'em well and taken care of the parasites and disease. Where do you go from there? What can you do to carry them on to good and choice slaughter condition, or what can the cattle feeder do to carry them to that point with present high priced feeds?
Look around you and see what is being done. See the ranchers who are following the lead of Cal-Poly and other demonstrations where supplement has been fed on grass to cheapen those pounds of gain and to shorten or eliminate the period in drylot on those feeds that are mainly government

Rancho del Eliseo
REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS

has these new phone numbers—

RANCH HOUSE—SANTA CRUZ 7231
LES KELLER, Herdsman—SANTA CRUZ 111W2

But there's been no change in our program of producing BETTER ANGUS. Our two herd sires: BLACKCAP BELDOLIER 114" and ERIC QUALITY JILT 3" are doing outstanding jobs.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA
Box 58—Bonny Doon Route
James Rowland Lowe, Owner Les Keller, Herdsman

100% PRIME
4 out of 4
Aberdeen-Angus steers of our breeding graded PRIME at the 1953 Junior Cow Palace Show.

CONGRATULATIONS to Dean Rodriguez with 2 Prime; Tony Borelli, 1 Prime; and Chuck Felice, 1 Prime; members of the San Benito County Future Farmers of America.

HAROLD OVERFELT
Registered and Commercial ABERDEEN-ANGUS with SCALE and QUALITY

CONGRATULATIONS—Mrs. William G. Volkmar, Jr., of Hacienda de Los Reyes, Selma, Calif., is shown with the cake donated by Angus breeders Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Biaggini, Cayucos, Calif., in honor of the big Angus production sale which was held last month at Hacienda de Los Reyes.

JUNE 1953
Mesa Valley Farm

The Story of the Friendly Scot...

Not many years ago, in 1947 to be exact, we visited the ranch of John L. McMahan and told him that we had purchased some Brahman cattle and were interested in crossing them with the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Now McMahan was a friendly, ruddy-cheeked Scot; but for the moment his tinge became purple and there was frost on his tongue. He told us that he had spent years and a fortune collecting his royal-blooded Angus, and while he held none but the best of feelings toward the Brahmans he felt very definitely that East was East and West was West. The upshot of this meeting was that we sent our Brahmans to slaughter and purchased the first ten of approximately 40 Angus heifers and bulls from the truly fine McMahan herd.

We treasure our friendship with the late and great McMahan Scot, and we have adhered to his principles faithfully. Members of our herd have not hit the show circuit as yet, but their bloodlines trace proudly to International Grand Champions. You may remember us as the outfit that purchased the lot was sold the morning the ad appeared in the weekly Livestock Journal.

On the adjoining page is our featured offering for the year 1953, priced to recruit new and old breeders to the royal blood lines of the friendly Scot. We feel this offering is well worth your consideration.

For sale...10 Bred Heifers

All 10 heifers have been penned since Dec. 26, 1953, with PRINCE GENE

ESTON 1265299. He’s a dilly to behold—and here is his pedigree:

- Prince of Sunbeam 46* 677648
- Prince of Harken Farms 686014
- Hans Eleniarmee 2" of T. 691616
- Estonia Quality 4* 603200
- Blackheaffer of Awai 46* 590745
- Eclat’s Eriger M. 97 580706
- Prince Juan 554465
- Eriger Energy M. 9* 558928

These are the heifers in the lot:

1. MESA-VALLEY ESTON 1488829—Calved July 16, 1951—Mr. & Mrs. William Volkman of Selma, Calif. A granddaughter of Prince Eston of Ferndale on her dam’s side, and a granddaughter of McMahan’s Blackbird 3", this beauty is bred to calve a double-bred pedigree tracing on both sides to Black Prince of St. Albans and Black Prince of Sunbeam.

2. MESA-VALLEY BLACKCAP 3" 1488823—Calved July 16, 1951—Blackcap Family. By a Bell Boy bull, and tracing to the champion sire of champions, Blackcap Revolution, on her dam’s side.

3. PRIMEDARAS 1409073—Calved Feb. 1, 1951—Pride of Alabamas. Out of Prinere 2" of the Prinere strain, she is by Sherwood Juana’s Master, our original herd bull which we purchased from McMahan in 1948.

4. VALLEY ENCHANTREE 1408979—Calved Feb. 3, 1951—Erica Erica. By Sherwood Juana’s Master, of the Bovum Maid Miss Burgess family, she traces to the champion sire and sire of champions, Blackcap Revolution, on her dam’s side.

5. BARBARA OF MESA-VALLEY 1408826—Calved July 31, 1951—Barbara. Daughter of McMahan’s Blackbird 3" and McMahan’s Barbara Harken, she descends from the great Eleniarmee 487.

As we mentioned, we gambled on the potentialities of Prince Gene Eston when we purchased him as a calf for $4,500. But here’s the good word for you: these royal-blooded heifers, bred to this now-proven sire, can be yours for the same $4,500. That’s right—$4,500 for the entire lot of 10! What a wonderful foundation opportunity for a new breeder!

(Incidentally, we have several herd and range bull prospects that might meet with your approval. They’re worth a look.)

Mesa Valley Farm

FLORENCE and CLAUDE BINYON, Owner

LEBEC, CALIF., BOX 186

DAN GLANZ, Manager

CLARENCE BENNINGFIELD, Herdsman

LEBEC, CALIF. Phone: Lebec 2701
When you sell on the open market you are sure of the prompt return of the full proceeds of sales. Never has any livestock been sold here that has not been paid for in full.

All commission firms are fully bonded and under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**LOS ANGELES UNION STOCK YARDS**

When you sell on the open market you are sure of the prompt return of the full proceeds of sales. Never has any livestock been sold here that has not been paid for in full.

All commission firms are fully bonded and under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**IT'S PAY DAY WHEN YOU SHIP TO A CENTRAL MARKET**

**Cattlemen Must Cull Herds To Match Available Feed**

The long dry period during February this year may mean a decrease in the total annual amount of forage available to cattle, even if rains now prolong the green feed period. Cattlemen in some areas will have to adjust their cattle numbers to the amount of feed.

Beef cattlemen with cow and calf herds should start by culling the dry cows first, then the older cows. If further reduction is still necessary, culling some of the calves may be a good idea.

Stock cattlemen may have more difficulty. In some instances the whole herd may have to be moved looking for additional feed. The number of cattle the range will carry through the season should be determined now, then reductions can be made accordingly. The situation will vary from one area to another, and even from one ranch to another.

Rains scattered through March and April can mean a good feed year if still possible unless the grass has already started to "head out."

"Our guest speaker has fallen asleep. The motion has been made, seconded and passed unanimously, that we don't wake him up."
Progress With Angus—

Great Breed of Blacks Sets Record Of Remarkable Growth in the West

By WALTER H. SMITH
Western Field Representative
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.

FROM every area in the West come reports of progress with Aberdeen-Angus, the great breed of Blacks noted for the quick-maturing, easy-fleshing qualities that have made them efficient producers of beef.

Let's look briefly at the past to trace the path of Angus progress. It was in 1873 that four Angus bulls—the first shipment of Blacks to the U.S.—arrived on the plains of Kansas. These hardy individuals had to prove themselves profitable producers of beef, for they were invading a territory that had been dominated for more than 50 years by other two beef breeds.

They did prove themselves, and soon additional shipments followed to form the core of an influx of Aberdeen-Angus to this country. Growth in West. With a strong demand for the prolific Blacks in the Midwestern states at the turn of the century, only a few were sent to the Pacific Coast. Again they were on trial, and again they proved themselves. But only in the last decade have practical Western cattlemen recognized the profit-making characteristics of Angus.

When the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn. tabulated its figures for the 1952 fiscal year, the 22 states west of the Mississippi—led the eastern section of the nation in all phases of the business. More than 90,000 purebred Angus—57% of the total—were registered in states west of the Mississippi. The national office recorded a record of 643,329 calves in 1952. In transfers, the West recorded 56% of the record total of 129,407 transfers in the last fiscal year.

New Members. The third yardstick of measuring Western Angus progress is the roster of new members in the national association. The West claimed 1,591 new members—or 51%—of the record-breaking total of 3,116 new members.

Aside from regular memberships, 375 junior memberships were issued. Of this total 225—60%—of the junior breeders joined from the West. Incidentally, the breed boasts one of the largest purebred livestock registries in the country—24,000 active members.

What explains this phenomenal growth? The pace-setting Blacks could not have accomplished such an enviable record were it not for the fact that Angus breed better beef.

Advantages. Perhaps the four greatest advantages held by the Aberdeen-Angus breed are these:

1) Angus are 100% polled. So dominant is the dehorning characteristic that when Angus bulls are used on horned cows more than 97% of the offspring are born naturally polled.

2) Angus are disease-resistant. Cancer-eye, the dread disease that affects an average of 2% in many herds, is unheard of in the Blacks. The hardy Angus also show a great resistance to pink-eye.

3) Angus have a solid, uniform color. This is a boost to uniformity and eye-appeal. It is a characteristic that increases market ability.

4) Angus yield a high-quality carcass. The Blacks reign as producers of the world's highest-quality beef, as proved in the U.S. at the annual carcass contest in Chicago where 46 champions in 47 shows have worn black hides. In many of these shows, all prize-winning carcasses have been Angus.

The Blacks have had over 400 years of constructive breeding behind them to concentrate their desirable characteristics, to make them so prepotent

WHY NOT GET YOUR NEXT ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD SIRE FROM THE INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS ROSEMERE HERD WHICH DURING ITS 55 YEAR HISTORY HAS SUPPLIED SIRES TO MANY OF THE BREED'S MOST FAMOUS HERDS.

The Rosemere herd has been operated successfully under the same ownership for 55 years is all the proof needed that its affairs have been administered wisely, honestly and with the view of continued improvement of both the herd and the breed with the result that the herd today has hundreds of satisfied customers all over the North American continent.

One of the principal reasons for the enduring success of the Rosemere herd is that we have never lost sight of the fact that proper size and ruggedness are just as important in Angus cattle as their other advantageous beef qualities which include compactness of build, natural thickness of flesh, easy feeding and early maturity. Other important Angus characteristics are absolute freedom from cancer eye, no horns and less calving trouble.

At the present time, due to prolonged drought in our area, we are forced to considerably reduce the size of our California herd and we are therefore offering a substantial number of our best young females and some outstanding potential herd sires for sale at prices consistent with current values.

For further information write Otto V. Battles, Los Olivos, Calif.

Mr. & Mrs. Otto V. Battles, Owners

Rosemere Farms

MAQUOKETA, IOWA
LOS OLIVOS, CALIFORNIA
ARNIE MEISGEIER, Herdsman

JUNE 1953
The Champion of the Northwest

GREAT OAKS BLACKCAPMAR 8th

The undefeated Angus bull, Champion at Midland Empire Fair, Northwest National Stock Show, Pacific International, Cow Palace and Ogden in 1952. He is really nicking with heifers sired by HENKE'S ELIMINATOR 6th, the bull whose get was outstanding in the above named shows.

We are here to serve the Northwest with this great breeding. Can we help you in 1953?

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
GREEN MEADOW
W.J. HARRER & SONS
HELENA MONTANA

Registered ABERDEEN-ANGUS

We have outstanding calves on the ground now. Our herd sire: ROSE'S ESTON OF CIRCLE H by Bar Eston 16 of Circle H. Dam: Rosemere of Oxbow 15. He was 1951 reserve champion at the Inland Empire Angus Show and Sale at Spokane.
My cow herd comes from the Canadian Pacific Railroad herd in Canada.

Will sell everything at reasonable prices.

KENMERE ANGUS Merle K. Kausche, Pomeroy, Wash.

CALIFORNIA VISITORS—Among the many out-of-state Aberdeen-Angus breeders attending the production sale held by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Volkman at their Hacienda de Los Reyes, Selma, Calif., last month were Mr. and Mrs. Eber Bly of Wesdale Angus Farms, Harrington, Wash.

that in crossbreeding their many desirables show up.

Western Activities. The Pacific coast region has made remarkable progress in the past decade. Cattlemen have seen the area grow from one Angus association to nine associations, with two more in the process of organization. There are approximately 20 association sales in the area, where only two existed prior to the last decade. Many more new association sales are being planned for this year.

New breeders find participation in their association advantageous from all points of view. It aids in marketing salable offspring. It makes progressive breeders from beginners by education through the many field days and stock shows. And it brings them in contact with some of the finest people in the world—the breeders of Angus cattle.

Angus breeders who never before held membership in any association are finding the advantages of membership and are participating fully. The associations welcome membership and encourage participation in their events.

Futurity. Another chapter in the progressive history of Aberdeen-Angus will be written during the Santa Rosa (Calif.) Fair, July 31-Aug. 8, when the first Western Aberdeen-Angus Futurity takes place. This futurity, patterned after the national futurity held at Lexington, Ky., is destined to bring forth a great array of quality Aberdeen-Angus.

The Futurity is sponsored by Western Angus breeders who elected a board of directors to govern the 1953 show. The offices of president and secretary are in the capable hands of Wil-
Valley Grove Ranch

announces the arrival of the first calves from our new herd sire . . .

GREAT OAKS ELBAMAR 7"

Yes, the suspense is over and the calves more than measure up to our expectations. You'll have to see them to appreciate them; so drop in anytime.

And don’t forget the ANGUS FEEDER SHOW & SALE, OCT. 22 at the Billings Livestock Commission Yards. We’ll be there with some good calves!

Mr. and Mrs. FRED O. HARRER
Valley Grove Ranch
Rt. 1, Bozeman, Montana

Purebred and Commercial Angus

Rugged Montana Angus

We raise rugged, heavy boned cattle with smoothness and lots of quality.

We have a few yearling bulls for sale at the present time. You'll like them if you want plenty of weight coupled with quality in your calves.

HERD SIRES IN USE . . .

PRINCE ENVIOUS OF AFTON 2" 1385658

PRINCE HOWARD SONNYBROOK 20" 1179879

Two outstanding bulls of Sunbeam and Eileenmere breeding.

BARDOLIER E. OF S.H. 1313258

SIR ELBA’S ELTON K. H. F. 1362489

These are both strong Bardolier bred bulls.

Spring Hill Angus Ranch
C. F. STIMSON
Belgrade, Mont.
COMING AGAIN!

Homeplace Eileenmere 287
our new herd sire

WESDALE'S
Production Sale
OCT. 12
at the ranch
SELLING: NORTHWEST'S
FINEST EILEENMEREs

Yes, Wesdale's Production Sale is a
Double Dividend Day for breeders... BECAUSE you get the scientific back­
ing of our “Performance Testing” pro­
gram, plus the finest cattle blood in
the world—Eileenmere “Wonder Blood”
of the 487th, 500th and 999-th!

Featuring get and service of these
sires—second to none: Eileenmere
287, Wesdale's latest, an ideal son
of the 999-th to round out our bull
battery! Eileenmere 1051, half­
brother to great 1050th and son of
500th! Eileenmere 665, our proven
sire out of 487.

10 REGISTERED BULLS
40 REGISTERED FEMALES
150 MIXED COMMERCIALS

All purebred sales guaranteed.

Best Blinds—From the Big Bone

WESDALE FARMS
harrington, washington

Write Today for Catalogue:
P. O. Box A

The King Is Dead—Long Live the King!

- THIRD IN THE WLJ SERIES: KNOW YOUR FAMOUS SIRES

Tombstone of Eileenmere 487—“the wonder bull.”

EILEENMERE 487th 668743
Family: Pride of Aberdeen
Calved Nov. 11, 1940. Bred by J. Garrett Tolan Farms, Pleasant Plains, Ill.

Ownership: After being used shortly
by the breeder, J. Garrett Tolan Farms,
Pleasant Plains, Ill., Eileenmere 487th
was bought by Penney & James, Hamil­
ton, Mo., and there lived out his highly
productive life.

Importance: Seldom, if ever, in all
livestock history has any one sire had
the impact on a breed which Eileen­
mere 487th has had on Aberdeen­
Angus.

From coast to coast and border to
border, herd after herd is going on to
success with sons and daughters of
this “wonder bull.” Mostly under the
familiar nomenclature of Penney &
James, the Homeplace Eileenmeres.

Orin James has this to say about
him: “The ‘487th’ brought immediate
recognition to the Penney & James
herd... he did much to popularize the
Eileenmere breeding and also contrib­
uted much toward the popularity that
Angus has attained nation wide.”

As an indication of the esteem which
breeders throughout the nation hold
for “487th” sons and daughters, in last
year’s Penney & James sale the eight
sons and two daughters sired by him
brought in $267,900. This was nearly
$27,000 each. It seems safe to say that
no other bull of any breed ever had
such buying emphasis placed on his
sons and daughters in one auction. The
top price for the sons was $70,000 paid
by R. T. & Mel W. Davis, Wheatridge,
Colo.

Most notable feature: J. Garrett
Tolan said of “487th” in 1946, “He was
the shortest-legged, thickest-set bull we
had produced. He is very deep and
smooth, with a good head and tail head,
and looks like a real bull.”

Of the sons that have been sold, es­
pecially several of those which came
West, they are rather large, several
tipping the scales around the ton mark.
They are on straight legs, have excep­
tional depth and thickness and are very
mellow to the touch.

Breeding background: Study his
depedigree and you’ll see how that master
breeder, Tolan, planned and
brought about the concentration of cham­
ionship lines which gave this bull such
potency. Note the line breeding—a line­
dam mated to her half-brother.

Oakville Quiet Lad began it all (he
was owned by Otto V. Battles now of
Los Olivos, Calif.). He was an inter­
national grand champion and he sired
Eileenmere 4th, whose dam was a pro­
ducer of great bulls, she being out of
an international grand champion fe­
nale.

Tolan bought Eileenmere 4th and
kept his best son, Eileenmere 15th, a
many-times grand champion. The best
son of Eileenmere 15th was Eileenmere
32d, and Eileenmere 85th was selected.
"Diamonds in the rough"

That's the way one visitor described our Angus cattle. Don't expect to see a lot of highly fitted cattle and fancy show barns. We don't have 'em. Ours are working cattle, of the finest quality and bloodlines. We believe in holding down operating costs but keeping the quality high and selling at sensible prices that give you a chance to make some money, too.

We've been breeding Angus cattle since 1928 and, year after year, we've improved our herd. We've bought some of the top cattle, herd bulls and heifers, at the major sales. Like at the recent Hacienda sale, where we bought a fine herd sire prospect, a son of the $30,000 Prince Eston of Ferndale, and a sweet young heifer by Ernest of West Woodlawn, bred to Homeplace Eileenmere 35th. They don't come too good for us, but they go right to work when they get here and join a real working herd, just as you would run them on your ranch. It's the sorta herd where every cow must raise her own calf or to the butcher she goes, no matter what she cost or how fancy her pedigree. Just the way you would do it in your range herd.

SENIOR HERD SIRE...
BLACKMERE 307 by Prizemere 607 by Belcap E. B.
Dam: Blackbird of Rosemere 239 by Prizemere 399.
(Bred by Otto Batten)

JUNIOR HERD SIRES...
PRINCE ETON OF HACIENDA 3 by Prince Eston of Ferndale, the $30,000 sire. Dam a daughter of Bell Bay Jr. (Purchased at the Hacienda Sale in April).
EMPEROR 126 of WYOMING by Emperor Bell Boy K.
(Bred by Wyoming Angus Ranch)

Sorry, we're sold out for 1953.
We appreciate the confidence folks have shown in our cattle and we're glad they're doing well for their owners. We like company, so come and see us. Some of these days, we'll have something to sell you.

YOHMERE ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Flying U Ranches
ROBT. L. HEITZEG, Owner
LOYD ATCHISON, Herdsman
Box 144, Tulare, Calif.

VOLCANO
ANGUS
FARMS

"In the beautiful Hat Creek Valley, Northern Gateway to Lassen National Park."

We wish to thank all of the purchasers of our cattle during the past year, and to welcome all visitors to the ranch at any time.

We will be offering for sale Heifers from such good families as Blueblood Lady, Zara, Blackcap Empress, Blackcap Jestress, Black Bessie, Mignonne, Barbara, Blackcap, Blackbird, Erica, Queen Mother and Pride of Aberdeen.

OUR HERD SIRES include: Bessie's Lad 10" of Ida,
Great Oaks Pure Prince, Revolution of OPR 45".

Mr. and Mrs. MORRIS L. DOTY

CASSEL, CALIFORNIA
I'VE RUN OTHER KINDS OF CATTLE, TOO, BUT ANGUS COMMIT THE VERY UNPARDONABLE SIN OF GETTING FAT QUICKER UNDER OUR CONDITIONS.

SAYS ARNOLD E. CHRISTENSON OF MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA

More and more breeders are finding that Aberdeen-Angus are truly the Modern Breed for beef production. Frank Gwerder of Walnut Grove, California says, "For four years I raised two breeds to prove which breed was the best under the same conditions. Angus won! They are tops—no more cancer eye, dehorning or calving troubles."

OFFICERS:

James R. Guttridge, Elk Grove, Calif., President
A. L. Waugaman, Watsonville, Calif., 1st Vice President
Dale West, Merrill, Ore., 2nd Vice President
Harrison Cutler, P.O. Box 251, Napa, Calif., Secretary-Treasurer

SALE COMMITTEE:

Alvin Cheyne, Oregon
Al Matson, Washington
J. C. "Doc" Sorensen, Idaho
Ken Gross, California
Raymond Brown, Arizona
Harrison Cutler, General Chairman

Sales Dates, 1953-54 Season

OCT. 21—Portland, Pacific International.

NOV. 5—San Francisco, Cow Palace.

NOV. 15—Ogden Livestock Show, Regional Sale.

DEC. 14—Paso Robles.

DEC. 18—Stockton Commercial Sale.

JAN. 7—Phoenix Regional Sale.

FEB. 8—Madera.

MAR. 1-2—Sacramento Regional Sale.

*MAR. 15—Twin Falls Regional Sale.

APR. 19—Klamath Falls Regional Sale.

APR. 23—Yakima Regional Sale.

*Tentative.
as the best son of "32d." These were all champions or sires of champions, or both.

When Eileenmere 487th came along he attracted much attention from calf-head right on up, and Tolan had many tempting offers but refused to sell until many calves were on the ground by him and many females were bred to him. Tolan said, "We had more buyers for Eileenmere 487th than any bull we ever had. He may have left us the best bull we have produced. He has sired more short-legged cattle, with plenty of bone, than any bull I have known." These Tolan remarks were made in 1946 and breeders in many sections would echo and amplify them today as the record of Eileenmere 487th continues to be written by his descendants following his death two years ago.

Angus Chosen for Performance
By Cavanaugh, Nevada Rancher

Blacks are the favorites of John Cavanaugh, rancher in the Smoky Valley near Tonopah, Nev. He likes the way the Aberdeen-Angus perform on his place where meadow improvement and nearly 370 acres of irrigated pasture are providing plenty of feed. Cavanaugh was a buyer of five top quality Angus bulls at the Red Bluff Bull Sale last February. And he has 16 purebred cows, plus his regular commercial cattle.

The Smoky Valley rancher advocates careful cost accounting, control of livestock pests and constant cattle improvement to make ends meet under almost constantly changing marketing and producing conditions.

DO YOU WANT —

EARLY MATURITY
NATURAL FLESHING
THICKNESS • MODERN TYPE
POPULAR BLOOD LINES
BUYER DEMAND FOR
YOUR CATTLE?

Rankin bred cattle give
you all these qualities!

There is a son Marycrest Eileenmore 11 and another son of Emperor of Glen Urquhart 15 on the farm now of truly herd sire caliber. You would have to see these young bulls to fully appreciate them. One of these bulls used in your herd could assure your future. Emperor of Glen Urquhart 15, our senior sire, is a son of Eileenmere 501 by the International champion Eileenmere 85.

Marycrest Eileenmore 11 is by Homeplace Eileenmere 26, a son of the "Wonder Bull" Eileenmere 487.

You are always welcome!
You can join and lead the parade with FERNDALE RANCH Selling at AUCTION

Monday, June 8, 1 P.M.
California State Fairgrounds
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

80 Registered Cows
10 Registered Bulls

All cows have calves-at-side or are bred to calve this spring.

CHAS. ADAMS, Auctioneer
BILL SMALE, JOHN CHOHLIS—Representing the WLJ

ABERDEEN-ANGUS ARE THE FASTEST GROWING BREED

ABERDEEN-ANGUS ARE ON THE MARCH!

These cows are bred to sons of
"The Wonder Bull"
EILENEMERE 487th

"The Bull of the Century"
PRINCE ERIC OF SUNBEAM

IN ADDITION IN THE PEDIGREES ARE SUCH BULLS AS:

Envious Blackcap 6th
Eileenmere 85th
Glencairnach Revolution 6th
Revolution 7th
Black Prince of Sunbeam
Blackcap Revolution
Black Peer of St. Albans

The above are all INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPIONS.

QUALITY is remembered long after price is forgotten
shallow rooted, it is generally wise to apply water to these fields lightly but frequently.

Good Drainage. Where drainage is present, yields are minimum. Evidence of this is seen all sides throughout the "Gold State." The presence of weeds such as dock, sedge, and rushes is an indication of inadequate drainage. Perhaps it is caused by a poor job of leveling the pasture, or it could be a result of an over-abundance of water and insufficient drainage.

Weeds also cut production in pastures. Scientists working with various chemical substances have discovered cheap and easy methods of controlling weeds. Owners and operators of irrigated pastures should become familiar with these new substances for weed control.

There is very little scientific data available on harvesting irrigated pastures. Many sidewalk opinions have been heard on the best methods for harvesting this "green gold crop." However, these recommendations are based mainly on observation and guess work.

One big segment of the livestock industry maintains that the cheapest and most profitable way to utilize irrigated pasture is to allow the livestock to graze it. They believe this method reduces costs, and labor, and at the same time requires less investment in equipment. This group points out that if these pastures are properly

**FOR COMMERCIAL ANGUS BREEDING FEMALES**

See W. F. CATTLE CO.

One of the West's best and oldest Angus herds. Founded on quality breeding stock and top range bulls. Carefully selected over many years for conformation and even, good fleshing qualities for our rocky Arizona ranges. You can depend on this bred-in uniformity and beef producing ability of our Angus.

WILL HAVE DANDY COMMERCIAL FEMALES FOR NOVEMBER DELIVERY, WEANERS AND YEARLINGS. Also some good unregistered range bulls.

**YOU GET MORE WITH ANGUS TOO**

- **Buyers usually pay more for good quality Angus.** Dress out 1 to 4% more salable beef than other two major breeds. 96% of all grand champions in the International Livestock Exposition 52-year history have been Angus.
- **Disease Resistant.** Practically no pink eye. No cancer eye.
- **Superior ranging ability.** Ideally adapted to Western range country. More and more commercial cattlemen are finding this out. Also range at higher elevations.
- **Efficient grass and feed converters.** Put on smooth, even covering of firm fat throughout.

**BILL GROUNDS VALENCINE, ARIZONA**
26 years of breeding
Better Angus for Western Cattlemen

San Jeronimo Angus is one of the West's oldest herds, backed by more than a quarter century of experience in breeding for uniformity and beef type.

From the rich, proven bloodlines of our cow herd have originated foundation females and herd sires for countless western Angus herds. San Jeronimo range bulls also have been the preference of many registered and commercial breeders throughout the great western cow country. Repeat buyers come back year after year. What a job San Jeronimo Angus do! They'll be real champions for you, too, in the show and sale ring, in the breeding herd and on the range.

Headquarters for San Jeronimo Ranch's top quality, richly bred Angus. Over many square miles of rolling range land, like these pictured in background, roam our Angus herd, carefully culled for easy fleshing, ranging ability, and conformation.

It was to this long established herd that Dr. John W. Wohlinger and son, B. J., of San Jose, recently came for their new herd sire, Escort 2d of Blackstar 1439474. Many thanks, and we wish them utmost success.

San Jeronimo Ranch
CAYUCOS, CALIFORNIA

P. O. Box 167
Phone 4188 & 2974

ED. BIAGGINI

FLASH!

For Sale: registered breeding age Bulls, bred heifers; commercial cows and calves, bred heifers, and heifer calves.
Quality Outstanding...

HOMEPLACE EILEENMERE 999-35th
A Great Breeding Bull!

We are proud to feature eight calves sired by the 999-35th. They are perfect examples of "Quality Outstanding." Uniform and uniformly good.

We are offering for sale a number of top quality cows—calves at side and bred back. Also herd bull prospects and a few top quality range bulls of serviceable age.

* Visitors always welcome!

* Private treaty sales at all times

PALOMAR ANGUS RANCH

H. N. BERGER, Owner
111 E. Live Oak Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Phone DOuglas 73551

DICK BARTHOLOMEW, Brood Herd

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

ALTON GADDIS, Show Cattle
fenced so that animals can be rotated from field to field and kept grazing on fresh feed of the proper quality, good production can be secured. They back up their beliefs with results secured from clipping studies conducted by Dr. L. N. Petersen, head of the division of agronomy at the University of California at Davis. These results indicated that irrigated pastures which are allowed 3-week intervals between the clipings will produce larger yields of better quality feeds. 

Supplemental Feeding. Part of the group advocating pasturing are strong in their contention that these pastures should be supplemented with cereal hay and concentrates. They point out that long-yearling steers of “good” to “choice” quality can be finished to a “good” slaughter grade in about 120 days if they receive sufficient supplementary feed. A ration quite often used consists of five pounds of hay and five pounds of barley per day. The opinion is that gains put on by this system of feeding are cheaper than those obtained in the drylot, and that with the addition of this extra feed, the carrying capacity of the pasture is increased; and at the same time the quality of beef produced is of a higher grade than if no supplements are used. This supplement feed is provided by either free-choice or hand-feeding methods.

The feeding of molasses to livestock on irrigated pastures by free-choice methods is being practiced in many parts of California. Cattlemen feel this to be a good practice. The molasses, they claim, adds additional nutrients to the feed and may help to prevent bloat.

Some recent work conducted at Cornell showed that steers on irrigated pasture receiving molasses at the rate of 12 lb. per day gained only 1.59 lb. a day. A similar group fed a mixture

WOOSTER RANCH
A new name in Angus but not in the cattle business. Went to "Blacks," after seeing their outstanding performance and snowballing popularity in the West.

Building a quality Angus herd. Carefully selected for fleshing, conformation, good feet and legs. Aim to give rangemen what they want. And most of the cows and calves, like those above, are meeting our expectations. Herd sire is Waugaman’s Kadet Pride by Kadet Pride, the 1947 Grand Champion bull at Denver. Using him on females acquired from many of the leading Western Angus herds.

C. T. WOOSTER
Phone 7FS

Creston Star Route
Paso Robles, Calif.

Twelve miles southeast on Creston Road

available...

Foundation Females & Range bulls

Prized right. Size for age, rugged but carrying plenty of smoothness. From a small but quality herd. Uniformly bred. Most of cows are half sisters by Blackcap K Junior by Blackcap Kiehl. Herd sire is Gannon Smooth by Smooth Suncrest and out of Ernoma G.

RANCHO ARROYO PERDIDO

Mrs. Sarah Arnold Kirkpatrick
Box 28, Los Olivos, Calif.
WITH EASTERN BREEDING
AT ITS BEST
IN THE WESTERN MANNER

Our 1952 Cow Palace Champions show that it's "heads up" at El-Tae for the production of the better beef Aberdeen-Angus. There will be more with champion quality carrying the blood of BRADOLIER 100th, QUALITY BRADOLIER and BLACKCAP AGAIN 2d.

El-Tae Ranch

ALT, INC., Owner
E. F. Alt, Jr.
Phone Pala 2137

PAUMA VALLEY, CALIF.
of corn and molasses gained 2.16 lb. per head per day. These data indicated that when molasses is fed to animals on irrigated pasture it should be mixed with some other concentrates such as corn or barley. Too much molasses may interfere with the functions of the micro-organisms of the rumen in the digestion of fiber. Molasses is most valuable when added to cheap roughages of low quality.

Green Forage. Another segment of our livestock producers are loud in their praise of cutting pastures green, chopping the forage, and hauling it to the cattle. They emphasize that when the pasture is handled in this manner, production per acre can be increased by 25 to 40%; and pounds of meat per acre can be enlarged in direct proportion. However, the cost of such an operation is considerably higher than when cattle are allowed to do the harvesting.

The question of running cows and calves on irrigated pasture is a controversial one. There is some evidence available indicating that when a breeding herd is maintained on an irrigated pasture, the calf crop is usually 10 to 15% higher, the weaning weights of the calves are increased by 30 to 40 lb., and bull costs are reduced. If such a herd is to be used to harvest this crop the percentage of the calf crop must be high—at least 90%, and the weaning weights of the calves should approach 600 lb. The herd should be carefully managed in order that the mature cow does not gain an excessive amount of weight but maintains only a good breeding condition. This is difficult to do. Heavy stocking of the pasture plus creep-feeding of the calves may be helpful in accomplishing this purpose.

No doubt the type and age of the

**Guttridge Blacks Breed Better Beef**

GUTTRIDGE ANGUS bulls fit into any commercial breeders program.

WHY? Because of an extra calf crop—early maturing—more weight at weaning time.

1 mo. 3 mos. 6 mos. 9 mos.

Ask the other breeders who have troubles such as dehorning, cancer eye, pink eye, blistered udders and calving trouble.

MR. BLACK ANGUS WILL HELP YOU

Bulls For Sale: 1 or 10

MR. & MRS. JAMES GUTTRIDGE

RT. 1, BOX 1535 PHONE 7653 ELK GROVE, CALIF.
PRODUCTION ACES at DRY CREEK

THIS winning combination of outstanding herd sires and top quality cow herd pays off in thrifty, husky calves. Put Dry Creek breeding in your cards too. Look over this powerful herd bull battery. Bandolier 211th of Wilton by R. L. S. Black Prince, one of the very top sons of Black Prince of Sunbeam. He is pioneering this beef making, show winning, sale topping line in our area.

Hacienda’s Blackcap 30th, six times grand champion at Calif. shows and the rugged son of Bar Woodlawn by famous Postelmere. Emperor 111th of Wyoming, the well proved, mellow deep son of Emperor Bell Boy K.

Globe Hill Eileenmere 3507th, a great son of record making Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35, twice International Reserve Champion. This promising coming herd sire is but another example of Dry Creek’s unceasing efforts to offer the best in breed improving bulls and females.

Come and see us and one of the West’s quality Angus herds.

FLASH! Now available—30 young cows, many with calves at side and all bred to the first three herd sires above.

Mr. & Mrs. Tom Stallings
Owners
Phone: Santa Ynez 5141

Dry Creek Ranch
84·Solvang·California

Herschel Pruett
Charge of Registered Operations
Phone: Santa Ynez 4458
cattle used to graze these pastures has some bearing on the management program to be used. For example, in California, young cattle in order to reach a desirable slaughter finish will have to be fed concentrates over a longer period of time than would heavier and older cattle even though they run on the same pasture.

"Good" to "choice" 2-year-old steers have reached a "good" slaughter grade in 100 to 120 days without receiving any supplementary feed. On the other hand, young cattle in order to reach the same slaughter grade will have to be fed some additional concentrates on the pasture for at least 150 days.

Production Costs. In maintaining low cost production of irrigated pastures, proper and careful handling of the irrigation water is paramount. This is the largest single cost involved in this enterprise. Efficient pumps, well maintained pipelines or ditches, and careful application of water including proper intervals between irrigations and correct amounts of water (penetration) are all items which should be considered.

Among other costs which are extremely important is the cost of seed. Generally, the operator can save money by preparing his own seed mixture rather than purchasing ready mixes. Money can be saved on fertilizer by buying in large amounts. The most important consideration in fertilization is applying the right kind of fertilizer to the soil. Usually test plots are the best guides obtainable for application of fertilizers.

The capital investment of this pasture must pay a certain interest rate. Therefore, land preparation such as leveling and check construction can be kept to a minimum if the proper type of equipment is used. It is not always necessary to level the land so that it can be irrigated from one direction. Many times careful planning of the irrigation system so that the checks may be run several directions in the field.
Dear Aberdeen-Angus Breeders:

Since our last letter to you we have made some additions to our little herd.

On Christmas Fordy found in her stocking the Blackbird Bessie of Hacienda (bred to the bob-tail bull) which Bill Volkmann placed third in her class at Phoenix. You remember her.

Then came the Hacienda sale where our buyer, Mrs. Ewing, sort of went overboard, but did a good enough job so we think we'll keep her. We now have on the ranch four beautiful newcomers:

Blackcap Ensign Maid—lot 11
Elba 2d of Hacienda—lot 32
Hacienda's Erica Girl—lot 35
Hacienda's Blackcap Lady—lot 37

In addition our buyer bought lot 6A, Hacienda's Elba Erica 2d, who stays with Bill Volkmann to be shown along with our two little bull calves.

Back in the East we bought from Alan Ryan the prettiest Gammer we have ever seen sell. She stays at Ankony until bred to the 1032d and then moves to California.

Also we are going to paint our barns yellow, so when you come next to Sonoma, look for the yellow barns.

Good luck!

[Signature]

May 12, 1953
NEWLY APPOINTED—Dr. K. J. Peter­son was recently appointed veterin­arian for the state of Oregon. His office functions under the division of animal industry of the Oregon department of agriculture.

may help to prevent an excessive amount of dirt moving.

If supplementary feed is to be pur­chased, money can be saved by watch­ing the market and buying when the price is favorable. Buying in bulk lots should save money. By using self-feed­ers labor can be saved.

Irrigating in wintertime when the cost of electricity is cheapest may help to reduce the cost of this operation.

Plus Margins. The purchase of live­stock is the biggest gamble in the op­eration of irrigated pastures. The abil­ity to sense a good buy is a character that is inherited. The study of market and feed conditions and the knowledge of the types and grades of livestock are requirements.

Very seldom does the gain made by cattle in the drylot or on irrigated pas­ture pay for the cost of their feed. Therefore, it is necessary that the sell­ing price of cattle be higher per pound than the purchasing price.

The following information taken from the bulletin entitled “California Beef Production” written by H. R. Guilbert and C. H. Hart might be helpful in determining the correct margin.

1. The most favorable situation in respect to necessary margin is when the feeder cattle market is relatively high and the prices of feeds are very low. If under these conditions, good feed­ing practices are followed even feedlot operations sometimes show a profit when no margin exists between the price paid for feeder cattle and their sale price.

2. More margin is required when the price levels of both feeder cattle and feeds are low than when the feeder cattle market is high and feed market is low. Less margin is necessary, how­
JOIN THE SWING TO ANGUS...

Today there are 47 members in this new organization and a number yet to join. 10 years ago there were not 5 Angus breeders in the Sacramento area.

This growth was brought about only because more and more commercial cattlemen and farmers want the profit making BLACKS. The cattle with NO HORMS, NO CANCER EYE, LESS CALVING TROUBLE, GOOD MOTHERS and the HIGH DRESS-OUT PERCENTAGE.

For more information about the breed and about the breeders in this area, please write the secretary or visit any of the members listed.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE—

WM. PORTER, Secy.  
Rt. 3, P. O. Box 203  
Sacramento, Calif.
ever, when both feeder cattle and feeds are low in price than when both are high.

The least favorable situation of all in respect to necessary margin is to have low feeder cattle market and high-priced feeds. When such a price relation prevails, a margin of $4 per hundredweight or even more, may not enable the feeding enterprise to break even.

**Complex Operation.** One can see by this discussion that the production of beef on irrigated pastures is a complicated and complex one. The cattleman must have in order to do this job correctly, a wide knowledge in many fields of agriculture—some training and experience in soils and irrigation, fertilization, weed control and agronomy. Coupled with these requirements he must have sufficient knowledge of animal husbandry to be able to know the grades and quality of cattle and something about nutrition. He should be a “natural” when it comes to buying and selling. There is an old saying—“A good buy is half sold.” If he wishes to mechanically harvest this pasture he must know something about operating machinery. A good set of scales properly adjusted and operated can be used as a guide in this production program.

There is probably no other phase of agriculture that requires a wider knowledge than does the growing and harvesting of irrigated pastures. These factors coupled with the lack of experimental data to serve as a guide make the job that much more difficult. Perhaps at the end of this year when the Western Livestock Journal’s “More Meat From Better Irrigated Pastures” program has been completed, valuable and timely information will be available in the way of a yardstick for cattlemen in “Quarterbacking” this great industry.

**ATTENTION RANGEMEN**

Others who’ve used them, return year unpampered Bar Seven Angus bulls in commercial Hereford and Angus herds.

Others who’ve used them, return year after year. “We like the way your range bulls go right to work in the roughest country,” they tell us. And no wonder. We raise them under range conditions, supplemented with permanent pastures to insure well grown out bulls. But the pay-off is the husky calves sired. They really bear down on the scales at weaning time.
A Royally Bred Herd Sire Enters the picture at Benhaven Farms

And what a bull. HOMEPLACE EILEENMERE 296th carries some of the richest blood in the Angus breed. We wanted the best in breeding to head our new but top quality herd. This stylish, typey bull is beautifully headed, well balanced and has a tremendous rear quarter. It certainly looks like he’ll be a great breeding bull and carry on in the great traditions of his illustrious ancestors.

Look at his pedigree!

See the International Grand and Reserve Grand Championships in his ancestry. His sire, Homeplace Eileenmere 500th, is a son of Eileenmere 500th who is potentially one of the highest priced bulls of the breed. Garrett Tolan is said to have refused $125,000 for him. He was an International Grand Champion and sired 2 International Grand Champion bulls and 1 female. His get have won at the International in the 6 years they have shown. His granddam was an International Reserve Grand Champion.

A GRANDSON OF THE “WONDER BULL”

HOMEPLACE EILEENMERE 296th’s dam is a daughter of Eileenmere 487th, the immortal “Wonder Bull” whose feats and achievements of sons and daughters are legend. The sales record of this grandsire is sensational, perhaps the greatest ever attained. His grandson, HOMEPLACE EILEENMERE 296th, carries the thickness, depth of body and unusual fleshing qualities for which this family is famous.

To our expanding cow herd we are adding some Gammers, Bessies, Georginas and other top families.

BENHAVEN FARMS - LINDSEY, CALIF.

DR. & MRS. G. A. BENDLAGE, Owners

DAN TODD, Foreman
$125 to the owner. However, to be conservative, no allowance will be made for a reduction of losses by a herder.

Weight Gains. Definite figures are available to justify assigning a value to greater weight gains of cattle due to good herding. Weaning calves averaged 45 lb. more weight from moderately than from heavily stocked range just across the fence at the U. S. Range Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont. This average over several years gives a basis for estimating the benefits from greater calf weights when a good herder is on the job to equalize forage utilization.

It is the usual thing for range forage on the steeper slopes still to be under-utilized when the intermingled flats and gentle slopes are grazed too heavily. If utilization could be better equalized on the average summer range unit, calves would gain more—up to the 45-lb. difference found between the moderately and heavily stocked experimental range. To be conservative, let us figure that calves average only 22½ lb. more at weaning on range where a good herder is employed than on unevenly grazed range with no regular herder. This is a definite advantage that can be computed for varying sizes of units.

Cows as well as calves gained more on moderately stocked than on heavily stocked range. On experimental range the difference averaged 37 lb. more per breeding cow on the moderately stocked range. Good herding should realize half or more of this extra gain, but this can be converted to cash on only about 15% of the breeding herd in any one year—on the portion that is normally culled and sold in the fall. Even at 15 cents a pound this would amount to a sizeable benefit from a herd of any size.

Calf Crop. Although definite experimental data are not available there is general agreement that a somewhat greater calf crop is likely when bulls are checked frequently and kept distributed than when only infrequent rides are made. Some bulls tend to hang to a favorite water hole or to get lazy and lose ambition. Sometimes they get injured or become sore-footed on rocky or marshy ground or bunch up to the neglect of their duties. A good herder can take appropriate action that will increase next year’s calf crop.

Rugged Mountain Raised Angus

They’re tough. Will do a top job for you anywhere, anytime. Raised in the higher elevations of Sierra-Nevada foothills. Unpampered—acclimated—rock tough feet. Real rustlers either on steep rugged hill range or in the valleys.

Out of a herd strong in Eileenmere, Sunbeam and Envious breeding. And by such herd sires as our head man Homeplace Eileenmere 36th, a son of famous Eileenmere 487th. Look at his pedigree.

![Family Name: Blackcap Judy](image)

**Homeplace**

Eileenmere 36" 

FOR SALE: Range Bulls and Foundation Females.

RALPH and BETTY STODDARD

Box 52  Phone 4
Our Senior Sire

EILEENMERE 638th 787510

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Pauline T. 6th
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Pauline T. 4th
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Enchantrene
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Blackbird Girl 7th
Shady Brook Elwood
Elmland Erica A. 7

Blackcap Tolan 98th
68754

Blackcap Tolan 99th
658754

Bandolier of Anoka
7th 510457

Blackcap Muskie
477482

PROBABLY THE BEST BRED 487th SON ALIVE TODAY

We are offering several Bandolier heifers plus a few good cows safe in calf to the 638th. Also several sons of the 638th for sale.

ACKARD CATTLE CO., 634 16th St., Denver, Colo.
Send Today—for this catalog!

For it will give you the pedigrees, breeding background, and other details of a great young herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle that will sell at Auction... June 3 at Billings, Montana.

3 HERD SIRES

84 MATURE COWS

YOUNG COWS

some with calves at side

20 1952 Bull Calves

20 1952 Heifer Calves

Address your catalog request to:
Mrs. D. Ernest Hodges
Route 1
Billings, Montana

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3d
BILLINGS, MONTANA
Sorry we couldn't keep up with demand

Range bulls, herd sire prospects, and foundation females moved out as soon as they reached breeding age. Wish we'd had enough Rivermere Angus to fill all our orders, but we'll have more good ones at the ranch, shows and sales this fall and winter. We take this opportunity to thank the many buyers of Rivermere Angus during the past year.

HERE ARE OUR TWO GREAT BULLS

that are doing such a grand job for us.

Sires of many Rivermere champions. Breeding that collected 19 champion ribbons and 13 reserve champions in county fairs, California State Fair and Cow Palace this past season. Also sired champion sale bull at Cow Palace and Bakersfield and champion sale heifer at Ogden.

Many daughters of JERONIMO'S 500th are in the herd and these are bred back to our Eileenmere bull, PROUD BERTRAM of PHOENIX. What calves this Revolution and Eileenmere cross gets! The bred-in uniformity and beef making conformation of Rivermere Angus appeals to both range-men and breeders. They'll be money makers for you, too.

In the meantime, visit us at the ranch just out of Bakersfield. We'll be seeing you on the show circuit, too. Will be showing two gets by PROUD BERTRAM of PHOENIX and out of daughters of JERONIMO'S 500th. Plus outstanding individuals by these bulls.

RIVERMERE A-A RANCHES

MR. & MRS. JOHN HERSHEY, Owners
REGISTERED & COMMERCIAL ANGUS

Mail Address: P. O. Box 7, Oildale, Calif.
Phone BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., 2-4370

Fred Spencer, Herdsman
Winter Wheat Yields Predicted for United States

Progress of the winter wheat crop, based on conditions throughout the country on Dec. 1, is reported at the lowest level in many years. The extremely unfavorable weather conditions, coupled with other factors, indicate a 1953 winter wheat crop of 611 million bushels, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's December report.

The smaller yield is anticipated despite a relatively large acreage of winter wheat sowed this fall. The total amount seeded was 55,561,000 acres. This was only 1% below last year's acreage, when over one billion bushels was produced. The acreage sown was 10% above the average for the 1941-50 period, when average production was 799,977,000 bushels.

Summer and fall precipitation has been at or near a record low level over practically the entire country. A large acreage was drilled in the dust and had to await rains or snows for sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. The first moisture of significance to wheat was not received until late November. As a result, progress of the crop to Dec. 1 was the least satisfactory in many years.

The general drought condition in late summer and fall prevailed over practically the entire United States. In many states conditions for getting wheat seeded and up to a stand this fall were the most unfavorable on record. With much of the wheat drilled in dry seed beds a large acreage failed to germinate until late November when precipitation was received over much of the United States. Even where earlier germination was possible stands are generally thin and plants poorly rooted.

The indicated yield per seeded acre at 11 bushels is 7.8 bushels below the record yield of 1952, only 0.6 bushels below the yield of two years ago and 4.9 bushels below average. The abandonment or seeded acreage that will not be harvested for grain is more difficult than usual to appraise at this time due to the extremely unfavorable seeding conditions this fall. Current conditions point to an abandonment of 26%.

SPOKANE ANGUS WINNERS—Judge Arch Glinther, Harlowtown, Mont., lined these Angus females up in the champion class at the recent Inland Empire Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Show & Sale at Spokane, Wash. Grand champion, at the extreme left, was a classy May yearling shown by Delbert Moore, Endicott, Wash., who has just returned home after two years in the armed services.

N BAR RANCH ANGUS SALE
at the ranch
FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1953
400 HEAD
Commercial Angus Cows
Commercial Angus Heifer Calves
Purebred Cows
Purebred Bull Calves
N BAR RANCH
Jack Milburn, Manager
Grass Range, Montana

We're proud of our progress and the improvement we've made. Buyer approval, a great yardstick for progress and improvement, was exhibited at the recent PCAA Show & Sale in Klamath Falls when Charles Jamieson, Lakeview, Ore., paid $1,000 for one of the best bulls we've ever raised, Eileenmere 141 H.

and...

as evidence of our determination to continue this progress and improvement at SCOTT VALLEY ANGUS RANCH, we're proud to announce that we paid the top price for a female at Klamath Falls when we paid $1,175 to get Harold Rankin's Erica 3d of HR.

Scott Valley Angus Ranch
CARL S. & JESSE HAMMOND
Elma, Calif.
ANGUS FOR WESTERN RANGES

Raised to rough it. Unpampered. Well grown out and with plenty of scale. The kind that will give you extra beef pounds and extra dollars in your pocket. Ideal for crossbreeding. Get that extra calf crop by breeding Angus bulls to yearling heifers.

They are sired by two good bulls—Blackcapper 6th of West Woodlawn pictured here and Prince Elliott of Ferndale by Palomar Prince. Drop in at the ranch and see the uniform calf crop these bulls are siring.

BLACKCAPPER 6TH of WEST WOODLAWN
By POSTELMERE

RIVERVIEW FARMS
J. M. WILSON, Owner — WALTER HOLMDAHL, Herdsman
LOMPOC, CALIF., Santa Barbara County
REGISTERED AND COMMERCIAL ANGUS

DIAMOND K RANCHO
Registered Angus
MILTON J. BLAKELY
9255 N. Temperance Ave. Phone 110 F 2
Route 1 Box 155 Clovis, Calil.

Green Pastures Ranch
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Selling the entire herd. It has already been cut down so that only our very best cattle are left.
NAPA, CALIFORNIA
MRS. VESTA PEAK MAXWELL, Owner

EILEENMERE "638"
We're offering a few choice heifers of this famous breeding . . . the kind that will improve any registered Aberdeen-Angus herd.

IDAHO RAISED
REGISTERED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Lochaven Farms • Hayden Lake, Idaho
Mr. and Mrs. Ches. C. Finucane, Owners • Carl Cantonwine, Manager

HERE'S WHAT WE'RE DOING WITH ANGUS
Continued From Page 49

his parents, and which he will transmit to his calves.

Based on the records of performance of our cows and bulls, we expect to be able to raise steers weighing over 500 lb. in one year. After weaning we feed a simple ration consisting of ground barley, beet pulp and cottonseed meal at the average rate of eight pounds a day per steer. In addition we feed all the hay the steers will clean up. The pattern of growth follows that of the bull Eric O.S.J., namely, a rapid growth to weaning due to the good milking ability of the cows, and a rapid growth from weaning to a year of age, due to the inheritance of rapid growth from the sires and dams. However, to have these steers kill prime and dress out over 60% assures us that we have not sacrificed conformation and quick maturity in selecting for rapid gains.

The goal of every cattlemen is the rapid and economical production of quality beef. Supervised weighing, grading and record keeping lead directly to this goal.

Cost-Price Trend—BAE Predicts Tighter Squeeze for Farmers

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts that farmers will be caught in a tighter squeeze in 1953 because of lower income and the relatively steady high prices they will have to pay for items needed for production and family sustenance. The California Fertilizer Assn. points out that this squeeze will be eased or eliminated by many farmers who will use more of the proper grade of fertilizer to lower unit production costs.

The BAE says, "With prices received by farmers for most farm products at a substantially lower level in 1953 than in 1952, and cost rates to farmers only slightly lower, the cost-price squeeze in agriculture this year is more severe than in 1952, and net farm income is expected to be lower. Prices received in the first three months of 1953 averaged nine per cent below the comparable quarter in 1952."
FEED THEM SUPPLEMENTS

43% cottonseed meal. That is the percentage used during the first three or four weeks, then another 75-lb. sack of barley is added. He never lets the bulk in the feed become lower than 32 1/3%, thus the weight of cottonseed meal also must be increased. That’s his method of making sure the calves don’t get too much grain.

The calves stay on the creep feed until September. In the meantime they are weaned in June and July. The creep feeding keeps them in such good condition that they do not suffer. Selling generally takes place about Sept. 1. Most of the animals are good enough to grade into the choice class, and some buyers send them right to market, while others send them onto yards where they are fed out to adult weights.

Feeding Cycle. When the calves are weaned the cows go onto dry pastures, where they stay until after the calves are sold. Then they are brought in and put on a supplemental feed of 1 1/2 lb. of cottonseed cake a day. This completes the feeding cycle.

If there is any feed left on the grass and sudan fields the heifers go onto it. Females that are kept to become replacements are never fed from the creep feeder.

“One thing that is important in creep feeding,” Overacker explains, “is to have the creep in a field where there is only one water hole. If there is more than one water hole, the cows won’t get the calves to the creep every day.”

He has found that another advantage of creep feeding is the fact that the calves go to market looking much better. Moreover, the cows are in better condition when they come in to calve.

Feed Costs. In speaking of costs he says he pays $3 a ton to have the creep feed custom-mixed, which is cheaper than he could do it at the ranch.

It will cost him about $30 to put extra weight on his calves this year, while in previous years the cost was

Built to GIANT Standards—

The quality that has made GIANT BRUSH CUTTERS famous throughout the world is built into the S-2 and the PL-2 (power lift) Rotary models. These cutters, equipped with a single 57-inch Spring Steel blade, geared to 600 r.p.m., will cut brush up to two inches thick, and better, and will do it so well that grass can get an immediate foothold. Farmers and ranchers say they have never seen anything like it. Its performance will amaze you. Write for literature.

E. L. CALDWELL & SONS
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

ANGUS BULLS for RANGEMEN

Raised under natural conditions. Mountain run part of the year and well grown out on permanent pastures. Plenty of natural fleshing. Cow herd founded on blood from leading Angus ranches as Hacienda, Penney and James, and Oxbow. Herd sires are Hacienda’s Bar Blackbird 50th by Bar Woodlawn and Rivermere Revolution Master by Blackcap K Junior.

A. T. ROBERTS
Route 2 Box 186
MADERA, CALIF.

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.

½”, ¾”, 1” sizes available.

Write for further information or consult your local dealer.

T & N Float Valve
manufactured by CRELLIN MACHINE COMPANY
114 Elmyra Street Los Angeles, Calif.
OVERHEAD COSTS MUST BE CUT

ANGUS CATTLE ARE SUPERIOR RUSTLERS
SUPERIOR FEEDERS
NO PINKEYE
NO SUNBURNED UDDERS
NO CALVING TROUBLES
NO DEHORNING
HEAVIER CALVES AT WEANING

Get on the road to more profits with Parland Eileenmere calves from our great herd sire Homeplace Eileenmere 8th, a great son of the “Wonder Bull” Eileenmere 487th.

Fattening qualities bred in, not fed in.

PARLAND STOCK FARMS
Edward E. Parsons & Son, Payette, Idaho

ANGUS EMPIRE
EMPIRE, CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE—Young registered Angus bulls
HENRY A. CODONI & SONS
Phone—MODESTO 2-4665

LUCE ANGUS RANCH
MERCED, CALIFORNIA
Top quality, pasture raised breeding stock for sale
Visitors always welcome
WILL WYRE, Mgr. Phone 24-J-1

MAPLE LEAF FARM
Our hard sire: Zarco of H.M. 47” 1252648. His first bull calf was champion at 3d annual All-Breed Sale, Chehalis-Centralia 1953.

Ormondale Ranch
Registered ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale
680 Portola Road, Woodside,
Son Mateo County, Calif.
Phone ULmer 1-1811

ACTIVE BIDDER—Elmer Young, left, commercial cattleman and registered Hereford breeder at Dewey, Ariz., was an active bidder on Stephen Bixby heifers at their recent sale, held in Globe. Discussing the sale offerings with Young is his neighbor, Perry Henderson, also a commercial cattleman from Dewey.
Lush grass such as this on Rancho Quien Sobe, Hollister, Calif., puts good gains on beef cattle, but for maximum profitable gains from every animal many ranchers are finding that a supplement is necessary.

**Cheaper Gains—**

**Quality Pasture & Range Supplements**

**Provide Return of an Extra Profit**

Beef cattle getting plenty of high quality grazing will make good gains—but that's not the end of the story. Good cattlemen are not content with gains alone. They want the maximum profitable gains from every animal. More and more farmers are finding out that grass, the wonderful feed that it is, must be supplemented.

The quality gains that steers make while grass is tender, juicy and nutritious can be very economical. But even on this top quality pasture a small amount of balanced range supplement should be fed to maintain and in some cases improve the grade of steers as well as to get the best gains grass is capable of producing.

Two-Fold Purpose. Because the water content of lush grass is often as high as 80%, most cattle simply do not have enough capacity to get the balance of nutrients and minerals they need for most profitable growth. Moreover, during the winter cattle often do not get enough of all the essential nutrients for growth of bone and tissue.

In such cases supplement feeding has a two-fold purpose of helping supply the deficiency of proteins and minerals and helping to make those extra gains possible.

Steers that have had supplement on pasture can be finished quickly by fall feeding on pasture or they can be brought into dry lot for short, quick finish. Steers on grass alone tend to drop in grade as the grazing season progresses. A balanced grain supplement helps to prevent this quality drop as well as keeping the animals gaining rapidly. Keep in mind that the grade of cattle marketed is more important to profits under present conditions than has been true in recent years.

In field tests involving over 200 steers, 80% of the steers fed a seasonal average of 3 lb. per day of a balanced grain supplement in addition to grass were marketed in the top two slaughter grades, while only 40% of a group of comparable steers on grass alone were in the top two grades. Fifty-six per cent of the group on grass alone were in the next to the lowest grade and none dropped to the lowest grade.

Extra Profit. In these tests range supplement feeding returned an extra profit of $18.70 per steer. This profit was due to 51 lb. more gain on steer at a higher selling price because the grade of the steers was not maintained or improved when the steers only got grass.

The quality of pasture and the grade of cattle should be guides in determin-
This year Peerless is celebrating 30 years of pumping progress. The new Peerless pump you buy today has every worthwhile pump design, construction and operating feature, developed in the last 30 years, to cut your pump overhead—underground. It will provide such dependability, season after season, year in—year out, that you’ll say, “Why haven’t I always been a Peerless owner?” Yes, if you want true pump economy—buy Peerless. If you want superior pump performance—buy Peerless. If you want high maintained efficiencies over the years—buy Peerless. And if you want convincing proof, ask a Peerless owner. He’ll surely say, “A good well deserves the best pump—a Peerless pump.”

Ask your distributor or write for free bulletin B-141, completely describing Peerless Turbine Pumps.

Wood Preservatives Do Not Necessarily Cause X-Disease

A recent announcement that certain wood preservatives cause X-disease (hyperkeratosis) in cattle, appears to have little foundation, according to a report from Colorado A&M College, Ft. Collins. Evidence supporting the statement that domestic wood preservatives are the toxic agent of X-disease is inconclusive, a wood technologist stated.

Pennsylvania investigators recently attributed cause of the disease to a “wood preservative presumably of coal tar origin,” and concluded that certain materials of petroleum derivation or of coal origin are under suspicion as a cause of the disease.

However, these materials cannot be condemned as a class because many of them have been used as wood preservative for years without causing the disease. Chief among them has been creosote used in the treatment of posts to prevent decay.

The first proof of X-disease resulting from wood preservative was presented by a German scientist who proved a single shipment of proprietary wood preservative caused the disease. This is the only case reported in which wood preservatives were the cause of the disease.

Tests have proved that pentachlorophenol or penta, the recent rival of creosote for treating fence posts, will not cause X-disease. In the opinion of the Colorado technologist, there is no evidence that ranchers need worry about the commonly used and recommended wood preservatives.

However, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, found that crankcase oil and lubricants are toxic agents for this incurable disease in cattle. Precautions should be taken to prevent cattle from coming in contact with crank case oil and grease cans.

Hedging His Bets
By S. OMAR BARKER
He asked four girls to marry him. Although a risky task, it was not his intent, in any event, to put all his bets in one ask-it!
WESTERN Livestock Journal's Oregon Beef Cattle Tour this year is a 6-day event traveling pretty much along the Pioneer Route of the old Oregon Trail. The tour starts June 5 in the rolling wheat country of Sherman County where in only a few years beef cattle production has gained an important place in the economy of the county. There will be more wheat intermingled with grazing lands as the tour continues eastward to Gilliam and Morrow Counties and into the vast pea fields of Umatilla County on the western slope of the Blue mountains.

If any part of Oregon could be called "cow heaven" it must be Wallowa County in the extreme northeastern part. We will spend a full day in this beautiful, abundantly irrigated valley with the majestic snow-covered Wallowa mountains forming the southern boundary.

There will be plenty of diversity of farming throughout the entire trip. In Union County vast areas are devoted to small grass seed production with the aftermath straw being used for winter feed. The final day will be spent in Baker County on ranches doing little or no farming.

You will see beef cattle raised under every farming condition in eastern Oregon. There will be interesting discussions at each stop on the cattle and farming practices as they apply to individual farming setups. There will be no secrets; if the answer is known, you will be told.

Part of the value you get from WLJ tours is seeing new ranching practices and progress being made in the production of better beef cattle. Of course, you will make new friends, renew old acquaintances and enjoy seeing how your fellow cattleman does things.

You are all invited to join the tour for a day or for all six days. Load the family in the car and leave your worries at home. Make your room reservations at the hotels and motels listed in the accompanying itinerary. A block of rooms will be reserved for this tour. Just tell them you are on the tour. If you prefer, we will make your room reservations.

**Oregon Beef Cattle Tour Itinerary**

**FRIDAY, June 5**
8:30 A.M. Leave The Dalles Hotel, The Dalles
10:00 A.M. Fred E. Cox & Son, Grass Valley (Herefords)
12:00 Noon Luncheon at Golden Hills Ranch, Grass Valley
1:00 P.M. Golden Hills Ranch, Grass Valley (Herefords)
2:30 P.M. Elton & Mary Eakin, Grass Valley (Herefords)

**SATURDAY, June 6**
8:15 A.M. Leave Condon Motor Ct.
9:00 A.M. Floyd Worden, Heppner (Polled Herefords)
10:30 A.M. Frank Anderson, Heppner (Herefords)
1:30 P.M. Kirk & Robinson, Heppner (Polled Herefords)
3:30 P.M. Delbert Emer, Tote (Herefords)

**SUNDAY, June 7**
8:00 A.M. Leave Pendleton Hotel

**MONDAY, June 8**
8:00 A.M. Leave Indian Lodge Motel
8:15 A.M. Van Blokland Hereford Ranch, Joseph
9:30 A.M. Vernon Hays, Joseph (Herefords)
10:45 A.M. Adams Hereford Ranch, Enterprise
1:30 P.M. Wolfe Hereford Ranch, Wallowa
3:00 P.M. Weatherford & Son, Wallowa (Herefords)
4:00 P.M. Hunter Hereford Farm, Wallowa

**TUESDAY, June 9**
8:30 A.M. Leave the Sacajawea Hotel
9:00 A.M. Reid Hibberd, Elgin (Polled Herefords)
10:00 A.M. Dick Hibberd, Imbler (Polled Herefords)
1:30 P.M. Henry Heyden, La Grande (Herefords)
4:30 P.M. Claude Wright & Sons, La Grande (Herefords)

**WEDNESDAY, June 10**
8:00 A.M. Leave Baker Hotel
8:15 A.M. John Osborn, Baker (Herefords)
9:15 A.M. Cecil Sturgill & Son, Baker (Herefords)
10:30 A.M. McEwen Ranches, Baker (Herefords)
1:30 P.M. Chandler Hereford Ranch, Baker
Matson Hereford Ranch, Yakima, Wash., was also pleased with the get of Gem TT Prince Wilton as they paid us $10,000 for a half interest in this proven producer. An outstanding individual, Gem TT Prince Wilton possesses all the characteristics of a modern herd sire. His calves prove it. The present crop of calves are real prospects and will fit right into your herd. Come see them!

**HIS FIRST SON**  
Prince Wilton is now an excellent prospect in the herd of W. E. Boeing's Aldarra Farms, Seattle, Wash., for $10,250.

**HIS SECOND SON**  
Prince Wilton 2d was selected for service by John Clerf Livestock Co., Ellensburg, Wash., for $10,250.

**HIS THIRD SON**  
Prince Wilton 3d was sold to T. L. Field of Rufus, Oregon, for $10,250.

At Mt. View Stock Farm we have been successfully mating Gem TT Prince Wilton to heifers carrying the bloodlines of Real Prince Domino 15th, Boca Domino C 217th and Aldarra Toir. The two bulls pictured to the right and the group of heifers at the bottom of the page are a result of this mating. They are more at the farm just like them—all ready to do as good a job for you as they have done for us.

We will be pleased to show you all our Herefords when the WLJ Tour stops at our farm June 5 at 10:00 A. M. All times on the tour are standard time.

**MT. VIEW PRINCE WILTON 3d**  
This good bull is now owned by T. L. Field, Rufus, Ore.

**MT. VIEW PRINCE WILTON 5th**  
One of the many herd sires available at the ranch.
Join the Tour!
OREGON WELCOMES YOU

We will sit around and visit and eat and then we will show you all the Golden Hills Herefords. There will be the old master TT Proud Mixer; and Royal Heir 43d, a son of Royal HD Domino 43d and out of Zato Heiress V 67. And the newcomer, Prince Larry 16 by MW Prince Larry 7. You're going to see a toppy bunch of young calves and yearling bulls.

You are in for a pleasant surprise when the WLJ tour stops at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, June 5 to see the young bulls and heifer calves by Star Princeps, a son of the great Jensen Brothers bull, WHR Victory Princeps. The dams of these calves are of White Mt. Royal S 12, Zona Lad 47 and Reese Brown breeding. Plan to be along to see these good-headed, low-set, thick-made youngsters.
'MISTER LIVESTOCK' RETIRES
Continued From Page 39

Tommy, swine and horses, including Standards and Shetlands. An accident with a group of frisky young draft horses almost ended his career at the age of 14 and made it difficult for him to play baseball, a game he has always loved and followed, and in which he showed youthful skill.

There wasn't enough money in the family to keep Tommy in college steadily, so often he would stay out a year and teach school. In those days, teaching of agriculture was compulsory in every Iowa rural high school, and Thompson was an early-day teacher of agriculture (along with mathematics and science) long before the days of the FFA and "home projects."

Wide Acquaintances. Trips to the Chicago International on Iowa State College livestock judging teams, showing at Chicago, Kansas City and other major Midwest shows and working for livestock breeders in other areas and other states gave the young student a wide acquaintance among men who later were deans of agriculture in half a dozen colleges, national and state secretaries of agriculture, managers of the nation's leading livestock shows, editors, breed secretaries and a multitude of others.

Thompson was graduated from Ames in 1910. At that time the University of California's Davis branch of the college of agriculture had been in operation just a year, and the faculty needs were great. "J.I." was offered an assistant professorship in animal husbandry, and remained with the university for the next 10 years. Among his staunchest friends and greatest admirers are scores of men now prominent in California agriculture who were in his animal husbandry classes during that decade.

In those days considerable emphasis was placed on competitive judging ability. The fact that Tommy was on the Ames team which won the 1909 collegiate judging contest in Chicago (by a margin believed never equalled) and was second high individual in the contest, after having topped the entire field at Kansas City a month before, probably weighed heavily in favor of his employment at Davis.

Rapid Learning. A fortuitous circumstance helped the transplanted Iowan to learn a lot about California in a relatively short time. For the first three or four years of his Davis employment, and occasionally thereafter, the university ran demonstration trains over the principal railroad lines of the state. Baggage cars carried "true-type" livestock, samples of grain and forage grasses, new machinery, charts and pictures. The train would stop at such stations as Fresno or Chico for several hours, the livestock would be led out onto flatcars and there would be talks and demonstrations. Then the train would pull on to another point. Tommy went with all of these trains during his association with the university.

From 1920 to 1931, his occupation was manager of Straloch Farm, just outside of Davis, but his service as a helper toward better agriculture continued. He was closely associated with the state fair, picnic day, judging at county fairs, the work of the breed associations and such events as the California Ram Sale. People who came to Straloch Farm could count on the

Our herd sire ... VICTORY DOMINO 21

VICTORY DOMINO 21 will take over at the A-1 Polled Hereford Farm and show you another crop of sons and daughters like all the previous crops that have established his reputation for giving you smoothness, extra weight for age, heavy bone and buyer demand. Check the records and you will seek a Victory Domino 21 son for your herd.

SAT., JUNE 6
9:00 a.m.

VICTORY DOMINO 21
section of the state fair premium by
Thompson was likely to be "invited." Straloch Farm meanwhile developed outstanding strains of Poland swine, Hampshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle.

One of Tommy's Davis students was a lanky San Franciscan named Julian A. McPhee, who became a farm advisor, high school agriculture teacher and later state supervisor of agricultural education in the California Department of Education at Sacramento. In 1928, McPhee was asked to visit the struggling "state polytechnic high school" at San Luis Obispo and to suggest what might be done to make "Cal Poly" of real service to the state's educational program.

Returns to Education. McPhee went to talk it over with his old friend Thompson (as have so many hundreds of others). The state supervisor of agricultural education was so enthusiastic about the possibilities at Cal Poly that he persuaded Thompson in 1931 to return to public education work, partly for his advice on building up the livestock and other programs at Poly but principally to provide a badly needed service to the burgeoning Future Farmers of America program which had started under this name in 1928. Such services to boys and high school teachers, McPhee reasoned, would be deeply appreciated and would attract good students to Cal Poly.

Such was Tommy's introduction to the work he would follow for the next 22 years. After the first year or so

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FAMILIAR SCENE—This is a picture typical of the work J. I. Thompson has done in his 22 years as livestock specialist for FFA program—the rewarding job of helping a high school vocational agriculture boy with a problem. Thompson (center) discusses the problem with the student and his agriculture instructor.

same courteous, sound suggestions Tommy gave when he was in the classroom. If help was needed to arrange for a sale of bred gilts or to rewrite a

---

We want to show you our Herefords

SAT., JUNE 6
10:30 a.m.

You will see our yearling bulls and heifers we are getting ready for the fall sales. They are the fast gaining kind. We are using Royal Domino 190 by Royal Mixer, Aldarra Regent 12 by WHR Regality 1 and Royal A Dom. by Royal Domino 190. The cow herd is Real Prince Domino 33d, Donald Domino 16 and Junior Domino 160 breeding.
when such capable faculty members as Yard Shepard, George Drumm and later Lyman Bennion, Harry Parker and others had the college program in hand, “J.J.” devoted virtually his entire time to the Future Farmers of America program in 230 rural high schools from the Oregon line to the Mexican border. But he continued to be known as “Professor Thompson of Cal Poly.” McPhee himself became president of the college in 1933, and directed its development into one of the most respected technical and vocational colleges in the nation.

Perhaps we have made the 22 years sound easy, but let’s analyze one of “J.J.’s” typical years. He regularly visited from 110 to 140 high schools annually, spending most of a day at each school. He would talk to classes, go out to the home farms of several boys. He didn’t want to see just the good “projects,” he wanted to see those with problems. No boy ever lived too far up a winding mountain road or had a project too small for Tommy’s whole-hearted attention if the boy needed help.

Just a Starter. But this would be just a starter in any ordinary year. There were responsibilities for Future Farmer participation at the state fair, the Los Angeles County Fair, the Great Western or the Junior Cow Palace (or its predecessor at the South San Francisco stockyards). There was planning for the summer workshop programs for high school agriculture teachers on the Cal Poly campus. There was attendance at state meetings of cattlemen and sheepmen, helping at the ram sale, counseling President McPhee on the acquisition of a Voorhis school or a Kellogg farm. Tommy never took his 15 days of vacation in any year.

Besides these activities have been the tasks of preparing for and conducting the state judging contests for Future Farmers, working out rules for FFA showing in the “Master Premium List” of the division of fairs and expositions, judging the junior divisions of many fairs without fee and serving as an offi-
off his “approved list” right now, so if Tommy is your friend, and your actions are such that you deserve the continuation of this friendship, he will stay your staunch friend and back you up under any circumstances. He has never blamed a man for an honest mistake, but he expects the man to learn from the mistake and not repeat it.

“J.I.” has always been neat as a pin. It has been a source of amazement to his colleagues how he could travel around a show ring or fair all day, visit the home barnyard projects and end the day looking fresh and dapper. Many people have been amazed to find this vigorous individual—who, for example, put in a strenuous week at the Junior Grand National, came home and scored 250 “State Farmer” applications and then spent a week judging home farm enterprises in the Delta area—retiring because the state service says “You’re 70 and you have to quit.”

Hobbies? Major-league baseball and horse racing, both followed almost entirely by reading the newspapers or listening to the radio. A lover and breeder of fine horses, “J.I.” is largely responsible for the Thoroughbred unit which has been on the Cal Poly campus for some 14 years. He knows the records and pedigrees of scores of horses, “bet” the day’s races on paper, chuckles over the “longshots” that came in or the upsets that wiped out the paper profits. Once or twice a year he goes as a guest of the management to Santa Anita or Hollywood Park. He has his baseball card greeter and helper at Poly Royal. But these are only samples.

Many of these activities have been evident. There have been uncounted incidents, however, in which the influence of this quiet, respected man has been exerted without any outward sign. Many a deserving young fellow has been agreeably surprised by an unexpected advancement or an opportunity for more desirable employment. Many prominent Californians will never know that it was a quiet word to their boss or a tip to a prospective employer, given secretly by “J.I.” that brought them some of their good fortune.

On His List. Tommy likes just about everybody, but there are a few characteristics he doesn’t tolerate. Any deviation from strict honesty or morality, evidence of self-aggrandizement, prejudice harmful to good judgment or mistakes due to indifference will get you off his “approved list” right now.
“heroes,” whose daily batting, fielding, or pitching successes are very real. He needs considerably.

“What is Tommy going to do when he retires?” I’m only the fellow who has had the office next to him for most of the 22 years we have both been in this Future Farmer work and who has traveled many thousands of miles with him around California looking at FFA projects. I don’t know. As of this writing, I’m sure Tommy doesn’t know either. But we can all agree that if he chooses to sit on the veranda, read about the races and the major-league pennant chase, smoke his never-forgotten pipe and dream of the many exciting events of 45 years of service—well, it couldn’t happen to a nicer guy.

Pasture, Parasites & Type Of Supplement Affect Gains

The rate at which white-faced cattle gain on winter pasture depends upon the type of pasture, the supplemental feed they get, and the number of parasites they carry, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Experiments conducted by the USDA show all these influences are closely related.

The fewer the parasites the more the daily weight gained by yearling cattle. Furthermore, cattle fed a corn supplement harbored fewer parasites than animals that were fed forage alone. The type of forage also influenced the number of parasites and the daily gain.

Cattle on a temporary pasture of rye, oats and clover in these tests had less than a third the number of parasites found on cattle fed crimson clover forage alone. Also, they gained nearly three pounds a day compared with an average of two and one-third pounds for the animals on crimson clover. The cattle on crimson clover harbored less than half the parasites of cattle on a fescue-white clover pasture. The cattle on the fescue-white clover pasture had far more parasites than either of the other two groups.

You have a date!

WITH THE OREGON TOUR ON JUNE 7, at 8:45 A.M. TO SEE COE & BOYLEN REGISTERED HEREFORDS

In the feedlots and on irrigated pasture. We especially want you to see CBH Prince Larry 81st by MW Prince Larry 7th and his calves. They are thick, deep and stylish and show future possibilities. There will be many other attractions such as a producing cow herd and top herd sires—BHR Mark Domino 4th by Mark Mixer, his son, Mark Domino 65th and SOS Larry Domino 6th by MW Larry Domino 106th. We will have some sale bulls around in the lots for your inspection.

Coe & Boylen Herefords STANFIELD, OREGON
MW PRINCE LARRY 99th
is now in heavy service at Double M

Spend the day with us June 7th

In the forenoon at our Stanfield ranch where you will see MW Prince Larry 99th, RS Prince Royal (a Register of Merit sire), RS Princeps 57th and the other Double M sires and a cross section of the breeding herd.

In the afternoon at our Adams ranch we want you to see the cow herd and sale cattle and the 60 head of Double M heifers selected for our PRODUCTION SALE, NOVEMBER 11. Circle NOVEMBER 11 on your calendar. That is the day you can buy selected Double M heifers mated to MW Prince Larry 99th.

IRVIN MANN       PAT HOPPER       IRVIN MANN, Jr.
BILL MCDONALD, Herdsman
BOB HOPPER

DOUBLE M HEREFORDS
ADAMS & STANFIELD
OREGON
after the last spring rain and seed it at the rate of 25 lb. per acre. Planting is done by a grain drill set to discharge the seed into moist soil about three inches below the surface. Around July 1 the first cutting is windrowed in the field and the cattle are turned in within two weeks afterward—before the Sudan becomes stemmy. By cutting the first growth, more feed is obtained and a combination of green feed and dry is available to the cattle.

Grain Mix. As the Sudan dries in October, the calves move out toward the range hills where supplemental feeding begins again. This grain mix starts with 1/4 salt to 1/6 grain-protein-molasses and, as with the creep feed mix, the protein content is increased as the grass dries. On the average the mix runs 10% protein and 10% molasses. The grain is used in the ground form at this stage for proper mixing with the salt.

On the concentrates and what roughage they consume the calves gain 1/2 to 1 lb. a day during the winter. The calves eat about two to three pounds of the grain mix a day.

As the first lush pasture comes on in February the cattle desert the grain mix of their own accord. But Morrison watches this closely because the grain plus the new washy grass has caused trouble from bloat. Feeding dry hay in the field does away with the bloat problem.

In May the yearlings are brought down from the hills, weighed and turned into smaller range fields for final finishing. By decreasing the amount of salt in the supplement the steers are encouraged to consume more and more of the grain. By July and August the salt is about 1/20 of the mix and the animals are consuming 11 to 14 lb. a day. During this last seven or eight months, from Jan. 1 until market time in July and August, about 1,500 lb. of concentrate mix goes into each steer. These cattle weigh around 1,000 lb. at 18 to 20 months and Morrison likes to have them sold by Sept. 1.

Supplements on Range. Roy Morrison is a staunch advocate of supplemental feeding on the range at all times. He points out that February, March, April and May are actually the only months in which the cattle are gaining on the range pasture; the rest of the time they are merely being carried along. If he can put gains on his cattle during the off-months by supplemental feeding he feels that the cost is more than justified. As Morrison says, “Feed fed on the range means less feed in the feedlot.” With the help of Al Weber, Los Angeles County farm advisor, Morrison has been keeping a close check on rate of gain by weighing the calves at weaning and again the following May as they start the final finishing period.

In October, as the calves come off the Sudan pasture, 15 to 25 of the best quality heifers are selected as herd replacements.

**MORRISON’S CALF COMPARISON RESULTS**

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* Grades—Numerical grades of 2 are in choice feeder grades. Grades of 3 are in good feeder grade.

On your first call of the day, JUNE 8, Gene and June Van Blokland will be waiting for you members of the WLJ OREGON BEEF TOUR at 8:15 A.M.

You’ll see—

JO Baca Improver 33d, a son of the $33,000 JO Royal Domino 45 and our small cow herd of O Prince Domino 32d, Real Prince Domino 12, WHR Tredway 8 and Herbert Chandler breeding.

**Van Blokland Hereford Ranch, Joseph, Oregon**
MONDAY JUNE 8
9:30 a.m.

Welcome cattlemen
... to the Hays Hereford Ranch. Come right in and look around.
You will see the herd sires H Princeps Mixer 1 by RS Princeps Mixer 8; OJR Advance 3d by OJR Royal Domino 67; H Real Prince 1 by Real Prince Domino 192d and the cow herd of Prince Domino and Real Prince Domino 33d breeding.

Vernon Hays • Joseph, Ore.

We'll be waiting for you...
Monday, June 8, 10:45 a.m.

... to show you VS Royal Regent 27 by a son of TT Regent, Worthy Donald 1 by NHR Donald Domino 72d by Donald Domino 26 and a cow herd strong in Jr. Domino 160 breeding. We have a group of young bulls for sale to show you. They are smooth, good-headed and the modern kind.

Adams Hereford Ranch
Enterprise, Oregon
Be our guests at
1:30 p.m. on Monday
JUNE 8
We invite all cattle folks to be with us this day to see our quality Hereford herd. We purchased all of Jim Morton's Diamond M herd consisting of 10 carefully selected daughters of MW Larry Domino 116 and JH Larry Domino 6—the $16,600 Jim Hering, McGregor, Texas bred bull.
From Hammon Ranches, Wichita Falls, Texas, we purchased 12 heifers of Larry Domino 50 and OJR Royal Domino 10 breeding. Our second herd sire is Larry Stanway 19, a son of MW Larry Domino 116. There are some young calves too that show a world of promise.

WILLIAM WOLFE - Wallowa, Oregon

We invite you to see our Herefords on beautiful meadows in the lower end of the Wallowa Valley. Our cow herd was selected from leading herds of the West and are now mated to OXO Vanguard 1st by Sunland Aster 8th and out of a dam of Curtice breeding, or WS Real Mixer W2 by SHR Proud Mixer 40th, dam is of Taussig breeding. We are breeding for size, smoothness and early maturity.

SUNLAND ASTER 8th

WEATHERFORD & SON
H. R. & SNELL WEATHERFORD
WALLOWA, ORE.
placements and separated from the rest of the young stock. For the past four years Morrison has followed the practice of breeding these replacement heifers as yearlings to a small-boned Angus bull to get an extra calf crop.

"Since we have been using an Angus bull on the yearlings we haven't had a speck of trouble at calving time," Morrison states. These heifers are not supplemented during January and February, but they are maintained on a feed level to insure adequate growth while they are carrying their calves.

Excellent Gainers. Records kept on the weights of the calves show that the Angus-Hereford crosses are excellent gainers. And it must be remembered that these crossbred calves from yearling heifers are being compared with calves from older cows. Cross calves maintained an average daily gain of 0.9 lb., a day as compared to 0.7 lb. for the Herefords. The accompanying chart shows Morrison's actual figures on the comparison. Although the crossbred calves were lighter at weaning they made the greatest gains after weaning and could be sold earlier.

Much of Morrison's success results from the stress he places on quality in his herd. He uses top commercial Hereford cows and well-bred registered bulls. He tests for rate of gain in the calves but he also feels that conformation and quality go right with it. As he remarks, "The daylight between the belly and the ground doesn't weigh a thing."

Coupled with the project of weighing and grading calves, Morrison is carrying out a scheme to determine the value of individual bulls by measuring the performance of their offspring. Each of his 6 bulls is kept with 30 cows and a complete record is kept when the calves are graded and weighed. This past calf crop has helped prove the bulls and in addition serves as a measure of the ability of the cows and heifers. The practice will be repeated again next year to provide a more thorough check. Once proved, the bulls will be used in rotation at the rate of 3 bulls for 100 cows.

Barley Pasture. This year, as in other dry years, Morrison did not plant small-grass grass. He plans to wean the calf crop on barley pasture. The calves will go on to the barley as soon as it ripens.

What does Roy Morrison plan to do in view of the present declining cattle market? Well, he says there is a lot of home-grown hay and grain in the area and it will be chopped for the grain mix. Supplementing the cattle on ranges as well as in the finishing stage will go right on as usual. It will pay because of the increasing rate of gain and assurance of top market price. Then Morrison philosophizes, "Everything that goes down has a bounce. Maybe we will hit the bounce when the yearlings are ready for market."

Whatever the turn of events, Roy Morrison is ready to make whatever changes are necessary with salt, sudan and select quality cows.

Not so Old—

Gulastra, grand old stallion owned by Howard Marks, Tracy, Calif., was reported in the May issue of his advertisement on page 64, as the oldest Arabian stallion in the United States. Truly one of the great stallions of this day, of the Arabian breed, he is still not the oldest stallion in the U. S. though he is pushing 30 years, which is comparable to about 90 years of age for a man. Not only a great granddad this year, he is also a daddy.

There's a treat in store for you when you see the calves sired by MM ONWARD 114th

They have a lot of quality, good headed, thick and deep. Their mothers have been champions of high selling females from many of the Northwest sales. MM Onward 114th was the champion bull at the 1952 Tri-County Hereford Assn. Sale. He is a son of TT ONWARD 3d, the great sire of numerous champions. Drop in with the tour and we will tell you more about our Herefords and the ranch.

Tour visits here—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 4:00 P. M.
Reid HIBBERD Polled Herefords
WLJ OREGON BEEF TOUR members—

Stop by JUNE 9
9:00 A.M.
—and see Paul Onward Mellow. He is just a young bull with a lot of promise we purchased in April from Paul Molz, Kiowa, Kansas. His sire is Mischief Onward by Mischief Domino and out of Pretty Mischief 3d by Onward Mischief. Note the difference in the two bulls: one is Mischief Onward and the other one is Onward Mischief. He will be mated to daughters of Trumode Domino 139 and other Dick Hibberd bred cows.

Polled Herefords with plenty of scale.

ELGIN, OREGON

Meet us at the pasture gate . . .

Tues., June 9-10 a.m.

This is where the brood cows will show off their young ones. The herd sires we will show you are HHR Modest Mischief 2d by Polled Modest Lamplighter 2d, our newest addition to the herd bull battery. HHR Larry Domino 16, Larry Donald 4 and Proud Advance. At the home ranch are the young scale cattle. The one you are looking for may be in this group!

Hibberd’s Hornless Herefords

MR. AND MRS. DICK HIBBERD, IMBLER, ORE.
Welcome—

to the Grande Ronde Valley and
to the Glenwood Hereford Ranch
JUNE 9 at 2:00 p. m.

It was 32 years ago we started breeding
registered Herefords to supply the kind of
bulls demanded by the rangemen. And
through those years we have enjoyed
selling to repeat customers. On this WLJ
tour stop we will show you the results
of those 32 years.

The present herd sires are Donald Dhu
10 by Donald Dhu and TU Battle 8 by
Battle 37 by Battle Domino 32d.

GLENWOOD HEREFORD RANCH
CLYDE AND GLEN MCKENZIE
SUMMERVILLE, OREGON

TUES., JUNE 9
3:15 p.m.

RS PRINCEPS MIXER 8 by WHR Double Princeps (below) heads our herd.
Owned jointly with Peterson Hereford Ranch, Yakima, Wash.

We will be pleased to
show you . . . .
HEYDEN HEREFORDS

It is a herd made up of Chandler fe­
males of Donald Domino 16 breeding
mated to RS Princeps Mixer 8 by WHR
Double Princeps. You will like the
calves from this cross. We want you to
see our young herd sire GP Aristocrat
3d by TT Aristocrat 3d and out of a
Donald Dhu female who was champion
at Spokane in a Northwest Hereford
Assn. sale.

HENRY
HEYDEN
La Grande,
Oregon
New Strides—
Range Tests Aim to Boost West’s Meat, Wool Output

In the grass and brush-covered hills of northern California’s Mendocino County is a new experimental range station, in operation just a year, which may play an important part in boosting meat and wool production of the whole West.

The University of California College of Agriculture is combining the work of research experts from a half dozen departments in long-term experiments on the 4,637-acre Hopland Range Station, a rolling area ranging from 500 to 3,000 feet above sea level.

A part of the college of agriculture’s far-flung network of field stations, this new center of range research lies a few miles east of Hopland, a town of approximately 1,000 population, south of Ukiah on U. S. Highway 101.

Projects. Experiments in brush clearing by fire and chemicals; seeding of new grasses and legumes on rugged, untilled land; watershed study; tests with deer and sheep in varying combinations and concentrations; studies of the effect of diseases which range animals share, and of the competition of deer and of rodents with domestic livestock—these are some of the projects planned for the Hopland range.

Operation of the Hopland range, says B. A. Madson, the university’s director of field stations, will mean a great extension of college of agriculture work with grassland agriculture. “Since 80% of the uncultivated non-forested areas in California can be used only for grazing,” he adds, “studies in range improvement here should be especially significant.”

Wide Application. “Since many of the fundamentals of range and animal management have wide and general applications, the findings in this region of California will be available and will be applicable to most of the rolling lands of the state and of the western United States.”

Need for a permanent range station
RANGEMEN LIKE OSBORN BULLS

When you visit our ranch during the Oregon Tour, June 10, we will show you a cross section of our herd.

You will see the cows of straight Chandler breeding that produce those big, rugged, straight-legged bulls like the champion at the last fall Eastern Oregon Hereford Assn. Sale. And the 2 herd sires, Mark Donald W7 by Mark Donald R and Prince Larry 2d by MW Prince Larry 7th.

Visit with us—Wednesday, June 10th, 8:15 a.m.
was foreseen as early as 1933 by the Range Utilization Committee of the University of California College of Agriculture. For the past 18 years the committee's investigations in brush burning, soil erosion and run-off have been limited to relatively small drainage areas in various parts of the state. Research on the Hopland Range Station, a typical north coastal California sheep ranch—which it was before its acquisition by the University—also will be a vital factor in conducting the college of agriculture's new range management curriculum.

Training. That new teaching program, combining agronomy, animal husbandry, forestry and other departments, will train students in the many phases of range management needed in ranch operation or in the service agencies of agriculture.

With the exception of a small portion of the Hopland property in the area of the ranch house and barns, the new range station has been a “wild” range area since the earliest days of California. Nearly all of the grasses that inhabit its hills are either native or have “gone native” since they were brought in by Spanish settlers.

Among grasses found on the ranch by the college of agriculture experimenters are soft chess, rip gut, slender oat, nit grass, squirrel tail, hair grass, foxtail fescue, stipa (or needle grass), Idaho fescue, Melic grass and three perennial brome species, the last of which are extremely scarce.

Varieties. The grasses compete over much of the range with heavy brush growth, including chamise, wedge leaf inova, scrub oak, leather oak, manzanita, silk tassel and mixed chaparral types.

Under supervision of a committee representing college of agriculture research department heads and extension men, some of the hilly range land is to be blocked off in deer-tight pastures and set up for experiments to run over many years.

Two selected watersheds, comparable

Want to see big-boned, husky calves?

Then come along with the WLJ Beef Cattle Tour
JUNE 10th at 10:30 A.M.

And we will show you a herd of big, smooth, heavy milking cows with those husky calves at side. Commercial cattlemen select our bulls for their ruggedness, scale and ranging ability. Our cow herd is strongly WHR bred. These herd sires are now in service: ALDARRA PRINCEPS 7th by WHR Princeps 25th; WHR ROYAL DUKE 105th by WHR Royal Triumph; ALDARRA BINDER by WHR Elite Helmsman; ALDARRA REGENT 21st by WHR Regality 1st; MM HELMSMAN by WHR Helmsman 3rd; McR PRINCEPS by Aldarra Princeps 7th.
We're all looking forward to your visit

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, when the WLJ Beef Cattle Tour stops here at 1:30 P.M. to spend the afternoon. You'll see a few of the Hereford cattle that have played an important part in the progress of better Herefords.

CHANDLER HEREFORDS
BAKER, OREGON
in situations up and down the coast, will be watched over an extended period to learn the normal relation of rain pattern to run-off and erosion. These effects of brush burning and various other range practices will be tested for effect on ground water.

Grazing Tests. Small plots containing native annual forage are being tested by careful clipping operations to learn how much annual forage can be grazed off while still assuring continuing grass production and how much litter must be left on the ground. After clipping experiments have been followed through, results will be checked by actual grazing of animals.

At the same time agronomists will try legumes and grasses under range conditions in their search for strains which can be seeded with little equipment and no seed bed preparation.

In other sections, varying management practices will be followed to learn better methods of thickening stands of native grasses.

Brush Removal. At present the Hopland range is approximately 25% brush. Botanists will experiment with chemical weed killing materials as one way of removing brush. Forestry research men will experiment with controlled burning, already widely used in California to clear brushland for better pasture use.

In some cases, to get a maximum amount of edible forage over the full year, brush will be thinned or opened up, so animals can get around in it to make full use of brush forage.

In the first year's operation of the new range station it has been clear that deer compete severely with domestic sheep at some times of the year. From the fall's first rains through March, while range grasses are green, competition is most noted. During the dry season the animals show greater differences in their tastes in forage.

Parasites. Besides competing for grasses and browse forage on the ranges, zoological studies on the Hopland range indicate, deer and sheep also exchange some of the same debilitating and sometimes fatal parasitides. Range improvement and proper stocking, early observations indicate, might give considerable protection against disease for both sheep and deer. Reduction of parasites in sheep on a range by medication also may help indirectly to control parasites in deer.

In California alone some 30 million acres, a third of the total land area of the state, are in range land, suitable only for livestock production. Aim of the Hopland range experiments is to increase animal production of the 15 million acres of range now in use and to bring the other 15 million acres, now mostly brushland, into effective production.

In the other Western states similar range land, with similar problems, makes up more millions of acres which can be made to contribute in meat and West's growing population.
Washington Cascade Hereford Tour

T HE first beef cattle tour of the Northwest to be held by the Western Livestock Journal this year will be along the Cascade mountains from near Portland north to Seattle then over into the Ellensburg, Yakima, and Goldendale valleys.

The tour will start June 16 at Longview, Wash., home of the Long Bell Lumber Company located on the Columbia River. Our first call will be down the Columbia River to Grays River some 50 miles and just a short way from the mouth of the Columbia, at the HLS Hereford Ranch, a herd that carries a foundation sire of Baca Duke 2d breeding along with a number of heifers from the A. H. Karpe Ranch as well as many top females from other herds.

The second day we will be up the west side of the Cascade mountains on the White Pass road and, incidentally, one of the areas where there is heavy logging at this time of the year. Our third day will be in the central part of the west side which devotes considerable acreage to berries, bulbs and truck gardening, which supplies a bulk of the vegetables for Tacoma and Seattle markets.

We touch Seattle, cross the “floating bridge” into the section of the country that furnishes much of the milk for the coast cities, but which now has been converted into about as much beef production as dairy. It is possible that while we are at Aldarra Farms they will have their “hay dehydrator” in operation which is very interesting.

From Aldarra we pass over the Cascade mountains into the Ellensburg valley where cattle and hay are the major crops. Here we will spend the next day and among our visits will be the Willowbrook ranch whose owner, A. V. Harrell, was the cattleman of the year for Washington.

A newcomer in this valley, Don Clark, has arranged a program following the lunch stop. The junior chamber of commerce of Ellensburg will serve lunch, after which we will see the Clark Herefords. Then the commercial agencies of Ellensburg have arranged a display of all of the different types of implements used in that area. This will be a good opportunity to get different ideas and labor saving methods on two days’ agriculture operations.

We spend the next day in the area around Yakima which is all diversified ranching, fruit, spuds, hops and bees. Here we visit some of the new herds that have just started but have cattle that rate among the tops. Naturally there is one exception to the word “new” in this area—that is the Matsen Hereford Ranch which has been in operation for several years and is well established in both the sale and show rings.

Our last day of this tour will be spent in the lower end of the Yakima valley and over the Satus Pass into the Goldendale country which is primarily livestock. Here we will visit four of the good herds that are consistent consignors to the major sales herd here in the Northwest.

In the past we have had several tour members who wanted to take a day off and visit Grand Coulee Dam while they were up in the Northwest. We have arranged a day, June 22, just for that purpose, and will start our WLJ East Washington, North Idaho Hereford tour at 8:30 June 23 at Davenport, Wash., which is near Grand Coulee Dam.

---

**Washington Cascade Hereford Tour**

**June 16 - June 21**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TUESDAY, June 16</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>Meet Monticello Hotel, Longview.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>HLS Ranch, Mr. &amp; Mrs. C. J. Schrand, owners, Grays River.</td>
<td>On Highway 830 west of Longview on Columbia river.</td>
<td>Night at Monticello Hotel, Longview.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(NOTE)</strong> Please make your individual hotel reservations direct with each hotel listed and mention that you are a member of this tour.</td>
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<tr>
<th>WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Francis Hereford Ranch, Randle.</td>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>Lunch at Kosmas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>William Compton’s Highland Hereford Ranch, Morton.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Ellis Compton Herefords, Morton.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Rea Hereford Ranch, Riffe.</td>
<td>Night at St. Helens Hotel, Chehalis.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>THURSDAY, JUNE 18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Marvin-Johnson Polled Herefords, Rochester.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Reise Hereford Farm, Otto Reise Sr., owner, Puyallup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch, Puyallup.</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Iverson Herefords, Fife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Aldarra Farms, Fall City.</td>
<td>Night at Antlers Hotel, Ellensburg.</td>
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<tr>
<th>FRIDAY, JUNE 19</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Fishers Horse Shoe Ranch, Ellensburg.</td>
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</table>
FOUR Baca Duke 2nd calves in dam, and a Zato's Aristocrat Bull for

HLS Ranch
GRAYS RIVER, WASH.

REMEMBER THIS AD OF FEB. 15, 1952? It tells
the story of our herd foundation. We invite you
to visit us at our first public showing, JUNE
16th, on the W L J Washington Cascade
Hereford Tour.

Remember famous TT Wistful Miss and her Zato's Aristocrat Calf?
Governor Dan Thornton bought them in Switzer & Field's dispersion.

Here's that calf. Bought by us from Governor Thornton last month in Denver's record sale.

And here are the Karpe heifers
carrying Baca Duke 2d calves

CHR ELATION 3d, granddaughter
of WHR Elation 52d and OJR Royal
Domino 10th. Bred Aug. 23 to
Baca Duke 2d.

GHR MISS TRI 7th by TT Triumph-
phant 64th. Bred Sept. 16 to Baca
Duke 2d.

GHR MISS PUBLICAN by MW Larry
Domino 81st. Bred April 24 to
Baca Duke 2d.

GHR ROYAL BELLE 1st by MHR
Helmsman 1st. Bred July 30 to
Baca Duke 2d.

All four bought in Karpe's great
sale last month.

BULLS FOR SALE

Yearlings by Donald Baker;
calves by S & P Poerdom 33d,
Spokane Res. Ch. 1947. See
them, our herd and our new
purchases.

Mr. & Mrs. C. J. SCHMAND, owners, HLS RANCH, GRAYS RIVER, WASH.

Page 117
Welcome!

JOAQUIN LARRY DOM. 2d

We are happy to share you with ARC Herefords, half the time. We will look forward to seeing all of you at the Francis Hereford Ranch at 10:30 a.m., Wed., June 17 when the WLJ Washington-Cascade Hereford Tour visits our ranch.

FRANCIS HEREFORD RANCH

GRACE & GEORGE FRANCIS

RANDLE, WASHINGTON

You’re invited to visit us June 17 . . .

WEDNESDAY at 4:00 p. m.

We’ll be glad to show you our herd of registered Herefords headed by SHR Flashy Royal 5th, SHR Dandy Domino 36th and our new sire SH Princeps R. 6th purchased at the Sunnybrook sale in December.

Our female herd is from WB Carl 17th of A. V. Harrel & Son, Aldarre, Burns & Nichols and Joe Fishers breeding also.

REA HEREFORD RANCH

Mr. & Mrs. Ed Rea, Owners

Riffe, Washington
Corn Cob Feeding—
California Use Cobs
In Test Fattening Ration

Until Purdue Supplement "A" was developed, corn cobs were a headache for farmers who raised the stuff and the butt of perennially corny jokes. But when Purdue's Dr. W. M. Beeson gathered together results of some fundamental research work on microorganisms in the rumen, he concluded that the high fiber content of corn cobs could be digested by rumen bacteria activated by ingredients in Supplement "A." He tried it and it worked. He fed wintering steers for 154 days on a ration of 16.16 lb. of corn cobs plus 3½ lb. of Supplement "A." The steers weighed 720 lb. at the start of the experiment. One hundred and fifty-four days later the steers weighed 951 lb., a gain of 231 lb. per head per day. Cost per pound of gain was 16.9 cents. It took 1,110 lb. of corn cobs and 230 lb. of Supplement "A" to put on 100 lb. of gain.

Today, on a comparative basis, corn cobs are worth 60% of the value of alfalfa hay. Incidentally, they've tried using Purdue Supplement "A" with grain straw but it doesn't work. Straw is too high in lignin.

Wintering Trials. Beeson's work aimed at developing cheap wintering rations. Subsequent wintering trials at other experiment stations showed that corn cobs fed with supplement "A" were not always the cheapest ration. At Illinois, for example, a wintering ration of 15 lb. of corn cobs plus 3½ lb. of Supplement "A" fed to steer calves resulted in daily gains of 1½ lb. per head at a cost of 20 cents per pound of gain. Cobs were valued at $10 per ton, the Supplement "A" at $100 per ton. A comparative ration made up of 22 lb. of corn silage (valued at $12 per ton) plus 2½ lb. of alfalfa.
REISE HEREFORD FARM
Puyallup, Washington

Will be happy to have the
WLJ Washington Cascade Hereford Tour

Our herd is small. We just started last year with a
group of registered Herefords of Beau Donald
breeding, purchased from the Wight Ranch, Hall,
Montana. These cows are being mated to BEAU
DONALD 834, a son of Beau Donald 310.

OTTO REISE, OWNER

IVERNON RANCH
FIFE, WASHINGTON

We welcome this tour event as a
means of getting better acquainted
with the cattle people and Hereford
breeders.

Our herd was founded on purchases
from Staley Hereford Ranch on which
we are using SHR DANDY DOMINO 40
by Dandy Domino and out of SHR Miss
Mixer 61, a daughter of WHR Proud
Mixer A.

NORMAN L. IVERNON
Tacoma, Washington.
Fattening. Test. Sutter County Farm Advisor Ben Ramsaur of Yuba City, Calif, studied these corn cob feeding tests, thought about the 5,000 acres of corn being raised under irrigation in his county and all the corn cobs that were going unused.

"Everybody's been using them to winter steers," Ramsaur said to himself, "Why not use corn cobs in a fattening ration?"

Ramsaur buttonholed three Yuba City corn growers, Bob Pearl, Earl Blaser and Bill Thomas, and sold them on the idea. The four of them stepped out and bought 78-yearling Hereford steers, put them in Joe Rodolf's farm feedlot and dished out the following ration: molasses—2.79 lb. per head per day; Cottonseed meal—2.8 lb.; corn cobs—11.59 lb.; corn—9.95 lb.; and salt, .16 lb.

Gains. Steers weighed in at 750 lb. (average). At the end of the experiment (113 days later), the steers weighed 983 lb. Steers gained a total of 232 lb. each during the feeding period, or 2.05 lb. per head per day.

It took 1,332 lb. of the above ration to put on 100 lb. of gain. Figuring corn cobs at $10 per ton and the other feeds at market prices, the cost of feed per head per day was 59.3 cents. The feeding cost per 100 lb. of gain was $28.80.

Over 100 stockmen gathered on the Rodolf farm to hear about the Sutter County trial last March 17. One of them asked, "With fat steers bringing 24 cents how can you come out if it cost you almost 29 cents per pound of gain?"

Ramsaur pointed out that in feedlot fattening of cattle the cost of producing 100 lb. gain usually exceeds the selling price per hundredweight, and the profit must be made by increasing the value of the feeder cattle. The difference between the buying and selling price to break even is the margin or spread. In this trial the margin was less than $2 per cwt.

Simple arithmetic shows that at 22 cents for feeders the 750-lb. feeder would cost $165. The cost of feeding this steer for 113 days using the figure of 59.3 cents per head per day—or 28.8 cents per lb. of gain for the 232 lb. of gain—would be $67. Or a total cost of $232. The 983-lb. steer at 24 cents would be worth $235.32, or there would be a profit of $4 per steer over feed costs.

ALDARRA FARMS, Inc. and its registered Herefords will welcome the Cascade Beef Tour, Thurs., June 18 at 4 p.m.

WE WILL HAVE MANY THINGS TO SHOW YOU—

- Promising Herd Sires such as
  - Aldarra Coronet 3d by Aldarra Coronation
  - Aldarra Regent 34th by WHR Regality 1st
  - Mt. View Prince Wilton 1st by Gem TT Prince Wilton

- Our 1953 Show Prospects.

Write us for information on a few bulls now available—
also a few bred heifers.

ALDARRA FARMS, INC.
(W. E. Boeing, Pres.)

JIM MILNE, Herdsman
DAVID C. (Bud) ABBOTT, Supt.

SAGER
Livestock Auctioneer
Experienced, accompanied all thru the West. Write or wire early for your auction date.
H. E. SAGER, Boise, Montana

WALTER E. PALMER
Purebred Livestock AUCTIONEER
Selling is a Salesman’s Job
5170 Edgewood Place
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Denver 15, Colorado

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TESTED ECONOMY PIPE

All of our used pipe is reconditioned, tested to 350 lbs. water pressure and dipped in tasteless, hot asphaltum which adds years to its life . . . New threads . . . New couplings. Guaranteed.

All without extra cost to you

Many sizes in stock.
Write Now.

PACIFIC PIPE COMPANY
409 Folsom St. • San Francisco 5

M-T APPLICATOR
Dehorn and Castrate Calves the new way, sure, modern, easy way.
One man operation, no open wounds, no blood loss, no weight loss, no chance of infection, makes this devise blood sterilization, bone dries up and falls off in 2 to 4 weeks depending on site.

NEW M-T DEHORNING AND CASTRATE KIT
Complete Kit for applying rings. 1-M-T Horn Groover, 50-No. 1 Large rubber rings for dehorning. 50-No. 2 rubber rings for castrating, with instructions. Complete Kit postpaid, only $15.75. Thousands in use, write for free catalog.

Larger rubber rings now available for dehorning.

Dealers Invited
Meat Outlook—
More Beef, Less Pork
Consumption Predicted

By HAROLD F. BREIMYER
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

FOR several years consumers have shown a strong demand for beef. Now they are getting a great deal more of it.

At least 15% more beef will be produced in 1953 than last year. If dry weather or other unfavorable conditions should result in heavy marketings of cattle, the increase could be greater. The pork supply, on the other hand, will likely be down about 12 to 15%. The total red meat supply is not likely to change greatly from last year.

In 1952 the average consumer ate about 61 lb. of beef (in terms of wholesale carcass weight) and 72 lb. of pork. In 1953 the consumption of beef will rise to 68 lb., maybe more. Average consumption of pork will likely drop by about 10 lb., to around 61 lb. a person. Thus the average consumer may have 7 lb. more beef than pork this year. Not since 1918 has beef consumption exceeded pork by so much.

Veal Consumption. Veal will also be more plentiful this year and consumption may increase from the 7.1 lb. last year to 8 lb. or more. Consumption of lamb and mutton will be more nearly steady at around 4 lb.

The 68 lb. of beef per person indicated for 1953 will be almost, but not quite, up to previous highs. In 1900-1909, the rate per person was about 70 lb. Average consumption drifted downward for 30 years or more as beef production failed to keep pace with population growth. By the 1930s it was down to 55 lb. It came back part way in the 1940s, receded, and is now moving up again.

Consumption of pork, though fluctuating from year to year, has been much more stable over a long time. Except for the droughtly 1930s, it averaged in the 65- and 70-lb. range.

Red Meats. Total consumption of meats is still no higher than the average of the last 10 or 15 years and is less than the nearly 15 lb. reached in the 1930s of those years. The present rate is still below the 154-lb. average of 1900-1909. However, consumption of red and poultry meat combined has been expanded sharply, lifting consumption of poultry meat far above earlier proportions. The 35.4 lb. per person reached last year was a record.

Both analyses of historical trends and reports from consumer budget studies show a slow trend in demand from pork products to beef. It should be borne in mind, however, that no actual consumer preference studies have been done on this problem.

In speaking of this indicated trend toward beef, it would be easy to overstate the case. Any apparent change other than as linked to income, may be an increasing taste for lean meat of all kinds over fat meat. Among pork products, consumers have turned away much more from fatty cuts than from lean.

Consumer Preference. Hams, loins and bacon are still high in consumer...
Meat Consumed Per Person

10-year Averages, 1900-49, Annual 1950-53

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Beef</th>
<th>Pork</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>135.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-1909</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>127.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-1919</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>123.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-1929</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>114.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1939</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>129.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-1949</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>141.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes veal, lamb, and mutton in addition to beef and pork.
2 1910-29, Chicken only. Turkey added 1930.
3 Forecast.

The large pork supply held prices of hogs comparatively low through much of 1951 and 1952. Responding to the prices and influenced by the outlook for more beef, hog producers cut back pig crops in 1952 and are making a further reduction this spring. Their intentions last December were to have 13% fewer sows to farrow this spring than last. At an average size of litter, the 1953 pig crop would be the smallest spring crop since 1938.

Beef vs. Pork. Now that beef output is rising and pork falling, their prices also are making crisscross trends. Beginning last fall the supply of beef increased too fast for consumers to accept it readily at retail prices prevailing at that time. It moved into consumption freely only after prices were considerably reduced, "buyers'" markets developed in cattle, following "sellers'" markets of previous years. Price declines for cattle have been so severe as to carry every class to about a third lower than a year ago. Meanwhile, prices of hogs have risen several dollars a cwt. since December. They are now appreciably higher than last year.

These opposite price trends incidentally prove that pork still has a considerable demand of its own.

Prices of hogs are likely to continue above last year. They will probably go through about the usual seasonal changes, perhaps declining somewhat this spring, increasing during summer, and declining again during the fall. The price outlook for cattle is less certain. As prices already have declined considerably, and since the smaller pork supply will offer less competition with beef, there is a good chance that cattle prices generally will show more stability the rest of this year. This is the most likely outlook. However, the record inventory of 94 million cattle on farms could result in large, price-depressing marketings in the event of prolonged drouth. Cattle are not yet being slaughtered as fast as they are being produced. Only after slaughter has exceeded production—so as to pull down inventories—and then itself is reduced, can any great rise in cattle prices be expected. This may not happen for two or three years or longer.

Present shifts in meat supply are partly permanent, partly temporary. Cattle production will likely retain a higher position relative to hogs than in past years.

WILLOWBROOK FARMS
ELLENSBURG, WASH.

Welcomes you to our Farms and to the Ellensburg Valley.

We will show you our breeding herd along with a carload of yearling heifers and a carload of yearling bulls we have for sale.

Our original females came from the Reese Brown Farms.

Our Herd Bulls

Bar 13 Carl 3d—you will see a lot of his granddaughters over the Northwest.

Sunny Triumph is doing a job for us too.

A. V. HARRELL & SON (Paul)
welcomes your visit on the WLJ Beef Cattle Tour June 19, 11:15 a.m.

We look forward to showing you these two newcomers to our herd – one of the largest Polled Hereford herds on the Pacific Coast.

Reserve Champion Bull of the Panola-Tate Spring Show & Sale, Senatobia, Miss., where we purchased him. This smooth, well-made senior yearling show bull stood second in class to the champion in the Southeastern National at Knoxville, Tenn., earlier this spring. He’s light-colored, thick-ended; and bred by Welborn Hereford Farm, of Senatobia, Miss., Calved Oct. 15, 1950.

Also purchased at the recent Panola-Tate Sale where he was First-Prize Summer Yearling Bull of the Show. He features a combination of type, quality and good bone. Calved May 14, 1951; bred by Merry Hill Ranch, Senatobia, Miss.

It will be our pleasure to show you our entire herd-bull battery headed by GS GOLDEN NUMODE 82 as well as our Rice-DK Domino-Golden State cows which will be bred to our two new young bulls.

In 1952 our bulls averaged $1,287 overall. At 2 consignment sales 6 head averaged $2,018.
The large number of feedlots located in the West and the relatively high cost of each individual lot indicates that feedlot fattening of cattle is big business. One factor influencing the sustained and stable increase in feedlot numbers has been the meat merchandising practices of some of the larger chain grocery stores. These stores have retained the better grades of meat exclusively and in so doing they have educated the consuming public to top-grade, fed beef.

The retail buyers prefer this meat to lower grades even though it is higher in price. In fact, because of modern merchandising methods, advertising and high consumer income, the demand for the better grades of meat is greater today than ever before, and the end of this demand is not yet in sight.

Risk Involved. When a producer places his cattle in a feedlot he immediately becomes a market speculator. His profit must come from the higher price per pound he hopes to receive for his cattle when they are fat over what they are worth when they go on feed. In these days of high feed costs the daily gain of the cattle rarely offsets daily feed costs.

If feeder cattle are purchased at $20 per cwt., and must sell for $24 when fat, for the feeding enterprise to break even, the difference of $4 is known as the "necessary margin" or spread. The following table illustrates how this "necessary margin" factor works. The table assumes that a 700-lb. steer will weight 1,000 lb. in 150 days. Feed consumption is figured at the rate of 3 lb. daily per 100 lb. live weight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of mill feed per ton</th>
<th>Cost of Feeder Cattle</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$16</td>
<td>$24</td>
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<tr>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<tr>
<td>$14</td>
<td>$16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Necessary Margin</td>
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<tr>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$3.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$3.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margin Factor</td>
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</table>
| The table shows that at present-day prices of feed and feeder cattle, a margin of $3 to $5 per cwt. is necessary for the feeding enterprise to break even. To make a profit, a greater margin must be obtained. Of course, not all cattle can be economically fed for the 150-day period shown in the table.

One factor to consider when determining whether cattle should be placed in a feedlot is the state of the immediate market. No one can foresee the future with certainty, and the state of the market when cattle go on feed is no indication of future trends.

Just what does this mean to the range or pasture man? It means that less and less of his cattle are being purchased for immediate slaughter. Instead, a good many of them will be put into a feedlot for a period of 60 to 120 days so that the best possible price can be received for the dressed animal.

Market Stability. It is not realized generally but feedlot activity has done much to bring stability to the cattle market. No longer is it necessary to sell cattle as soon as the natural grass dries. These cattle can be placed in the feedlot and be marketed in an orderly fashion. This has leveled out what was once known as the "June break" in live cattle prices.

It is a well-known fact that in the long run, quality pays off in the livestock business. Making feeder cattle into top-quality meat is the job of the feedlots. Since quality is always in demand, it looks like the feedlot business is here to stay.

Welcome to the new home of DON'S HEREFORDS

we now have a ranch joining Ellensburg on the east, and we're devoting our full time and effort to the production of Herefords

We are using a son of WHR Safety Domino 8th out of a Beau Promino 66th dam on Beau Promino bred females.

We invite you all to come along on the tour. Besides showing you our registered Herefords, we have arranged with several farm equipment agencies in Ellensburg to hold a field day at the ranch. You'll enjoy it.

DON CLARK
Ellensburg, Washington
We will enjoy showing you our herd of Herefords – FRI., JUNE 19, 4 p.m.

MW LARRY DOMINO 50th

We’re using grandsons of these noted bulls

We’re using sons of these bulls

GEM TT PRINCE WILTON

We are also using grandsons of Advance Dom. 120 (Chandler DaBerard bull) and Junior Mischief, Willow Creek’s Taussig-bred high selling bull at Denver.

KAYO GARRETON, Herdsman

John Clerf & Sons • Kittitas, Wash.
Dunnett Polled Hereford Ranch
- YAKIMA, WASHINGTON -

Welcomes this opportunity to introduce our herd to the Public ...

We have 4 Polled Hereford herd bulls from —
MALONE RANCH
Meridian, Miss.

and
J. S. BIDWELL RANCH
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

that we are breeding to a group of 70 heifers that came from Wayne H. Hammon, Wichita Falls, Texas, of this breeding.

We will enjoy showing them to you —
ALEX DUNNETT
OWNER
Route 1
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON
(c) Livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes—For the purpose of this section, the term “livestock” shall be given a broad, rather than a narrow, interpretation and includes cattle, hogs, horses, mules, donkeys, sheep, goats, fur-bearing animals and other mammals. It does not include chickens, turkeys, pigeons, geese, other birds, fish, frogs, reptiles, etc.

The determination whether or not livestock is held by the taxpayer for a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose depends upon all of the facts and circumstances in each particular case. The purpose for which the animal is held is ordinarily shown by the taxpayer’s actual use of the animal. However, a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose may be present in a case where the animal is disposed of within a reasonable time after its intended use for such purpose is prevented by accident, disease, or other circumstances. An animal held for ultimate sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer’s trade or business may, depending upon the circumstances, be considered held for a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose. An animal is not held by the taxpayer for draft, breeding, or dairy purpose merely because it is suitable for such purpose or because it is held by the taxpayer for sale to other persons for use by them for such purpose. Furthermore, an animal held by the taxpayer for other purposes is not considered to be held for a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose merely because of a negligible use of the animal for such purpose or because of the use of the animal for such purpose as an ordinary or necessary incident to the purpose for which the animal is held.

These principles may be illustrated by the following examples:

Example 1. An animal intended by the taxpayer for use by him for breeding purposes is discovered to be sterile, and is disposed of within a reasonable time thereafter. This animal was held for breeding purposes.

Example 2. The taxpayer retires from the breeding or dairy business and sells his entire herd, including young animals which would have been used by him for breeding or dairy purposes if he had remained in business. These young animals were held for breeding or dairy purposes.

Example 3. A taxpayer in the business of raising hogs for slaughter customarily breeds sows to obtain a single litter to be raised by him for sale, and sells these brood sows after obtaining the litter. Even though these brood sows are held for ultimate sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer’s trade or business, they are considered to be held for breeding purposes.

Example 4. A taxpayer in the business of raising horses for sale to others for use by them as draft horses uses such horses for draft purposes on his own farm in order to train them. This use is an ordinary or necessary incident to the purpose of selling such animals, and, accordingly, these horses are not held for draft purposes.

Example 5. The taxpayer is in the business of raising registered cattle for sale to others for use by them as breeding cattle. It is the business practice for the cattle to be bred prior to sale, in order to establish their fitness for sale as registered breeding cattle. In such case, those cattle used by the taxpayer to produce calves which calves are added to the taxpayer’s herd (whether or not the breeding herd) are considered to be held for breeding purposes; the breeding of other cattle is an ordinary or necessary incident to the holding of such other cattle for the purpose of selling them as registered breeding cattle, and the breeding of such cattle does not demonstrate that the taxpayer is holding the cattle for breeding purposes.

---

Walter Brulotte
POLLED HEREFORD RANCH
Moxee, Washington

We will be at our “Cow Ranch”
JUNE 20, 10:00 A.M.
to welcome the HEREFORD TOUR

Since your visit last year we have added another herd sire—Brumode 3rd 442841—sired by Numode 29th and out of Trumaid Dom. 132, bred by John E. Rice, Sheridan, Wyo.

OTHER SIRES: Lamode 29th bred by D. O. Geier, Wyoming
3-E Real Dom. 1st bred by A. E. Pruner, California
Brumode 4th bred by 4-D Polled Hereford Ranch, Ellensburg, Wash.
It is my pleasure to again welcome you cattlemen to my ranch

I hope you like my new herd sire—

**ALADDIN C 14th**

Last year I purchased another Crocker bull — King Domino. You will see his calves at my ranch. Others tell me that they are away above average Polled calves.

At the Columbia Polled Hereford Sale I also purchased the Dick Hibberd champion female — Advance Queen — which you will see along with my Armstrong and Spidel bred cows.

**John H. Weber Polled Herefords**

on Yakima-Moxee Highway

**YAKIMA**

**WASHINGTON**
We're mating him to Mission Ranch females and their daughters sired by TT Aristocrat 3rd, now owned by Merritt Meacham & Sons, Moxee, Washington.

You will see the Prince Wilton bull and these females on the WLJ Washington Cascade Hereford Tour.

Mission Ranch females

MATSON HEREFORD RANCH

Naches, Washington
Letter to Benson—
Government Urged to Sell Stored Grains to Feeders

Following is an open letter sent to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson April 10 by the Tehama County Cattlemen’s Assn. of Red Bluff, Calif., and signed by President Darrell Conard:

"Dear Secretary Benson: Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Tehama County Cattlemen’s Assn., an organization representing producers of some 50,000 beef animals in California, this open letter is being addressed to you with an urgent request for full consideration and action that will alleviate a problem that may well mean economic disaster to the beef cattle industry.

"A situation currently exists where it is an economic impossibility to produce fat cattle in face of the present prices of supplementary feed. Empty Feedlots. Feedlot operators cannot and will not buy feeder cattle under present feed prices. This has resulted in empty feedlots with no replacements going into the market. It has stopped the flow of feeder cattle into the market, and by late this year will mean that 'double crop' will glut the market and depress prices to a point that will mean financial disaster for the producer.

"Our association suggests and urges strongly immediate consideration of ways and means of diverting some of the several thousands of tons of corn and grains under support and in government storage to feeding operations. We feel that much of this feed may become unfit for use if held in storage indefinitely. It would seem feasible that this feed should be made available to feeders at cost, somewhat less than support price.

"Precedent has already been estab-

RESERVE AT SPOKANE—Jim Hay, Ellensburg, Wash., displays HHR Princeps 40th, reserve champion bull at the Northwest Hereford Breeders Show & Sale at Spokane, Wash., in March. The reserve champion sold to R. H. Hauger, Fenn, Idaho, for $2,850.

Welcome to RR HEREFORD RANCH
We will be happy to show you our cattle.

BULLS

- Chandler’s 1953 Spokane champion by MW Prince Larry 7th

- LN LARRY DOM. 3d, a grandson of the 50th.

- SHR Flashy Royal by TT Flashy Royal

Our females came from Staley Hereford Ranch, LK Smith, Bar LN Ranch and a recent addition of Beau Donald breeding.

Willie A. Riel & Sons HARRAH, WASHINGTON
NEW GRASS SEEDING—Californians on hand to inspect a new seeding of Sunol grass (left) and Harding grass (right) during a recent visit to the SCS Outlying Nursery at Sunol, Calif., were (left to right): Hal Miller, manager of the SCS Grass Nursery at Pleasanton; Wallace Gibson, Tassajara; L. A. Russell, Pleasanton; G. C. Wood, Danville; and Lloyd Osborne, Walnut Creek. Sunol, producer of early feed, is a perennial and a close relative of Harding grass. The latter, also a perennial, will furnish green livestock feed six weeks after annuals on California foothill ranges have dried up.

Photo by W.L.J

lished for such action by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the release of 160,000 tons of cotton cake in California and Texas.

"While production of beef in our area is primarily a grass deal but at the same time faced with a 'dry year' and other adverse weather conditions some of the cattle we produce will have to go into the feedlots.

'Disaster' Loans. "Favorable action by your department at this time might avert 'disaster' loans to the beef cattle industry which are not only distaste-

ful to cattlemen, but are considered by many to be economically unsound."

"A copy of this letter is being sent to the Honorable Guy Cordon, U. S. Senator from Oregon; the Honorable Harold Ellsworth, representative from Oregon; and the Honorable Charles Engle, representative from the second district of California, urging their interest and support in the above suggestion.

"We trust that we may have your favorable consideration and action that will mean an answer to the serious problem facing our industry."

Twin Killers—
Vaccination Guards Against Blackleg, Malignant Edema

BLACKLEG and malignant edema are acute infectious diseases which are similar, both in symptoms and post-mortem findings. Before preventive vaccination against blackleg became a common practice, it was one of the most widespread and deadly of all the common diseases of cattle and sheep, and blackleg was encountered in practically all range-grazing areas.

Malignant edema, though not as widespread as blackleg, is much more prevalent than was previously thought. Recent cases in many new areas indicate not only that the infestation is

When you see our Polled Herefords, we will show you more champion prospects running with their mothers.

STANLEY CROCKER

Centerville
Washington

2:30 p.m.
Sunday, June 21

When you see our Polled Herefords, we will show you more champion prospects running with their mothers.
Mohair Price Support Set—

The mohair support price for the 1953-54 marketing year has been set at a national average of 60.7 cents a pound, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Last year's support price was 57.2 cents a pound.

Support prices for 1953-54 have been announced even though no support operations are expected. No support action has been necessary on mohair since passage of the legislation making price support mandatory because mohair prices have been above support levels. If support operations should become necessary, prices would be supported through nonrecourse and advance recourse loans similar to the support program for shorn wool.
Come along, bring the family on

WLJ’s 1953 East Washington, Northern Idaho Hereford Tour

For the convenience of many cattlemen and their families who wish to visit Grand Coulee Dam, we have tried to make our second tour here in the Pacific Northwest fit into these plans as well as possible by starting this tour at Davenport, Wash. The first day, Tuesday, June 23, will be spent attending two field days. There will be one at the Bar LO Hereford Ranch at Davenport, and another at the Columbia Hereford Ranch, Hunters. We’ll also see the Minzel Polled Hereford Ranch at Colville and J. C. Crosby’s Renrock Herefords at Spokane on the first day. There will be “new” herd bulls at each of these ranches—bulls that you all will want to see.

The scenic part of the trip will come as we follow Roosevelt Lake (the back water from Coulee dam) some 50 miles toward the Canadian line, then swing over into Colville valley and back into Spokane for our first night’s stop.

On Wednesday, June 24, we’ll start off by seeing the Shelton Hereford Ranch at Hauser Lake, Idaho. Most of the day will be spent in the Lake area of Idaho, then south through the rich Palouse, Colfax, and Pullman wheat and pea country where wheat is king and cattle help pay the bills. After lunch at Coeur d’Alene we’ll visit the Fred Largent Herefords at Potlatch, Idaho, the ARC Herefords owned by Pete Cochran at Colfax, Wash., and R. H. Morrell’s Circle Tree Hereford Ranch, also at Colfax. We’ll spend the night at the Washington Hotel in Pullman.

The typical agriculture and livestock country which we will see on the third day is a grand sight during this time of the year. We’ll start off this Thursday, June 25, with a visit to the Staley Hereford Ranch at Pullman, then we’ll see the University of Idaho at Moscow, always an interesting stop on our tour itinerary. We’ll wind up the day with a visit to the Richardson Herefords at Orofino, Idaho, then spend the night at the Bollinger Hotel in Lewiston.

Friday, June 26, will be the last day of the tour. We’ll see the R. H. Hauger ranch first at Penn, Idaho, then the Lawyer Canyon Ranch owned by the Schwartz Bros. at Ferdinando, Idaho. Final call will be at the Marion McPeak Herefords, Craigmont, Idaho.

We invite you and your family to get in the car and come along on this tour. You’ll see what and how other cattlemen operate. The entire tour is educational, constructive, and mighty pleasant. Your time will be well spent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East Washington-Northern Idaho Hereford Tour</th>
<th>June 23 - June 26</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TUESDAY, JUNE 23</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 AM Meet at Texaco Service Station, center of town Davenport, Wash.</td>
<td>3:30 PM ARC Herefords, Pete Cochran, owner, Colfax, Wash.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 AM Bar LO Hereford Ranch Field Day, Davenport, Wash.</td>
<td>5:30 PM R. H. Morrell’s Circle Tree Hereford Ranch, Colfax, Wash. Night at Washington Hotel, Pullman, Wash.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 AM Columbia Herefords, Field Day and lunch, Hunters, Wash.</td>
<td><strong>THURSDAY, JUNE 25</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 PM Dr. Wesley Minzel Polled Herefords, Colville, Wash.</td>
<td>8:30 AM Staley Hereford Ranch, Pullman, Wash. University of Idaho, Moscow. Lunch at Moscow, Idaho. Richardson Herefords, Orofino, Idaho. Night at Imperial Hotel, Grangeville, Idaho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 PM J. C. Crosby’s Renrock Herefords, Spokane, Wash.</td>
<td>10:30 AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night at Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash. (NOTE) Please make your individual hotel reservations direct with each hotel listed and mention that you are a member of this tour.</td>
<td>3:30 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 AM Shelton Hereford Ranch, Hauser Lake, Idaho. Lunch at Coeur d’Alene, Idaho.</td>
<td>3:30 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 PM Fred Largent Herefords, Potlatch, Idaho.</td>
<td>5:30 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FRIDAY, JUNE 26</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 AM R. H. Hauger, Penn, Idaho Lawyer Canyon Ranch, Schwartz Bros. owners, Ferdinando, Idaho. Lunch at Craigmont, Idaho. Marion McPeak Herefords, Craigmont, Idaho.</td>
<td>10:00 AM</td>
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<td>10:00 AM</td>
<td>2:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOUR ENDS.</strong></td>
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N recent years the month of April has always provided plenty of traveling for a lot of people by way of a WkJ beef cattle tour somewhere. This year it was the Southern California tour, covering parts of San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, and it was shortened up somewhat from former years. Full reports of the tour have been published in the weekly issues of WkJ, written by Forrest Bassford and Roy Duvall, both of whom did good jobs. I won't attempt to duplicate these, but would like to mention some highlights of the tour as they appealed to me and also—needless to say—entertainment features and eats.

The crowd got together at the Mayflower Hotel in Los Angeles for a start, and those who had been on the Southern California tour in 1951 were tickled to see Lee Bowman, who piloted one of the buses on that trip, driving again this year. At San Diego the next morning the crowd had increased so that another bus was needed, and those of us who rode with him in 1951 were much pleased to see "Flash" Gordon in charge. These two boys sure know how to wrangle the big buses in a cattle tour and are easy to get along with.

The stop for supper at the Victor Hugo Restaurant at Laguna Beach gave us a chance to get acquainted with the new tour riders and provided a swell dinner as well. I had worked Stan Breitweiser of the California Commission Co. at the Los Angeles yards to drive my wife and me down to Laguna. We also annexed Corinne Stallings, WkJ Publisher Nelson Crow's secretary for these many years, as a passenger, so we had a nice drive together.

I was pleased to see a number of repeaters on the tour, some of whom stayed on for the entire trip and others who joined for a few days. First in line at the start was Mrs. Anna Barrett of Fair Oaks, Calif., who, so far as I know, has never missed a WkJ tour (this was her sixth tour). Also present were Dr. Laurin Wood of Los Angeles; Roger Pirie and Dale Butler of Butler's Pasture Mixtures, Inc.; Walker Brownelee (fourth tour), now of Scottsdale, Ariz.; Ed ("Tall Fescue") Lloyd and his wife, Margaretha, of Encinitas and Christopher, their 2-year-old son; Paul Lloyd of Rancho Sante Fe; Dr. Peter Yap of San Francisco (his wife wasn't along this trip—worse luck); George Kirk and his wife of San Marino (third California tour, also a Colorado tour); Paul Kirk and his wife (third tour); M. H. McDonald, San Jose; Dave McFadden of Northrup-King, Los Angeles; the Bartholds from Jamul; L. P. Dolan of San Diego; and Walter and Mrs. Sewell of Pasadena (third tour) with Mrs. Gladys Cooper of Tipton. We thought we were licked for a while, but late in the tour Pete Idsinga of Artesia showed up and things picked up right now. Also along were Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder of Covina (sixth tour); C. M. Faries of Pas Robles (fourth tour); Raymond Campbell of Los Angeles; Sam Caruthers of Yuma; and Dewey Kelley of Ocean-side.

The tour got away to a flying start on its first day from the U.S. Grant Hotel at San Diego, and...
the first stop was made at a brand new purebred ranch that most of us had never seen. Milton P. Sessions, who has been a nursery man with headquarters at La Jolla, is developing quite a spread in the hills above Lawrence Oliver’s ranch near Descanso. Those of us who saw Sessions purchase the top-selling Hereford bull at the Cow Palace last fall—MS Prince Larry 19—were interested to see this bull and to know what kind of a bunch of cows and heifers he would have in Sessions’ herd. We were pleased to see the quality and to learn the breeding of these females.

It will be interesting to see how this new purebred establishment develops, and it would seem that good results might be expected.

That morning at the Oliver Ranch Walt McRobb uncorked some good calves for us to see and, as usual, had them in nice condition. I was much pleased to see the senior bull calf he showed us sired by JR Larry Domino, and also a heifer calf I imagine he will be showing with this bull calf as a pair of calves this fall. I miss my guess if they don’t create a lot of interest in the show rings.

Walt had several other good calves by the JR Larry Domino bull, all of them definitely the show type. He has done a good job in reducing the Oliver reserve champion bull at the Cow Palace, Descanso Baca Duke by Baca Duke 2nd. The last time I saw him, he was in his cabana at headquarters of the California Cattlemen’s convention at Hotel del Coronado last December, and I’d say Walt has done a good job getting him into breeding condition.

During the stop at Oliver Ranch, WLJ Editor Forrest Bassford went over the Descanso Baca Duke bull and “took him apart” in his accustomed skillful and easy manner, certainly is an illuminating experience to hear and see Bassford explain the desirable points of a good breeding animal. Later in the afternoon, Editor Bill Smale of WLJ’s Horsemen pulled the same stunt on the Camelot Quarter Horse Ranch and went over a stallion, Little Little in a good deal the same way. It is not often that one sees two men give such clear and interesting discussions about the animals they are familiar with as Forrest and Bill.

Also at Oliver Ranch we saw the Royal Mixer 17 that Lawrence Oliver purchased at the Baca Grant sale. He is just getting started in the breeding program and it will be interesting to see how he develops as a breeding bull there. The “17th” was the sire of a bull that was purchased at the Baca Grant sale by Meridith Herefords of Davenport, Iowa, that a good many of us thought was about the best young bull offered in that sale.

We had a nice luncheon that day at the Pine Valley Inn, and the trip over and back to the next stop was through the San Diego County mountains. It was a beautiful drive.

We stopped that afternoon at the George Daley Angus ranch near Lake Hodges, and this gave us a chance to see a few of the commercial Angus which George Daley and his nephews...
have been producing in San Diego County for a great many years. I've always thought these cattle were about as good quality as any Angus we see in large numbers on the coast. One thing Lawrence Daley told us about their breeding program was that they breed very few yearlings and let the heifers get pretty well grown before they let them have their first calves. This has always been my idea, and I expect I'm too old to change my mind; however, I am not quarreling with the folks who want to get that extra calf if they think they gain by it.

The Ivon Parkers put on a nice program for us at their Sky Valley Ranch. They had worked up a booklet describing their plans for development of the ranch and herd, which made a hit with the crowd. They also showed us the WHR Symbol 71 bull by Helmsman 3 which they talked Tom Leavey of a few months ago, and also a few of the good cows to which he is being bred.

AFTER a pleasant night spent at the Carlsbad Hotel amid its attractive surroundings, the next day started with a visit to Hi-Hope Ranch. As always, Anatol Josepho and his son, Mark, who is managing the ranch, put on a real show for us. I think I've never seen such an attractive setup of irrigated pastures and almost perfect and effortless control of irrigation facilities as they have developed on this ranch. It was a beautiful sight to see all the good cows and heifers in the lush pastures.

We had a nice stop at Rancho Lilac that day and saw a lot of the good young calves which Colonel Salomon and Willis Goode are developing. I sure like that open air barn they have at Lilac. It would seem almost ideal to me for this warm climate in Southern California.

Next was Paul Kirk's Valley Stream Ranch. I have been there several times this year and have said something about the cattle, but I would like to mention the good pair of calves that Ray Swonger and Lee Mossman have been working on. And I reckon those two calves will be giving Walt McRobb and Lawrence Oliver a little run for their money this fall, too. It was interesting to hear Paul Kirk tell about his purchase of a third interest in MW Larry Domino 83, the great Milky Way sire, for which he had to dig up $33,333. (He said Alan Peeney threw off the 33 1/3 cents!) It sure will be interesting to see what results they get on those good cows and heifers they have at the Kirk ranch when the "83rd" arrives and starts his breeding program.

LUNCH that day was at the Rincon Springs Restaurant. They took care of the crowd promptly and gave us some good food. Right after lunch we stopped at El-Tae Ranch where Ed Alt, Jr., and Herdsman John McRobb put on a real Angus show. I can't think of a more perfect setup than John had that day, and the clever way he showed the high quality Angus breeding cattle under beautiful old oak trees surely captivated the crowd. The brothers McRobb—John with his Doddies and Walt with his Whitefaces...

FRED LARGENT...

Welcomes the

tour to his ranch

WED., JUNE 24, 1:30 p.m.

We are using a son of
Advance Seth Domino 6th.
You will see calves by him.

Our cows come from

Stanley Crocker, Centerville, Wash.
James R. and Quentin Jaekel, Centerville, Wash.
Columbia Herefords, Hunter, Wash.
Shelton Hereford Ranch, Post Falls, Idaho

FRED LARGENT Polled Hereford Ranch

GARFIELD, WASHINGTON
(Ranch located near Potlatch, Idaho)
ARC HEREFORDS

3:30 p.m.  
Wed., June 24  
on the WLJ Washington-Idaho  
Hereford tour.

You have seen  
JOAQUIN LARRY DOM. 2d  
and his calves on the last three tours.

NOW you will see some of his calves with some age here and at JOHN CLERF & SONS, 
Kittitas, Wash.; at MARION McPEAK RANCH, Craigmont, Ida.; and you will see the old boy 
"in person" at the FRANCIS HEREFORD RANCH, Randle, Wash. Mr. Francis recently pur-
chased a half interest in him. We will also show you calves by MS Prince Larry 10. We invite 
you to come and visit us on the tour.

A. R. "Pete" COCHRAN, owner  
Colfax, Washington

Welcome to  
CIRCLE TREES RANCH

LARRY DONALD 10th

We want you to take a look at our new bull

PRINCE LARRY 38th

by MW Prince Larry 7th, purchased in the 1953 Northwest Hereford Sale from Herbert 
Chandler. He will be crossed on daughters of Larry Donald 10th as well as on Bcca Elation 
and Sunland Dom. 33d grand-
daughters.

R. H. Morrell  
COLFAX, WASHINGTON
...did themselves proud in showing their cattle that day.

Immediately after the El-Tae stop we visited the Palomar Angus Ranch where Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Berger and their new manager, Tom Stephens, paraded a most attractive group of Angus cattle before the crowd, including a number of recently purchased young breeding stock from New York state. But I wouldn't sell the young bulls and heifers short that were bred there and shown at Palomar that day in beautiful condition.

As I suppose practically everyone knows, this herd was put together on the Palomar ranch by the late Tom Dempsey under the management of Earl Ryan (who has probably made as much old-time Angus history as any man I can think of) and, later, under the management of Ken Gross, who has only recently left Palomar and gone to other fields of effort. He's still in the Angus business, however. I can't think of a more interesting thing to watch for the next few years than the program of this Palomar ranch, with the prospective combination of the new Angus blood being brought in by Berger and Tom Stephens. They should get some real results.

The last stop that day was at Pala Rey Ranch where Tom Leavey and his manager, Charlie Hansen, had a nice lineup of their good stock.

NOW THE JUDGE IS ON THE SPOT—With these expert Shorthorn men “eagle eyeing” every championship candidate, the judge had better be right when he pins that purple ribbon. And even though his selection conforms with majority opinion, some of these still might argue that another should have gotten the award. Scenes like these mark every livestock show. This one was at the Cow Palace in San Francisco last fall when breeders of America staged a National Shorthorn Show that paraded more top representatives of the breed than ever before trod a far western arena. The four seated men nearest the camera are (from the left) Byron Hawks, Pullman, Wash., former president of the American Shorthorn Breeders’ Assn.; Carl Greif, Uniontown, Wash.; Henry “Dutch” Martin, Steamboat Springs, Colo.; C. J. Broughton, Dayton, Wash. Talking with Hawks is Tom Hawkins, Hollister, Calif., president of the California Shorthorn Assn. Standing, center, gray suit, Pete Swaffar, livestock auctioneer; in dark suit, George Cox, owner, Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn.
Richardson Ranches

We are using a son of WHR REGALITY 17th that we have a lot of confidence in. “Regality” cattle are just now coming into their own. In 1952, we had two Champions by the “17th,” one heifer and one bull. We believe we have some strong prospects now at home. Anyway, we want to show them to you.

W. C. and F. W.
RICHARDSON
Orofino, Idaho

Hauger Hereford Ranch

We will appreciate the opportunity to show you our registered Herefords on the Washington-Idaho Hereford tour.

Our foundation females carry the breeding of Prince Domino N 21st and Beau Aster 55th and are mated to . . .

TT ROYAL HEIR 37th, WHR ROYAL TREDWAY 7th, DIAMOND M. DOMINO 17th and the reserve champion bull at the 1953 Spokane show, bred by Haybrooke Herefords and sired by MM Royal Prinseps.

We believe our cattle will please you.
Join in on the Hereford Tour this year and we will show you our chief herd sire

DONALD DOMINO 15th

a grandson of the 26th an own son of John Clerf’s U 1 Donald Dom. 2d—and a full brother to the great Nichols & Burns bull—Donald Domino 2nd.

Many of the bulls sired by the 15th have sold at auction bringing top bracket prices every time.

We are mating him to several Polled cows too and have high hopes for the product of this mating.

SCHWARTZ BROTHERS - Owners

INVITE you cattlemen to visit our herd on the WLJ Washington-Idaho Hereford Tour.

For several years we have been building a cow herd of Richardson-Nichols & Burns and Lawyer Canyon breeding on the female side. These we are mating to bulls like BN Advance Donald - Donald Domino 2d and two of his sons WHR Regality 17th and two new youngsters—a son of Pete Cochran’s Joaquin Larry Dom. 2d and a son of Bob Morrell’s Spokane champion, Larry Donald 10th.

We have “tie in” with the popular breeding here in the Northwest in building a herd of considerable size. We can furnish carloads of range bulls of this popular breeding now as well as a good many prospective herd bulls.

Marion McPeak, owner
MONACHE POLANDS

Now contracting bred gilts and boars for spring delivery. Our supply is small. We have developed uniformly excellent stock—high meat producers.

Porterville
P.O. Box 213
Phone 168-W
California

Porterville
P.O. Box 460
Phone 98-J-2
PORTERVILLE, CALIF.

Foundation Hamps
We have open and bred gilts, young boars and boars ready for service for sale. They are strong producing money makers.

GRAVEL HILL HAMPSHIRESHomer Davis
Rt. 1, Box 48
Moorpark, Calif.

Nature's Selection for
Thrift and Hardiness

Man's Selection for
Beef and Profit

Uniformity Counts In The Selling

Whether it be a carload of fat steers in a market pen, a set of feeder calves on the range, or a group of bulls or females at a sale, uniformity counts. The buyer finds it mighty hard to resist the appeal of cattle that look the same. And the breeder thus finds it much easier to merchandise a crop that has the same type, uniformly good heads and legs.

That's why the shows put considerable stress on the group classes, especially the 'Best 10 Head.' For in the 'Best 10 Head' the public gets the best idea of the output of a single breeding establishment. If the cattle are uniform, even though they may also have a uniform fault, the prospective buyer knows that the line is breeding true, that the breeder knows what he is doing, and the buyer then has a better idea of what bulls or females from this particular string will do for him.

On the market, commission men work their sale cattle to show this uniformity, too. They shape the sale groups for even size and even finish. The packer buyer then sees his prospective purchase as a set of uniform carcasses on the packinghouse rail, easier for him to merchandise to the wholesaler and retailer.

Hereford cattle. I was personally glad to see Tom McCord and his wife, Myra, looking after the cattle at Pala Rey. Both of these young folks came from Fresno State College. Bill Verdugo has told me that McCord was one of their top students, and I'd take his word for that. My wife and I have known Myra Wyre McCord for a number of years, since she was in the 4-H Club at Merced and successfully showed her good steers from her father's Angus herd at a number of fairs and shows. I also recall one year Myra showed one of her dad's bulls to championship in some pretty hot competition.

Pala Rey had a number of the get of WHR Symbol 71 on display which they have been fitting, and we also had a chance to see some of the good heifers in the breeding herd. They proudly displayed their new bull purchased from Karpe's Greenfield Ranch—Greenfield Duke 2. We will be looking for the calves from this good, thick Baca Duke 2nd-bred bull and the Pala Rey cows and heifers.

FINISHING what I have said about San Diego County, I would like to comment on the very evident increase in interest and development of really good cattle there. Considering the fact that we have been going through a period of drought in this section and other parts of California the last number of years, and the difficulty of procuring a proper supply of irrigation water (and therefore sufficient feed for their herds), I think the Hereford and Angus breeders of San Diego County are to be congratulated upon having established these good herds and their determination to bring out a bunch of really top cattle of both breeds.

THE stops in Los Angeles County have been thoroughly covered in WLJ's weekly reports, but I think I should speak of one or two things which impressed me, particularly the
They Tell Me...

by Don Wonacott

Careless spraying is the reason for most failures to rid stock of cattle grubs. For effective spraying the spray nozzle should be 18 to 24 inches from the back of the animal, at a right angle. The area sprayed should be only four inches or so in diameter.

A mixture of 7.5 pounds of 5% Rotenone per 100 gallons of water, with about 400 pounds pressure, is recommended by the University of Wyoming. Cattle are best sprayed in a narrow chute, with a car walk—at close range—so that the Rotenone penetrates into the grub holes.

The power bill for pumping sprinkler irrigation water can be greatly cut through proper selection of pumping equipment, according to a University of Oregon study. A closer spacing of equipment is often necessary for uniform distribution of water.

Over-all meat output in 1953 should match that of last year, despite an expected 12 to 15% decline in pork production. With the USDA reporting a record 93,700,000 head on the nation's ranches and farms, cattle slaughter should be somewhat greater in 1953 than last year. The nation's herds increased in 1952 by about 6 million head, or 7%—to reach an all-time high.

Honey is not the only crop which depends on the bee. Sole assurance of getting adequate pollination—and seed yields—for more than 50 basic farm crops rests on the honeybee.

It takes the pancreas glands from 1,500 cattle or 7,500 hogs to make a single ounce of crystallin insulin, used for the control of diabetes. And insulin can be obtained from no other source. There are more than 100 medicines and medical products that get their start in a meat packing plant. Besides insulin, there are such important products as ACTH and cortisone for the treatment of arthritis, asthma and rheumatic fever.

They Tell Me...

The booklets listed below are FREE to W.J. readers... offered by advertisers in Western Livestock Journal. If you are interested, check the booklets you want.... mail the list to Don Wonacott—Western Livestock Journal, and we'll see that the right advertiser gets your request. Please include your complete mailing address with request.

GOOD FORAGE ... the key to livestock profits. An excellent booklet telling the ways of handling, processing and storing hay and silage. Prepared by Dr. G. Bohdeit of the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

CONCRETE FARM CONSTRUCTION ... A 72-page handbook, valuable to any rancher. How to make quality cement and many suggestions for concrete improvements around the ranch. Portland.

WEED CONTROL DIGEST ... Save time, labor and money—yet increase crop yields. This digest tells when and how to control weeds, brush and grass. Dow.

PIPE VALVES AND FITTINGS ... Compiled for the layman, this 110 page book is packed with useful, everyday information on pipe, valves and fittings. Kelly.

IRRIGATION GUIDE ... A practical booklet telling methods of land preparation and irrigation. The various problems of irrigation are clearly discussed. Union Pacific.

FREE CHOICE SALT ... Latest results and developments in trace feeding of livestock. Many charts and illustrations. Morton Salt.

1953 FEEDING PRACTICES ... The latest information on efficient feeding of all classes of livestock. Booklet gives feed tables showing how to balance a ration. Cottongrass Products Association.

YOUR FUTURE WITH HEREFORDS ... "Any way you turn Herefords are on the job," and this book gives the facts in a dramatic manner. Illustrated in color. Hereford Assn.

CATTLE RAISING AT ITS BEST ... A well-illustrated booklet telling how to handle an Angus herd, from the choosing of the breeding stock to the finished product, meat. Aberdeen-Angus Assn.

JEFF VERSATILITY ... Folder explaining how the Jeep serves all four basic farm power needs—field work, belt work, hauling and transportation. Willys-Overland.

AUTOMATIC SPRAYER for control of biting flies on cattle. A how-to-build-it extension publication. Illinois.

DE KALB HYBRID SEED CORN ... Illustrated folder describing these varieties, their culture and yields, with a useful map of adaptability in California. Volkman.

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

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.

THE HOG BOOK ... Booklet describing common diseases and treatment of hogs. Also contains other facts on hogs. Colorado.

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

LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES ... New catalog describing full line of supplies for livestock ranchers. Decoto.

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

New feed-mixer unit features PTO drive and mounts on truck or wagon. It will mix and unload corn or grass silage and chopped or ground feeds. Van Dusen.
Here’s a rare opportunity to acquire an exceptional ranch superior in quality and quantity of its feed, water and improvements.

**HI-HOPE RANCH**

**SAN LUIS REY, CALIFORNIA**

A 150-acre model cattle ranch. Ranch improvements, as well as the main house, equipped with every known facility to make its operation and comforts of living the very best.

Over $65,000 worth of registered cattle were sold off the ranch in 1952. Can handle over 200 head of registered cattle without bringing in extra feed. Approximately 300 tons of hay could be cut from the irrigated pasture, and an additional 150 to 200 tons are available from the 85 acres of grain fields. Working facilities include breeding corrals, cattle pens, loading chute, hay and cattle barns, machinery garage and horse stables.

Worlds of well water available with only about 15% of present capacity used. A $50,000 permanently installed, electrically timed, finger tip control sprinkler irrigation system cuts down labor, upkeep, and evaporation losses.

Ranch priced below original cost and considerably less than present reproduction cost. Price: $285,000 (does not include stock, equipment, furniture, or furnishings).
LAND and WATER:
Ranch situated in an area famous for year-around climate conducive to growing lush irrigated pastures, citrus and avocados. Pictured here are cattle grazing on part of the ranch's 50 acres of irrigated pastures which are among the best in the state. These pastures are watered almost effortlessly with a unique sprinkler system. This was described in detail in the Nov., 1952, issue of WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL. Irrigated land could be increased substantially with very reasonable additional cost. Pump lift is shallow and there is limitless undeveloped water.

MAIN RESIDENCE FLOOR PLAN:
9 rooms (4 bedrooms, 3 baths; maid's living-bedroom—with bath; a spacious living room with fireplace and large view windows overlooking the entire countryside.) Modern one-story, U-shaped California ranch type home of frame and stucco with partial brick facing, concrete foundation. Between its wings is a luxurious covered brick patio, swimming pool and barbecue for dining and relaxing.

LOCATION:
Situated in the beautiful San Luis Rey Valley, on San Luis Rey River, 9 miles inland from Oceanside and the Pacific Ocean beaches. Carefully secluded atop a commanding view of gently rolling hills, with magnificent sweeping view over the hills and valleys to the majestic Palomar, San Jacinto and San Gorgonio Mountains to the north and east.

For complete information, write for brochure to owner, Anatol Josepho, 9533 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, Calif., telephone BRadshaw 2-4476 or Cilestview 1-6958; or write to Preview Incorporated, 900 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 17, Calif., telephone MADison 6-1431.
Knoll Ranch, operated by the Cooley family and located near Colton, was particularly interesting. This ranch was put together in the 1850s by the Cooley forebears — there are now four brothers operating the ranch — and the ranch property has been in the family ever since. I'll say one thing for the present Cooley brothers: they have an old-time ranch and come from an old-time family, but as far as they are concerned, they are about as up-to-date as any group I've seen in the cattle and ranching business. Their feedlots and their equipment for chopped hay and the feeding of it, the program for their children and the line of 4-H Club work — in fact, the whole setup — come about as near to being up to the minute as any outfit we have seen.

I COULDN'T pass up the stop at the Kellogg Unit of California State Polytechnic College without a visit with reference to the beautiful program the management put on for us, but with the young steers which a number of the students displayed and also the exceedingly interesting demonstration of the Arabian horses owned by the unit. One young Arabian mare is skillful on the teeter-totter and can pick a silver half-dollar out of a bucket of water and ring it up on the cash register. How they get her to do these stunts, I don't know, but they surely got it done.

That same morning a stop at the Masonic Home for Children at Covina was an eye-opener to me. Bob Henry, the superintendent of the home, and his assistants certainly put on a wonderful junior show for us. I don't see how anything could be more valuable for the youngsters as they develop the program which they are putting on there.

The lunch stop that day at the Lazy

Thanks, Folks...

We're practically sold out. Buyers liked our beef producing ruggedly raised range bulls and dandy Daulton females like those pictured. No wonder these buys were quickly snapped up. All were out of our carefully selected famous Daulton herd — one of best in the West. We still have a few select show stock and herd bull prospects. Also one well grown-out range bull.

We'll have more of the Daulton Quality and Substance this fall.

In the meantime be sure to stop in at the ranch and see our cow herd and herd sires — Exmoor Promino 19th, Domino Prince 8th, and Sunland Domino 112th.
## LIVING REGISTER OF MERIT HEIFERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tr>
<td>Double Dandy Domino</td>
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<td>Zatos Aristocrat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publican Domino 160, Middletown, Calif</td>
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## New Hereford Register of Merit Lists Four Bulls Bred in Arizona

Four of the eight new bulls on the Hereford Register of Merit bred in Arizona, according to the announcement this week, are close-up Larrys, and a fourth, Zatos Aristocrat, is in service at Milky Way. Larry Domino 50th still heads the all-time list. SEVEN of the 27 living Register of Merit sires are Milky Way bred. No other breeder produced this many.

## They Do Breed On!

Milky Way’s potent Larrys continue each year to light new stars on the Hereford Register of Merit. THREE of the eight new bulls on the Register of Merit this year are close-up Larrys, and a fourth, Zatos Aristocrat, is in service at Milky Way. Larry Domino 50th still heads the all-time list. SEVEN of the 27 living Register of Merit sires are Milky Way bred. No other breeder produced this many.
Here's what you've wanted...  
LARRY DOMINO - DOUBLE DANDY 
breeding opportunity OVER 100 Registered HEREFORDS  
AUCTION AT THE FARM (starting at 12:30 p.m.) 
La Habra, Calif.  
SUBDIVIDERS

PROVED SIRE SELLING  
Calves now on the ground prove the worth of MW Dandy Domino 5th. He was Reserve Champion at the Great Western when bought. Note absence of Larry Domino 50th bided in his pedigree. A wonderful outcross for the Larry or any other Hereford line. Same outcross Milky Way is using.

PROVED SIRE SELLING  
Study the head, smoothness, style of this straight-legged bull. Above all, study his calves. Then you'll want to take him home. Son of Register of Merit MW Larry Domino 83rd (the bull Kirk's Hereford Farm, Valley Center, Calif., just bought a half interest in at $33,333). 83rd sired the $33,333.83d sired the Center, Calif., 83d (the Son of Register of Merit DANDY DOMINO calves. Then straight-legged Study

WANT OUR FARM SO WE'RE SELLING OUT!  
Selling the complete herd. Strong in Milky Way breeding, plus Hazlett lines through foundation stock from Mrs. Gladys Cooper, Tipton, Calif. Herd Bulls, cows with calves at side, bred cows and heifers, open heifers, yearling bulls and heifers, bull and heifer calves—THE WHOLE HERD, over 100 head. EVERYTHING GOES. One of the biggest and best registered Hereford buying opportunities ever presented in Southern California. We're counting on seeing you sale day. And you'll be counting from then on your good fortune at obtaining some of these Silver Joy Herefords.

Write today for your copy of the illustrated catalog FREE.  . . . .  . . . to  
RAYMOND HUSTED, Sale Manager, 4511 Produce Plaza, Los Angeles 58  
CHAS. ADAMS, Auctioneer  
ROY DUVALL, FORREST BASSFORD for WLJ

SILVER JOY STOCK FARM  
JOHN WILKS, Owner  
10,000 E. Imperial Highway (in the southeastern outskirts of Los Angeles)  
LA HABRA, CALIFORNIA

MW LARRY MIXER 30th 6082032  

MW LARRY MIXER 30th 6082032  
Larry Domino 50th 2841913  
MW Domino 17th 3079333  
Lindy Domino 17th 2974142  
John Wilks and MW Dandy Domino 5th at time of purchase.

MW LARRY MIXER 30th. His son, MW Larry Mixer 30th, and 30th's calves, and the breeders, have dispersions. 30th are heading bulls close across the United States and Canada. It is rated as one of the very greatest Milky Way sires. Was a champion, too.

Write today for your copy of the illustrated catalog . . . . . . to  
RAYMOND HUSTED, Sale Manager, 4511 Produce Plaza, Los Angeles 58  
CHAS. ADAMS, Auctioneer  
ROY DUVALL, FORREST BASSFORD for WLJ

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John Wilks and MW Dandy Domino 5th at time of purchase.
PROOF OF A GREAT SIRE IS HIS CALF CROP

And here's a record making female by our great herd bull
Prince Publican 123d
LS Blue Bonnet 308th topped Fort Worth Sale at $8,500

Our Prince Publican 123d, son of the highest living Register of Merit bull, is making quite a record. We've got a number of his calves that are really coming along. Drop in at the ranch and see our powerful bull battery and cow herd.

FLASH... now available Herscheide Herefords carrying top bloodlines, including breeding of our two outstanding sons of two highest ranking Register of Merit Sires. Bred heifers, brood cows, and herd sire prospects. Also weaner bulls and heifers.

Please Mention Western Livestock Journal When Writing Advertisers
Polled Herefords
at —
PUBLIC AUCTION
JUNE 15
BLALOCK, OREGON
(Just off Highway 30 between The Dalles and Arlington)

84 HEAD - All Registered

12 – 1952 Polled Hereford heifers
14 – Polled cows with calves
19 – Horned cows with Polled calves
6 – Polled bulls (some herd sire prospects)

These calves are all sired by polled KR Gold Colonel—6248933—437398, a grandson of the nationally famous polled Gold Mine—4567141—251156, and on his dam's side by a daughter of WHR Triumph Domino 6th, giving the best in polled and horn Hereford blood.

We invite you to look these cattle over and attend our sale. You will find these cattle in working clothes — ready to go ahead for their new owners in every way. They are not fitted nor have they been lot fed. They go from grass to you.

HOAG HEREFORD RANCH
Maude & Earl Hoag, Owners—Blalock, Oregon
Auctioneer, H. B. Sager, Bozeman, Mont.

Sale Managers—MILLER & TEALE, W-807 Shoshone Place, Spokane, Wash.
Pacific Home of Top Register of Merit Breeding

We're continuing to add Register of Merit blood to our herd. One already strong in breeding of the highest living Register of Merit sire, C-W Prince Domino 21st. And other Register of Merit bulls Double Dandy Domino and Publican Domino 173d. Bulk of herd is made up of daughters and granddaughters of these three powerful bulls.

San Luis Rey, Calif.
Anatol Josepho, Owner
Marc A. Josepho, Manager

ADAMS HEREFORD RANCH
CHICO, CALIF.

A few rugged range bulls for sale now.

NEVADA HEREFORDS

H. H. CAZIER
WELLS NEVADA

Bear Claw Registered Herefords

produce superb calves
like these.

Better Buy

BEAR CLAWS!

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

HERD HEADER—This son of Baca Duke 2d heads the registered Hereford herd at the Diamond Bar Ranch, Fullerton, Calif. When the WLY Southern California Beef Cattle Tour called there recently, Herdsman Derek Bagwell “showed him off” to the tour crowd.

is a part of the Los Angeles school system. WLY’s beef cattle tours have made visits to this college for several years, practically ever since it was established. Its growth has been remarkable, both from the standpoint of equipment and increase of its student body, and also its practical and extensive curriculum.

Director Ed Angier, Dean Vierling Kersey and AL Cleveland, head of the animal husbandry department, put on a nice showing of various individuals of their beef and dairy cattle, swine and sheep, strategically placed on top of a hill from which the entire college campus could be seen. One thing that interested me was a weight-guessing contest on a big Hereford cow (she actually weighed over 1,800 lb.). There were some wild guesses—I missed it by over 100 lb.—and I think a lot of other folks had the same experience.

The second stop of the morning was at Roy Morrison’s ranch near Calabasas. I’ve always thought that Roy had about as practical a setup as any I’ve seen in this Southern California country. He has worked out about everything in the home-made fashion, and has been very successful in both his production of feed and development of his breeding program.

Those of us who have followed Roy’s program throughout the years will remember that his boy, Kenneth, had grand champion fat steer at the Great Western fat cattle show two years ago on a Hereford produced on the ranch and sired by a bull which Roy bought at the Great Western Hereford sale. This bull, in turn, was sired by Jack Haley’s “200th.” Un fortunately, the bull died shortly after being put in service at the Morrison ranch, but a half-brother, which Roy

Page 152
bought at the same sale, is still carrying on there and has produced a lot of good cattle.

Another interesting part of the stop at the Morrison ranch was the way Roy and Al Weber, Los Angeles County farm advisor, had worked out a bulletin on his beef cattle operations, which was much appreciated by the large crowd.

The noon stop this day was at El Tecolote Restaurant near Camarillo where a Mexican lunch was served. The first afternoon stop was at the feedlot at Somis operated by Berylwood Investment Co. The program was put on by the feedlot superintendent, Herb Lytle. I thought he gave a most practical and interesting account of successful feeding methods.

The last stop that day was at the Taylor Ranch, Ventura, where Manager Jere Griffin gave the crown a lot of information on the operation. We had a chance to see his combination of hill feeding and pasture, which is the most unique thing I have ever seen along this line. I saw it several years ago, and it seemed to me to be about as practical an arrangement as could be worked out on an average hill and valley ranch. Jere's account of their program of crossbreeding was very interesting and he had the cattle to show the outcome of this operation.

He also had a few Santa Gertrudis cattle there, the first I've seen in a group in California. Years ago I had the opportunity of visiting the King Ranch near Corpus Christi in Texas, and spent one day with Dr. Northway, the King Ranch veterinarian and manager of their breeding department. At that time the old "Monkey" bull, which they had developed and which fixed the type of the Santa Gertrudis breed, was still alive and I saw him in the pasture. I remember that some time before this visit to the King Ranch I had seen a pen of Santa Gertrudis cattle at the American Royal show in Kansas City, all of them a deep cherry red and well-finished. They attracted about as much attention as any cattle that were shown there that year.

I also saw quite a few of these cattle when I was in Cuba about 10 years ago, and they were standing the climate down there in good shape, which the other beef breeds from the United States couldn't take at all. The development of this breed has been interesting and successful, particularly the ones down along the border. The breeding stock has become very popular there and some spectacular prices have been obtained at a few of the Santa Gertrudis sales in south Texas.

I MISSED out on two days of the Santa Barbara County tour, but wound up with the crowd the last day. An early morning visit to the Foley Polled Hereford ranch in its attractive setting at Hope Ranch Park
HERE'S HOW

You can help increase livestock profits in the face of lower prices and higher cost. REMEMBER; CHEAPEST WEIGHT IS PRODUCED THROUGH BREEDING.

. . . NO DWARFS HERE!

With cost rising and market prices edging downward, livestock raisers are finding themselves in a tight profit squeeze. The problem is HOW TO MAINTAIN NORMAL PROFITS. Farmers are finding the answer in the use of CHARBRAY BULLS and are weaning heavier calves with the nine fold advantages listed below:

Yearlings and Two's

- 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

For Sale Now

SEND FOR FREE BROCHURE

“The Silver Cattle with a Gold Future”

AND PRICE LIST

HUNT RANCH

Harold W. Hunt & Sons El Centro, Calif.

Registered “tested for efficiency in gain”

WALTER MARKHAM
P. O. Box 638, Salinas, Calif.

RANCHO del SO-LO

REGISTERED HEREFORDS
Sil & Louise Oliva, Owners
Troy Hunt, Manager
Box 297—Rt. 1—Phone 842M

NOVATO, CALIFORNIA

outside Santa Barbara started the tour right. Foley's new manager, Ray Trimaran, put on a nice show of fine young cattle as well as a few of the good cows on the irrigated pasture that always seem to be in top condition.

Bob Schuyler, who has been a herdsman at Foley Farm for a number of years, and Babe Minor, who recently returned to the ranch, showed the set of Polled Modest Lamplighter and Golden Real 7 in nice condition. We doubt these young cattle will be seen at some of the later Polled shows in California—at the Cow Palace and the California Polled Hereford Assn. show and sale.

A stop at the Selby ranch near Ojai that day was one I had been looking forward to. I've always been interested in the Selby Herefords and have said quite a little in former columns about their herd sire, Taylor's Domino 13. He has done a good job for them and has produced some of the top selling cattle at the Paso Robles fall sales. This day we saw the old bull on the job—he still looks good—and also a lot of his calves that are coming up this year.

SO far as the noon luncheon that day was concerned, the tour wound up in a blaze of glory at the Ojai Valley Inn, beautifully located just outside the town of Ojai. Luncheon was served buffet style, and I'm sure the entire crowd appreciated the good food and pleasant surroundings.

One of the last two stops that afternoon was at the Newhall Land & Farming Co.'s feedlot near Newhall where Bob Woods, Henry Poole and Bruce Berrington told the crowd about their program. It's a big one, and probably covers as much territory as any outfit of its kind in the West. The final visit was to the Crocker Ranch on the Santa Clara river near Saugus, where Crocker and Gene Rudden, his herdsman, showed us the recently purchased KR Gold Colonel 2, Vern Pickrell's Diamond, KR Ranch-bred bull which was champion at the Los Angeles County Fair and stood high in competition at a lot more of the larger 1952 California shows. This bull will be used on the Crocker breeding herd, most of the cows being developed from a Fred Vanderhoof bull, Andy's Domino 1, a double-bred Van's Domino 34 bull. He has been in use at the Crocker Ranch for several years.

The tour wound up its itinerary at the Crocker Ranch around a table of coffee and doughnuts. Before we got away, Kenny Baker of motion picture and radio fame and Lyn MacDonald of 4-H and journalistic fame led the crowd in a number of songs. This afforded a nice close for a most enjoyable and instructive tour—one of the best tours the Western Livestock Journal has ever staged.
Grasshopper Control

By J. N. Roney
Extension Entomologist
University of Arizona, Tucson

The control of grasshoppers on range and crop lands has changed considerably the past few years, especially since we have been using some of the new organic insecticides. It used to be that tons of bran and sawdust had to be moved to places sometimes difficult to reach by rail. Now we locate grasshoppers, and find a level spot as near as possible and start operations.

Recent research by workers of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Division of Cereal and Forage, showed that we could control grasshoppers with sprays and dusts. The best results were secured with sprays applied at a low gallonage per acre. This low gallonage per acre helps reduce the cost of application.

In control of grasshoppers on range land, we often find the infested areas in small valleys or canyons not accessible to ground equipment. The sprays make it possible to fly over these areas with large or small flying equipment. In the past, the grasshoppers were located feeding on vast acreages of juicy range grasses in various parts of the state. When these were found, we immediately set up mixing stations, ordered the bran, sawdust and poison. We then mapped out the infested areas and turned these over to the airplane pilots. The dusts were mixed and spread, and fair results were secured. These programs were paid for by the state and federal governments, the educational work being conducted by the agricultural extension service. In some instances it was very difficult to set up mixing stations near to the places being treated. This problem caused an increase in cost.

New Chemicals. Soon after World War II ended, the research workers found that some of the new organic insecticides could be used in the baits. These baits were similar to those previously used, except the poison now being used gave better results. They soon found that several of these materials, toxaphene, chlordane, and benzene hexachloride gave good results. Workers soon found that a material known as aldrin gave better results as a spray at a very low dosage and low gallonage. These materials looked good on both range and crop lands.

A large scale range experiment was conducted by the Bureau of Entomology and the state of Arizona under the Agricultural and Horticultural Commission in southern Arizona in 1951. It proved that range hoppers could be controlled with 2 ounces of aldrin in 1 gallon of kerosene. This mixture was applied on one acre of range land with an airplane. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine decided that starting in 1952 all range lands would be subject to treatment under a different arrangement. In previous years, the rancher had not participated. The new set-up found that the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine would pay a third of the cost, the state of Arizona one-third, and the rancher one-third. The Grasshopper Control Project Supervisor in Arizona, T. J. Schmitt, working with the extension entomologist, county agents of infested counties and the state entomologist, surveyed the areas and determined the acreage involved. The state supervisor of grasshopper control—Schmitt—then worked up a cost sheet for this entire program. After this cost sheet was prepared, we contacted the ranchers involved and explained the program. We then worked out an agreement that the ranchers would pay one-third of the cost. Before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine would move into work, they had to have the money in the bank or an affidavit that it was available.

Control Measure. During August of 1952, about 150,000 acres were treated in northern Yavapai County, Arizona. The grasshopper control supervisor and other workers of his organization, working with Mr. Lauderdale, state entomologist, located the infestation of grasshoppers in early stages and made preparations for their control.

At Seligman, Arizona, the county highway department graded off a landing strip. Two D-C-3 planes and Stearman biplane were flown in. A mixing plant for the aldrin and kerosene was set up adjoining the airstrip. The areas to be treated were scouted, and then pin-pointed on the maps. These maps were shown to the pilots. Both parties located the areas to be treated. Men were stationed in some areas to be sure that all areas were to be treated. The large D-C-3 planes would carry 800 to 900 gallons per load. The planes would fly high enough to cover a 500-foot swath of the spray. The large planes usually flew about 300 to 400 feet above the ground. They usually started flying at day break, and weather conditions would allow them to fly until about 10:30 or 11:00 a.m. each morning. In this length of time, they would usually put on about 8,000 or 9,000 gallons, which meant that many acres were treated in a short period of
We are pleased that BOX V RANCH has purchased foundation cows from us.

These cows have been good producers for us, and with their new owners, Harold and Violet Beasley, and managing guidance of Stuart Cooper, we feel sure they will continue to do so.

All daughters and granddaughters of Faures Perfection 100th (pictured at the age of 13), who is directly related to every Polled Hereford cow in our herd.

The cows have calves-at-side by Faures Perf. Tone 7th, Diamond Joaquin 15th and BHB Royal Domino 935th.

We wish Box V Ranch success in the Polled Hereford business.

CYRILLE O. & NORMA L. FAURE
ROUTE 2, BOX 76
PORTERVILLE, CALIFORNIA
The Arrival of a New Registered Herd of Polled Herefords

Our new herd was founded on ten head of cows and calves from Cyrille and Norma Faure of Porterville, Calif. All daughters and granddaughters of Faure's Perfection 100th. The cows have calves-at-side by Faure's Perf. Tone 7th, a Polled Hereford son of College Joe Tone, Diamond Joaquin 15th, bred by Harry Parker and BHB Royal Domino 935th, bred by E. H. Mettler & Sons.

Then we added ten excellent heifers and one top eight-month-old bull calf from Acehi Herefords of Porterville, Calif. The heifers are by GR Plato Domino 9th by Buck Gover's Real Plato Domino 46th (Chubby) and Acehi Goodnuff 281st by Goodnuff 25th. They are bred to Acehi Larry Aster 17th by MW Prince Aster 11th. The bull calf is Acehi Larry Aster 81st by Acehi Larry Aster 11th, a Polled Hereford son of MW Prince Aster 11th.

Stewart Cooper is in charge of the herd and ranch. Visitors welcome at any time.

Proud Owners—Harold and Violet Beasley

BOX V RANCH
Middletown, California

JUNE 1953
time. The airplanes put a spray mixture of 2 ounces of technical aldrin in one gallon of kerosene, and this gallon of material was applied to one acre of the range land. The small biplane also worked daily and put out its share of spray.

It was interesting to watch the efficiency that was maintained by these Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine workers. Any group seeing this organization perform, could have easily said, “You are doing an excellent job with no lost motion.”

The above job was finished in about three weeks of operating time. The control program was completed for a total cost of 47.4 cents per acre. This meant a cost of 15.8 cents per acre for the rancher. This cost took in salaries of technical workers, checkers, oil, gas, spray materials and depreciation of equipment.

Highly Effective. O. L. Barnes and N. J. Nuernyer of the Research Division of the Bureau of Entomology, Division of Cereal and Forage Crops, examined sprayed areas daily to check upon the percentage of kill. They also checked upon the length of effectiveness of the materials. Their observation showed that the sprays were killing about 99% of the grasshoppers.

This method of controlling grasshoppers cut down the cost of control. It allowed the controls to be accomplished at minimum length of time. It gave better control than previous methods; it did not leave any materials on the ground or plants that was toxic to animals.

As previously mentioned, no free controls are practiced on crop lands. The control program has been worked out by the research workers. They find that in most crop lands, you will secure best results with 2 to 4 ounces of technical aldrin per acre. Due to the fact that oils have a tendency to burn tender growing plants, we must be careful about the materials we use on the plants. The research workers found that we could take the emulsifiable concentrate and mix it with water, so as to get on 2 to 4 ounces of technical aldrin per acre. Best results were secured when about 4 to 8 gallons of water were used. We were able to secure just as good control when we used either ground equipment or an airplane. If the crop was alfalfa, we found that 2 ounces would work on short growth, while 4 ounces was necessary on taller plants. During 1952 several thousand acres were sprayed with aldrin-water mixture with excellent controls.

With the advent of new organic insecticides, and the rancher paying for part of his controls and getting money returns, we can see that we are making progress. The crop farmer is also well satisfied with the results that he can secure with the sprays, instead of the old cumbersome baits. In some areas baits are still used for some species; however, as a whole, the results with sprays are much better than with the baits.
ANNOUNCING...

The sale of ten bred heifers and Acehi Larry Aster 81 to Harold and Violet Beasley of the Box V Ranch at Middletown, California.

We are particularly pleased for the Beasleys and Stuart Cooper travelled extensively looking at the best Western Polled cattle before choosing these heifers from Acehi and the cows and calves from Cyrille and Norma Faure.

With this foundation and Stuart Cooper to direct the breeding program and fitting of the cattle, we expect great things of these newcomers to the ranks of Polled Hereford breeders.

At the ranch we have for sale forty yearling heifers, most of them half sisters to these selected by Stuart Cooper. Many of these heifers are old enough to breed and would make a good foundation or replacement group.
TWO “NUGGETS” from our famous GOLD MINE Selling in our Sale—
June 10, North Platte, Nebr.

57 HEAD
50 TOP QUALITY FEMALES

About half will have calves at side, some will be rebred, others will be bred to one of our top sires. Several of the females have real toppy herd bull prospects at side. Three are sons of Gold Mine and are about 7 months old. ALSO 7 SERVICEABLE AGED BULLS SELLING, TWO ARE REAL TOPPY SONS OF GOLD MINE.

GOOD GOLD
Calved July 12, 1949. He was 1st prize summer yearling bull at the National Polled Hereford Show at Kansas City, 1950, and first at the National Western at Denver the same year.

GOLD MODEL
Calved April 25, 1951. This bull was 2nd prize junior yearling bull at the National Hereford Show at Tulsa in 1952. This was in horned competition.

KUHLMANN POLLED HEREFORDS time after time have topped the show and sales. More important than that: In the hands of users (A lot of them on the Pacific Coast) these cattle are breeding on. You can depend upon them. They have the type—the fleshing quality—the heads! And they carry some of the most powerful, most consistent blood in Herefords today.

Write for catalog to:

Orvil & Kenneth Kuhlmann
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA
as wintered and, except on rare occasions, this area gets only a skiff of snow. New Meadows is winter headquarters for calves, steers and replacement heifers and New Meadows winterers are usually tough and expensive. It takes over 2,000 tons of hay and 200 tons of oats to winter Circle-C cattle at New Meadows while the supplemental feed requirement for the breeding herd along Snake River winter range is practically nil.

Circle-C calf crops run from 75 to 80%, says Roland Campbell, with most of the calves being born in March and April. Considering topography, the Campbells feel that an 80 to 85% calf crop is as much as they can expect.

Circle-C has enjoyed a long reputation of using plenty of good, registered bulls—one for every 25 cows.

Herefords, Angus. Most of the Circle-C cattle are Herefords. But there’s a good sprinkling of Hereford-Angus crosses. A few years ago the Campbells started using Angus bulls on first-calf replacement heifers. They liked the results because it took less labor—their own and the heifers—at calving time.

Circle-C is sticking with the practice and this year there are 12 Angus bulls on the place.

Circle-C separates the herd for ease of handling and wintering. This allows them to cater to the special nutritional needs of calves, heifers, steers, cows and bulls. And with a labor force of 75 permanent employees the Circle-C catering service pays off with heavier steers, lower death losses, better calf crops.

The ranch markets 2-year-old steers, dry cows and cull cows and heifers not needed for replacement in the breeding herd. Their 1952 market shipment was made up of 800 steers weighing close to 1,200 lb. and 500 cows and heifers.

Spray-Dip. The Campbells used to dip their cattle every fall to control the spread. Cowboy Clint Reeves is in the saddle. This picture was taken last fall in valley which is 10 miles north of New Meadows.

**THE CIRCLE-C**

Continued from Page 30

**THE CIRCLE-C RIVER**

Brandishing Chute

Streamline your livestock handling with this one-man operated chute, fully adjustable, fully portable, fully accessible for all operations that require the speedy confinement of cattle. Instant release features. All steel for years of rugged duty.

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This is part of the Round valley unit of the Circle-C spread. Cowboy Clint Reeves is in the saddle. This picture was taken last fall in valley which is 10 miles north of New Meadows.

**Glen T. O’Brien**

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BREED UP the quality and weight of your calves as you BREED OFF the horns with modern Polled Hereford bulls. You’re invited to visit the ranch. We have bulls for sale ranging from weaner calves to service age, one or a colt.
Another SVR makes good

SVR Domino 28th—Champion and top selling bull at 1952 California Polled Hereford Assn. Show & Sale.

Our cow herd and powerful bull battery listed below are producing the best SVR's yet—the SVR BACA DOMINO, 34th, and top battery listed at 1952 Sale.

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- VAN'S DOMINO 145
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Social Security Rules Affect Both Workers and Employers

Half a million U.S. farm workers have had social security protection since regular full-time farm work began to count toward social security benefits two years ago.

Any farm laborer doing regular, full-time farm work, is required by law to have one and one-half per cent of his wages deducted, and the employer is required to pay a like amount, making a total of three per cent to be turned in to the director of internal revenue for social security benefits for the farm worker.

If the farm work doesn't meet the requirements as a regular, full-time job month after month with the same employer, then it doesn't count toward social security, even if the worker would like to join up.

The amount of a family's payments under social security depends on how much they make each month in cash wages and how many dependents can qualify for payments. For instance, in the case of a 69-year-old farm worker who worked on farms all his life, he was making $200 a month in cash wages but decided to ease in to part-time work. After checking with the social security office he found that he would receive $70 a month, and his wife who is 66 years old will get another $35 a month, making a total of $105 a month in social security payments for both of them.

Pasturing Ladino Fields Will Provide Much-Needed Forage

Pasturing of Ladino fields formerly in seed production will provide much-needed forage and is in line with University of California suggestions for reducing costs and the growth of the carryover of Ladino seed which is equal to at least a normal 2-year supply.

Many older Ladino seed fields have become excessively grassy or otherwise weedy and are less likely to be profitable. Such fields can be grazed now and later be prepared and seeded to sudan grass or hybrid corn. These crops work well in rotation with Ladino for seed.

external parasites, but they've done away with dipping and have switched to spray-dip chutes and more frequent treatment.

Circle-C hay requirements are taken care of on the New Meadows hay ranches, all under flood irrigation system. The regular labor force is swollen by 25 to 30 haying hands during the summer months when the 2,000 tons of hay and 200 tons of oats must be processed and made available for winter use.

Circle-C steers are "good doors" and well known at Western and Midwest feedlots. When it's time to sell the Campbells just stand still and let the buyers come to them.

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features:

Dressed For The West
Nutrition of Horses
What Makes Quarter Horses Run?
Why Do People Want Cutting Horses?
WILL YOU HAVE A COLT Sired BY THIS HORSE IN 1954?

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We have a few of these quality colts for sale at the ranch. Come out and see them.

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A proven sire of a number of top show, running and rodeo horses. He himself is a notable calf roping and steer stopping horse. Book a good quarter mare to him. You'll see why his colts sell well.

POND QUARTER HORSES

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Pond
Box 140 — Shandon, Calif.
REPORTS of sales of registered horses this spring seem to surpass last year in both numbers and prices according to comments received from the several Western states. Even through the winter months an unusually large number of horses seem to have found new homes and at satisfactory prices.

Starting off the year was the California Thoroughbred Breeders Assn. sale held at Pomona, Calif., Jan. 12 and 13. This auction set a top price of $24,500 and an average of $1,754 on 225 head. Next was the Vessels Ranch Quarter Horse sale in which were featured 2-year-old running prospects entered in the $25,000 Cal-Bred stake. These 2-year-olds set an average of $585. The entire sale, including yearlings and brood mares, made an over-all average of $428.

Next was the first annual sale of the Arabian Horse Assn. of Southern California held at Pomona, Calif., on April 25. This sale set an average of $490 on 35 head. With a top price of $1,150, you can see that there were a great many horses sold at prices between $500 and $1,000.

Of great importance are reports that more prospective buyers are in the market today than in several of the past years. There are more people looking for good horses and when they find just what they want, they will buy and pay the prices asked.

Racing of Quarter Horses seems to have set a new and improved pattern of prices for the speedsters that can win races. There is a strong appreciative tendency to racing Quarter Horses and this can be attributed to some extent to the increased purses that are being offered in races.

To give a few statistics of the racing picture, here are some excerpts from material compiled by the Racing Division of AQHA for 1952. Average purses paid last year were $645 as compared with $466 in 1951. One of the major reasons for this increase was that pari-mutuel handle jumped from $6.5 million in 1951 to a whopping $13,538,887 in 1952.

In 1952 there were 29 tracks operating Quarter Horse races with benefit of pari-mutuel betting, four more than in the previous year.

We should all bear in mind, though, that Quarter Horses have been important without benefit of racing. Racing is a result of the popularity of the breed, not the reverse. Consider that only about 5% of the Thoroughbred horses raised each year ever get into big time racing. On the same basis in the Quarter Horse business the sound future of the breed will depend to a large extent on the continued popularity of these horses by average pleasure riders, ropers, breeders, ranch operators and those who raise and show them for the fun of it. And don't underestimate the importance of the “fun” angle.
Horse of the Month

Bart B. S.

Owned by C. J. Skirvin
Santa Ana, Calif.
What Makes Quarter Horses Run?

Bred for short speed since colonial days, the Quarter Horse has survived time and abuse to become one of today's most versatile breeds.

By WILLARD H. PORTER

The original Quarter Horses, developed in this country by colonists of the 17th century, were bred for short distances. Distances up to a quarter of a mile were the most popular, for such short straightaways could be laid out without much trouble. Race courses were hacked out of fields and forests, and sometimes the 440 was run down a village street.

Even later, when the forerunners of the Thoroughbreds were shipped to this country from England—and then the Thoroughbreds themselves—the short horse enthusiasts still bred their mounts for the short tracks. They utilized the short speed blood of the many famous horses that could not last at the longer distances in those days. Such a horse was Janus, a 1752 English Importation of Barb, Arabian and Galloway blood.

As the frontier moved westward, so did the Quarter Horses. These hardy animals could do a good day's work or pull a wagon as well as win an occasional matched race for their owners. But the primary function and importance of the Quarter Horse was his speed.

Few Records. Before the first stud book in this country was published—Edgar, in 1833—breeding records were kept to some extent, but with the decline of quarter-mile races on the east coast and the western migration of men and horses, few breeding records were kept by the frontiersmen. Their code was simple and seemed to do the trick: they bred speed to speed.

In those days, if a man had a stud of proved speed ability, that stud was in great demand. If the owner knew the horse's pedigree back for several generations, so much the better. If he didn't know anything about his breeding, that was all right, too.

Old Traveler was a case in point. No one knew much about Traveler—they still don't—but he was in great demand as a stud and produced sensational offspring. Jess Hankins' fine bay stallion, King, traces back to Traveler on his sire's side. King is by Zantanon by Little Joe by Traveler. King himself has probably sired more good Quarter Horses which in turn have also sired top horses than any other living Quarter Horse stud.

Poco Bueno, the well-built cutting horse, is by King; Jimmy, Doug Simon's calf horse, is by King; and Squaw H., the great running mare, is by King.

Regained Popularity. With the settling of the West and the simultaneous development of the cattle industry, the Quarter Horse again became as popular as he had once been. He was crossed with everything under the sun in the way of horseflesh, and pedigree and ancestry became more obscure and difficult to trace.

The amazing part of all this indiscriminate breeding was the fact that through it all the Quarter Horse remained essentially the Quarter Horse. He remained a very fast horse at the 440-yard distance. There were differences in type and conformation, there were freaks from freakish matings and there were different names like Steeldusts, Billy horses, Rondos, Shilos and Cold Decks. But through it all the men who knew what they were breeding for and why they were doing it produced fast short-distance horses.

Men like Ott Adams, John Dawson, George Clegg, Dan Casement, Billy Anson and a few others combined both their knowledge of bloodlines and their knowledge of individual horses to good advantage.

Bred for Speed. In Quarter Horses, controlled speed and short-distance speed is found because it has been bred into them for centuries, and nothing has been able to diminish it. Today, even though the Quarter Horse is still a necessary part of ranch life, I think the big money is in racing. Because of this, breeders who are after extreme speed at the quarter mile are
Is there a QUARTER HORSE in YOUR future?

36,000 in 13 years!

In slightly more than a decade some 36,000 QUARTER HORSES have been registered. Figures alone don't mean much, but when you realize that each of these horses still alive is doing a useful job for his owner, you understand why there is a future to the breed. It lies in USEFULNESS.

You want to own a horse you can use and you deserve the advantages of the most for your money. If you raise horses you want to be able to use what you produce and find a ready market for those you want to sell. That is where the QUARTER HORSE comes to the front.

Through the development of breeder and exhibitor associations all over the country, you will find many friends who are doing the same thing you are doing. These groups have established sound sales methods that bring the QUARTER HORSE to new owners who have a use for them. These groups also develop shows where the horses are shown to the best advantage. You will enjoy showing your horses and you will profit from their cooperative efforts to make QUARTER HORSES more popular.

Write for more particulars

We will be glad to send you information about QUARTER HORSES that will add to your knowledge of why they are fast becoming "America's most desired light horse."

SHOW 'EM
WORK 'EM
RACE 'EM

They will do it all and do it well—that's what they are bred for. They have a natural cow sense and early speed. They have the development that makes them able to stand hard work.

The American QUARTER HORSE Association

P. O. BOX 2290

AMARILLO, TEXAS

THERE IS A FUTURE TO THE QUARTER HORSE!
breeding speed to speed. Now, thanks to the efforts of a few Quarter Horse historians and the American Quarter Horse Assn., it is possible to trace back the bloodlines through registration pedigrees to find out just what was going on in the old days. In this way intelligent and interesting matings can be conjured up on paper and perhaps later actually consummated.

Some of our best quarter race horse breeders feel that any horse, regardless of breeding, that can run exceptionally fast at the short distances up to 440 yards should be called a Quarter Horse. This was one of the reasons the AQHA opened up the Appendix registration to many horses that would not otherwise be eligible for the other registration categories.

Thoroughbred Blood. For this reason, many up-to-date breeders are using Thoroughbred blood. Not because it is simply Thoroughbred but because it is from sprinting Thoroughbred bloodlines. A few such clean-bred studs now influencing the pattern of Quarter Horse racing are Depth Charge, by Bold Venture; Piggin String, by Ariel; and Three Bars, by Percentage.

With all the breeding information that has been collected and recorded in both the Jockey Club and the AQHA, it is easy now to look back into the bloodlines of almost any individual—mare or stallion. But it is not so easy to select mares for a stud or a stud for one's mares. Because of this challenge in breeding horses, the modern Quarter Horse breeders are to be congratulated at every turn. They are producing the most versatile equine breed in the world and their stud book is only 13 years old.

What makes Quarter Horses run? Here are the three answers:

1. Because the early-day colonial breeders, who started the Quarter Horse as a breed, bred short speed to short speed to get short speed.

2. Because the breed's hardiness, stamina and ability to produce its own likenesses triumphed over time and abuse.

3. Because modern breeders, who are doing a splendid job of perpetuating the Quarter Horse by breeding short speed to short speed to get short speed, now keep one eye on pedigree.

The Horse of the Month

When you think of Quarter Horses, you necessarily think of one of the important components of these horses—speed. Since the advent of legalized racing of Quarter Horses in several of the Western states, speed has taken on new importance. To many the greatest exemplification of speed in Quarter Horses is Bart B. S. AQHA 17981, owned by C. J. Skirvin, Santa Ana, Calif.

This is a great son of the champion racing stallion of 1945, Dee Dee, sired by the great Flying Bob. Bart B. S. is out of the Thoroughbred mare Mabel Tet, bred by Clarence "Doc" Ranney of the Excelsior Ranch Company, Garden Grove, Calif., this 6-year-old gray stallion, fondly known by racing fans as the "Gray Ghost" has 10 wins and 1 second to his credit out of 12 starts.

He co-holds the stallion record for 330 in 17.2 seconds and was holder of the world record for 400 yards in 20.3 seconds, carrying 130 lb. His one second was the day at Los Alamitos in 1951 when Claibertown G. ran 300 yards in 15.5 seconds for a new world record. Graded AAA classification up to 440 yards, Bart B. S. is known for his great burst of speed "in the stretch" from about 250 yards to the final wire. He truly represents the finest in the Quarter Horse speed annals of today.

WINNING GET — These three colts sired by Jimmie Reed won the get-of-sire event at the 1953 Tucson Quarter Horse Show held in March. These three and the stallion are owned by Aravio and Christie, Coolunga, Calif. Lyle Christie is shown holding colt at left and Christie Aravio is holding horse at right. Photo by Schans.
Red Boy is FOR SALE

Red Boy, one of the truly great cutting horses of all time is being offered for sale by "Wild Bill" Elliott. Red Boy is in his prime and would not be for sale at any price if Bill Elliott were not going to Europe for 18 months.

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FUTURE SPRINTER—This young 1953 filly shown with her mother has famous parents. The mare is Barbara B., the great Quarter racing mare that defeated the Thoroughbred stallion Fair Trickel in a now-famous matched race at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif., in 1947. The filly is by Texas Jr., now senior sire at Gill Cattle Company ranch, Tucson, Ariz., home of Barbara B. and filly, Texas Jr., is one of the great speed horses formerly in the Gill Ranch racing stables.

Photo by H & H

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Pair of Arizona Horses Win AQHA Running Horse Honors

Rukin String, owned by Saxon and Palmer, Wilcox, Ariz., and Super Charge, owned by Joe R. Bassett, Globe, Ariz., were picked for Running Horse of the Month honors in March by the Racing Division of the AQHA.

Rukin String, a son of Pigg String out of the great racing mare Queenie by Flying Bob, is the result of breeding a champion running horse to a champion running mare. He exemplifies what breeders like to believe is the true answer to great racing horses, breeding speed to speed.

This cross certainly worked to advantage. His greatest victory came on March 29 in the Rillito championship at Tucson, when pitted against Stella Moore, Gold Bar and Tonto Bars Gill. This 440-yard race was won by the 3-year-old stallion in 22.1 seconds to set a new track record. However, because of a strong tailwind that prevailed during the afternoon of this race, official recognition has not been given for the time, which would establish a new 3-year-old record. But the track record will stand.

On March 15 he ran at the Tucson track and won the “Parker 400” against Stella Moore, Brigand, Tonto Bars Gill, Dusky Parker and others, setting a new world record, stallion record, 3-year-old record and track record of 20.1 seconds for the 400 yards. He also won the Arizona Derby this year on March 22, turning the 440 yards in 22.2, against Three Pigs, Dandy Duchess and Little Annie Finley. Bred by J. Rukin Jelks, Tucson, he is trained by Mrs. Kay Gabbar, Tucson.

Super Charge, the other horse to be accorded the honor, on March 7 at Tucson established a new 2-year-old record for 220 yards, running the dis-
Beck in 12.3, against Miss Wonder
 rust, Half Twist, Dandy Mike and
 Cheyenne. On March 21, again at Tuc­
on, he set a new 2-year-old colt rec­
ord of 17.2 for 330 yards, running
against Dandy Time, Big Dan, Baby
Girl Bunting and Half Twist. In his
four starts he has never been defeated.
He is a son of the Thoroughbred stall­
ion Depth Charge and out of O'Quinn’s Midge by King. He was
bred by O. C. O'Quinn, Houston, Tex­
as, and is trained by Mike Sims, Flor­
cerne, Ariz.

Racing’s First Quarter
Shows Big Increases

Figures for racing’s first quarter, re­
leased by Spencer J. Drayton, execu­
tive secretary of TRA, show substan­
tial increases over 1952. With four
meetings completed and four TRA
tracks currently operating, attendance
through March had totaled 3,555,291, an
increase of 9% over 1952. During the
same period $241,996,170 had passed in
and out of the pari-mutuel machines,
an increase of 11.3%.

Redman Leased

Louis Spil, Glendale, Ariz., has leased
the Quarter Horse stallion Redman,
in cooperation with Jonathan Kittle,
Litchfield Park, and Bob Lockett, Flag­
staff. These three horsemen recently
made arrangements to purchase all of
the fillies sired by Driftwood owned by
Channing and Katy Peake at Rancho
Jabali, Lompoc, Calif. The fillies have
been shipped to Glendale to be mated
with Redman.

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Pleasanton, Texas, receives gift and
thanks for help as retiring president of
AQHA, from Robe Parks, Midland,
Texas, on behalf of membership. Pre­
sentation was made during annual
AQHA convention at Tucson, Ariz.,
late in March. Photo by Schaus

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“ROLL BACK”—Bill Schwindt, author of this article, is shown riding Josie, at Red Bluff, Calif. This picture illustrates what he means in the article by the statement, “A horse should go to the animal’s head, not past, then ‘roll back over his hocks’ to catch it on other side.”

NATURAL ABILITY—Red Boy, owned by “Wild Bill” Elliott, famous Western movie picture star riding in this picture, illustrates the value of having a horse that is naturally interested in working cattle. Notice horse is working without a bit in his mouth but has bridle buckled around his neck.

QUICK TURNS—Smokey Joe, owned by Slim Trent, Yuma, Ariz., and ridden here by Chuck Olson, Van Nuys, Calif., shows the speed with which horses turn to stop calves from getting behind them. Notice rider turning with the movement of the horse.

TENDS BUSINESS—Snipper W with owner Don Dodge, Sacramento, Calif., up, shows the amount of concentration on the part of the horse and rider necessary to be successful as a cutting horse. Horses need not be registered in any breed association to compete in contests but they may be any of the light breeds or crossbreds.

Why Do People Want Cutting Horses?

By Bill Schwindt
Saticoy, Calif.

USUALLY a horse that has turned out to be a good cutting horse is one who would do anything well. They are smart and alert and have to be handy and fast when necessary. There are, of course, lots of horses which would have made good cutting horses but have never seen a cow. However, if they have what it takes, their owners are enjoying these same qualifications in their horse at whatever they are doing.

How should horses work? You will probably get a variety of answers to this question if you ask it many times. While a lot of horses have a natural
instinct to work cattle, they also have a lack of the best way. They have to be helped in this by their rider, and lots of time, and lots of cattle at the right time. After they are set in their ways, it still requires skill to keep them performing in the best way.

A horse should enter the herd very cool and collected but alert so that an animal will not be able to mill around but will be separated without disturbing the herd. The horse should cautiously advance this animal without getting out of position to keep it from returning. When an animal does try to return and get around or past the horse, he should go to the animal's head, but not past, and then "roll back over his hocks" to catch it on the other side. You may see some horses side-passing back and forward but this is not natural. He could fall down and is not in the best position for a fast move.

A horse should keep advancing cautiously with the animal and not stop at the edge of the herd. He should give ground only if it is absolutely necessary to keep his position between the animal and the herd. A horse cannot work a round turn without getting behind and will have to travel further to head the animal again. A horse that can roll with the animal is always in a better defensive position and can save himself.

There is a good set of rules which I can't cover very briefly but what they actually are instructing the contestant to do or not to do is in line with what he should follow if he were cutting out a herd in the open range.

We do not have any performance in a horse event in which every part of it exemplifies the real thing, as a cutting contest does. There is lots of action and the people are going along with what the contestants are doing. In the places where this event has been properly put on and handled, it has been an attraction which creates interest and a larger attendance.
QUARTER TYPE—Learning to judge and distinguish different types and breeds of horses was one of interesting parts of WLJ's Southern California Beef Cattle Tour held in April. Here Bill Smale, editor of Horses and Horsemen, explains characteristics of Quarter Horse at Camelot Square A Ranch, San Luis Rey, Calif.

Two Quarter Horse sires - full brothers

LEE MOORE P-18.398
POQUITO MAS P-26.460

by the great running horse sire JOE MOORE

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Lee Moore was a great racing individual and should be, out of the proven broodmare of great speed background Yokahama P-2389. Both these horses were bred by Ott Adams, Alice, Texas, where much great speed at the Quarter Horse breed originated. Both stallions available to outside approved mares. Lee Moore's first foal at the track, Miss Pitapat, won her first start at Los Alamitos, April 21, 1953 in a field of top 2-year-olds.

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GRAND CHAMP - Fame Geronimo Chubby, owned and shown by J. Ralph Bell, Visalia, Calif., was named grand champion stallion of the Tucson Quarter Horse Show in late March. This son of Geronimo, also shown to many championships by Bell, is out of the champion mare Dixie Chubb. Show was judged by Lloyd Jinkens, Ft. Worth, Texas. Held during AQHA convention, this show brought out many of the leading champion horses of the day, making this one of the toughest events during 1953 Quarter Horse show season to date.

Photo by Schaus

---

That is where the All Arabian Show will be held this year for the Arabian Horse Breeders Assn. of Oregon, on June 27 and 28. Frank Evans, El Cajon, Calif., will be the judge this year, says Ward Wells, manager of the event. This is the large Arabian horse event in the Northwest and you should make it a point to be there to see what these Arabian horses can do. You'll be pleasantly surprised if you have never before seen a show of this kind.

Buys Brood Mares. Dick Carothers, Paris, Tenn., recently stopped by to see Ernest Browning, Willcox, Ariz., and when he left he was the owner of six brood mares for his Quarter Horse breeding program. All are daughters of Browning's Billy the Kid.

At the annual meeting of the Racing Committee of AQHA at Tucson, champions for 1952 were picked. You guessed it—Johnny Dial was named world's champion stallion of the year and the great Stella Moore was champion mare. Champion 3-year-old colt was Tonto Bars Gill and Black Easter Bunny and Mona Leta were picked to co-hold the championship spot for 3-year-old fillies. Rukin String was named champion 2-year-old colt and the championship for 2-year-old fillies is co-held by Bardella and Chicado V. Champion gelding of 1952 was Brigand. To the owners, trainers and breeders of these horses goes the orchids for this month.

It was all it was cracked up to be—the annual meeting of the American Quarter Horse Assn. at Tucson the end of March. Information on the election of officers and directors was carried in the weekly issue following the meeting, but for those who didn't get the information, genial Orville Burtis, Manhattan, Kans., was named president for 1953. Lester Goodson, Houston, Texas, was elected 1st vice president and Ernest Browning, Willcox,
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$1,500. Five 2-year-olds entered in the $25,000 Cal-Bred stake to be run this fall at Bay Meadows brought an average of $585. One of the other choice buyers of the sale was the yearling daughter of Ed. Echols, Annie Echols by name, that went to Finley Ranches, Gilbert, Ariz. Hoke Everts was auctioneer and did his usual good job.

Speaking of sales, did you notice that the Arabian horse sale at Pomona, Calif., April 25, sponsored by the Arabian Horse Assn. of Southern California, set an average of $790? Buyers came from several Western states to bid on these good horses and proved beyond a doubt that there is a substantial demand for Arabians. Top of the sale was the 5-year-old stallion Raynat, a son of El Nattal and Parnatta, sold for $1,150. Raynat was consigned by Mrs. Marietta Whitcomb, Riverside, Calif. In the same consignment a yearling daughter of El Nattal was sold for $750 to Louise Piper, Morgan Hill, Calif.

Cagney Buys. Actor James Cagney, Northridge, Calif., stepped in to buy Bahir, an 8-year-old gray stallion by Raseyn consigned by Fred Arth, Redlands, Calif. He paid $1,000 for the horse. Top price for 2-year-olds was $1,000, paid by Rich Whitmore, Salt Lake City, Utah, for Shamara, a daughter of Ankar consigned by Le- land Mekoel, Covina, Calif.


In the Future. We understand Bill Schwindt, Saticoy, Calif., has crossed his Quarter Horse mare Chee Chee to Royal King, owned by Earl Albin, Comanche, Texas. Al Monjot, San Fernando, Calif., has sent his mare Honest Chic to the same stallion. Understand that the grand champion mare Topy K., owned by B Bar D Ranch, San Fernando, Calif., has been crossed with N. R. Paul A., owned by Wheeler Ranch, Riverside. There should be a show and working Quarter Horse prospects from these matings, according to the individual abilities of these well known and capable horses.

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Production of horses reached its highest peak in the years between 1918 and 1922. The work horse has been decreasing in numbers ever since, but the light breeds used for racing, showing, hunting and jumping, rodeos, parades and trail riding, the cow horses and ordinary riding-type horses for recreation have been increasing.

There are approximately 13 times as many light horses today as there were in 1918. At the present time there are more than 15,000 members in the California State Horsemen's Assn. These facts indicate the importance of the horse industry in California.

Before getting into the subject of the nutrition of the horse, I would like you to compare some features of growth and development of horses and humans. In the human, from conception to birth the weight of the fetus increases six billion times; in the horse, the fetus increases three billion times. From birth to maturity, the child's weight increases 20 times; in the horse, the foal in the same period increases its weight 10 times.

Just recently, I read that a mature human eats 16 times his body weight in one year's time. Given liberal allowances every day (and maximum amounts for a hard working animal), the horse could eat only eight or nine times its body weight in one year's time. In describing a ravenous appetite, perhaps the saying should be changed to, "that horse eats like a man."

Feeding Standard. The most recent feeding standard for horses is put out by a committee of the National Research Council and is called "Recommended Nutrient Allowances for Horses."

I reviewed the literature on rations for work horses and, wherever possible, grouped them according to the weights of the animals and the amount of work being done. I secured information on between 800 and a thousand horses and some 40 different kinds of rations. The adequacy of the ration was determined by its ability to maintain the animals in a thrifty condition without losing weight. These rations were in close agreement with the recommended allowances given by the NRC.

My experience with horses leads me to believe that the recommended allowances of the NRC for mares—last quarter of pregnancy and lactating mares—are too high. For the past two years, the mares at the Davis campus of the University of California have been fed a maintenance ration for both the dry or barren mares and the pregnant ones. The pregnant mares gain in weight to the extent that the fetus develops but does not require any more feed. My explanation for this is that the pregnant mare during the 85 days preceding parturition has slowed down her daily activities in comparison to the barren mare and consequently has this surplus of energy to develop the fetus.

Questionable Figures. It is, however, the NRC allowance for lactating mares that I would challenge most. The NRC states, "On the basis of information reported by Morrison (1948) it may be assumed that the mean daily milk production of 1,600-lb. mares is 50 lb." Morrison's statement actually said, "In German tests the daily milk yield of draft brood mares suckling foals was 26 to 77 lb." It seems that all they did was add the two extremes and say the mean was 50 lb. of milk.

I have always been a great booster for the equine species, but it seems to me the committee of the NRC became a little too enthusiastic in stating that a 1,600-pound draft mare produces 2½ times more milk than the average dairy cow in the United States. In some work we have done at the university our Thoroughbred mares weighing between 1,300 and 1,400 lb. produced an average of 28 lb. plus or minus 5 lb. of milk a day.

Many variable factors should be considered in the successful feeding of horses. The age, weight, and general health of the animal, the variations in kind and speed of work performed, climate and environmental conditions and many other considerations make the feeding of horses a very individualized matter.

NEW OFFICERS—Selected to lead activities of American Quarter Horse Assn. for 1953 at annual AQHA Convention held at Tucson, Ariz., late in March are, left to right, Raymond Hollingsworth, Amarillo, Texas, secretary; Ken Frantz, Lemoore, Calif., elected to executive committee; L. E. Browning, Wilcox, Ariz., second vice president; Jess Hankins, Rocksprings, Texas, elected to executive committee; Orville Burns, Manhattan, Kans., new president; and Lester Goodson, Houston, Texas, first vice president.

Photo by Schams

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<table>
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<th>AAA &amp; AA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Queen H. by Dan</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Do Good by St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Just Sissy (TB) by Just David</td>
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<td>Hut Sut by Grano de Oro</td>
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<td>Loma by Sam King</td>
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<td>Swamp Angel by Tina Ann H.</td>
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<td>Little Fanny by Red Bug</td>
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<td>Baldy Girl by Oklahoma Star</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Beauty by Pocito Rey (TB)</td>
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A total of 164 mares are listed that have produced one or more qualifiers.

it difficult to give specific requirements. Storage of hays and grains over a long period, improper curing or growing them on exceptionally poor soils are other conditions that make it impossible to give exact quantities of feed which should be contained in the ration for horses.

Human Element. Many feeding standards have been formulated for feeding horses, but it should be remembered that any standard is only a guide. Perhaps the most variable feature is the human element. In most feeding standards it is suggested to feed the animal according to the weight of the horse in relation to the labor performed, which is difficult to evaluate.

The NRC gives the general requirement for horses ridden or driven as follows: Up to one hour a day—maintenance ration; from one to three hours a day—ration for light work; from five to eight hours a day—ration for heavy work.

This seems to be a reasonable guide. However, it should be remembered that the inexperienced horsemanship through abuse, improper position in the saddle, uncoordinated movements and many other ill-advised maneuver will take more out of the horse in one hour than a good horsemanship would in several hours. It naturally follows that the ill-managed horse requires more feed to accomplish an equal amount of work.

VITAMINS. If horses are fed rations containing plenty of good-quality hay, it is unlikely that they will suffer from vitamin deficiencies. Hays and grains of poor quality—stored over a long period of time improperly cured or grown on exceptionally poor soils—may cause a depletion of the vitamins in the animals' systems. Horses fed a sub-maintenance diet or run on dried
VITAMIN A: It has been found that the University of California Experiment Station that about 1.5 mg. of carotene per 100 lb. of body weight will meet the minimum daily requirements of the horse. It is suggested that 3.0 mg. of carotene per 100 lb. of body weight a day be fed for optimum results for both growing and mature horses. Bright green-colored hays as well as grasses and legumes should furnish an adequate supply of this vitamin.

VITAMIN B: It has been found that horses fed on purified diets low in the B vitamins were capable of synthesizing considerable quantities of thiamin, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, niacin acid, pyridoxine, folic acid and biotin. If the horse is otherwise adequately supplied with good hay and roughage, the Vitamin B requirements should be met. Cereal grains, wheat bran, rice bran, rice polish and good-quality hays will furnish fairly liberal amounts of the B vitamins.

VITAMIN D: Foals occasionally develop rickets from the lack of the sunshine vitamin, but this is readily overcome or prevented if the mares and foals are fed a sufficient amount of good-quality sun-cured hay.

VITAMIN E: Known as the anti-sterility vitamin, it is found in most all feeds commonly given to horses. It has not been demonstrated experimentally that horses benefit from the addition of tocopherol or vitamin E to the usual rations.

Antibiotics. The only report which I have heard up to the present time on antibiotics for horses was given in a paper presented at Davis in June of 1952 before the Western Section of the American Society of Animal Production. The work was done by J. T. Rose, M. E. Ensminger and Burch H. Schneider at the State College of Washington, Pullman.

Fourteen pairs of weanling foals were fed 50 mg. of aureomycin HCI per 100 lb. of body weight or approximately 200 mg. a day per animal for five months. The average gain per month for the supplemented group was 34.9 lb.—varying from 27 to 43 lb. The controls gained 33.8 lb., varying from 27 to 50 lb.

At the beginning of the experiment, some (not all) of the aureomycin-fed foals had colic for 2 or 3 days, but recovery was rapid and complete in all cases. At the end of the experiment no differences in the horses were noted by the men doing the research work or the cooperating horsemen.

Minerals, Trace Elements. Calcium feeding is considered a part of the balanced ration. The diet of the horse should be high in phosphorus and calcium; moderate in potassium, sodium, magnesium, iron, copper, zinc, and manganese; and low in chlorine, sulfur, and fluorine.
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and phosphorus are essential for growth and development. Calcium is readily supplied by alfalfa or legume hays. Phosphorus is found in wheat bran and protein supplements. Iodine is a problem in only a few areas in the United States. Sodium chloride or common salt, should be available all times. Horses vary from 1/4 to 3 ounces per day in their requirements for salt. Cobalt does not appear to be a requirement of horses.

Some work in feeding copper has been done at the California Station by Dr. Cupps and myself. When raised containing as low as 8 p.p.m. of copper were fed to growing Percheron steers, the copper was stored in the liver, indicating that if it was required by farm animals the amount is less than 8 p.p.m.

Molybdenum has been causing some trouble among the ruminants. In sheep, difficulties have arisen at levels as low as 2 p.p.m. in the diet. Dr. Goss and I fed one black Percheron mare at a level of 200 p.p.m. for a period of 90 days without any change or disturbance of any kind being detected.

The nutrition of the horse can be handled by feeding rations containing plenty of quality hay and good cereals or grains. A sound approach to improving the nutrition of livestock would be to grow healthy plants on healthy soils and practice sanitary livestock management.

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This material was presented by Prof. C. E. Howell of the University of California College of Agriculture at the annual livestock day this year.

1953 Western Quarter Horse Racing Dates

May 12-June 20—California Horse Racing Assn. (Bay Meadows track) Son Mateo.
Quarter Horse and harness racing.
May 21-23—Round Up Grounds, Pendleton, Ore.
May 23-29—San Joaquin County Fair, Stockton, Calif.
June 2-July 11—Alameda County Fair, Pleasanton, Calif.
July 12-14—Medford Quarter Horse Racing, Medford, Ore.
July 8-Sept. 13—Centennial Race Track, Littleton, Colo. Thoroughbred & Quarter Horse racing.
July 17-25—Solano County Fair, Vallejo, Calif.
July 19-26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 5, 6, 7—Yavapai County Fair, Prescott, Ariz.
July 7-19—Sanoma County Fair, Santa Rosa, Calif.
Aug. 11-26—Humboldt County Fair, Ferndale, Calif.
Aug. 15-22—San Mateo County Fair, San Mateo, Calif.
Aug. 22-26—San Joaquin County Fair, Stockton, Calif.
Sept. 8-12—California State Fair, Sacramento, Calif.
Sept. 7-11—Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Colo.
Sept. 11-15—Nevada County Fair, Fair, Horsemen's Association, Nev.
Sept. 16-18—Traverse County Fair, Traverse, Calif.
Sept. 15-18—Santa Clara County Fair, Santa Clara, Calif.
Sept. 16-18—Los Angeles County Fair, Pomona, Calif.
Sept. 19-20—Apache County Fair, St. Johns, Ariz.
Oct. 2-10—Fresno Distriet Fair, Clovis, Calif.
Oct. 6-10—Fresno County Fair & Rodeo.
Oct. 10, 11—Greenlee County Fair, Duncan, Ariz.
Oct. 16-24—Graham County Fair, Safford, Ariz.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
I watched the horse stand there on shaking legs. His coat was matted with dried lather and the hair was curly at the ends where the sweat had run off in rivulets. The man who had ridden him got off with a smug look on his face and paid the rental fee. It never occurs to some riders that a horse is of flesh and blood, not a tireless machine.

I can't understand why this is so. I rode a horse at a run bareback when I was 8. Why a grown man should think it is such a feat is beyond me. Maybe it's because the movie heroes look so heroic on horseback. But there is nothing heroic about running a horse to death. When I see a person abusing an animal, I put him down in my book in anything but complimentary terms.

I have seen one or two accidents caused by obnoxious show-offs, who cavort like a Lone Ranger when they think someone is looking.

Dangerous Errors. A strange horse can be as lethal as a loaded gun. I have seen people who should know better approach a horse from the wrong side or wrong end. I have seen them swing up on a horse when they had no knowledge of what that horse would do. I have seen people seriously injured through carelessness and lack of proper respect for the tremendous power in a horse.

People should find out as much as they can about a horse before they go near him, much less ride him. All horses aren't the trained wonder horses found in the movies.

Many people are injured before they ever get into the saddle. By following a few simple rules the usual hazards can be avoided.

Use Caution. Sling your mount up close with the short rein on the near side. Test your weight in the stirrup before you swing up. Many horses will swing away quick, jump out from under you or jump forward if you do not use caution.

---

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JUNE 1933

Page 183
The QUARTER HORSE you’ve been waiting for

FAME GERONIMO CHUBBY
P-30,177

Great son of many times champion Geronimo out of the grand champion mare Dixie Chubb by Chubby. Now a 4-year-old, he is a beautiful chestnut.

Grand Champion at Tucson

DEFEATING MANY TOP STALLIONS OF THE BREED

In a class of 20 including some of the greatest champions of the breed, Fame Geronimo Chubby was picked by Loyd Jinkens as winner of the mature stallion class. Some of those showing were Red Beaver, Brian H, Monsieur Joe, Settle Up and others of the same calibre. Then this brilliant stallion was made grand champion over other class winners at the show, in what was generally regarded as the stiffest competition ever to be assembled at Tucson. We believe he has a bright future and invite you to see him at the ranch or at the shows.

We are planning on showing him at the PCQHA show at Bay Meadows June 6 and 7 and invite your inspection there. The show will be held during the racing season that runs from May 12 to June 20.

J. RALPH BELL
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VISALIA, CALIFORNIA
Dressed for the West

By F. LELAND ELAM

Photos by the Author

Popular horse enthusiasts in Sacramento County are, left to right, Frances Knox, Mrs. Roy Beadle, Roy Beadle. They wear the very popular Stockman dress suits.

Mrs. George Ronk of Sacramento County is shown riding her horse on parade. She is dressed in the "dude suit," which is popular among members of riding clubs.

If you have ever attended a horse show, rodeo, livestock sale or other affairs at which horse people, cattlemen and ranchers gather, you have no doubt found such events are good entertainment because of the intense activity that prevails in a picture of extremely colorful atmosphere.

The colorful atmosphere is compounded many times by the Western clothing that is worn by nearly every person present, from the all-round Levi to the highly tailored Stockman suit. There are many beautiful colors, just as colorful shirts, ties, boots, wool and leather jackets, belts, and skirts.

There is a casualness about all this wearing of an unusually wide variety of Western clothing. It even takes in boys and girls from the youngest toddler to the oldest youth. You can't very well say what a horseman is going to wear when he goes to town, what the rancher is going to wear when he attends a rodeo, what his wife is going to wear when she goes to a Western horse show. There is just no law you can go by.

**Summer Hats.** You can see, in any crowd where people gather dressed in Western clothing, many wearing the comparatively new and highly popular for summer wear straw hats.

These hats come in a variety of styles and finishes. There are many models made of high grade Panama straw, among which are the higher priced ones down to least expensive straw. In the better hats the color is cream, but as you drop to lower prices you can get the hats in white, milk green, gold, Palomino tan, Arabian white, dappled gray, powder blue, sage green, gold, teal green, light gray, tan and other colors. Very popular in the hotter climates is the straw hat with a perforated crown. They are found to be desirable not only by adults but by the juniors, as urgent summer wear.

The cowboy or the rancher who is handling horses or livestock sticks pretty well to the Levi as his work pants, a plain Western work shirt and a felt hat that perhaps was once his best, and of course, the Western boot.

The cowboy when he goes to town, if it is not a real dress up occasion, will slip on a clean pair of Levis, his best boots, a more colorful shirt, and a good dress-up hat, which could be either a white or a colored one.

**Stockmen, Too.** The rancher, especially if he is a stockman, may do exactly the same thing, as testified to by Frances Knox, one of the two proprietors of the B Bar K Western clothing store in Carmichael, Calif.

Recently while in Arizona she visited the Tovrea Stockyards at Phoenix. There she says the major portion of the men at the yards were dressed in a pair of blue jeans or Levis, a white felt Stockman hat or a white hat of some other Western design, and well cared-for boots. There were, of course, exceptions to this mode of dress for there were those men who were in the conservative and yet beautifully tailored Stockman suits; or the popular frontier pants and well tailored Western shirts, expensive Stetson hat, and well cared for Western boots; or the typical Pendleton suit line of gambler stripe pants and short jacket; or other combinations of better dress-up Western clothing.

Attend a livestock sale in California and one can see almost the same picture except that there will be a wide variety of colored hats. You would probably be able to pick out all of the 24 color shades that hats come in today.

**Buy to Wear.** It used to be that when people bought Western clothing they bought them mainly to look pretty. Today they buy them to wear.
Bred to use
Proved ability
Show Record

Little Hired Hand
AQHA 15,790

1951 Champion
QUARTER HORSE
Pacific International

Now Booking
1953 Season

Here is a champion sired by the King Ranch champion Hired Hand P-2495 by Old Sorrel. This is a typical working type son of Hired Hand. His colts too are showing the same quality and type combined with rugged ability to do things.

A few select colts FOR SALE

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PENDLETON, ORE.
Listed also among the more recent Western styled clothing for women are midriff blouses, Western shorts, pedal-pushers, and jumper effect blouses.

The ever growing popularity of the horse in the West as a pleasure mount is bringing a wide-spread use of what is often termed the "dude suit," a fancy shirt and trouser combination, sometimes of different colors, sometimes the same, and quite often highly embroidered.

Junior Wear. The great upswing in the promotion of horseback riding for the junior members of the horse loving society has also brought about a great growth in the manufacture of clothing for the juniors to wear. Their clothing matches well along the lines and styles made for their mothers and fathers right from the boots through the hats.

Even the little baby can be dressed in boots. The Western clothing minded mother can buy baby his first step shoes that are made just like father's "bull-dagger" boots.

The typically Western string tie has swept the country, growing to craze proportions, and you find the youngest junior right on through to grandma wearing them.

One of the most popular items of Western apparel is the moccasin. Both men and women are going strongly to them, especially for use as a rest medium. Off come the boots and on go the moccasins. There is another moccasin type footwear called the Squaw boot which is also becoming popular for wear during cold weather and it has become quite popular among skiing enthusiasts.

Basic Clothing. It makes no difference where you may go, the basic Western clothing is still the hat, shirt, pants and boots. To these can be added—depending on which type of the various component parts are worn—the different types of corduroy coats, leather jackets and various other Western garments.

There seems to be no set style for any given occasion. The wearing of Western clothing has become casual enough to allow each individual to dress as his mind or pocketbook dictates, setting his own grouping of styles and color.

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**HORSE TALK?** — H. O. Smiley, Newhall, Calif., at left, pauses during dinner for candid picture with Bill Gibson, Amarillo, Texas; Frank Vessels, Long Beach, Calif., whose face is partly covered; R. E. Danielson, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif., and Judge C. M. Botts, Albuquerque, N. M. Photo was taken during American Quarter Horse Assn. Convention at Tucson, Ariz., late in March. Judge Botts, longtime horseman, is active AQHA director and Danielson is president of Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Assn. Vessels is past president of PCQHA.

Photo by Calley

---

The Grey Ghost of the Quarter Tracks

**BART B."S."**

**HORSE OF THE MONTH**

*Triple AAA all the way*

Co-holder stallion record .......................... 330 yd. 17.2, 130 lb.

Former holder world record ......................... 400 yd. 20.3, 130 lb.

Gr. H. 1947  AQHA 17,981

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SANTA ANA  CALIFORNIA
GETTING THE FACTS—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wheeler step up to the microphone to answer questions about horse premises on their ranch at Riverside, during WLJ cattle tour in Southern California, early in April. Querying owners is Bill Malone, Horses and Horseman editor. Members of tour got picture of diversified horse and livestock operations in California on 8-day tour of ranches from Mexican border to Santa Ynez Valley.

Know the Rules—Discrepancies in Judging Hinder Horse Show Success

I WOULD like to offer some criticism, and I hope it will be constructive, on horse show management, judges and announcers. As an exhibitor and as a judge I want to point out a few things I have encountered in the show ring and in the stables at horse shows and fairs on the Pacific Coast.

Apparently some of the judges do not know the rules of the American Horse Shows Assn. I realize that not all shows are judged according to these rules, but for the moment let’s talk about those shows that are.

I have heard several judges say that they do not agree with AHSA rules, and I don’t agree with all of them myself. However, I don’t agree with all of the laws of the United States either—income tax, parking tickets, etc. But the AHSA rules, like our laws, were written by capable persons after exhaustive study and were approved by the majority.

Pleasure Class. Let’s look at the rules for a pleasure horse class. In brief, a pleasure horse shall be shown at a walk, trot and canter both ways of the arena, and judged on manners, quality and performance.

The reason, of course, for showing a horse both ways of the arena is that some horses work better going to the left than to the right or vice versa. I have shown in several shows recently where the horses were not reversed by the judges, who either don’t know the rules or will not follow them.

In Palomino and Pinto pleasure horse classes, for example, the rules call for judging 25% color, 25% con-
In a recent show I saw a Pinto pleasure class worked one way of the arena only and then lined up, and the class was won by a horse who was on the wrong lead twice around the ring.

In a Palomino class for pleasure horses, I saw the horses worked one way of the ring only and then lined up and worked individually at the figure eight, and told to run and slide like a stock horse. As a result a well-reined horse won the class. It so happened that this horse was probably the poorest colored horse in the group and a beautiful horse with a faultless walk, trot and canter that did not figure or slide well barely got in the ribbons.

Horsemanship Event. In a recent horsemanship class where the rider only, not the horse, is judged and where the rules say that the judge may ask for anything done in a stock horse class, except the spin and work with a rope. I saw a class of 12 tied to sixth place after walk, trot and canter except the spin and work with a rope and the horse's head down. I personally feel that the real test of horsemanship comes from the figure eight, the offset, the back and the stop—all done smoothly with the horse's head down.

Halter or breeding classes, too, come out with odd results. I heard a man say over the microphone at a county fair, and I quote: "I believe that all Palominos should have a white mane and tail, and I am going to judge these classes accordingly." He had lost sight of the rules for judging Palomino halter classes which say that a Palomino shall be judged 50% color, 30% conformation and 20% manners. This makes the body color paramount, and it is to be about the color of a newly minted gold coin.

In a Quarter Horse halter class where the premium list called for all horses to be registered, a black and white Pinto mare won the class and a gray Thoroughbred mare won a ribbon. The AQHA does not register Pintos under any conditions and no longer accepts Thoroughbreds.

Cutting Contests. A cutting horse contest was judged by a man from another state. He said that he would deduct for spurring the horse, no matter where, and would not give as much credit to a rider who carries his reins and handles any way but on the saddle horn. The national rules say, in part, that a cutting horse should not be reined or spurred in front of the cinch. While exhibiting in a large halter class and walking the circle around the judge as usual, the announcer of the show started reading off the horses' names and the owners' names and then added remarks such as: This is a very fine roping horse, or this mare has been grand champion many times. What he was saying was true and no doubt interesting to the onlookers, but I wonder if these remarks should be made before the class is tied.

What I am trying to point out is that the judges who do not know or follow the recognized rules are not only hurting themselves but are causing exhibitors to stay home. Horse show managers could help the exhibitor by giving a little more thought to his problems. And announcers should be discreet, should know the rules and help run the show according to them. What is more, we all should learn the rules so we can abide by them.

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Son of ALLY L. out of KING mare.

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Ranch located 30 miles N. E. of Enterprise, ORE.
A different kind of horse
is helping you pull that plow!

A faithful old Dobbin has long since been replaced by the mechanical horse. Yet another kind of horse, the thoroughbred race horse, is helping California farmers turn land into profits.

Since horse racing with pari-mutuel wagering was legalized in 1933, you as a citizen paid by racing. Hollywood Park, Los Angeles 58, Calif., just had time to get a sandwich and a bottle of milk between classes at the PCQHA show at Santa Barbara. He was helping get horses in line for each class before they entered the ring. His point of vantage was six feet in the air on a fence.

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BETWEEN CLASSES — Bill Fisher, Visalia, Calif., just had time to get a sandwich and a bottle of milk between classes at the PCQHA show at Santa Barbara. He was helping get horses in line for each class before they entered the ring. His point of vantage was six feet in the air on a fence.

Photo by H & H

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 Wonacott, 4311 Produce Plaza, Los Angeles 88, Calif.

SADDLES AND TACK... Fine Western saddles and tack to go with them. Olsen-Selzer.

EVERYTHING FOR HORSE AND RIDER... Catalog of saddles, boots, hats, shirts, levis, bits and spurs. All that you want for your horse and yourself. Western Saddle.

WESTERN COWBOY BOOTS... Boots for the rodeo, for the ranch, for dress and service. Style unexcelled and fit guaranteed. Western Boot.

HORSE TRAILERS AND EQUIPMENT... A new catalog listing a full line of transport equipment for the horseman. Berg.

MONTHLY ROUND-UP... An interesting monthly bulletin for Western folk who want to know what’s new in Western clothing. Hamilton.

HORSE TRAILERS... Two-color catalog listing a full line of horse transportation. Richards.

GUIDE TO LAMENESS... Booklet on how to determine and treat over 75 common horse ailments. Richards.

WESTERN HATS... Color illustrations of new styles and colors of Western hats. Atkins-Bullinger.

SADDLE AND PLEASURE HORSE... Material on breeding Arabian horses and use as pleasure horses. Arab Horse Club Intern.

RIDING APPAREL, SADDLES... Free catalog on horse equipment and riding apparel for all riders. Kaufman.

TRAILER OF TOMORROW... New ideas incorporated in horse trailers for safety and comfort. Trailor King.

HORSEMAN’S SUPPLIES... Catalog of the complete line of goods for every horseman. Mueller.

STOCKMAN’S SUPPLIES... Stockman’s supply catalog which includes hand-to-find race horse and polo pony equipment. Weston.

BITS AND SPURS... These bits and spurs in authentic early California styles are hand forged, with deep artistic engraving. Miller.

HAND MADE CLOTHING... Western clothing made to order, distinctive styling. Catalog of styles and prices. N. Turk.
Leasing Sires

The following are the top seven stallions in the list of sires of 2-year-old Quarter Horses that have qualified for the Register of Merit. Sires capitalized have previously qualified for the Register of Merit. A total of 13 2-year-olds had qualified by March 31 of this year, when this compilation was made by the Racing Division of the AQHA. In 1952 at this same date there were 15 2-year-old qualifiers.

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<td>TEXAS DANDY</td>
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Three Bars (TB) by Dandy Mike (A)

Piggin String (TB) by Piggin String (TB)

HARD TWIST by Piggin String (TB)

HEELER (TB) by Piggin String (TB)

Master Bunting (TB) by Bunting (AA)

Texas Dandy by My Texas Dandy 4

Dandy Time (AAA) by Dandy Mike (A)

Big Dan (AA) by My Texas Dandy 4

Dandy Mike (A) by Dandy Mike (A)

Red Dandy (A) by Red Dandy (A)

Lightning Bar (AA) by Lightning Bar (AA)

Miss Myrna Barr (AA) by Miss Myrna Barr (AA)

Miss Wonder Bar (A) by Miss Wonder Bar (A)

Chaps (A) by Chaps (A)

Flecha (A) by Flecha (A)

Piggin String (TB) by Piggin String (TB)

HARD TWIST by Piggin String (TB)

HEELER (TB) by Piggin String (TB)

Master Bunting (TB) by Bunting (AA)

County in Wyoming Leads in Horse Numbers

Fremont County, Wyoming, leads the nation in numbers of horses on farms. As of April 1, 1950, the central Wyoming unit ranked first with 11,532 horses and colts, according to a special report, "100 Ranking Agricultural Counties," compiled from the federal census of agriculture for 1950 and just published.

College Gets Stallion—

Top Production, 5-year-old stallion by Sports Writer and out of Broadway Rage, was recently given to the University of California by Al V. Gomez of the Val Verde Ranch at Loomis, Calif. Gomez, a director of the California Thoroughbred Breeders Assn., graduated from the College of Agriculture at Davis in 1930 where he majored in animal husbandry.

According to Carroll E. Howell, professor of animal husbandry on the University of California Davis campus, the Gomez gift will be of great value in teaching horse production, care, feeding and management.

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ALL PRICED ON TODAY’S MARKET—

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SHOW OFFICIALS—Blaine Brown, Nampa, Idaho, president of Lower Snake River Valley Quarter Horse Assn., at left; discusses classes with judge and directors of organization at 1952 organization show. Second from left is Leonard Milligan, Grandad, Colo., judge of event. Mrs. Jack Givens, Nampa, is secretary of organization. George Kaufman, Nampa, is a director as is Sylvan Williamson, Vale, Ore, at right. Trophies on table were presented to class winners and grand champions of the show. Organization plans another show June 13-14.
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JUDGING HORSES—This is one of the classes of horses judged by members of WLJ's
Beef Cattle Tour through Southern California. These four mares were displayed by
Gordon Wheeler Ranch, Riverside. This was part of program at ranch to acquaint four
members with advantages of different light breeds of horses in the West. Photo by WLJ

Cuttin' Hosses
By LOUISE MONJOT

SHOW RESULTS: March 19-22—Phoenix World's Championship Rodeo, Phoenix, Ariz. There were two
go-rounds and finals. Nineteen horses worked for a purse of $1,550 and Clyde
Kennedy of Northbridge, Calif., judged.

The order of finish in the finals: 1st, Snipper W., owned and ridden by Don
Dodge of Sacramento, Calif.; 2nd, Clay
Pigeon, owned by Clay Floyd of Flag-
staff, Ariz., and ridden by Carl Taylor
of Yuma, Ariz.; tying for 3rd and 4th,
Little Tom W., owned by Phil Wil-
ljams of Tokio, Texas, and ridden by
Bill Grey, and Sonny Boy, owned and
ridden by Ed Bowman of Coolidge
Dam, Ariz.

March 28-29—Tucson Quarter Horse
Show, Tucson, Ariz. There were two
go-rounds and finals. Thirty-four
horses worked for a purse of $7,250

HORSE
1. Snipper W
2. Red Boy
3. Clay Pigeon
4. Fannie James
5. Smokey Joe
6. Sonny Boy
7. Joe
8. Andy RO
9. Poco Lena
10. Cocoa Britches

OWNER
Don Dodge, Sacramento, Calif.
Bill Elliott, Los Angeles, Calif.
Clay Floyd, Flagstaff, Ariz.
Mary Harbison, Sacramento, Calif.
Jim Trent, Yuma, Ariz.
Linda Barden, Coolidge Dam, Ariz.
Bill Schwindt, Saticoy, Calif.
Geo. Wiwau, Merced, Calif.
Don Dodge, Sacramento, Calif.
Paul Newton, No Hollywood, Calif.

TOP TEN

POINTS
2320
1865
907
900
790
597
499
386
366
297

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL
Nordfors-Peterson Production

June 6-7-Pacific Coast Junior Livestock Tour, Sonora, Calif.

June 3-4-Intermountain Junior Livestock Show, Upper Lake, Calif.

June 23-24-Sixth Annual R.C.A. Rodeo, Spray, Ore.

June 21-Rancheria Angus (Anderson, Calif.), and Dry Creek Ranch (Bolovan, Calif.), Production Sale, Cervalli, Ore.

June 22-23-Hillcrest Hereford Ranch Dispersion, Upper Lake, Calif.

June 28-SunnyBrook Farms Registered Hereford Sale, Lincoln, Calif.

June 29-Intermountain Junior Livestock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah.

June 5-7-Sacramento Riding Club Horse Show, North Sacramento, Calif.

June 6-7-Coast County Rodeo, Myrtle Point, Ore.

June 24-Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Assn. Show, Sale and Race, Pendleton, Ore.

June 25-26-Sacramento County Horse Show, State Fair, Sacramento, Calif.

June 27-28-Oregon All-Araban Horse Show, Ore., State Fairgrounds, Salem.

July 2-5-Napa County Fair, Calistoga, Calif.

July 5-8-Range Livestock Show, Las Palmas, Calif.

July 14-19-Santa Barbara Fair and Horse Show, Santa Barbara, Calif.

July 16-29-Sacramento County Fair, Galt, Calif.

July 16-19-California Rodeo, Sonoita, Calif.

July 22-26-Santa Barbara County Fair, Santa Barbara, Calif.

July 25-30-Sacramento County Fair, Vallejo, Calif.

July 31-Aug.-2-Shasta Fair, Red Bluff, Calif.

Aug. 1-2-Yuma-Sutter Fair, Yuba City, Calif.

Aug. 10-12-Second Annual Convention, Phoenix, Ariz.

Aug. 17-19-Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City.

Aug. 14-19-Lake County Fair, Eugene, Ore.

Aug. 14-29-Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, Calif.

Aug. 15-30-Glenn County Fair, Orland, Calif.

Aug. 26-30-Intermountain Regional Agricultural Fair, Auburn, Calif.

Sept. 1-10-Orange County Fair, Irvine, Calif.

Sept. 3-7-Sierraville, Nev., Annual Convention, Stateline, Nev.

Sept. 9-13-Central Washington Fair, Yakima.

Sept. 10-12-Tulelake-Butte Valley Fair, Tulelake, Calif.

Sept. 10-13-Antelope Valley Fair and Alfalfa Festival, Lancaster, Calif.


Sept. 11-19-El Dorado County Fair, Placerville, Calif.

Sept. 12-16-Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City.

Sept. 14-19-Lake County Fair, Eugene, Ore.

Sept. 14-26-Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, Calif.

Sept. 15-20—Glenn County Fair, Orland, Calif.

Sept. 16-26-El Dorado County Fair, Eldorado, Calif.

Sept. 20-27—Los Angeles County Fair and Apple Show, Bovina, Calif.

Sept. 28-Oct. 3—Panhandle South Plains Fair, Lubbock, Texas.

Oct. 28-Oct. 4-Kern County Fair, Bakersfield, Calif.

Oct. 3-5—Bonneville State Fair, Buhl, Idaho.

Oct. 4-5—Calf State Fair, Bakersfield, Calif.

Oct. 5-6—National Columbia Sheep Show and Sale, Spokane, B. D.

Oct. 7-11—Ventura County Fair, Ventura, Calif.

Oct. 8-11—California State Horsemen’s Assn. Show, Richfield, Calif.

Oct. 16-24—Hawley- Norford- Peterson Production Sale, Richfield, Mont.


Nov. 1-10—Western Farms Angus Production Sale, Harrington, Wash.

Nov. 15-18—Double M Hereford Ranch Production Sale, Pendleton, Ore.

Nov. 15-18—Kings County Fair, Hanford, Calif.

Nov. 20—California State Stockgrowers Bull Sale, Lakeview, Ore.


Nov. 20-24—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.

Nov. 21-23—Pacific International Angus Sale, Portland, Ore.


Dec. 28-No. 5—Grand National Livestock Exposition, Heidrick, Iowa.


Nov. 1-5—Grand National Angus Sale, Cow Palace, San Francisco.


Nov. 6-15—Arizona State Fair, Phoenix.

Nov. 9-Second Annual All-Angus Sale, Baker, Ore.

Nov. 11-12—Double M Hereford Ranch Sale, Adams, Ore.

Nov. 12-15—Hammon Hereford Ranch, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Nov. 13-15—Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Nov. 15-20—Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Assn. Show, Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Nov. 16-20—Sacramento Angus Breeders’ Show and Sale, Sacramento, Calif.

Nov. 20-21—Grant County Stockgrowers Bull Sale, John Day, Ore.

Nov. 22-23—Annual California Hereford Assn. Show and Sale, Madera.

Nov. 28-Dec. 8—Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles.


Dec. 4—Crccaboon Hereford Breeders’ Assn. Sale, Childress, Texas.


Jan. 15-24—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

Feb. 19-20—Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Assn. Annual Convention, Salt Lake City.

March 14-15—Idaho Regional Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale, Twin Falls.

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