The Florida CATTLEMAN
INCLUDING A SECTION FOR
The Florida DAIRY FARMER
Livestock Journal

In this issue:

ACA Meet Slated for Clewiston
Top Pastures Boost Beef Production
How Do You Select Feed?
Record Crowd Attends UF Short Course

A COPY • $2 A YEAR
JUNE
NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE
You Maintained Weight by Winter Feeding...

NOW BUILD WEIGHT BY SUMMER SPRAYING!

Up to 50 lbs. per head*

*According to Experimental Station Results

X-CEL Livestock "Spray-Dip"

X-CEL Livestock Spray-Dip helps keep cattle pest-free. This means better weight gains... up to 50 pounds per head. Think what this adds to your operation.

X-CEL Livestock Spray-Dip is economical! A 10-pound package makes 100 gallons of spray.

Don't let range pests irritate your profits... get X-CEL Livestock Spray-Dip from your dealer, TODAY!

Contains DDT and BHC for effective control of horn flies, mange mites, fever ticks, lice and other parasites.

X-CEL FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES MEET EVERY FARM NEED

JACKSON GRAIN CO.

TENNESSEE BASIC SLAG • VIKING SHIP BRAND CALCIUM NITRATE
HERE'S THE BIG CONVENTION NEWS:

Research from sperm to steak is the object of Armour and Company's Beef Cattle Improvement Research, which is working back to develop bulls to produce the most of the best beef. W. M. "Bill" Elder of Armour tells of this program.

Revitalized National Beef Council has resulted from the fine leadership of Claude E. Olson of Buffalo, South Dakota, president this year. NBC is the only group whose goal is producer benefit solely. It's solely producer financed, too.

The "lead pig" is 14 inches high, 10 inches in diameter, weighs over 300 pounds. Inside is radioactive cobalt. Civil Defense will use this pig to demonstrate contamination and decontamination of food.

Beef grading panel, lined up by Co-Chairmen Dallas Dort and Horace Fulford, will explain dual grading and its impact on all of beef industry. It should be a "winner!"

Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner will be present to meet with cattlemen from all parts of the state, and bring us up to date on reorganization programs and success.

Florida Board of Forestry will have a display.

Livestock Advisory Committee (former Florida Livestock Board) will meet at Clewiston, 9:30 a.m., June 14.

Complete program is on page 30 of this issue.


RESERVATIONS should be made immediately. Date: June 14-16. Write S. L. Crochet, Clewiston, Florida.

FCA FIGHTS IN WASHINGTON along with American National against President Kennedy's new agricultural act. For more information, see editorial on page 94.

LEGISLATION AT TALLAHASSEE has been closely watched by President Louis Gilbreath, and your Executive Vice President: trespass bills, just value law, Florida Enabling Act (relating to production and marketing) among them. Full report will be given at Clewiston meeting.

MARKET NEWS: State Department of Agriculture has approved news letter, and personnel is now being sought (see editorial). Congratulations to Chairman Gilbert Tucker and President Gilbreath for strong leadership in this field.

AREA MEETING (others have been held in Marianna, Clewiston, Ocala) will be held in Kissimmee at 7:30 p.m., May 30, to discuss marketing problems and needs.

BEEF COUNCIL: President Kahn urges follow-up by local officials and local council representatives to see that all funds deducted during April and May by packers and markets in your area get to Beef Council, Box 646, Kissimmee, by June 10.

PERMANENT SITE: Chairman Pat Wilson asks that suggestions and offers be sent to him by June 10: Box 65, Frostproof.

BREED ASSOCIATIONS: Closer contact between the breed groups and FCA is desired. Officers and members are strongly urged to attend the Clewiston convention.

RESOLUTIONS: Any county association which wishes to have a resolution considered at Clewiston, write Cushman S. Radebaugh, Sr., Chm. FCA Resolutions Committee, Fort Pierce.

TWO BIG DATES: FCA Convention, Lakeland, October 25-27, Max Hammond, Winter Haven, chairman; American National, Tampa, January 24-27, Ralph Sumner, Tampa, chairman.

--Art Higbie, Executive Vice President
JUNE
June 2-3—Quarter Horse Show—Dothan, Ala.
June 2-4—RCA Rodeo—Dothan, Ala.
June 14-16—FCA Mid-Year Conference, Clewiston
June 22-24 Alfa. Angus Field Day—Pensacola
June 24—Great Atlantic Horse Sale, New Mkt. Va.
June 28—Byars & Allen Disp., Gettysburg, Pa.

JULY
July 1—Spinks Qtr Horse Sale—Orlando
July 1-4—Fla. QH Jamboree—Kissimmee
July 2-4—Silver Spur Rodeo—Pensacola
July 9—Fla. Quarter Horse Sale—Kissimmee
July 9-3—All-Fla. Championships Rodeo, Arcadia

AUGUST
Aug. 3—West Fla. Dairy Show—Chipley
Aug. 8-9—Amer. Angus Futurity, Lexington, Ky.
Aug. 30—Florida Guernsey Sale—Orlando

SEPTEMBER
Sept. 1-Here. & Crossbred Feeder Sale—G’ville
Sept. 3-4—G’ville Quarter Horse Show, Gainesville
Sept. 5—Highlands Feeder Calf Sale, Wauchula
Sept. 8—Fla. Angus Feeder Calf Sale, Gainesville
Sept. 9—Highlands Feeder Calf Sale, Wauchula
Sept. 9—Florida Jersey Sale—Orlando
Sept. 15—Jackson Feeder Calf Sale—Gainesville

OCTOBER
Oct. 25-27—FCA Annual Convention—Lakeland

OTHER DATES
Nov. 16-17—Beaverdam Angus Disp., Colbert, Ga.
Nov. 29—International Bull Sale
Nov. 16-17—Beaverdam Angus Disp., Colbert, Ga.
Nov. 29-International Bull Sale
Nov. 16—17—Beaverdam Angus Disp., Colbert, Ga.

Service Issues of The Florida Cattlem en for 1961-62
July ................. Better Bulls
August ............... Marketing
September .......... Shorthorn
October ............. Hereford
November ........... Aberdeen-Angus
December ........... Equipment
January ............. American Breeds
February ............ Florida Horses
March ............... Brahman
May ................... Forestry
June ............... Better Pastures

The Florida D anker will appear in The Cattlem en for APRIL, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER

The Cover for June 1961
FFA Members Jack Allen and John Taylor are shown inspecting a Kissimmee FFA demonstration of whee being grown to test grain and forage yields at the Kissimmee chapter's farm.

O F F I C I A L P U B L I C A T I O N

Luxury Cruise Ship
'S. S. Hanseatic'

to be docked in Tampa for the

ANCA CONVENTION
JANUARY 24, 1962

You May Live Aboard for 3-day Convention, Then Cruise the Beautiful Caribbean for 6 Glorious Days

Largest Cruise Ship Ever to Sail from Florida!

Eight Passenger Decks
398 Guest Rooms

Completely Air-Conditioned

6 Meals Per Day
Fourteen Public Rooms

Famous Continental Cuisine
Complete Broadway Extravaganza
550 Experienced Officers and Crew
Ship 672 feet long, 84 feet wide
Four Dance Orchestras
Three Elevators
Outdoor and Indoor Pools
Motion Picture Theater

Expansive Lido and Sports Decks
Cruise Directors and Social Staff
Unequaled Service
Ship-to-Shore Telephone
Glass-Enclosed Promenade Deck
Deck Tennis and Shuffleboard
Trap Shooting, Golf, Horse Racing
Newest Films

Many Rooms Convertible to Living Rooms by Day.
ALL-INCLUSIVE MINIMUM FARE $265.00. RESERVATION DEADLINE JULY 31, 1961

Make Your Reservations Now! Bring Your Friends! Special Rate for Your Children!
$75.00 Deposit Per Person Will Secure Your Stateroom.

Contact "CONVENTIONS AFLOAT"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

P. O. Box 2481

Phone 2-7711
Editor's Desk

The Taxicise Cowman: Did YOU Read the Series?

Hicksville, New York

I have read the articles by Doyle E. Carlton, Sr., and Michel G. Emmanuel in THE FLORIDA CATTLEMAN, but find one important question not answered: how to keep an estate from getting dissipated. Is there any way a family foundation can be set up so that the heirs can live off the income but the estate itself never gets destroyed? This could be accomplished by reverting half the income to the estate to make it grow while the other half is disbursed to the heirs.

Jos. E. Dockow

This letter, and another, have been forwarded to the authors, who are attorneys in Tampa. Their answer will be published in this column next issue. Incidentally, if you liked the series of articles, which appeared in the January, February, March and April issues, please write. If there is sufficient reader interest, the authors are willing to prepare more.

Escambia Association “Beginning To Roll,” President Thinks

Atmore, Alabama

Maybe we are about to roll in Escambia! We have over 30 paid memberships to date. If any of your staff is up this way, naturally we would like to have him attend a meeting with us.

John Sherrill, Secretary

Escambia Co. Cattlemen’s Ass’n

One of the oddities of Florida’s parishandle is the Alabama border town resident whose interests are in Florida. This is the case with Mr. Sherrill whose timber and cattle interests were briefed in

Latest Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Slaughter and Average Weight (USDA) ...</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Calves</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Head</td>
<td>M Head</td>
<td>M Head</td>
<td>M Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1961 (Fla.)</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1960 (Fla.)</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1961 (U.S.)</td>
<td>2116.4</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>712.2</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1960 (U.S.)</td>
<td>2070.4</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>745.8</td>
<td>197</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Slaughter Under State Inspection, Head (FLB) . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Calves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 1961</td>
<td>15,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1960</td>
<td>13,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During March, FLB condemned 93,179 pounds of meat products, including 56 cattle, 44 calves, and 74 swine. (Slaughter included one buffalo.)

Livestock Prices Per Hundred (USDA) . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Prices Per Hundred (USDA) ...</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, Apr. 15, 1961</td>
<td>$19.00</td>
<td>16.10</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, Mar. 15, 1961</td>
<td>19.20</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, Apr. 15, 1961</td>
<td>19.80</td>
<td>15.90</td>
<td>21.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S., Apr. 15, 1961</td>
<td>20.60</td>
<td>15.40</td>
<td>22.70</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Florida Livestock Board Inspections (March 1961) . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tick Quarantine Line:</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total 1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treated at point of origin</td>
<td>14,412</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>14,604</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treated at the Ocala station</td>
<td>3,588</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>3,805</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements Through Inspection Stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement Through Inspection Stations</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Cattle</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding Cattle</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter Cattle</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>6228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding Swine</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Slaughter figures not complete as no papers required.

The Florida Cattleman
How your green pastures may help you make extra greenbacks

—by J. Blake Pullen
Southern Region Livestock Manager
Ralston Purina Company

Cattlemen who specialize in handling steers on grass have that basic commodity to sell—grass. Every place I’ve been this spring it looks as though “Colonel Green” is making a mighty fine stand. Naturally, you’re going to want to make as much out of your green fields as you can. I’m going to speak on some things that may help you stick more money in your pocket from your cattle operation this year.

By feeding a well-balanced protein ration to your cattle on grass, you have a two-way shot at making money. You can sell them off as feeders or, if they carry the weight and finish, you can go to slaughter with them.

There are a number of profitable reasons for feeding on grass:

—You can get fast, low-cost gains plus the maximum increase in grade.
—More beef per acre.
—You can increase the carrying capacity of the grass and run more cattle during the pasture season.
—A fast return on a low investment. There’s no expensive feeding equipment necessary (even feed bunks are unnecessary with Purina Range Checkers) and labor requirements are low.
—If you put your cattle in drylot, you’ll find that feeding on grass can shorten the drylot finishing period and lower the over-all cost of gains.
—And cattle fed on grass can be drylot finished at lighter weights and produce the kind of meat consumers want today. Also, heifers of light weight can have just as desirable carcasses as steers.

In short, feeding cattle on grass helps cattlemen make extra profit using existing facilities. And don’t fool yourself that cattle won’t eat when they’re on good grass. Such a problem doesn’t exist longer than a two-week period and I’ve seen cattle eat all the way up to seven pounds of Range Checkers per day on fine irrigated pasture.

All it takes to go after the “extra” that feeding on grass can bring is grass, cattle and the cattlemen who follows the right program. You’ll want to feed according to the condition of the range and cattle. Start cattle on three pounds of Range Checkers per head per day. Increase according to the way the pasture dries and begins to give out. Yearling cattle can be fed up to seven pounds daily prior to going into the feedlot. Keep a supply of Purina Livestock Mineral before your cattle and let the cattle satisfy their own mineral needs. They’ll get the right balance for themselves no matter how high or how low the mineral content of the grass may be.

This program can help the cattlemen aim for extra money this year. It’s right for fast gains, cheap gains and such a small investment in equipment and labor.

Stop in and talk to your Purina Dealer and let him help you put your cattle on the Purina Grass Program with the right Chow, the right management and sanitation program.
The Best Way To Get the Most Money for Your Stock Is at Your Local Auction Market!

Let Your Market Manager Advise You!

For market information, contact any one of these solid, substantial markets—members of both Florida and National associations, and subscribers to the National “Code of Ethics” for auction markets:

Arcadia State Livestock Market
Auctions Every Wednesday
Pat Kelly, Mgr., Ph. WA 9-3151, 8-6901
ARCADIA, FLORIDA

Chiefland Livestock Company
Auctions Every Tuesday
Buddy Neel, Mgr., Ph. ME 8-0267, 8-0689
CHIEFLAND, FLORIDA

Glades Livestock Market
Auctions Every Monday
George Young, Mgr., Ph. WY 6-3028
BELLE GLADE, FLA.

Walton County Livestock Market
DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA.

Gainesville Livestock Market
Auctions Every Monday
L. H. Thompson, Mgr., Ph. FR 2-3442
GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Jackson Livestock Market
Auctions Every Wednesday
Lovette Jackson, Manager
Phones FR 6-8304, 2-8612 (home)
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Tindel Livestock Market
Auctions Every Monday
Claud Tindel, Mgr., Ph. AN 3-3001
GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Kissimmee Livestock Market
Auctions Every Wednesday
Kenneth Caldwell, Mgr., Ph. 847-3521
KISSIMMEE, FLA.

Cattlemen’s Livestock Markets
Monday • Sales • Tuesday
Harry McCollum, Mgr.
Ph 4-1145 • Ph MU 2-0117
TAMPA and LAKELAND

Columbia Livestock Market
Auction Every Thursday
Terry McDavid, Mgr., Ph. 481, 1695, Brooker 2681
LAKE CITY, FLA.

Suwannee Valley Livestock Market
Auctions Every Wednesday
O’Neal Boatwright, Mgr., Ph. FO 2-1702
LIVE OAK, FLA.

West Florida Livestock Market
Auctions Every Tuesday
Bill Fite, Mgr., Ph. HU 2-2292
MARIANNA, FLA.

Monticello Stockyards
Auctions Every Monday
John Hawkins, Mgr., Ph. WY 7-1711
MONTICELLO, FLA.

Mills Auction Market
Auctions Every Thursday
C. E. Mills, Mgr., Ph. MA 2-4454, 9-3662
OCALA, FLA.

Mid-Florida Livestock Market
Auctions Every Monday
Gilbert Tucker, Mgr., Ph. GA 5-0432
ORLANDO, FLA.

Okeechobee Livestock Market
Auctions Every Tuesday
H. S. Beebe, Mgr., Ph. RO 2-5521
OKECHOCHEE, FLA.

Gadsden County Livestock Market
Auctions Every Monday
Wayne Henry, Mgr., Ph. MA 7-8627
QUINCY, FLA.

Livestock Auction, Inc.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

For Further Information about Florida Livestock Markets, Contact

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF LIVESTOCK MARKETS
Livestock Exchange Building, Kissimmee, Florida

SEAMLESS STEEL . . . tubing makes an attractive and useful rack, designed for both Ford and Chevy pick-ups. Manufacturer is Campbell Racks of Dixon, California.

P&S Article, Premier Award, Draw “Thanks” to Cattleman

Atlanta, Georgia

Your handling of the Packers and Stockyards Act story in the May issue of THE FLORIDA CATTLEMAN couldn’t have been better. We appreciate this very much, and are forwarding a photostat to Mr. Holstun as he, too, will be glad to see the good use you made of the story.

Arthur W. Susott, Chief
SE Area Marketing Information Div.

I want to thank you for the certificates. Am very proud of them and the honor you placed on my bull by making him the Premier Charbray bull of 1960-61. Was so sorry we were not able to be there. I have the certificate hanging above the desk in our new home here at Fort White.

Mrs. Selma McCowen

[Thanks for the thanks! But mathematics provided the honor, not us. The McCowen bull won the most top honors against the most opposition of any Florida Charbray breeder in earning the award. Incidentally, the McCowen cattle were shown with I. A. Krueger’s K Bar Ranch show herd, which Mr. McCowen has handled for several years prior to his move.

Who Makes the Horse Champs? Morella Won in Q’horse Circles.

Trenton

In my ad, I should have stated that Morella was the Florida State Champion Reining Horse for 1960 and 1961 at the registered Quarter Horse shows. As it stands, my statement was in direct conflict with Martha and Harry Downing’s ad in the same issue which states their good mare, Ready Lass, was state champion reining horse for 1961 (she made her championship, I believe, on the Sunshine Circuit which is open to all breeds).

It is truly a shame that the horse shows aren’t reported in a more complete manner. Don’t misunderstand . . . I realize it is not the fault of your organization . . .
WHY USE ANCIENT WORMING METHODS?

Move up to

A JET AGE PRODUCT

for Fast Treatment
Fast Action
Fast Recovery

PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK AND YOUR PROFITS from THE RAVAGES OF INTERNAL PARASITES
THIS IMPROVED MODERN WAY

- Paritrope does a thorough job of worming. Multitudes of cattlemen have proved it. Many herds of sleek, healthy cattle, sheep and goats are living evidence of it. There's no doubt about its ability to destroy internal parasites. When Paritrope is administered something has to give and it is always the worms that lose.

- Paritrope never sets the animals back by a loss of appetite. It tastes so good they want more. Appetites increase promptly so that health is restored and weight gaining resumed without delay.

- Paritrope is fortified with essential body building minerals. It acts as a tonic by stimulating the formation of new, red corpuscles in the blood stream. It clears the way for renewed animal health and vigor.

- Paritrope never settles out. All solid matter in its content remains in solution, always holding a uniform consistency without stirring. Paritrope contains no phenothiazine.

- Proved by satisfied users everywhere as a most effective wormer for beef and dairy cattle, sheep and goats. It is safe for both the young and for pregnant animals.

- Paritrope goes directly into the fourth stomach in concentrated form where it comes in direct contact with the parasites. By invading their abode undiluted, its action is fast and certain. The parasites are so thoroughly destroyed that the animals are left free to begin recovery promptly.

Paritrope can be given quickly and easily to an animal with hardly any more effort than giving cough syrup to a child. It requires less time and labor to administer Paritrope to an animal than to mix a wormer in dry feed. Since no stirring is required Paritrope eliminates the need for an extra man to stir the solution, as is necessary with other methods.

FREE CATALOG upon request
COMPLETE LINE OF VETERINARY SUPPLIES

Buy Paritrope from your local dealer or mail this handy coupon. Find out how easy-to-use Paritrope can boost your profits.

THE PARITROPE COMPANY
Box 5665G, Stockyards Sta. Kansas City 2, Mo.
We all know that a fence post does no more than hold up a fence. . . . it's the strands of barbed wire that contain livestock in pasture or lot. But do you know . . . through experience . . . that UNIVERSAL FENCE STAYS can be substituted for every other post in the average fence—at a fraction of the cost—without lowering its efficiency in holding cattle?

By using UNIVERSAL FENCE STAYS between posts spaced 26-1/2 feet apart (still rigidly holding up the wire) you can save over $100 per mile against the former practice of spacing posts 12 feet apart. The stays effectively tie the strands together for sound fencing. They can also be used to replace rotten posts and to correct sagging wire in old fences.

You don’t have to pay for unnecessary posts . . . just let us prove to you that UNIVERSAL FENCE STAYS are the practical solution to cutting the costs of your next fencing job.

Write Today for Complete Information

Wire Products Division
P. O. Box 257
EAST PALATKA, FLA.

Phone Palatka EA 5-4430

LANDOWNERS
We Buy Virgin or Well-Matured Pine Stumps

For Information Write or Phone

NEWPORT INDUSTRIES COMPANY
P. O. Drawer 911
Pensacola, Florida
Phone HEmlock 2-1201

Major Processor of Pine Stumps in Florida for 43 Years
The Cat No. 14 Motor Grader

"*most economical method for preparing rangeland...*"

says Ray Bennett

"During my 10 years in the land clearing business, I've found no other method to compare with the efficiency of the Cat No. 14 Motor Grader and disk unit I purchased from Rozier. The weight of the machine prevents the cutting disks from floating over tough palmetto roots and the extra power slices and shreds the roots easily," Ray Bennett said.

The complete satisfaction of this custom work for ranchers and increased business has made it necessary for Bennett to purchase a second Caterpillar Motor Grader from Rozier. Bennett added, "The equipment is not only doing an excellent job for me, but is doing an economical job for landowners."

If you own land and want to clear it, it will pay you to contact a man like Ray Bennett with Caterpillar equipment. Or, if you are a land clearing contractor, why not cut costs and increase profits? Call Rozier for an on the job demonstration.
KEEP ‘EM GAINING... WITH NEW

DEL-TOX

CONTROLS

FLIES... LICE... TICKS

RIGHT UP TO MARKET

No waiting when you use Del-Tox... at last you can treat against profit-robbing external parasites of cattle or sheep and still be free to take advantage of day to day market conditions! F.D.A. now permits Del-Tox treated animals to move to slaughter any time following application. Because there is no residue problem with new Del-Tox, you can get long lasting protection with no limit on timing of your shipment to slaughter.

No waiting to see results either! Del-Tox gives you immediate kill of horn flies... plus fast positive kill against tough ecto-parasites such as ticks and lice.

Safe, easy to use, specially formulated for livestock-use as spray or dip, new Del-Tox contains Delnav* for wide range, effective control of parasites.

*Registered trademark, Hercules Powder Company

See your dealer or write for free literature to WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, INC., 1909 N. CLIFTON, CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS world’s largest formulator of livestock sprays and dips

Subscribe Now!

QUALITY BEGETS QUALITY

(OF SEED) (OF FEED)

After selecting the crops most advantageous to your year-round feeding program, soil and climatic conditions (for forage, hay, silage, grain, etc.) it will pay you to select your seed with care. You can rely on the quality of our BIG FAVORITE BRAND farm seeds sold at local seed stores throughout the state. Look for the brand name... you’ll find quality wherever you find BIG FAVORITE displayed on seed sacks and packages.

FLORIDA SEED & FEED CO.
(Wholesale only)

MAYO SCHOLARSHIP... was awarded to the 4-H and FFA winners at Quincy’s West Florida Fat Cattle Show by Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner recently.

we have had reasonable success with this promotion. We are now happy to say that Adolph’s of California has taken this on as a national project, and they are producing some wonderful advertising material, some of which I am attaching herewith.

I think this idea of a breakfast steak is terrific for the increased consumption of beef. Eggs and bacon or ham have dominated this particular meal for so many years. Try a small cube steak, 3 ounces, with Adolph’s (tenderizer) cooked on a hot skillet for breakfast. It’s wonderful—and you can enjoy Metrecal for lunch if you wish!

A. D. Davis, President Winn-Dixie Stores

*Congratulations to Winn-Dixie (most of whose top executives are in the cattle business, too), for another assist to the beef industry.

Dexter Sloan Retires at Superior; Wood Now Chief Executive

G. DEXTER Sloan, who has been associated with Florida agriculture for more than 40 years, and has been with Superior Fertilizer and Chemical Company, Tampa, for 25, retired as president of the company on April 13, and has been succeeded as executive head by James S. Wood, who has served as a director and general manager for several years and is now Executive Vice President as well.

Wood is a graduate of the University of Florida, where he made a brilliant scholastic record, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi scholastic fraternities. He held several executive positions with other Tampa firms before becoming associated with Superior four years ago.

Sloan was born in Lakeland in 1892, and completed his schooling at the University of Florida in 1917. Before founding Superior in 1936, he was associated with the State Plant Board, Lakeland Highlands Growers Cooperative, etc.

Spain was awarded an Oscar for Best Actor for his role in "La Tosca."
"We're feeding for profit... and Stilbosol helps us make it"

"We discovered that we have to feed Stilbosol if we're going to compete," reports Stanley Hurst, Manilla, Indiana.

"We started feeding Stilbosol when it first came out. Oh, about six or seven years ago. We quit feeding it for most of 1960. Well, we're back to feeding it again. You've got to if you're going to compete.

"What do I mean by compete? Well, to stay in this business, you've got to produce as economical as possible. We're feeding for profit... and Stilbosol in our ration helps us make that profit.

"We're feeding 100 head right now. 92 heifers and 8 steers. From our past records, we figure we get about ½ pound extra daily gain when we feed Stilbosol. That's for both steers and heifers.

"We feed to low choice and choice, and our cattle never have any trouble making those grades. We usually market our steers when they weigh 950 to 1000 pounds and our heifers when they reach 850 to 900 pounds.

"Seems like competition is getting tougher in everything you do. Last year I won the 5-Acre Corn Contest with an average of 141 bushels per acre. This year I had 153 bushels per acre and came in fifth," Stanley smiled.

After seven years, Stilbosol continues to give feeders an extra 15% gain on 10% less feed.

Makers of HYGROMIX® (S. hygroscopicus fermentation products)

ELANCO PRODUCTS COMPANY - A DIVISION OF ELI LILLY AND COMPANY - INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA
Send The Cattleman to Others!

SELLING FLORIDA BEEF

FLORIDA BEEF COUNCIL

Dr. Roy A. Bair, Ph. D.
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTANT

Ensilage Production • Pasture Problems • Ranch Capabilities
Advice • Soil Fertility • Chemical Treatments • Research

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
256 Alhambra Place, Phone Justice 2-2933

RUGGED WORKER
FASTER, BETTER, CHEAPER

The Original
BUSH-HOG
Heavy Duty—All Purpose

ROTARY CUTTER

The tough powerful Bush-Hog clears undergrowth, chews up 3-inch saplings and spits out match sticks...shreds stalks, tops crops, clips pastures, even mows your lawn.

Bush-Hog Meets Demands of Farmers...
... a versatile, hard-working, long-lasting rotary cutter with built-in strength and dependability. Your Bush-Hog saves you time and money, and makes the hard jobs easy.

CHECK THESE EXCLUSIVE BUSH-HOG FEATURES

★ ROUND BLADE HOLDER: Patented “Flying Saucer” rides over rocks, jumps stumps and other obstructions.
★ FREE SWINGING BLADES: Held in place by centrifugal force, the blades fold back to cut again at tough growth.
★ RUGGED CONSTRUCTION: All welded, 1/4-inch band, 3/16-inch frame and cover. Enclosed rear mulches, spreads cut material.
★ DIRECT DRIVE, HEAVY DUTY GEARS: Cut upkeep costs, save repair time.

NOW 2 for 1 — BUSH-HOG CUTS HAY to convert your powerful BUSH-HOG into a fast, dependable HAY MOWER, simply remove a special side panel.

DON'T SETTLE FOR A SUBSTITUTE GET THE ORIGINAL BUSH-HOG

• Write Today for Color Folder
BUSH-HOG MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. FC-6, SELMA, ALABAMA

Information Sheet Available From Frozen Semen Company

WANT TO retain semen from a choice bull? Semen gathering and freezing is a service offered by Don Schlessier of Southeastern Frozen Semen Service, Jacksonville, who has a sheet available explaining the service. If interested, write CATTLEMAN.

New Sprayer, New Catalog Announced by Companies

CLOG-FREE, rust-free: these are two important features claimed by Sprayfoil Corporation of Minneapolis, Minnesota, for its new two-wheel, 10-gallon sprayer which is large enough to be useful to some cattle owners.

The non-rusting feature is achieved by plating the airfoil first with nickel, then with chrome. No clogging is made possible by design of the spray head, which is unlike conventional nozzles.

Another news release from Hudson Manufacturing Company of Chicago announces a new catalog describing its line of Peerless Power Sprayers. Catalog 564 should be requested, and requests will be forwarded by CATTLEMAN.

New Bloat Treatment Uses Iowa State Formula

Nicholas of America has begun marketing a new treatment for bloat, licensed under patent applications from Iowa State University, with the same product available through your veterinarian as “Dr. Roberts Bloatemul”—Dr. Roberts Veterinary Company being a new division of Nicholas.

Nicholas and its subsidiaries, which also include Nicholas-Glidden Laboratories, sell an analgesic called “Aspro,” the “Fermaco” cobalt bullet for livestock.

Aureomycin with Range Mineral Offered by Most Feed Companies

Most Florida feed companies who market range minerals will have them available with Aureomycin mixed in starting immediately, it's been announced by J.A. Clepper of Atlanta, who handles the sale of this product for American Cyanamid Company, the manufacturers.

The Aureomycin will be at a level lower than that recommended for Anaplasmosis control or prevention, but can be made available in heavier concentrations if desired, Clepper said. The level recommended should greatly improve the health of brood cows and calves.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company (of which he was sales manager), and Gulf Fertilizer Company (as vice president and sales manager).

He was particularly active in research organizations during his period with Superior, and served as president of the Florida State Horticultural Society in 1951, and as an active member of the Florida Agricultural Research Institute, fertilizer association.

Dr. Roy A. Bair, Ph. D.
Agricultural Consultant

Ensilage Production • Pasture Problems • Ranch Capabilities
Advice • Soil Fertility • Chemical Treatments • Research

West Palm Beach, Florida
256 Alhambra Place, Phone Justice 2-2933

The Florida Cattleman
The Weaver brothers, Curtis and Marcus, pictured above, and Stanley and Melvin, now operate the dairy started by their father in 1924.

"Only 5¢ per head daily out-of-pocket feed cost for dry cows and heifers"

—reports Weaver Dairies, Inc., Palm Beach County, Fla.

"With a 1,000-cow milking herd, plus dry cows, replacement calves and heifers, it's doubly important to keep a close check on feed costs," says C. Stanley Weaver, President. "At first, cost per ton for Moor-Man's Mintrate Blocks* seemed high, but after two years of feeding, the records show otherwise. Blocks are so concentrated that average cost per head daily is only 4¢ to 6¢ for dry cows and heifers on grass. Cattle stay in better condition, have slicker coats than ever.

"We feel sure Mintrate Blocks help our cows drop stronger, healthier calves with less calving difficulty," says Mr. Weaver. "Cows hold their weight, udders are in better condition. There is less nervousness and after freshening, adapt themselves to barn routine quicker.

"Self-feeding the Blocks is convenient, too. We usually put out a week's supply at a time. A great saving in time and labor."

Mintrate Blocks are made up of 6 protein ingredients, 12 minerals, urea, plus Vitamins A and D. All are available with high levels of Vitamin A if needed.

Their powerful blend steps up rumen activity for more complete digestion, better and more profitable use of roughages and forages. Feed costs go down, profits go up. You choose from 10 different Mintrate Blocks. Each one fits a specific feeding situation or condition of pasture, good, average or sparse.

Ask your MoorMan Man which one, or combination, fits your situation best.

Since 1885

Good Results Through Research and Service

MOORMAN MFG. CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Pasture Improvement Begins with Good Fences

Use LANCO

Quality Pressure-Creosoted Fence Posts

Increase your pasture yield by 25%
from same acreage.

FOR DETAILS WRITE:

THE LANGDALE COMPANY
VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Safe Fertilizer Delivery
Superior Aim in Driver Training

Getting fertilizer delivered on time
where it’s needed is the aim of Superior
Fertilizer and Chemical Company
of Tampa, which recently gave three of its
drivers an award for driving one year
without an accident. The three were
Roy Williams, Henry Melvin and James
Pattersin, and they received a pin and
a wallet from Sydney Ashmore, man-
ger of the Hertz Truck Rental Service
of Tampa, from whom Superior leases
its trucks. James S. Wood, Superior
general manager, added cash for the wal-
et!

Grace (Naco) Opens New Research Center

Fertilizer research for Davison Chemi-
cal Company (formerly Naco), a division
of W. R. Grace and Company, will be
conducted at a $6 million facility recently
opened near Washington, D. C.

Beauchamp Purchases Interest In Georgia Grain Elevator, Mill

Lamar Beauchamp of Winter Haven is
one of a group which has purchased
George Feed and Grain, Inc., at Metro-
Georgia, owners of one of the largest

25 Pigs Per Year Per Sow? Researcher Says It’s Possible

Dr. W. P. Garrigus, who heads the Uni-
versity of Georgia animal husbandry de-
partment, says sows should be raising 25
pigs a year, in two and a half litters, by
1970. Pigs would be weaned at 35 days
and marketed at 135 days, weighing an
average of 170 pounds. (Note present av-
erage in Latest Statistics column on page
6 of this issue.)

COWBELLES . . . of Manatee and Sar-
sota counties met at Palmetto recently,
and saw the float the Florida CowBelles
provided for the Plant City Strawberry
Festival parade held in early March.
Rider is Mickey McKenzie.

and a laxative called “Zymenol.” Deal-
ers are wanted.

YOCAM BATTERIES, INC.
TAMPA—MIAMI—JACKSONVILLE
PENSACOLA—ORLANDO, FLA.
MOBILE, ALA.—COLUMBUS, GA.
COLUMBIA, S.C.
CATTLEMEN!

BEST MAID PASTURE BALANCER

BEST MAID PASTURE BALANCER is a distinctive one-package program which furnishes a multiple source of proteins, essential minerals and vitamins...all masterly blended to give a fully balanced ration. BEST MAID PASTURE BALANCER fed free choice, is all you need to feed in addition to your available grass and roughage to maintain and increase profitable livestock production. NOT EVEN SALT IS NECESSARY.

Write or Phone Today for FREE Literature and Details on this Profit Making Program

CATTLEMEN!

BEST MAID PASTURE BALANCER

✓ Saves on Labor
✓ Reduces Feed Costs
✓ More Uniform Calves
✓ More Profits "per acre"

CATTLEMEN!

BEST MAID PASTURE BALANCER

✓ Saves on Labor
✓ Reduces Feed Costs
✓ More Uniform Calves
✓ More Profits "per acre"

MIXON MILLING CO.
PHONE 2-3092
CAIRO, GEORGIA
A New, Highly Effective Insecticide

Dr. Rogers MAL-PHENE

Recommended Where Insect Resistance Has Become a Problem

Stop insect pests and external parasites that steal profits from your livestock by spraying with Dr. Rogers' MAL-PHENE. Contains highly effective Malathion and Toxaphene. Excellent residual effect helps control horn flies, sheep ked, lice and ticks. Use Dr. Rogers' MAL-PHENE to spray your cattle, sheep, and goats.

CAIRO LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES
Box 334 Cairo, Georgia

IMPORTED 12-1/2 GA.  4 PT. BARBED WIRE
AT A PRICE THAT GIVES YOU YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
ALSO: STAPLES, WHIRLWIND FEEDERS, COBALT BULLETS
LaMOTTE'S Box 2164 TAMPA

Get Longer Service! Cut Replacement Costs!
"SOUTHERN WOOD"
PRESSURE-CREOSOTED*
* Fence Posts  Building Poles  Lumber
Top quality yellow pine in 6' to 8' lengths—pressure-creosoted to insure longer life, fewer replacements. Ample stock readily available for rail shipment or yard pick-up. Prices on request.

Southern Wood Preserving Co.
BALDWIN, FLORIDA

*Acreosote is the proven preservative specified by most electric utilities for pole and crossarm treatment.

AUGER & DRILL . . . are combined in this machine made by Tatge Chemical Company of Herington, Kansas. It's called the Tox-O-Wik "Digger Drill," is powered by a standard tractor or truck battery, and will drill holes anywhere into "anything" in less than a minute. Change from digger to drill is made by moving one pin.

grain elevators in the state, with a capacity for 250,000 bushels.
Beauchamp owns Greenfield Farms, a dairy operation which formerly was a purebred Brahman breeding establishment under the name of Polk Brahman Farms.

Lands adjacent to the elevator have been purchased for construction of a feed mill with a daily capacity of 100 tons.

Sun Shade for Tractors Will Also Shed Rain

A "DELUXE" tractor sunshade is described in literature from Hinson Manufacturing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, who make the Sun Brake Tractor umbrella. The "Sun Shade" has a waterproof red canopy of vinyl coated nylon which will withstand winds of gale force, and is resistant to weathering, abrasion, mildew, chemicals and salt water.

Tough Plywood Panel Made by Georgia-Pacific

A new all-purpose plywood farm construction panel with a tough factory finish is being marketed by Georgia-Pacific Corporation of Portland, Oregon, in the same price range as unpainted plywood. It's called the "ranch panel," the company reports.

Wintering Cattle, Fly Control Topic of Two Movies

FEED SERVICE Corporation of Crete, Nebraska, makers of Morea, and California Spray Chemical Company, makers of Ortho Fly Killer D, have announced motion pictures which are available to groups wishing to show them.

The Ortho Agricultural Newsreel follows experimental work with the fly killer.

The Morea film is 13 minutes long, in
Florida Dairymen, Cattlemen
Realize Top Pasture Profits with Vertagreen®

There's no substitute for performance in the fields. Growers and ranchers all over Florida are proving that it pays to use a quality fertilizer on their pastures. They know “it isn’t how little a fertilizer costs, but how much it does that counts”. Florida-formulated Armour Vertagreen pays off big two ways. First of all you get thick, sustained growth enabling you to graze more cattle per acre for a longer period. Second, you get more nutritious forage—the kind your livestock will like and thrive on… making extra meat and milk profits for you. Try Armour Vertagreen and you'll see that you can lower feed costs, raise profits. Contact your Armour agent soon, and prove to yourself... the PROFITABLE way... that Vertagreen is worth more because it does more! 

There's An Armour Fertilizer For Every Growing Need
Penta PRESSURE Treated Posts

POSTS and BARN POLES
Fence Posts 6½' to 10'—Poles 12' to 25'
Lumber and Timber—All Sizes
U.S. Department of Agriculture Report (write for copy)
Shows Penta Pressure Treated Posts the Best of All.
WRITE FOR OUR PRICES—TRUCK DELIVERY

COLEMAN-EVANS
WOOD PRESERVING
COMPANY
P.O. Box 3646
Jacksonville, Florida
Phone: Elgin 6-6453

Over 100,000 of our Posts on the New Florida Turnpike

Successful Cattlemen Agree... Grow With Gulf!
It's time for summer pasture fertilizer application. Use Gulf fertilizer for nutritious, deep-rooted stands. Talk with your Gulf field representative for sound recommendations.

THE GULF FERTILIZER
COMPANY
Tampa - Florida
SERVING FLORIDA AGRICULTURE FOR 57 YEARS

NEW INSECTICIDE DISCOVERY

LINTOX-D
LIVESTOCK SPRAY AND DIP
- Contains Delnav® a completely new chemical developed by Hercules Powder Company.
- Replaces old livestock sprays and dips.
- Gives longer residual control of hornflies, better control of hard-to-kill lice and ticks. Helps control screwworm infestations.
- No waiting period before slaughter... no residue problem in meat.
- Treatment costs less than 5¢ per animal... 10-10 times more economical than other new insecticides.
- Approved for use on beef cattle, sheep, goats and hogs.

Look to STARBAR for improved insecticides

LIVER FLUKE . . . paper won for Al Brown of Fort Pierce a special award from Florida Chemical Industries of Gainesville, makers of a Hexachloroethane preparation for fluke control. Al is a junior high student.

Moorman's Describes Self In New Brochure

WHATEVER YOUR present thinking is toward Moorman Manufacturing Company, you are bound to be impressed by the color brochure describing the company's activities in feed research and selling. The 48-page booklet is available upon request, in limited quantities.

Insect Enemies Described, Pictured, in New Series

MOST OF the insect enemies pictured in a series being put out by Crag Agricultural Chemicals, Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, are vegetable and crop pests, but it is possible that some involving pasture pests are also available. Specific requests will be forwarded to the company by The Cattleman. Each description is a separate sheet.

Texas Pheno Particle Size Means Greater Parasite Kill

WORMING EFFICIENCY increases as particle size in Phenothiazine drenches is made smaller, reports Texas Phenothiazine Company of Fort Worth, Texas, who quotes research at an unidentified University. A new U.S. patent Texas Phenothiazine has been granted recognizes the exclusive formula dispenses more phenothiazine into the fourth stomach and intestinal tract in a shorter period of time, killing more worms,” the release reports.

Under the patent, two products are made by the Fort Worth firm “Dr. Rogers’ Tena-Bow,” for stomach and tapeworms, and “Dr. Rogers’ Puri-Bow” used for the same purpose but not containing lead arsenate.

The Florida Cattlemen
New Formula

Includes Zinc

Now Jefferson Island Champion’s Choice Salt has all eight of the trace minerals your cattle must have to stay healthy and strong and make top grade.

And there’s an unlimited supply in our Tampa warehouse, no more than 24 hours from any herd, farm supply dealer, or custom feed mixer in Florida. Ask him for Jefferson Island Champion’s Choice Trace Mineralized Salt... in blocks and bags.

Every ounce of this scientifically mixed mineralized salt contains all these trace minerals:

1. CHLORINE... needed for normal cell metabolism and the secretion of gastric juices.
2. COBALT... important part of vitamin B12. Aids in assimilation of feed, protects against anemia and loss of appetite.
3. COPPER... important part of enzyme systems. Turns iron into hemoglobin. Aids in better growth and reproduction.
4. IODINE... important for growth, prevents animal goiter or big neck, controls the metabolism.
5. IRON... essential in the production of red blood cells, required for a healthy liver and in certain enzyme systems.
6. MANGANESE... required for big milk flow and better reproduction, helps produce sound bone growth, aids in assimilation of feed.
7. SODIUM... important in maintaining proper balance in blood serum, aids cell metabolism.
8. ZINC... required by liver, brain, sex organs, spleen, and kidneys, important in digestion of carbohydrates.

JEFFERSON ISLAND SALT

Diamond Crystal Salt Company
River Gulf Terminal • Tampa, Fla.
Save your money with these DEEP-TREATED POSTS and BARN POLES

Every post is steamed and sterilized to prepare for the DEEP TREATING PROCESS and to insure full PENETRATION and RETENTION of the PRESERVATIVE. FULL INSPECTION and SELECTION guarantee the highest quality... give you the BEST POST BUY.

GENERAL POLE & CROSSARM CO.

Palatka, Florida • Telephone: East 8-1404

1941: “Parade” Staged; State Counts Noses
A “parade” of cattle in June attracted 400 visitors who toured the ranches in 15 counties— it was a 470-mile long livestock show put on to call public attention to fine herds of Florida purebreds... 91,228 soldiers were training in Florida— added to the normal population of 1,897,414 plus the average 300,000 tourists, the total made an impressive number of persons to be fed here.

Print Shop Opens; New Disease Feared
The June 1946 issue of The Florida Cattlemann marked another milestone in the 10-year history of the magazine; it was printed in a shop of its own for the first time upon establishment of The Cattlemann Press... Importation of 18 Brahams into Texas from Brazil via Mexico raised apprehension among Florida breeders, who feared the introduction of hoof and mouth disease if any of these animals were brought into the state.

1951: Order Protested; Fairs Organized
Florida stockmen were outraged when the federal Office of Price Stabilization ordered a roll-back of 18 percent, to pre-Korea levels, in beef cattle prices... The state and national cattlemen’s associations sent representatives to Washington to protest... To work for cooperation among management of different fairs, the Florida Association of Fairs, Livestock Shows and Expositions was formed, with headquarters at Orlando.

Beef Promotion Pushed; Sippel Arrives
“Beef for Father’s Day” which in 1956 was on June 17, was a national promotion effort of the American CowBelles... Dr. William L. Sippel came to Florida as director of the new animal diagnostic laboratory at Kissimmee... The Florida Quarter Horse Association was reactivated after being dormant for five years.

ABOUT 1939... this turkey “hit the dust”— and the event was recorded. This happened on Bart’s Ranch near Yeehaw Junction, and those pictured are, from left: Bart Geiger, Circuit Judge, Murray W. Overstreet, Jack Dempsey and Senator Irlo Bronson. Photo was submitted to The Cattlemann by Albert Geiger, who has received $2.00, our thanks, and his photo back safely (this one was in a frame)! Look back in your photo albums and send yours in.
Trace elements in *fritted* form make Florida soils more productive

Whether you grow fruit, vegetables, field crops or "beef on the hoof", it will pay you to check into the cash benefits you get with FTE (Fritted Trace Elements).

FTE contains boron, iron, manganese, zinc, copper and molybdenum—all the minor nutrients needed for healthy plant growth. Unlike soluble salts that leach out in heavy rains, FTE slowly releases these nutrients all through your growing season. Solubility is scientifically controlled. And you have no toxicity hazards.

More than a million acres of land will be made more productive this year through the use of FTE in fertilizers and limestone top dressings. Ask your dealer about these fine products... or send for free illustrated booklet.
Production and Marketing ‘Periodical’
To be Published by Dept. of Agriculture

The state and federal governments will share cost estimated at $25,000 yearly to compile and publish a “periodic” (probably monthly) report on livestock to aid stockmen in doing a more intelligent job of marketing and planning production.

Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner committed himself to do everything possible to secure state funds which will be matched by federal funds, at the request of the Florida Cattlemen’s Association. It is hoped that personnel and funds can be secured to begin the publication in July.

“The good news,” Mr. Conner added, “is that the Census of Agriculture will be made once a year for inventories and twice a year for cattle crops. The project leader will be responsible for preparing, collecting and issuing reports which bring together basic current data relating to each commodity and which provide an interpretive analysis of trends which is of interest and value to each commodity group in planning production and marketing programs.”

Leaders of the Florida livestock industry rate the lack of adequate production and marketing information as a major problem in the development of a sound and profitable business.

Growth of livestock production in Florida to the status of a leading enterprise is of fairly recent origin. Provision has not yet been made for much of the basic factual data upon which intelligent production and marketing decisions can be made. Changes in the makeup and complexion of the industry are giving rise to demands for modernization and expansion of the body of data relating to production and marketing. Increasing specialization in production has been a leading factor in stimulating interest in better data. The problem can be made more specific by reference to feeder calves, a major source of income to Florida cattlemen.

Current estimates of cattle and calf numbers and of the calf crop are limited to once a year for inventories and twice a year for calf crop perceptions. In Florida, there are three definable segments of calf production for which this overall estimate is inadequate as a basis for pinpointing trends in the respective segments. In order for calf crop data to be more useful as a marketing tool, there should be developed separate estimates for the dairy calf crop, the calf crop to be sold as feeders, and for calves expected to be fed or pastured to finished cattle by producers.

In addition to the need for expanding and improving the marketing data relating to livestock, there is a further need to develop a more effective and useful medium for disseminating the information. Livestock producers in Florida need and want a periodic report from authoritative sources which brings together the relevant data on production, production prospects, marketing, slaughter, prices, etc., and which provides an analysis and interpretation of trends.

There are also serious gaps in marketing data relating to the growing dairy and poultry industries in Florida. Better data is needed so that these industries may more intelligently plan their production and marketing programs to meet the needs of an expanding population and to adjust supplies to the unique seasonality which characterizes the local demand for dairy products, poultry, and eggs.

The services of competent marketing specialists will be provided to:

1) Expand the collection of data on a State and marketing area basis for livestock, dairy, and poultry so as to make available to these industries and other interested groups a more unified, timely, and accurate picture of trends in supplies, movement to market, utilization, and prices.

2) Prepare and publish for distribution to producers, marketing agencies, and others a periodic report which brings together basic current data relating to each product and which provides an interpretive analysis of trends which is of interest and value to each commodity group in planning production and marketing programs. The project leader will be responsible for assembling the material, preparing, and issuing the reports developed under this project. Such reports shall be issued either as a publication of the Florida Department of Agriculture or as a joint publication of that department and other agencies which contribute material and financial support.

It’s a Long Fence

A FENCE 3500 miles long, to protect sheep from dingoes (wild dogs) has been under construction for the past six years in Queensland, Australia. With only 100 miles to go, the fence is scheduled for completion in June. Cost so far has been $1.7 million.

 Beef Council Expands Collections

Florida Beef Council is expanding its voluntary 10 cent per head deductions to many other Florida livestock auction markets and meat packers, Executive Vice President Art Higbie told members of the Council at a meeting in Sebring recently.

Higbie reported that markets in northern Florida are now cooperating almost 100 percent, due to a concentrated effort made by local cattlemen’s association leaders.

The Council’s chairman, Marvin Kahn of Sebring, has asked that local associations ask cooperating markets and packers to remit the amounts they have deducted prior to June 10, so that a full report can be made at the FCA Mid-year Convention in Clewiston.

Expenditures during April were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Beef Council, $203</th>
<th>Benito Advertising $338</th>
<th>Jewel’s Cabinet Shop $33.07</th>
<th>Telephone, Postage and Telegrams $8.4</th>
<th>Equipment $22,75</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent $50</td>
<td>Social Security $12.50</td>
<td>Office $150</td>
<td>Travel $128.50</td>
<td>Salary of Executive Vice President $812.50</td>
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Receipts during the month were:

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<tr>
<th>Ernest Bostelman $50</th>
<th>I. M. Zambito $84</th>
<th>Charles S. Graves $81</th>
<th>Inman W. Weeks $10</th>
<th>H. B. Snively Ranch $112</th>
<th>Henry Nowling $84</th>
<th>I. A. Krasen $84</th>
<th>Warren Lassing $3</th>
<th>L. R. Becker $18</th>
<th>Sidell, Inc. $8</th>
<th>Cattlemen’s Livestock Market at Lakeland $20</th>
<th>Tampa $5</th>
<th>Arthur F. Raeburn $5</th>
<th>Ralston Sanders $4</th>
<th>FL. Albert Carlton $11</th>
<th>B. K. Shever $9</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach County Cattlemen’s Association $100</td>
<td>Pat Wilson $11</td>
<td>Okeechobee Livestock Market $140</td>
<td>Albert Kirk $4</td>
<td>Arcadia State Livestock Market $3</td>
<td>D. R. Mansolo $6</td>
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THERE'S ONLY ONE BEST WAY TO BEAT ANAPLASMOSIS

And that’s by preventing it with good formula feeds containing Aureomycin. Many southern cattlemen have done just that, and saved thousands of dollars.

Nothing has proved as effective against anaplasmosis as AUREOMYCIN®! This has been shown in three successive years, when AUREOMYCIN gave exceptionally fine results in preventing and controlling this costly, insect-borne disease in many southern areas.

Says one report: “Around 15,000 head of cattle were fed AUREOMYCIN in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi in 1958 and less than 1% were affected with anaplasmosis.” In 1959 and 1960 thousands of cattle were given AUREOMYCIN in the anaplasmosis season with equally good results.

### Aureomycin proved effective

The exceptional effectiveness of AUREOMYCIN in controlling anaplasmosis was shown in a trial conducted at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the School of Veterinary Medicine. Fifteen yearling steers were inoculated with anaplasmosis-infected blood. They were then divided into 3 groups of 5 each and placed in special pens for observation.

Starting one week after the inoculation and continuing for 60 days, one of these groups (known as the "control" group) was fed a concentrate without AUREOMYCIN plus free choice of prairie hay. The other two groups received the same ration with the addition of AUREOMYCIN to the concentrate at the levels shown in the table. Note in the chart below that none of the steers fed AUREOMYCIN became infected with anaplasmosis, while all of the animals not receiving AUREOMYCIN did.

Following the 60-day feeding period, the animals were removed from the pens and placed on pasture for an additional 60 days.

At the end of the trial, 120 days after the experiment began and 60 days after the feeding of AUREOMYCIN was discontinued, blood samples were taken from the 10 steers fed AUREOMYCIN, and injected into 10 anaplasmosis-susceptible calves. None of the 10 anaplasmosis-susceptible calves was infected by the blood of the 10 steers fed AUREOMYCIN.

### What one rancher reports

Says Mr. George Shepherd, manager Milliken Plantation, Lake Providence, La.: "Prior to the introduction of feeds containing AUREOMYCIN for our 1300-head herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, our death losses from anaplasmosis ran about 2%. In addition to the deaths caused by anaplasmosis, approximately 3% of our brood cows aborted as a result of the sickness. In dollars and cents this would run about $400 to $500 per 100 head of cattle. AUREOMYCIN, I am convinced, is responsible for cutting these losses practically to zero."

### Feeding AUREOMYCIN for control of anaplasmosis (120-day trial)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without AUREOMYCIN</th>
<th>With AUREOMYCIN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control Group 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Treated Group 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number animals</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number inoculated with anaplasmosis carrier blood</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number becoming infected with anaplasmosis</td>
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CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE
DEHYDRATED
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GROWTH FACTORS
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CAIRO, GEORGIA

Ag Students
Seek Jobs for
Experience

by RUTH RAULERSON

CAN YOU use an extra ranch hand this summer? The College of Agriculture of the University of Florida has one for you. Many agriculture students would like to work on a ranch. These students do not expect or want high wages. They want experience.

Jeanie Patrick, a pre-veterinary major at the University of Florida, discovered during her freshman year that she was at a disadvantage because she had no experience in the cattle industry. Last April she placed an ad in The Florida Cattleman which read: “Female pre-vet student would like ranching experience. Contact Jeanie Patrick at Box 6644 Rawlings, U. of F. Gainesville.”

Two weeks later she received a letter from J. E. Beardsley of Clewiston. They corresponded until June 26, when Jeanie went to Clewiston to work on the Beardsley’s Shorthorn Ranch. During this correspondence Beardsley had found out what Jeanie knew and hoped to learn about cattle, and Jeanie acquired information about the ranch.

When asked what she learned during the summer that was of help in her courses this year, Jeanie gave the following list of things which helped her in her pre-vet courses: castrating, treating pink eye, inoculating, and treating other diseases.

Helping her in her more general agriculture courses were operating a squeeze cage, clipping cattle’s hoofs, using a syringe, rotating of pastures, using correct grasses, selecting good herd animals, getting rid of diseased animals, feeding in preparation for market, grooming animals, and helping to keep the herd records.

These tasks, which are commonplace to the rancher, are hard for a student to understand when he reads about them in a book. For example, when Jeanie took a course in general animal husbandry in her freshman year, she had difficulty understanding the book’s explanation of the procedure used in castrating calves.

When she watched the castration of calves, the procedure became clear.

About 25 percent of the students majoring in agriculture have never worked on a ranch or farm. The College of Agriculture of the University of Florida considers practical experience important. One hour of college credit is given to students who get a job for experience in a phase of agriculture new to them.

If you are interested in having an agriculture student work for you this summer, send your offer to:
Dr. T. J. Cunha, Head, Department of Animal Science, 253 Dan McCarty Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Florida Cattlemen’s Ass’n MID-YEAR CONFERENCE

CLEWISTON  •  JUNE 14-16

Special Section of The Florida CATTLEMAN and Livestock Journal for June, 1961
All eyes of Florida cattlemen are on John Deere tractors!

... and with good reason—There’s a John Deere to suit every cattleman’s needs: 80 horsepower 4010 Tractors, 55 horsepower 3010 Tractors, 45 horsepower 2010 Tractors or husky 35 horsepower 1010 Utility Tractors.

Standards, Row-crop Utility Tractors or Regular Row-crop Models
Engine options include Diesel, Gasoline or LP

These John Deere dealers can give you complete information on the new 5’ and 6’ Rotary Choppers, too.

B & B Tractor Company  Chiefland  Fletcher Farm Equipment Company, Inc.
McCollough Farm Supply, Inc.  Ft. Myers  Ocala Farm Supply Company
Berggren Equipment Company  Ft. Pierce  Orlando Farm Equipment Store, Inc.
Monk Tractor Company  Gainesville  Russell’s Farm Supply Store, Inc.
Cree Tractor Company  Graceville  Gulf Coast Equipment Company, Inc.
Hastings Potato Growers Association, Inc.  Hastings  Broward-Palm Beach Tractor Co., Inc.
Hackney Brothers, Inc.  Lake City  Mid-State Tractor Company, Inc.
Farmers Implement Company, Inc.  Live Oak  Fields Equipment Company, Inc.
McRae Tractor Company  Marianna  Fields Equipment Company, Inc.

Newberry  Ocala  Orlando  Palmetto  Perry
Pompano Beach  Quincy  Tallahassee  Tampa  Winter Haven  Zolfo Springs
SUGAR CANE . . . towers over many acres in the Hendry County area.

Agriculture Is Varied in Hendry

HENDRY COUNTY, located south of Lake Okeechobee in the center of the rich Everglades farming area has a most diversified farming program.

According to latest available census reports, 84.4 percent (or 641,483 acres) of land in the county is used for farming.

Major products are considered to be beef cattle and sugarcane, with truck crops of many kinds completing the group.

The soils in the county vary from white sand, with hard rock interspersed, to a rich deep muck, making it possible to produce plants requiring several different types of soil nutrition. There are large acreages that can be used very satisfactorily for pasture land in the sandy areas, while countless varieties of vegetables are grown on muck or a soil mixture between the two.

The 1959 Census reports indicate that 97 farms are located in Hendry County with 19 listing income from sales at $40,000 or more per year.

Climate in the county is usually mild, with sufficient water available almost year round. Considerable water control is necessary in the area, with two-way drainage and irrigation practiced in many of the ranches and farms.

Cattle in the county include many herds for the production of commercial beef and three ranches feature purebred programs breeding Angus, Brahman, Shorthorn and Charolais.

Frank Polhill is the County Agricultural Agent for Hendry, responsible for working with cattlemen, farmers and the very active 4-H clubs in the area.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS . . . of Hendry County cordially welcomes the cattlemen of Florida back to Clewiston. We urge you to spend a little time looking at our county. See our beautiful waterways . . . try our fine fishing . . . see and try our tasty vegetables . . . and of course, don't miss seeing our splendid cattle ranches and sugarcane fields, which contribute so strongly to our agricultural wealth.

We hope that you will all come early and stay long, to better be able to visit the many outstanding attractions found only in the Glades area. A pleasant stay to everyone! Come Back SOON!

BOARD of COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Hendry County

R. C. Nowling, Clewiston, Chairman
J. O. Davidson, LaBelle
H. S. Parkinson, LaBelle
Cambell E. Nall, Clewiston

T. A. Greshan, Atty.
Dorothy Moore, Clerk
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WELCOME, CATTLEMEN, TO CLEWISTON
FOR THE FCA CONVENTION, JUNE 14-16

PARKINSON'S Department Store
CLEWISTON
Welcome to Hendry County!

FLORIDA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Mid-Year Conference
CLEWISTON • JUNE 14-16

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14
9:00 a.m.—Registration .......... Clewiston Inn
9:30 a.m.—Florida Animal Industry Technical Committee Meeting .......... Clewiston Inn
10:00 a.m.—Florida Beef Council Meeting . Clewiston Inn
10:30 a.m.—FCA Committee Meetings . . . Clewiston Inn
11:00 a.m.—Florida CowBelles Directors Meeting .......... Clewiston Inn
2:00 p.m.—FCA Directors Meeting . . . Clewiston Inn
6:00 p.m.—Smorgasbord (Dutch) .......... Clewiston Inn
9:00 p.m.—Dance .......... Sugarland Park Auditorium

THURSDAY, JUNE 15
7:30 a.m.—County Associations Presidents' Breakfast (FCA) .......... Clewiston Inn
8:00 a.m.—Re-registration. Clewiston Inn and Sugarland Park Auditorium
9:30 a.m.—General Session . Sugarland Park Auditorium
Call to Order—President Louis Gilbreath.
Invocation—Rev. Richard Knight, Pastor, First Methodist Church, Clewiston.
Welcome—Tom Jones, Jr., Mayor, City of Clewiston.
Response—George Kempfer, First Vice Pres., FCA.
Roll Call—June Gunn, Sec'y, FCA.
Recognition of Visitors and Breed Association Officials.
9:50 a.m.—Report of FCA Officers.
Special FCA Committee Report—Sen. Irlo Bronson.
10:10 a.m.—Panel Discussion: Pros and Cons of Carcass Yield Grading, Dr. T. J. Cunha, Univ. of Fla., Moderator.
10:50 a.m.—Other Committee Reports (Including Committee Resolutions).

11:05 a.m.—Report on Civil Defense Display.
11:10 a.m.—Beef Cattle Improvement Through Research, W. M. Elder, Armour and Company, Chicago, III.
11:40 a.m.—National Beef Council, Claude E. Olson, Nat'l Pres., Buffalo, S. D.
11:00 a.m.—Ladies Luncheon and Entertainment (Dutch) .......... Clewiston Inn
1:30 p.m.—Optional Tours: W. T. Stitt Ranch, Sugarland Ranch or Alico Land Development Company.
6:30 p.m.—Everglades Style Charcoal Broiled Steak Dinner (featuring fresh corn-on-the-cob rolled in butter) ............. Elks Club
9:00 p.m.—Conference Dance Sugarland Park Auditorium

FRIDAY, JUNE 16
8:00 a.m.—Florida CowBelles Breakfast (Dutch) .......... Clewiston Inn
9:30 a.m.—General Session. Sugarland Park Auditorium
Call to Order—President Louis Gilbreath.
Old Business.
Continuation of Committee Reports (Including Committee Resolutions).
New Business.
Report on Lakeland and Tampa Conventions.
10:30 a.m.—National Rural Civil Defense, featuring Veterinarian Aspect of Radiation Sickness in Livestock and Radiation Decontamination, William L. Shaffer, Harold O. Miller, Col. Hiram Tarkington, and State Veterinarian Dr. C. L. Campbell.
11:00 a.m.—Department of Agriculture Reorganization Progress, Doyle Conner, Commissioner of Agriculture.
11:15 a.m.—Florida Beef Council Report, Marvin Kahn.
11:30 a.m.—Winn-Dixie Stores Beef Promotion Program, Glenn Woodward.
12:00 noon—Report of Resolutions Committee.
12:30 p.m.—Adjournment.

For Reservations, Write FCA Convention Reservation Committee, c/o Clewiston Chamber of Commerce, Clewiston

We, the undersigned, welcome visiting cattlemen and hope that your stay in Hendry County will prove pleasant and informative, so that we can merit frequent visits in the future. May we also solicit your patronage while here.

Board of Hendry County Commissioners: R. C. Nowling; Gratton H. George; Campbell Nall; Harvard Parkinson; J. O. Davidson; Dorothy Moore, Clerk of Circuit Court.

Lakeside Manor Motel
El Patro Motel
LaByer's Motel
Motel 27
Clewiston Motel
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The Taggery Shop
Glades Gas Co., Dan McCarthy
Lavern's Flowers
Waldron Marine Sales & Ser.
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G. G. Suggs' Garage
Cane Brake Bar & Rest.
Sugarland Rexall Pharmacy
Fry Hardware Company
F & B Cash Grocery
Pattison Funeral Home
Standard Oil, J. F. Howell

Clewiston Fed. Savings & Loan Ass'n
Redish Electric Company
Frank's Grocery & Market
Clewiston Bar
Davidson Dry Cleaners
Concrete Prod. Ind., South Bay
Robbie's Restaurant
Joe Hilliard
Joe B. Hendry Cattle Co.
Lowe's Marina
Barron's L-3 Ranch
Marlin Hilliard

V Cattle Company
Circle Bar Cattle Co.
Paul O'Bannon
W. T. Stitt
Earl Hendry Cattle Co.
W. D. Roberts
Sugarland Ranch
Bob Bass' L-1 Ranch
Billy Peeples
Circle S Ranch
Western Auto Assoc. Stores
Alico Land Development Co.
Glades Equipment Co.
Three Days Filled With Attractions at FCA Meet

Tours, talks, dances are sidelights as cattlemen gather as visitors in Clewiston for Mid-Summer Conference

CLEWISTON—LOCATED in Florida’s Everglades area on the shores of Lake Okeechobee—will be the site of the Florida Cattlemen’s Association 1961 Mid-Year Conference, slated for June 14-16.

S. L. Crochet, chairman of the host Hendry County Cattlemen’s Association conference planning committee, reports that everything is in readiness and all efforts have been pointed towards staging one of the best meetings in FCA’s history.

The Clewiston Inn will be conference headquarters. The city’s Class A swimming pool and beautiful golf course will be open to all, as well as plenty of fishing facilities, so cattlemen are urged to bring their families to the event.

Wednesday...

ACTIVITIES on June 14 will include several meetings in the morning including Florida Animal Industry Technical Committee (formerly Florida Livestock Board), Florida Beef Council, FCA committees, and Florida CowBelles directors. FCA directors will meet at 2:00 p.m. with selection of honorary directors as one of their items of business. At 6:00 p.m., a Smorgasbord (dutch) will be the feature at the Clewiston Inn. Next will be a free style show, and at 9:00 p.m. a dance will be held at Sugarland Park Auditorium.

Thursday...

A FULL schedule is on tap for June 15 with the County Associations Presidents’ Breakfast scheduled for 7:30 a.m. and the general business session slated to begin at 9:30 a.m.

President Louis Gilbreath and Executive Vice President Art Higbie will give their official reports to the membership and S. L. Crochet, chairman of a special committee which was appointed to decide what the cattle industry needs and what the priority should be, will also make a report to the membership.

At 10:10 a.m. members will hear a panel discussion on the pros and cons of carcass yield grading, with Dr. T. J. Cunha of the University of Florida serving as moderator. Panel members will include: Dr. A. Z. Palmer, University of Florida; W. F. Sneed, Jr., Winn-Dixie Stores; Erwin Bryan, Central Packing Company; S. L. Crochet, U. S. Sugar Corporation; and T. L. Mack, Norris Cattle Company.

One of the highlights of the conference will occur at 11:10 a.m. when W. M. Elder of Armour and Company speaks on “Beef Cattle Improvement Through Research,” while Claude E. Olson of Buffalo, South Dakota, president of National Beef Council, will speak on that group’s activities at 11:40 a.m.

The ladies will gather at 11:00 a.m. at the Clewiston Inn for a Dutch luncheon and entertainment, while optional ranch tours of W. T. Stitt Ranch, Sugarland Ranch or Alico Land Development Company will get underway at 1:30 p.m.

A treat for all will be the Everglades Style Charcoal Broiled Steak Dinner at 6:30 p.m. at the Clewiston Elks Club. Tasty features will include fresh corn-on-the-cob rolled in butter and a variety of freshly-picked vegetables raised in the Everglades.

The big Conference Dance, always a welcome feature of FCA meetings, will be held at 9:00 p.m. at Sugarland Park Auditorium.

Friday...

CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES on June 16, last day of the event, will again get off to an early start with a Florida CowBelles Breakfast (dutch) set for 8:00 a.m. and the general session slated to begin at 9:30 a.m.

The timely and constructive subject of LARGEST... raw cane sugar mill in continental United States is located in Clewiston. United States Sugar Corporation conducts free guided tours during the cane grinding season, normally about November 1 through April.

“National Rural Civil Defense, featuring the Veterinarian Aspect of Radiation Sickness in Livestock and Radiation Decontamination,” will be presented at 10:30 a.m.

Participating in this presentation will be Col. Hiram Tarkington, Florida Civil Defense Director; William L. Shaffer, Director, Rural Defense Activities; Dr. C. L. Campbell, State Veterinarian; and Harold O. Miller, Region III Rural Civil Defense Coordinator.

A feature of the civil defense display which will be set up at Clewiston is a “lead pig” which is 14 inches high, 10 inches in diameter, and weighs over 300 pounds. Inside is radioactive cobalt which will be used to demonstrate the shielding qualities of various building materials used in fallout shelter construction. Several radiation measuring devices will also be on hand, in addition to a table exhibit of scale model typical fallout shelters and handout pamphlets. All radioactive materials will be used in such a manner as to be entirely safe to the audience.

Miller said the group will demonstrate the decontamination of fruits, vegetables and packaged foods of various types that
Irrigation Systems

Manufacturers of Drainage Pumps Portable Pumps Reversible Pumps

We'd like to join in welcoming the Florida Cattlemen's Association to Clewiston

Brantley's
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CLEWISTON, FLORIDA

DRESSED AND ROUGH YELLOW PINE (Treated and Untreated)
LUMBER AND TIMBERS
BUILDING SUPPLIES OF ALL TYPES
READY-MIX CONCRETE

Welcome, FCA, to Clewiston!

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"Everything to Build Anything"
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Clewiston, Florida

might be covered with radioactive fallout. This will be done by first contaminating the articles with liquid phosphorus 32, a radioactive element that actually is contained in fallout, then the various techniques used to eliminate the contaminate will be demonstrated.

Other features of Friday's program will include a report on the Florida Department of Agriculture reorganization progress by Doyle Conner, Commissioner of Agriculture; a report on Florida Beef Council activities by Marvin Kahn of Sebring, chairman of the group; and a graphic presentation of the Winn-Dixie Stores beef promotion program by Glen Woodard, a member of the Winn-Dixie staff with headquarters in Jacksonville. All general sessions will be held at the Sugarland Park Auditorium.

Farmers Not Rich as Thought

The PRODUCING farmer doesn't get even half of the consumer food dollar. In 1960 only 39 cents of every dollar spent for food ever got back to the producing farmer. The rest, 61 cents, paid marketing charges.

These are facts brought out by USDA research reports recently made public. It's a fallacy that the farmer is responsible for the high cost of food, and another fallacy that food costs are increasing faster than other living costs and are therefore responsible for inflation. The reports show that U.S. consumers pay about the same share of their income for food, 21 to 23 percent, as in the years just before World War II.

The department's report lays low another suspicion often voiced—that the farmer is getting rich at the expense of the rest of us. Fact is, the average per capita income of the farm population in 1960 was $986; average per capita income of the nonfarm population was two and one-third times that amount.

Key Nutrients Named

Key production nutrients for summer pastures have been named by Dr. James NeSmith, soils specialist with the state extension service. Nitrogen is the growth nutrient he specifies for production of quantity as well as quality forage on grass pastures. Potash is of first importance in fertilization of clover-grass pastures, and phosphorus is also important for clover. Dr. NeSmith suggests that nitrogen need not be applied to clover pastures, as clover fixes nitrogen from the air.
GRAZING... sugar cane is featured in an experiment being conducted by the Everglades Experiment Station. Photo above shows a block of sugar cane containing four different varieties (three rows each). Note the three rows of one variety that have been well eaten down in contrast to the others.

Sugar Cane Is Grazed by Cattle

CATTLE like sugar cane, and they have a decided preference for one variety over another. That's what research workers have discovered at the Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade.

A block of cane containing four different varieties, with three rows of each variety, was placed so that cattle could enter from an adjoining pasture to graze the cane as they desired. They cleaned up one variety entirely before they proceeded to graze the other kinds. When the blocks were replicated, the cattle showed the same astonishing order of preference.

The blocks were established at the station last fall to determine the most suitable varieties and to study their comparative values for grazing during the winter. The study, under supervision of F. LeGrand and E. Haines, will be continued for several years. A total of seven varieties of sugar cane are being tested, with blocks arranged so that they can be opened for grazing at different times for groups of cattle on two different pasture grasses. Varieties of cane within the blocks are randomized.

Research Pays Off

A DOLLAR spent in agricultural research is truly an investment in the future economy of the state, says the Agricultural Extension Service, as it points out that the estimated value of added beef production—due to the trace element discovery—during any one of the last five years has been larger than all of the state general funds ever appropriated to the experiment stations. This has amounted to $46 million during the entire 73-year history of the experiment stations.

The FFA Honorary State Farmer Degree has been awarded to W. H. Chapman, agronomist at the West Florida Experiment Station at Quincy. Victor Butler, State FFA president, made the presentation.

Now Available:

Aureomycin in Your Range Mineral

YOUR FEED COMPANY'S MINERAL (Medicated)

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Chlorotetracycline HCl (Aureomycin) and Fermentation Solubles plus high-quality mineral and protein in a soluble mineral which your feed company supplies in the mineral you use.

ANAPLASMOSIS?

If you have an anaplasmosis problem, a higher level may be indicated. This can be prescribed by your veterinarian and formulated by your feed company.

Aureomycin Medicated Minerals Mean—

for your cows...
• Healthier cows in good flesh at breeding time.
• Less calving trouble ... and an increased chance for a bigger calf crop.
• Replacement heifers reaching sound, vigorous maturity earlier.
• Reduction in the incidence of foot rot and liver abscesses.
• Increased feed efficiency.

for your calves...
• Helping calves develop stamina to resist disease.
• Cutting down on scouring and shipping fever.
• Helping calves through stresses such as castration, branding, dehorning, temperature extremes and the summer rainy season.
• Increasing gains and reducing cost per pound of gain.

*Aureomycin is a registered trade mark of the American Cyanamid Company.

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Jackson Grain Company
Cass and Ashley, Tampa

Lake Milling Company
Okchobee

Mixon Milling Company
Second Ave. SE, Cairo, Georgia

The Pillsbury Company
W. Amelia & Hames, Orlando

Seminole Stores, Inc.
P.O. Box 940, Ocala

Wedgeworth's, Inc.
Belle Glade

Williamson Feed Mills, Inc.
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STOP AND SHOP

WELCOME, CATTLEMEN, TO

M. G. DAVIS TRADING POST
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COMPLETE LINE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE FOR FARM AND RANCH

Fine Boots and Saddles
Assorted Leather Goods
Feeds and Fertilizers
Insecticides and Hardware

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Welcome... cowboys and cowbelles to Clewiston

We hope that you have an enjoyable visit while in Clewiston; and we take this opportunity to invite you to visit our store and browse through the many items that we have available.

Maytag—Kelvinator Appliances
Babcock Furniture

GIDDENS FURNITURE STORE
CLEWISTON, FLORIDA

Optional Tours Will Feature Hendry Ranches

RANCH TOURS will be organized in the front of the Clewiston Inn at 1:15 p.m., Thursday, June 15.

One tour will leave from the front of the Clewiston Inn and proceed to the W. T. Stitt Ranch to view his grade Angus and Angus x Brahman hybrid cattle, as well as his irrigated pastures planted to Pangola and overseeded with clover. W. T. Stitt and Son have been very progressive in the employment of improved management practices. The cow herd has been under a program of production testing for the past four years. Stitt annually produces and sells top-quality feeder calves which have been showing progressive improvements as a result of this program.

From the Stitt Ranch, this tour will then proceed to Sugarland Ranch where cattle will be grouped and held up for easy viewing in pastures adjacent to the main ranch road. On display will be herds of purebred Charolais; purebred Brahman; F, Brahman x Charolais hybrid cows with calves sired by purebred Charolais bulls; F, Brahman x Hereford cows with calves sired by Charbray bulls; Brahman x Angus and Brahman x Short-horn F, hybrid cows with calves sired by Hereford bulls; and purebred Brahman cows with calves sired by Hereford bulls.

While viewing these cattle, there will be a chance to observe irrigated pastures planted to Pangola, Coastal Bermuda and several other varieties of grasses.

This ranch exports purebred Brahman, purebred Charolais, Charbray and Brahman hybrid cattle to Central and Latin-American countries, as well as other offshore areas, having exported cattle as far as South Africa. It annually produces and ships top-quality Brahman x European hybrid steer calves to Midwestern feedlots.

Another tour will also be organized for those wishing to see the cattle operations owned by Alico Land Development Company in the Devil’s Gardens area, involving a program of grade Brahman cattle that are crossed with European bulls for the production of Brahman x European hybrid calves. Here again, Alico annually produces and sells top-quality stocker and feeder cattle. For those that are interested, Alico is also engaged in the production of commercial timber.

In addition, on requests, guides will be available to take any group to visit any operation they desire in the Hendry County area.

ALICO . . . Land Development Company will welcome visitors to tour its cattle and timber operations. Shown here are Gene Felton, cattle manager, and Jack Spratt, manager.

The Florida Cattleman
Wedgworth's, Inc.
welcomes the
Florida Cattlemen's Association
to the Everglades

While in the Glades Area, why don't you visit our plant in Belle Glade? And take notice of the results gained by using Big W Brand fertilizers and livestock minerals in many of the better herds of cattle in the lake area.

You are welcome, and invited to come by the office and ask about our scientific methods of compounding the various ingredients necessary for YOUR pasture conditions—both in fertilizer and in livestock minerals.

Don't take chances, use Wedgworth's proved cattle products.

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Lake Worth, Florida
Production Testing Cows Pays For Clewiston Ranch

One of the many outstanding progressive ranchers in the Glades area is W. T. "Bill" Stitt, commercial cattlemen at Clewiston.

Stitt is an active member of the Florida Beef Cattle Improvement Association, and is a strong proponent of its goals, i.e., the betterment of beef cattle through the careful keeping and using of production and performance records.

His records on cows help him in his culling program, as well as assisting in deciding which bulls to use on a certain type herd of cows. For example: if his records show a low index rating on his higrade Angus cows, he uses a Brahman bull to increase hybrid vigor, and gain and size potential. His herd is predominantly black in color with Angus and Brahman bulls being used.

In buying bulls, Stitt likes to "see the records" on them too. He aims to buy only performance tested bulls, enabling him to better know what to expect from a particular bull, thereby indicating which cows he would do best with.

The breeding program followed at the Stitt Ranch revolves around the use of a Brahman-Angus cross, with the cows ranging from 15/16 Angus to 7/8 Brahman, and Stitt says that calves with 1/4 to 1/2 Brahman blood seem to do best, market-wise. He would rather use a little more Brahman blood for more size and faster growth, but the market will not stand it.

Weaning weights for the 1960 calf crop averaged 460 pounds but bad winters keep Stitt from making any accurate comparison of yearly averages to determine actual improvement since using the extensive records. J. E. Pace, Extension Animal Husbandman for the University of Florida says, however, that Stitt has made remarkable progress, evidenced by the better quality cows now seen on the ranch.

Pace, and Hendry County Agent Frank Polhill work closely with Stitt in planning and effecting his yearly testing program, and both have a thorough knowledge of "practically every cow" at the ranch.

Stitt's program can be described as a cow-and-calf operation. He sells at weaning time when calves are eight to nine months old.

"Our breeding season," Stitt says, "is three months for all cows, except first calf heifers which are allowed four months to settle." Heifers are bred at two years of age to Angus bulls, so as to eliminate any potential calving problems with these heifers. But after that, the program of planned crossing (described earlier) is effected. "We regularly get a 90 to 92 percent calf crop and I think that this is due mostly to the fact that we do plan, and we do try to give the young heifers a good start."

Pastures also play a big part in improving the production of the cattle on the Stitt. Pangola and White Dutch clover produces most of the grazing on the sweet, sandy soil, typical of the ranch. Pensacola Bahia has been tried but results have not been satisfactory. Stitt makes use of Blackstrap molasses and about one pound of cottonseed meal pellets for 60-90 days in the winter when necessary.

How three million acres of unproductive Florida sandhills can best be reforested is a research study which may be advanced this year at the Chipola Forest Research Station at Marianna under an increased appropriation for operating funds. Senator Spessard Holland is credited with securing $170,545 in the President's budget for operation of the station in fiscal 1962.
Hendry Hosts
Fourth FCA
Conference

For the fourth time Hendry County's cattlemen are playing host to the Florida Cattlemen's Association in Clewiston. This year for the first time the Hendry County Cattlemen's Association is sponsoring the conference without the help of any other locals. In the past the part of sponsor has been jointly undertaken with nearby county associations.

The Hendry association was reorganized in 1957—after a slump in activity—under the capable leadership of S. L. Crochet, the first president after reorganization. Since that time, the association has been very active in promoting the cattle industry and Hendry County as well.

Presently serving as president is Dr. Mike Milicevic, cattle manager for the United States Sugar Corporation, one of the large cattle and sugarcane producers of the area. "Bud" Mills of Clewiston is the vice-president and Hendry County Agent Frank Polhill is secretary.

Association directors include Gene Felton of LaBelle, W. T. "Bill" Stitt and Joe Hilliard of Clewiston.

Director to the Florida Cattlemen's Association is Crochet of Clewiston, with Barney Barron of LaBelle acting as Alternate.

County Agent Polhill estimates that the 40 members of the local association make up about 75 percent of the cattlemen in the county.

Polhill states that the association represents about 60,000 head of beef cattle in the county and that there are approximately 1000 head of producing dairy cattle spread over four major dairies.

Outstanding features included in the county ranching programs are: a high percentage of crossbreeding for the production of commercial beef, and a considerable amount of pasture improvement, carried on yearly by the progressive ranches in the area.

Breeding programs for most of the commercial herds are based on crossing English breed bulls on highgrade Brahman cows.

Along with the many commercial cattlemen in the county there are three ranches that produce purebred animals. These are the Beardsley Farm raising Polled Shorthorns; the United States Sugar Corporation, with Brahman and Charolais; and Oscar Willis, with Angus.

Research into old CATTLEMAN volumes show that there have been four FCA meetings held in Clewiston to date. The first recorded was in December, 1945—the annual convention was held there that year and again in December of 1950. June 1957 saw the mid-year convention there, and cattlemen again meet June 14-16.

We're Proud to be Partners in Livestock Marketing Progress and happy to
Welcome you to the Glades June 14-16 for the FCA Mid-Year Conference

The Glades Livestock Market Association works closely with the Florida Cattlemen's Association, the Hendry County Cattlemen's Association and other local cattlemen's organizations, with our joint goal being an ever improving system of livestock marketing.

Our specialized job is working on the marketing problems of the cattlemen in a particular area . . . but in order to do this we must keep informed on livestock marketing both state- and nationwide.

A FEW INNOVATIONS DEVELOPED THROUGH COOPERATION OF MEMBERS AND BUYERS:

* Pen lot selling
* Selling in order of arrival
* Bruise free parting gates
* Improved circular cutting pen
* Mimeographed list of consigned cattle, showing sale order

If we can be of any service in merchandising YOUR cattle don't hesitate to request our help.

GLADES LIVESTOCK MARKET ASS'N.
"The Cattlemen's Cooperative"
P. O. Box 848 Phone WYman 6-3028 Belle Glade, Florida

WELCOME, CATTLEMEN to Florida's Fertile Glades Farming Area

We're proud of the help we've been able to render to Glades agriculture during our 39 years of existence. We hope you enjoy your visit to Clewiston for the FCA convention June 14-16.

Bank of Pahokee
Member: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Pahokee, Florida

for June, 1961
Welcome Conventioneers . . .

Our offices are across Highway 27 from the Clewiston Inn. The staff and facilities are always at your service. Feel free to come in at any time.

Striving to produce better bulls on pasture to fit the commercial cowman’s purse.

Beardsley Farm Polled Shorthorns
Clewiston, Florida
P. O. Box 848
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Serving Florida Cattlemen
for Over 28 Years

CATERPILLAR
welcomes you to Clewiston

Caterpillar is the registered trademark of Caterpillar Tractor Company

FCA, Local Officers Are Listed

PRESIDENT—Louis Gilbreath, Ocala; First Vice President—George Kempler, DeRidder, La.; Second Vice Presidents—H. R. Miley, Lithia; Nat Turner, Sarasota; Secretary—June Gunn, Kissimmee; Treasurer, O. L. Partin, Kissimmee; Executive Vice President—Arthur L. Highie, Kissimmee;

Executive Committee—All officers; J. O. Pearce, Jr., Okeechobee; C. S. Radebaugh, Orlando.

Past Presidents—G. H. Prather, Kissimmee; P. E. Williams, Davenport; I. Bronson, Kissimmee; Cushman S. Radebaugh, Orlando; Ben Hill Griffin, Frostproof; Jay B. Starkey, St. Petersburg; B. J. Alderman, Grandin; J. O. Pearce, Jr., Okeechobee; Alto Adams, Jr., Fort Pierce.

Honorary Directors—J. F. Sumner, Wimauma; J. A. Landrum, Brooksville; A. C. Wright, Arcadia; Wright Carlton, Fort Pierce; Columbus Fulford, Okeechobee; R. Roberts, Immokalee; S. A. Snyder, St. Augustine; J. R. Hendry, Tampa; Dr. Edgar Austin, Plant City; Ernest Graham, Hialeah.

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for une,

Miss Sugar

Elected Miss Sugar in March, her job is to promote sugarcane and Clewiston for a year—and she seems to be doing a good job as she beckons us all to Clewiston, shown in the background. Diane is a senior this year at Clewiston High School.
Welcome, Cattlemen to the Mid-Year Convention

We'll see you in Clewiston June 14-16

McLELLAND SADDLE SHOP
317 N. Dixie Phone JU 2-9322
LAKE WORTH, FLA.

BARRON'S L-3 Ranch
Producers of Fine BRANGLUS AND BRAFORD
W. B. "Barney" Barron
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OSCEOLA—Pres: Frank Kelly, Kissimmee; Secy: James B. Smith, Kissimmee; Dir: C. L. Tart, Kissimmee.
PASCO—Pres: Charles F. Touchton, Jr., Dade City; Secy: J. F. Higgins, Dade City; Dir: W. M. Larkin, Dade City.
PINEOSAS—Secy: H. J. Brinkley, Largo; Treas: Mrs. R. K. Staitford, Largo.
PINE GROVE—Pres: W. E. "Max" Hammond, Winter Haven; Secy: W. P. Hayman, Bartow; Dir: P. M. Fussell, Polk City.
ST. JOHNS—Pres: Leo Kight, Hastings; Secy: P. R. McMullen, St. Augustine; Dir: George Beach, Elkton.

Welcome, FCA to Clewiston

HARE LUMBER & READY-MIX, INC.
Ready-Mix Concrete and Building Materials Rough Cypress and Pine Lumber
Phone 2-4411, Clewiston

Double Diamond Ranch
Rt. 4, Box 534 Phone OXford 4-2811
FORT MYERS
North River Road at Olga

A Few Good Bulls
Now Available
2 yrs. old and under

Herd Sire:
Ankorian of Grovelane 45th
Grandson of Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35th
For Your Convention...

Your Clewiston Purina dealer wishes to join the community in welcoming you to Clewiston for the FCA convention June 14-16. We believe you'll like our community.

For Better Steer Growing

PURINA STEER FATENA will help you widen the gap between production costs and market prices. According to the USDA, it takes an average of 9.5 pounds of feed to make one pound of beef. However, in six feeding demonstrations across the country, Purina Steer Fatena lowered that average to 7.34 pounds of feed! For real efficiency, feed Steer Fatena.

MINERAL FEEDERS • STOCK TANKS • BARBED WIRE
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SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS FOR THE Rancher

CORBIN FARM AND RANCH SUPPLY
Sugarland Highway • Phone YUKon 2-4181
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Veterinary Handbook For Cattlemen

A brand new edition of this invaluable guide that is full of vital information you can depend on. Dr. J. W. Bailey knows the veterinary problems and emergencies farmers and herd owners face and knows how to write an easy-to-follow book about handling them. 400 pages, 100 illustrations, many new. PRICE $5.50 (add 3% sales tax for Florida orders). Order your copy today.

The Cattlemans Press
DRAWER 891, KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA
An Open Letter to All Cattlemen:

The Clewiston Inn and Sugarland Ranch extend a hearty welcome to FCA members attending the Mid-Year Convention here June 14-16. The Clewiston Inn is the “Finest Small Hotel South”—excellent food is served in the finest tradition of true Southern Hospitality. It is recommended by Duncan Hines. We invite you to visit the Everglades Cocktail Lounge and see original murals of Tropical wildlife.

Visit Sugarland Ranch with its highly improved pastures with two-way water control, registered purebred Brahman herds, Charolais and Charbra, as well as our Brahman X Hereford, Brahman X Angus and Brahman X English X Charolais hybrids.

For those who are interested, we have for sale Brahman X European F₂ hybrid heifers (yearlings and calves), and F₁ and F₂ hybrid steer calves; purebred bulls of Brahman and Charolais; and Charbra (Charolais X Brahman) bulls. Contact Sid Crochet, Mike Milicevic, or Wendy Batey if you are interested in seeing these sale cattle.

We wish you a successful convention and hope that your stay in Clewiston will prove pleasant and interesting, as we should like to feel that we will be privileged with frequent future visits.

UNITED STATES SUGAR CORPORATION
CLEWISTON, FLORIDA
Floridians Set Policy For P. R. I.

Two delegates to represent state

M. E. Hammond, Bartow and Payne Midyette, Tallahassee were selected to represent the Florida Beef Cattle Improvement Association at the Annual Meeting of Production Registry International. The PRI Meeting, slated for June 23-24, is to be held at College Station, Texas.

The appointments were made by the directors of FBCIA at a meeting in Winter Haven, May 10. Alternates named to attend in the absence of the delegates are vice-president Ralph Sexton of Vero Beach and Harold McLeod of Ft. Myers.

The meeting hinged around a discussion of some of the more controversial regulations of PRI expected to be on the agenda for discussion and possible action, with the result that the delegates were instructed to vote for and support the rules of PRI as they now stand. The directors present felt that most of the regulations were basically sound and, also, that they follow the practices of the Florida affiliate of PRI.

Other business included a decision to issue certificates of membership to all members of the state association with those now members being named and certified Charter Members. J. E. Pace of Gainesville, secretary of the association, was instructed by president Hammond to receive bids for the printing of the certificates and to have them ordered. Midyette, association treasurer, was authorized to open a savings account with monies not immediately needed for operation of the association.

The directors also authorized expenditures to partially cover travel for the delegates to the meeting of Production Registry International.

Pace, Extension Animal Husbandman for the University of Florida, reported that additional equipment will be utilized to more completely record and disseminate the information gained by production testing the cattle of the member cooperators. “As more records are needed and being used,” he said, “we will try to accommodate the wishes of the members.”

4-H Clubs Convene

Top ranking 4-H members from all states, a contingent of 200, together with 100 leaders, were in Washington, D.C. in April for their annual conference. Headquarters were in the new 4-H Center at 7100 Connecticut Avenue.

CAIRO LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES
Box 334 Cairo, Georgia

NEW FLY DUST HELPS KEEP CATTLE PEST-FREE, KILLS RESISTANT INSECTS

Gain extra pounds of milk or beef from your herd by combating harmful, annoying horn flies, stable flies and lice. Dr. Rogers’ DARI-BEEF DUST combines several potent ingredients, kills flies normally resistant to single insecticides, yet is safe. Keep your cattle pest-free use in dust gun, rub on by hand, or sprinkle from can. In 1 lb. shaker cans and 4 lb. bags.

Specific Types of FERTILIZER
for definite requirements

Years of experience with Florida Soils places FLORIDA FAVORITE FERTILIZER in a position to produce specific types of fertilizer for definite requirements.

On the spot delivery effected by a fleet of 25 truck and trailer units is an important F.F.F. feature. This delivery service is coordinated with user's spreading requirements for time-saving efficiency.

Florida Favorite Fertilizer (Better service on a better fertilizer.)

**COMPLETE FIELD SERVICE**

- CITRUS GROVES
- PASTURE GRASS
- FIELD CROPS
- TRUCK FARMS

florida favorite fertilizer INCORPORATED
Ph. Mutual 2-2153, P.O. Box 912, Lakeland, Fl.
During the 6th Annual Racing, cutting, barrel racing, registered roping, and all the halter classes. And you can see the Silver Spurs Rodeo while you are in Kissimmee!

The show program starts Saturday July 1. Halter classes will start at 1:00 p.m. in the arena. Performance classes will begin at 7:00 p.m. under the lights in the arena. Tuesday at 9:00 a.m. you can see some of the fastest Quarter Horses in the East race through the Silver Spurs Arena.

There will be lots of entertainment for all the family, all four days! Mark those dates NOW! July 1-2-3-4 in Kissimmee, the cow capital of the world!

Entry blanks for the show can be obtained by writing The Florida Quarter Horse Association, Box 891, Kissimmee, Florida.
Fifty Registered Quarter Horses will sell on July 3, at 1:00 p.m. at the Agricultural pavilion (adjacent to the Silver Spurs Arena) in Kissimmee. There are many good horses entered.—Roping horses; cutters; racers; show horses; saddle horses; and horses suitable for youngsters to get a start in one of the world’s most fascinating sports.

Sale manager: Gary N. Brown
908 Perkins St.
Leesburg, Florida    Phone STate 7-4714

Contact Gary for any information or help that you may need. He will be glad to advise you, and send you a catalog.

Auctioneer: Ike Hamilton
West Monroe, Louisiana

Come to watch and to BUY!

Entry blanks and transfer blanks for the sale can be obtained by writing Gary N. Brown, Sale Manager (see address above). Deadline for receipt of transfers is June 5, 1961, so HURRY!
CATTLEMEN GENERALLY agree that they need pasture programs which are designed to produce the highest economical amount of feed for their cattle, stressing the so-called "critical" months so that costs of supplements can be kept at a low level.

CATTLEMAN writers set out to visit three Florida ranches located in different sections of the state to see how they managed their pasture programs to achieve best results for their particular operation. Although a state-wide "dry spell" hampered the securing of good pasture pictures, their observations are recorded below.

**El Clair...**

**ON WELL-FERTILIZED** irrigated clover pasture a cow will have to produce at least a 400-pound calf at weaning time grading good or better to pay off, according to Russ Kiser, manager of El Clair Farms, located near Boynton Beach.

"It takes a good quality cow and calf to pay for clover pasture," he explains, "which definitely reflects her milk production ability and the bull to which she has been bred. I definitely believe that milk production is a vital factor in making a profit from good pastures."

The south Florida cattle operation, owned by Paul E. Fitzpatrick of Fort Lauderdale, operates both a commercial herd of cattle and a purebred Angus herd.

The nucleus of the commercial operation consists of Santa Gertrudis-type cattle that were purchased with the farm and other commercial brood cows that have been added during the past several years. All are bred to purebred Angus bulls. The calves may be sold at weaning age or sometimes, depending on the market, Kiser holds his steer calves on clover pasture with a limited supplementation to sell the following May or June.

The operation has 330 acres of irrigated clover-Pangola pasture 50 acres of Pensacola Bahia, and also leases 1000 acres of improved pasture and 1000 acres of semi-improved pasture in the Lake Worth-Delray Beach area. The leased land is not irrigated but has good drainage.

Kiser says that the most critical time for his cattle is January-March each year. It is usually during this time that he supplements the mature cattle with a protein supplement.

He also eases this situation by planting about 150 acres of Hubam every year in October. This isn't grazed until about the middle of January and usually lasts until the first of April. This extra pasture is utilized by two-year-old replacement females that are being bred for the first time, which includes either purebred or commercial animals.

The Hubam is over-planted, scattered and dragged in with a flexible harrow on land that is already planted in Pangola and clover.

Kiser doesn't make any hay or silage because he believes that the investment in machinery and labor needed for this is too high to be economical in his case. He also points out that most of his clover pasture is Nolin's Improved because this variety has proved to have better live-over and produces better tonnage per acre.

"I think that we have gotten the most back by fertilizing with 400 pounds of either 0-8-24 or 0-10-20 in October and then using 100 to 150 pounds of muriate of potash in about March," Kiser said. "If we go any higher than this the returns are less per dollar invested."

He applied muriate of potash to only a few of the pastures this year and emphasizes that he would rather utilize his fertilizer budget to spread a minimum of 400 pounds per acre of fertilizer over more acres than fertilize higher than this on a small acreage.

Kiser says that he has a practice of using his higher quality pastures for young replacement stock and his occasional steer operation. The older animals utilize the lower quality pastures.

"An increase in age or a decrease in quality means that an animal will be on my list to be 'demoted' to our poorer pastures," Kiser pointed out.

**Beverly Hills...**

**USING EVERY acre of land to the fullest extent practically possible is the policy at Beverly Hills Plantation near Alachua, where the Cellon-Lindley, Ralph W., Sr., and Ralph W., Jr., combine forces to operate one of the area's largest cattle businesses. Fertilizer plays an important part in the business, with all pastures receiving some plant food every year. The general policy is to use a fairly high analysis complete fertilizer (the last was 500 pounds of a 10-10-10 pelleted type) every three years on everything, and then apply 175-250 pounds of Ammonium Nitrate in the other years. However, the policy is not carried to extremes: regular soil testing is carried on each year, and mixed fertilizer is used in between the regular periods when any individual field or pasture shows a need for it.

The regular applications are put on "as early in the Spring as the cold will permit." (Continued on page 66)
FLORIDA'S LARGEST, COMPLETE SEED HANDLING ORGANIZATION

Selling and Processing Quality Seed

All seed is not the same, regardless of tests and tags. Fulton-Cole makes every effort to secure only the highest quality of seed, with the maximum purity. Our modern processing plant and equipment uses the latest techniques, and can handle 20,000-25,000 pounds per day.

Advisory Service for Cattlemen

Fulton-Cole's field representatives are trained and experienced to assist and advise growers as to the best and most economical seed to use to achieve the desired result.

Custom Harvesting of Seed

Six efficient self-propelled combines with cutting tables up to 16 feet (largest in the Southeast) can harvest 1½ acres a minute. We harvest on a share basis from Palatka to Belle Glade. We have storage facilities for over 1.5 million pounds of seed!

Prompt Delivery

Most grass and legume seed varieties that Floridians buy for pastures and groves are in stock at Fulton-Cole. Other seed can be secured promptly. You can count on prompt delivery of all orders.

CURRENT PRICE TRENDS IN F-C's SEED

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<tr>
<th>Summer Legumes</th>
<th>(per 100 lbs.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beggarweed, Fla. grown</td>
<td>crop failure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alyce Clover</td>
<td>14.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Spectabilis Crotalaria</td>
<td>18.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giant Striata Crotalaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Hairy Indigo</td>
<td>OUT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regular Hairy Indigo</td>
<td>26.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combine Cowpeas (per bu.)</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed Hay Cowpeas (per bu.)</td>
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<td>Sesbania</td>
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<th>Grasses (per 100 lbs.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Argentine Bahia</td>
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<td>Pensacola Bahia</td>
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<td>Hulled Bermuda</td>
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<td>Unhulled Bermuda</td>
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<td>Sorghum Almum</td>
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<th>Millets (per 100 lbs.)</th>
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<td>Browntop</td>
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<td>Cattail</td>
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<td>Ga-Hi Pearl</td>
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<td>Starr Pearl, Certified</td>
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MARKET REPORT

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<th>Sorghums (per 100 lbs.)</th>
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<td>Regular Hegari</td>
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<td>Inoculant</td>
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Benne—For Dove and Quail

| Imported | 35.00 |
| Domestic—Special blend of three varieties for prolonged feeding | 75.00 |

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Phone 533-1155, ALTURAS, FLORIDA
Get Your Calves Ready  
To Enter and Sell at the  
Florida Angus  
Feeder  
Calf Sale  
FLORIDA'S PIONEER  
FEEDER AUCTION  
Gainesville  
Friday,  
September 8  
AT THE GAINESVILLE  
LIVESTOCK MARKET  

As usual, this 14th annual Angus Feeder Calf Sale is restricted only to cattle with a predominance of Angus characteristics, however, this year calves with white faces will be accepted but they must show predominant Angus characteristics other than the white face. All animals must be steers or heifers (no bulls allowed), under two years old and weigh at least 250 pounds. Here is a real opportunity for the buyer who wants to operate his feedlot profitably to get the very best feeder cattle available.

For Information  
George D. Rogers, Sale Mgr.  
Rt. 3, Box 118, Phone 73-R  
Lake City, Florida  
or  
L. H. Thompson, Mgr.  
Gainesville Livestock Market  
Gainesville, Florida  

Not Iowa:  
2000 Acres  
In Corn!  

Ward sells corn as far as Delaware  

LAST YEAR Henry M. Ward and Sons of Suwannee County harvested 2000 acres of corn. They dried it and stored it in (and sold it from) a 100,000 bushel grain elevator installed on their farm in 1958.

One of the most energetic cash grain farmers in the state, Ward has found that the critical production point in his own corn growing enterprise is 30 bushels per acre. "I shoot for 60," he said, suggesting that the advantage comes in bettering that figure.

Well equipped with tractors, machine picker-shellers, a maintenance shop, processing, storage and automatic loading facilities, Ward has been growing Florida corn for the past 20 years. During the past 10 years, the operation has been largely on a "cash grain" basis.

In 1958 he handled 200,000 bushels of grain—his own production along with additional grain from area farmers. He found markets in Jacksonville, Tampa, Orlando; other loads went by truck-trailer to north Georgia and points as far away as Delaware. Most of his volume

(Continued on page 68)

Frits: Oak Hill Likes Them!  

EXPERIMENTATION is probably the root of all progress in the cattle business as a whole, and experiments conducted in building and maintaining better pastures are very important to many of Florida's ranchers.

Oak Hill Ranch is no exception. Mat A. Kelly, manager for the ranch, located near Oak Hill, has been working closely with Dean Baldwin of Cummer Lime and Manufacturing Company in the experimental use of Fritted Trace Elements.

Kelly "fritted" 40 acres of clover pasture last year and left a comparable acreage to be fertilized conventionally. The frits were mixed with limestone and the mixture was distributed over the clover. The other half of the test received a 0-10-20 and a 3-14-14 compound with minor elements—including two units of Boron—added.

The fritted elements (and limestone) are expected to last for three years, without further application.

The limestone plus the fritted elements cost about twice the amount of limestone alone, according to Kelly, but the fact that there is a sizable increase in tonnage yield per acre, coupled with the labor saved over yearly applications means considerable savings to the ranch. "In fact," Kelly says, "the savings should amount to enough to pay for the minors (or frits) by the third year.”

Kelly has his soil tested every year, and orders the proper amount of fertilizer to compensate for loss by pasture growth and leaching.

Asked if he is satisfied with the results of his experiment to date, Kelly says, "I like it well enough that I'm going to use about 400 tons of the frits and limestone this year."

The clover that Oak Hill has—about 400 acres—is grown with carpet grass and seems to work very satisfactorily, Kelly believes.

Pictured is Kelly's registered Quarter Horse, Penny King apparently enjoying a chance at the fritted clover, offering the reader some idea of the height and thickness of it.
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CATTLE PRODUCERS in South Florida should be able to qualify as “grassland farmers” with much less effort than cattle men in any other part of the United States. This title should be sought after by cattle men because grass drastically reduces costs for feed which are an im- portant factor in livestock production.

The grass or pasture forage production is so much higher in the Everglades area than in other areas that cattle men in the latter area could be satisfied with as much as 150 acres to carry per yearling. This is slightly more than the rate on 40 acres one yearling can carry per acre in neighboring areas. The number of yearlings, on a year around program, might be three animals per acre on Roselawn St. Augustine grass.

What would rate of stocking involve? It means that the pasture grazing would have to be supplemented during certain periods of the year. The ideal condition would be to store the excess forage and use it during the period of forage deficiency. With this in mind, we have set up a hypothetical example to illustrate how a rancher might do this. Basic values, used in the final estimations, have been confirmed by actual data collected.

Suppose the rancher has a 40-acre pasture of Roselawn St. Augustine grass that he wants to keep to 120 head of yearlings on for an entire year. Based on the carrying capacity figures previously discussed he could easily do this for 134 days and would actually be undergrazing for 127 days of this period. For 71 days of this period, the 40 acres could actually provide enough forage for 160 yearlings. Looking at this from the “opposite side of the fence” it means that some of the forage is going to waste for 127 days, or approximately 18 weeks. In fact, 34 acres should provide enough forage for the 120 yearlings for eight of these weeks and 30 acres for the balance of ten weeks.

Therefore, the plan is to harvest and store excess forage produced during this 18-week period. This would entail a small amount of additional fencing within the 40 acre block to keep the cattle off of six acres for 18 weeks and four more acres for 10 weeks. These fences could contain gates or gaps that are opened when the 40 acres are grazed and closed while the forage to be harvested is growing. The production and management scheme is outlined using the base of 120 yearlings on 40 acres (three animals per acre) in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Available Grazing</th>
<th>No. Head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Weeks to Feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using 35 pounds of silage as the needs of a yearling per day, it is estimated the silage needs would be roughly 88 tons for the 60 head for 12 weeks, 39 tons for 40 head for eight weeks and 15 tons for 20 head for six weeks. This is a total need of 142 tons of silage. (Silage is used for this example because this is the only satisfactory means yet proven for storing forage in this area.) It is entirely probable that dehydration processes may be developed for harvesting the roughage. Pelleting may then be a later step in processing procedures.

Previous work indicates that eight weeks are sufficient for producing a crop of St. Augustine grass for silage that will yield at least 10 tons per acre. This is based on data obtained during the summer when yields are higher and would correspond to the period of extra acreage needed in this case. Therefore, it is estimated that the six extra acres for an eight-week period would produce 60 tons of silage and the ten extra acres for a ten-week period would yield 10 tons of silage. This is a total production of 160 tons of grass silage from 16 acres of grass (6 plus 10).

The difference of 18 tons between the two 142 tons needed and the 160 tons yield should allow for some silage spoilage. It should also be pointed out that estimates of silage needs have been rounded off to the next highest ton so that the amount needed would not be quite this high and that a yield of 10 tons per acre is conservative with good fertility prac- tices.

Using the data which formed the base for this material (carying capacity), we set forth the estimated dates for management changes in the 40 acre block. On June 1st the yearlings should be closed off the 10 acres to be used for silage. The grass should be mowed and fertilized in this 10 acres and silage harvested from it during the end of July. After silage harvest, the six acre portion of this 10 acres should be fertilized again. The four acre block should receive a 10 day rest and open up for grazing purposes. This will occur during the first part of August. At the end of Sep- tember, silage should be harvested from the six acre block and it be given a short
Tissot Steps Down

A SCIENTIST has asked to be relieved of administrative duties so that he can devote full time to research at the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville. He is Dr. A. N. Tissot, head of the entomology department at the station for the past 15 years.

Dr. Tissot made a similar request two years ago, but at that time was persuaded to continue as head of the department for a while. This time, Dr. Tissot's request has been granted, it is announced by Dr. J. R. Beckenbach, the station's director, and the transfer will become effective June 30.

The 1961 West Florida Dairy Show, scheduled for August 3 at Chipley, will be limited to FFA and 4-H entries this year.

rest before being grazed again.
The entire 120 head of yearlings would be grazing from the middle of April through the summer and on into the first couple of weeks in October. From the latter part of October to the middle of April, portions of the cattle would have to be removed and provided the silage that had been harvested. It is recommended that the excess yearlings be removed from the pasture block and fed in a small lot instead of providing the silage to all of the cattle in the pasture. This is to make sure that the pasture does not get over-grazed as the tendency is to prefer living forage to that which has been ensiled.

Although 40 acres was used as an example with 120 head of yearlings the values could be multiplied by any common factor a producer might choose. If he wished to put 200 acres in this program he would multiply the estimates set forth by five and end up with 600 yearlings needing 720 tons of silage, etc.

It should be emphasized that silage needs and carrying capacities are for normal years. In mild winters, the silage requirements would be smaller, just as they would be greater for more severe winters. However, these seasons could balance out so that silage not used in one year, might be carried over for the next winter. This of course would require good tight silos.

The reader should understand that the program outlined in this article would be an ideal system for realizing maximum productivity from a given pasture of St. Augustine grass. The basis for the estimates are actual carrying capacity data obtained by yearling cattle. However, a big factor in the program is the production and storage of good quality silage. We still are not entirely satisfied with silage making and handling procedures for the Everglades area and more work is being done on this item. Satisfactory types of silos and labor saving systems of handling silage will have to be developed before cattlemen will venture too far into the practice of using grass silage. Grass silage is very important in other sections of the country, why not here?

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Fertilizer Is Big Cost In Budget of Ranchers

By E. M. HODGES
Range Cattle Station, Ona

It was once said of a so-called pasture expert "How come I get so many different answers to my questions about pastures?" And the correct reply was "Because you ask so many different people what to do." There are varying answers to similar questions and efficient pasture management provides the personal decisions needed for each situation.

Low-expense fertilization was the goal of pasture improvement work in Florida in the early 1940's. This objective has been replaced by the search for effective methods of using balanced fertilization practices for increased beef production because fertilizer has become the largest cost item of grass pastures on sandy soils.

What fertilizer should be used on pasture grasses? There are many mixtures available but only a few are needed. A fertilizer plan supplying two pounds N for each pound P2O5 and one pound K2O has come into wide and effective use. This can be supplied most simply by a 12-6-6 or similar fertilizer and is recommended when pasture is to be treated only once a year. Two treatments a year permit using 8-8-8 or 10-10-10 fertilizer at one date and a nitrogen material such as ammonium nitrate at another time to give the 2-1-1 ratio. This combination will accomplish an increased rate of fertilization at slightly less cost than when two applications of the 12-6-6 type are made. Any additional applications should alternate the complete fertilizer and nitrogen materials.

How much fertilizer to put on the pasture? Rate of treatment can be used to help balance cattle numbers and pasture forage, keeping in mind that fertilizer will not force growth during cold or dry periods. Any application should include 40-50 pounds per acre of nitrogen and other elements as indicated by the total fertilizer plan. Lower per-acre rates increase the spreading costs and heavier single applications may result in excess growth or extensive nutrient loss. Pan-gola grass pasture receiving complete fertilizer at 100 pounds N per acre in split applications has yielded average beef gains of 300 pounds annually per acre.

Doubling the rate of treatment increased gains by 56 percent and tripling the fertilization rate produced beef gains only 89 percent above the single rate. Treatments supplying from 50 to 100 pounds per acre of N and half these amounts of phosphate and potash are basic and should fill the needs of most pasture situations.

When to fertilize? The date should be decided after consideration of forage needs and weather conditions. Fertilizing 30 days ahead of grazing need fits the normal growth condition. The quality effect is greatest in the month after treatment and becomes less as the interval increases. Grazing fertilized grass within the first two weeks after treatment often uses so much of the N that very little growth improvement is obtained. This early grazing has been the cause of many unsatisfactory results and should be prevented.

High fertilizer rates and coverage of a whole pasture should be avoided in cold weather or when soil moisture conditions are extreme. It is necessary to work on a regular schedule when very large areas are to be fertilized; this will average out with only a small part failing in unfavorable conditions. February and March treatment of pastures may be affected by dryness or cold and as a result, later spring fertilization produces more grass.

Areas to be cut for hay by June I require treatment at the earliest possible date; even though an element of risk is present. Pastures used for July or August silage harvest need June fertilization. Fall harvest for hay or silage production will be best in yield and quality if fertilization is done in August.

Pastures with a fair amount of growth respond to September treatment for both fall and deferred grazing purposes. Later treatment is likely to coincide with cool weather and result in limited growth. It should be kept in mind that grass which has been grazed extremely short is always slow to respond to fertilization. Careful scheduling of fertilization dates to provide grazing or harvest of grass when the need for feed value is greatest remains one of the best opportunities for increased efficiency in forage and cattle production.

Not even a brief discussion of pasture maintenance should omit the need for mineral elements on many Florida soils being mainly copper in the case of grass pastures. Retreatment has been varied and rather widely spaced. It appears that 0.1 unit of copper put on at three to four year intervals will take care of the need for this element. Reliming practices are variable, depending on local pasture and fertilizer practices. One ton of liming stone per acre on a five-year cycle will be adequate for most pastures, with soil test information being necessary to make a choice between calcitic and dolomitic lime.

Improved grass pastures on the sandy soils of central Florida will be producive when:

(1) Fertilization totals a 2-1-1 ratio with 50 to 100 pounds of N per acre annually and includes lime and minor elements as needed.
(2) Application dates are determined by forage needs and growth conditions.
(3) Management is given first priority in order to get the most return from the fertilizer, pasture and cattle.
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Fertilize In Summer? Ought to!

by GORDON B. KILLINGER
Agronomist, U. of F.

Florida grass pastures (most species of grass) need a second application of nitrogen during June; if both quality and quantity forage are desired for utilization by ranchers.

If an application of 400 to 800 pounds per acre of an 8-8-8 or similar grade of fertilizer was applied in February or March then nitrogen is probably all that is needed now.

If a complete fertilizer was not applied in early spring it would be advisable to apply 500 to 600 pounds of an 8-8-8 or similar mixture as soon possible.

A June fertilization of Pangola or Coastal Bermuda will usually stimulate grass growth so that a silage or hay crop can be harvested by mid July. Silage and/or hay from grass pastures should be cut while the grass is actively growing and not after it has matured with lots of seed heads showing—if quality of feed is desired. Whenever a silage or hay crop is removed from a pasture, a reapplication of complete fertilizer is a must if subsequent growth and production is to be maintained.

Pangola, para carib and St. Augustine grass in South Florida; Pangola, Pensacola Bahia and Coastal Bermuda in Central Florida; and Pensacola Bahia and Coastal Bermuda in North Florida will all respond to extra fertilizer during June or August. Grass pastures containing little or no legume population in the sward are most apt to be deficient in nitrogen during the mid to late summer period. Phosphorus, potassium and calcium (from limestone) as well as minor elements which may also be in short supply.

Refertilize . . . after cutting hay or silage, or grazing! Plot at left received 60 pounds of nitrogen May 1, and was cut but not refertilized on June 5. Plot at right got 60 pounds of nitrogen on July 1, and made 12-16 inches of growth before this photo was taken about three weeks later.

SUMMER FERTILIZATION IS NEEDED . . . on most pastures to improve tonnage and quality, and nitrogen is most commonly added. Pangola-White Dutch pasture above is an exception to the rule, as it will not respond to added nitrogen.

A pasture such as the Pangola-White Clover mixture shown in photo above will usually show little if any response to nitrogen added as a top dressing during the summer. Actually such grass-clover pastures are in a much better condition for fall and winter clover growth without being fertilized with nitrogen.

Late summer is the time to collect soil samples from such pastures and adjust the soil pH to 6.0 to 6.5 by liming—or if the available calcium in the soil falls below 1000 pounds per acre it will usually be profitable to lime regardless of the pH. October, November or December is the period for applying adequate amounts of phosphorus and potassium as well as minor elements which may be needed.

When the pasturage is composed of grass without the clover, such as the pangola plots pictured below, it is profitable to supply more nitrogen in mid to late summer if more good quality feed is desired. This applies to most of the improved grass pastures in Florida. Seldom if ever would it be advisable to apply nitrogen to an already established grass pasture in quantities of less than 30 pounds per acre.

A July or early August application of 45 to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre will normally increase grass growth (Pangola, Bermuda, Bahia, Para) by 2000-3000 pounds dry weight per acre or 10,000-15,000 pounds green weight.

Quite naturally, the quality and palatability is also improved by supplying more adequate quantities of nitrogen. The ideal pH values for such grass pastures can range from 5.5 to 6.5. Phosphorus, potassium and minor elements, if in short supply, can limit production, in which case the added nitrogen will not stimulate new growth to the maximum.

Some of the older established grass and grass-clover pastures can be benefited during mid to late summer, when rainfall is plentiful, by moderate tillage. Tillage of an old pasture is often referred to as renovation, which under Florida conditions means breaking up a sod bound cover and loosening the compacted surface soil, allowing for better aeration and root development. When soil moisture is adequate, a pasture cultivation only temporarily sets the grass back and then the grass grows with more vigor. At the time of cultivation is also the time to apply either a complete fertilizer or nitrogen for best results.

There are several implements which can be used to renovate or scarrify pasture sods. One implement (which will also apply anhydrous ammonia) merely cuts the sod and loosen the soil immediately beneath the grass cover. Another implement gouges out small chunks of sod and soil, with larger or smaller chunks, depending upon the angle set of the machine and the speed under which it is operated. Rolling choppers, disk hrows and springtooth harrows are also used on pastures.

The benefits from this type of renovation may vary from an increase of several hundred pounds of forage dry matter production to a ton or more per acre depending upon the past history of the pasture under treatment. Coastal Bermuda and Pensacola Bahia grasses are probably benefited by such treatment more than most other species.

Fertilization of grass pastures after the first of September will seldom produce as much quality forage as a July-August application. Late summer fertilized grasses can be made into hay or silage in October or November or be allowed to stand in the field and grazed as roughage during the dry-dormant winter months. In any case under most conditions it pays to fertilize grass pastures during the summer with the real value showing up in the fall and winter feed supply.
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Winter Your Calves on Small Grain

by F. S. BAKER, JR.,
H. W. CHAPMAN, and D. T. SECHLER
North Florida Experiment Station

Many North Florida feeders purchase steer calves in the fall to be wintered and grazed before going into the feedlot for finishing on grain. Both oats and rye small grain pastures are extensively used for wintering these young cattle. Either oats or rye is satisfactory if weather is favorable so that winter growth is adequate—but, neither provides enough feed per acre in cold, dry winters to pay for the cost of growing the crop.

Oats and rye each have certain advantages and disadvantages as a winter pasture crop, however, and there are a number of problems connected with the most efficient utilization of these small grain pastures. For several years the North Florida Experiment Station has been investigating the growth, fertilization, yields, and utilization of both oats and rye. The results obtained are given here.

Varieties—Recommended varieties of oats for a combination of forage and grain include Suregrain, Floriland, Radar II, and Radar I. A new variety, Florad, offers promise for early grazing.

Date of Planting—In North Florida, oats should be seeded between September 15 and October 15 to permit sufficient growth before cold weather to furnish adequate grazing. Do not plant rye before October 15.

Rate of Seeding—At least three bushels of oats per acre is recommended. Gator rye should be seeded at the rate of 1½ bushels and Florida Black at 1 bushel per acre. If seeded together, thoroughly mix three bushels of oats and one bushel of rye for each acre to be seeded. If seed is thoroughly mixed and the rate of seeding is heavy, cattle cannot pick the oat plants and leave the rye. Do not plant oats and rye separately in the same field because cattle will graze the oats and leave the rye.

Fertilization—At least 500 to 600 pounds per acre of 4-12-12 should be applied at planting. Nitrogen top dressing should be applied at the rate of 60 to 80 pounds N per acre early in the grazing season. Lime if soil test indicates a need.

Forage Yields—Rye makes more growth during December and January while oats furnish more forage later in the grazing season. The following clipping yields show green weights of oats and rye produced throughout the season and total forage per acre for 1959:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>1st Time Clipped</th>
<th>2nd Time Clipped</th>
<th>3rd Time Clipped</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida Black Rye</td>
<td>2,609</td>
<td>10,855</td>
<td>10,733</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>5,001</td>
<td>11,038</td>
<td>10,039</td>
<td>26,178</td>
</tr>
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<td>Florida Black Rye</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>11,273</td>
<td>10,563</td>
<td>35,736</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>4,988</td>
<td>11,552</td>
<td>16,540</td>
<td>33,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye Pasture Alone</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>9,339</td>
<td>14,157</td>
<td>33,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>4,369</td>
<td>10,803</td>
<td>15,146</td>
<td>33,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>3,475</td>
<td>6,077</td>
<td>7,466</td>
<td>17,008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further work in 1961 indicated that feeding corn on small grain pastures may improve results under some conditions. Rye and oats pastures were grazed with and without a full-feed of ground snappled corn. Results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rye Pasture Alone</th>
<th>Acres per calf</th>
<th>Av. daily gain</th>
<th>Gain per acre</th>
<th>Cost 100 lbs. gain</th>
<th>lbs. gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st half</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>$14.41</td>
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<td>0.69</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>$14.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
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<td>0.69</td>
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<td>$14.41</td>
<td>1.99</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rye Pasture + Corn</th>
<th>Acres per calf</th>
<th>Av. daily gain</th>
<th>Gain per acre</th>
<th>Cost 100 lbs. gain</th>
<th>lbs. gain</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st half</td>
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<td>2.02</td>
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<td>1.71</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>$13.55</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.71</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Oats Pasture Alone</th>
<th>Acres per calf</th>
<th>Av. daily gain</th>
<th>Gain per acre</th>
<th>Cost 100 lbs. gain</th>
<th>lbs. gain</th>
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<td>2.75</td>
<td>$13.55</td>
<td>1.65</td>
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<th>Oats Pasture + Corn</th>
<th>Acres per calf</th>
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<th>Gain per acre</th>
<th>Cost 100 lbs. gain</th>
<th>lbs. gain</th>
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<td>1.48</td>
<td>2.75</td>
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<td>2.75</td>
<td>$13.55</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen that grain feeding on rye pasture, which matured unusually early this year, was profitable. With ground snappled corn fed on oats however, grain consumption was excessive and costs of gain were higher when grain was fed.

The Florida Cattlemans
d/p has traditionally served Florida agriculture with the finest quality
DOLOMITE and HI-CALCIUM LIMESTONE

The eight d/p representatives pictured on this page are at your service . . . at all times . . . to help you get the most from your pastures.

Ask about d/p's FREE soil sampling and soil analysis . . . at your service!

SEE YOU AT THE FCA MID-YEAR CONVENTION, AT CLEWISTON, JUNE 14-16
IT'S THE HEAT! Research Shows Heat Costs Us Gains

Shade, ventilation, water all important factors in offsetting natural disadvantage Florida has from high temperatures

by E. S. HOLMES
Ass’t Ag. Engineer, U. of F.

While Florida ranks about eighteenth in numbers of beef animals when compared with other states, we fall far below the national average on a value per animal basis.

All of us can ask ourselves why this is and what can be done about it. Many factors contribute to this such as feed programs, range cattle and breeding problems. However, part of this is caused by environmental factors such as temperature, humidity conditions and natural water available to our animals on our ranches.

It has been known for some time that animals are uncomfortable in warm climates and that some beef breeds can withstand heat better than others, but only in recent years has research been undertaken to accurately measure effects. The adverse effects of a hot climate are more pronounced than those of a cold climate. Work in a number of states has shown that heat begins to have a depressive effect at a relatively low level of about 75 degrees F. Researchers have commonly accepted this as the critical temperature level at which cattle begin to have a higher than normal body temperature. Good work is underway by animal science workers to develop animals that are more productive in warmer climates. This at best is a slow process that requires years, but the results should be worthwhile.

Work to date measuring the value of such factors as shade, air movement, cooled water and decreased radiation has been conducted with animals on dry lot or in close quarters. This has been done because of positive controls and measurements. It is normally assumed that animals on pasture with comparable conditions would likely react in a similar manner.

Findings in the Imperial Valley in California gave a wide difference in the daily animal gains with different shade materials. Of those tested, hay shades were best. However, from a maintenance standpoint they were uneconomical because of deterioration with rainfall and wind. This would indicate that good shade trees would be valuable. Shades made from galvanized iron was one of the poorest and yet coating the metal with white paint made it among one of the best.

Aluminum was a good shade but a white paint also improved it. Best shade heights were found to be from 10 to 12 feet. One problem encountered in Florida with high man-made shades was the smallness and fast movement of the shaded area during certain parts of the day.

Air movement was found to be of value in both Florida and California tests. Wooden corrals were found to restrict natural air movement and animal gains were improved by substituting open wire fences for these corrals. Mechanical air movement was of value and more than paid for the operational costs of the fans. It was noted that animals seemed to enjoy standing in front of the fans for long periods of time. There is no reason to expect an animal to be different from humans when having shade and air movement. We are inclined to have a better disposition and even eat better than when very uncomfortable. Many of us have observed animals spending most of the hot part of the day under shades and coming out to graze only during the cooler times.

When sprinklers were coupled with good air movement gains were significantly increased. However, this was true only with sprinklers giving off solid droplets and not as a fine mist. With Florida’s normally high humidity, it was surprising to find a great increase with sprinklers.

In California the cooling of drinking water did appreciably increase animal comfort and production. By keeping the drinking water at about 65 degrees F noticeable gains were reported.

While mechanical refrigeration costs are probably too high for commercial cattle programs, other methods of cooling might be of value. The use of buried supply pipes and shaded drinking troughs should be helpful. Large shades at the drinking trough should be discouraged as animals would be inclined to stay under these.

Clean, cool water was rated high in value to the animals from the standpoint of contamination.

Radiation from buildings and bare ground radiate great amounts of heat and should not be located near feed lots. Minimum radiation was received by animals under hay or white covered shelters or on grassed areas which tended to absorb the heat.

Dr. Kirk Honored

The Florida State Veterinary Medical Association has awarded its annual Distinguished Service Award to Dr. W. Gordon Kirk, head of the Range Cattle Experiment Station at Ona. Receiving the award during a state conference at the University of Florida recently, Dr. Kirk was commended for outstanding contributions he has made to the Florida livestock industry.

This was the second award this year for Dr. Kirk, who has devoted many years to the livestock industry. In January he was named 1960 Man of the Year in Service to Florida Agriculture by The Progressive Farmer.

Too Hot?... Studies using fans for ventilation were conducted in this barn at the North Florida Experiment Station near Quincy.

Sprinkler and Fan... (above) were studied in pens at Norris Cattle Company near Ocala. Natural shade (below) is recommended for cattle on pasture.
Rainbow Premium Plant Food can help you reach this goal!

Research results report that with the right combination of pasture grasses and high fertility, it is possible to produce 1,000 lbs. of beef per acre in a single pasture season.

Rainbow will help you hit the 1000 lb. goal. Designed for Florida conditions, Rainbow contains all the nutrients needed for all-season carrying capacity on your pastures.

Rainbow supplies 3 kinds of nitrogen to bring pasture into early production and sustain the yields of high protein forage all season. The right kind of phosphate, potash, calcium, sulphur and magnesium, plus International's exclusive ingredient MEM, insures sturdy, disease-resistant pastures that furnish cattle the natural minerals they need for top production.

This year, fertilize your pasture with Rainbow Premium Plant Food. Contact your local Rainbow representative for full details.
Experiment Station Says
You’ll Get More, Better Calves from

Clover Pastures

—it Definitely Increases Calf Crop

by A. C. WARNICK
University of Florida

With increased cost of production such as taxes, labor, feed and fertilizer it is necessary to increase the production per cow to operate a brood cow operation at a profit. The use of clover planted with our improved grasses on flatwoods soils has shown a substantial increase in beef produced per cow in the breeding herd.

Commercial cows of Brahman × Native breeding were brought to the Beef Research Unit at Gainesville in the fall of 1952 after the breeding season when the heifers were two years old. Some of the cows were grazed on all grass pastures and some were maintained on clover-grass pastures. The cows were bred during a 90-day breeding season from March 1 to June 1, the calves being born December through February. Purebred bulls of the four major beef breeds were used and rotated in the various pastures to minimize bull differences on fertility of the cows. Calves were weaned about August 20 to allow the cows opportunity to regain some weight before winter.

One of the striking advantages of the clover pastures was an increased reproductive rate as measured by different criteria:

A study of the reproduction rate in commercial beef cows on grass and clover-grass pastures conducted 1953-1957 shows that cows on grass alone average 90 days from parturition to first heat period, and require 1.4 services per pregnancy. Cows on clover and grass average 72 days between calving and first heat, and were settled with 1.34 services.

The grass fed cows had a pregnancy rate of 47 percent for those that were lactating compared with 79 percent for those on clover and grass. All cows on grass alone averaged 64 percent pregnant, whereas the clover-grass fed animals had an 83 percent overall pregnancy rate for milkers and dry cows.

During the early years most young cows which were nursing calves and on the grass pasture did not become pregnant because they did not come into heat, while approximately 60 percent of similar cows nursing calves on the clover pastures became pregnant.

The overall difference during the five-year study gave lactating cows on clover a 32 percent advantage in pregnancy and a 19 percent advantage including both non-lactating and lactating cows.

The other advantage of the cows on clover was a shorter interval of 18 days from calving to first heat compared to the cows on grass. This is a very important factor where you have a limited breeding season since cows with a long interval will not have an opportunity for breeding to become pregnant for the following year.

There was a slight advantage of 11 pounds at weaning per calf for the cows on clover but when weaning weights are compared on a per cow basis there is an 87-pound advantage for cows on the clover pastures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pasture</th>
<th>Avg. Weaning Wt.</th>
<th>Annual Cost per Cow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>416 lbs.</td>
<td>$79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover-grass</td>
<td>427 lbs.</td>
<td>$86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This large advantage on a per cow basis reflects the increased number of calves produced on the clover pastures.

A comparison of annual cow costs shows they were $23 less on the clover pastures. This was due to lower fertilizer costs which were reduced by using the clover-grass fed animals. The use of clover-grass fed animals, however, did not lower the cost of supplemental feeding during the winter period. Of course, with an increase in the pounds of beef produced per acre and per cow along with lower costs per cow on clover pastures, one sees that net returns will favor the clover pasture program.

The advantages of the clover pasture on cow production are that you have increased forage production during late winter and early spring when the grass is still dormant. Also, clover pastures provide a higher percentage of protein as well as possibly furnishing specific factors that improve reproduction in our cattle.

Cattlemen could profit from using clover in their pasture programs where ever moisture and soil conditions are favorable. One of the primary advantages of clover was the increased calf crop with a slight advantage in weaning weight per calf.

Tie in Meat Judging

SANTA FE Seniors and Ocala (Silver Springs) Chapter FFA tied for first place in the state meat judging contest at the U. of F. in April. The Santa Fe Seniors were Jim Busby, Jody Hodges and Joe Busby. On the Ocala team were Johnny Moreman, Marvin Sheppard and James Penuel. Pinecrest Chapter was third with Wayne Sumner, James Walker and Donald Dixon. Individual winners were Moreman, Jim Busby and Marvin Brantly of Arcadia.
TUSGARORA CHIEF... son of a ton bull—he weighed 1721 pounds at twenty-three months.

RED ANGUS
For Crossbreeding

Do you know that Red Angus ARE BETTER for crossbreeding?

Here’s why...

1. Heavier calves at weaning—more pounds, more dollars!
2. Hybrid Vigor—faster feed-lot gains.
3. Less calving problems—bigger, more rugged mothers.
4. Naturally polled calves—no dehorning, no horn bruises.
5. Eliminate cancer-eye, pinkeye, and sunburned udders.
6. Red color, or lighter—more heat tolerance in the tropics.

For more information on Red Angus, See or write George C. Chiga. Let George tell you about the future of Red Angus in Florida. George will also be glad to explain the Red Angus Consultation Service that Red Plains offers! George specializes in phone and mail orders all over the country!

Red Plains Cattle Company

George C. Chiga
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Guthrie, Oklahoma
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GUTHRIE
OKLAHOMA
"The Bull Builders"

W. H. Gilmore, Sr.
1709 Douglas
Midland, Texas
MU 4-6833
'Where Do We Go from Here' in Crossbreeding?

DR. T. J. CUNHA, head of the Department of Animal Science (formerly Department of Animal Husbandry and Nutrition), of the University of Florida kicked off the Tenth Annual Beef Cattle Short Course with welcoming and introductory remarks for the three day affair with the subject—Crossbreeding.

The Short Course was held at the University of Florida campus, and was jointly sponsored by the various breed and cattle improvement and promotional associations within the state.

Registered attendance for three days was reported to be over 675 people, with many states and 13 foreign countries represented.

Cunha prefaced his remarks by saying that a course on crossbreeding had been delayed to wait for as much information as possible from the many experiments being conducted all over the south on the subject. But, he said that inasmuch as many of these experiments had gained valuable information usable by the cattlemen in the state, the staff felt that it would be profitable to give collected data at this time.

Cunha further said that the data presented would probably seem to show that straight breeds or crossbreeds were much better than others. This he explained, is not the intent of this presentation. "I would like to emphasize that all breeds of beef cattle will have a place in future breeding programs in Florida. We hope everyone will have an open mind as they listen to the many reports being given at this short course and that they will not be quick to condemn a breed because a report may show up a certain weakness. These weaknesses can be overcome in almost all cases by proper selection programs. A weakness that is evident in a breed may not be apparent in crosses involving this breed."

In emphasizing the continuous need for herd improvement, Cunha said, "The
cattleman who has plenty of repeat customers and who never lacks for buyers is the progressive person who keeps making his cattle better regardless of breed or whether they are purebred or commercial ... we all need to ... produce an irresistible piece of beef for the consumer."

Dr. Marvin Koger, in enumerating the various problems encouraged in breeding programs in the tropics and subtropics, said that if some of these problems could be genetically overcome, "... the tropics could well replace the temperate zone as the principal source of animal products to supply the needs of the world’s rapidly expanding human population."

Koger pointed out that dairy, swine and poultry research is virtually doing away with much of the nutritional problems in production. But, he observed that the problems with beef cattle are sometimes more complex due to the fact that beef will likely continue to be produced under pasture conditions where it is more difficult to remove nutritional and climatic stresses.

In discussing Zebu type cattle and their adaptation to conditions in the tropics, Koger emphasized that many of them do have desirable characteristics, such as added heat tolerance and a hardiness toward insect problems, but that indications are that they also have lower reproduction rates than the "English" type cattle. “Because of their adaptability and combining ability with other stocks, however, the Zebu will continue to play a leading role in the development of beef cattle for the tropics.”

Not to be overlooked, according to Koger, are the native or “Criollo” cattle which have descended from the original Spanish imports. These cattle have necessarily genetically adapted themselves to the stresses peculiar to the tropical climate found in Florida, and he feels that the genetic advantage thus caused has been underestimated. Koger maintains that the “Criollo” cattle can do much to help, through hybrid vigor, in a crossbreeding scheme, particularly in crosses with Zebu cattle.

In pointing out the favorable advantages derived from crossbreeding in the production of beef, we should remember that there will continually be a demand for straightbred or purebred stock in operations where crossbreeding is not practical, and of course as a source of bulls for crossbreeding operations.

In discussing breeding plans that might be used in the tropics, Koger points out that basically, improvement must come by selecting cattle by performance in the area of actual use.

Attempting to dispel some long standing ideas on the value of superficial characteristics, Koger said, “Performance of the individual animal should be allowed to speak its merit, rather than ... color, character of hair coat, skin folds, conformation or other characteristics assumed to be correlated with merit.”

Further, he emphasized that it is very important to improve management and nutrition, as genetic potential is increased.

MARKETING PANEL . . . composed of cattlemen and researchers was heard attentively during the Short Course, from left: Seated, S. L. Crochet, R. W. Kidder, Erwin Bryan, Jr., O. W. Dixon, F. S. Baker, Dr. Marvin Koger; Standing, J. R. Crockett, W. C. Burns, H. L. Chapman, Tommy Mack, Gifford N. Rhodes, Louis Gilbreath and Ralph Cellon.

Dr. A. C. Warnick gave a statistical report on research in reproductive performance of purebreds and crossbreds.

One of the interesting facts derived from his report was the wide variation in both calving and weaning percentages in different areas of the south. The wide gaps were evident within the state, as shown by reports from the experiment stations throughout the length of the state. This re-emphasizes Koger’s statement that cattle must be bred and selected to fit the area where they are to be produced.

A cooperative experiment between Norris Cattle Company and the University of Florida was reported by Tommy Mack of Norris. A comparison was made between Hereford and Hereford x Brahman steers fed a fattening ration at the Purebred Beef Cattle Unit at the University.

In figures on daily gains, the crossbreds maintained a higher gain average, and a slightly higher dressing percentage, but the purebreeds showed a generally higher carcass grade. The purebreeds also had a cutability percentage one and two-tenths higher than did the crossbreds.

Koger was again on the program to discuss an experiment station test on progeny of Brahman-native cows bred to Brahman, Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn bulls.

The results of tests, conducted over a period of several years, indicate that calves from Hereford bulls had the highest growth potential, followed closely by Shorthorn progeny, when checked at weaning time. Offspring from Angus bulls were highest in average carcass grade, with Hereford calves second.

Progeny of Shorthorn bulls showed heaviest weaning weights with Angus next. And Shorthorns were judged to have the highest income per calf weaned, followed by Angus offspring.

On an overall average of weaning percent, the three English breeds performed comparably in calf value, with Brahman being lower due to a lower weaning percent.

One other aspect that Koger emphasized was that the experiment indicated (Continued on page 64)
American Angus Ass'n Meets at U. of Georgia

Crawford Rainwater, Jr., among Florida representatives as group hears ways and reasons to improve Angus cattle

CONVERGING UPON the University of Georgia for the seventh annual American Angus Conference April 23-25, more than 350 cattlemen signed in from 28 states, also some from Canada, Argentina, and even from as far away as Australia.

The impact of practical demonstrations and speeches on practical subjects was that of a college "short course." The theme of the meeting was set by Dr. Robert A. Long, the university chairman of animal industries. "Your goal as Angus breeders is to improve your cattle as efficient and profitable producers of quality beef and you are fortunate in that the materials, tools, and methods for such improvement are at hand," he said. "You have the seed stock than can do the job and your association has established a program of shows, herd classification, and production testing based on fact. If carried out accurately and completely, they will do the job."

Crawford Rainwater, Jr., owner of Raynagua Farms at Pensacola, was another speaker who packed his talk with practical information. Using color-slides, he made a graphic demonstration of how he uses herd classification and the association's Angus Herd Improvement Record program.

Pursuing the subject of herd improvement programs, Milt Miller, director of the association's field staff, illustrated his talk with a mock sale catalog, a bull, and a large-size pedigree. These were used to show an increasing amount of factual information will be available as more breeders use the programs, resulting, he said, in "more specifications and less speculation" for arriving at decisions as just how to use a particular bull to best advantage.

Using the ranch owned by W. A. Womack of Ashford, Alabama, as an example of a typical Angus enterprise, a trio of speakers explained methods in operation there. Vern Kerchberger, mid-south fieldman of the association, went over production records in detail, showing how they have helped the stockman select his most productive bulls and cows. The records also proved, he showed, that the Angus breed was more profitable for Womack than others he had owned previously, and resulted in his decision to breed Angus exclusively.

Kerchberger's talk revealed that one bull's calves in the Womack herd were worth $40 per head more than the progeny of another bull. "Multiply this by 30 or 40 calves in a year and you see why record keeping has paid dividends for Womack," he said. "The records have been set up to show which animals produce the most dollars," he stressed, as he showed another record proving that the production of one cow in 17 months, born to slaughter age, was $128 more than that of another animal.

Steers from the Womack herd were shown in color-slides, and feedlot gains were discussed, by Randall Grooms of the university staff. Dr. Robert Saffle of the University's food technology department displayed carcasses of the steers and explained why some were worth more money to packers than others.

Fieldmen conducted "trading posts" in five areas and later presented summaries of these group discussions to the entire conference. William Terry, southeast fieldman, was assisted by several state and local association officers as he led discussion on the benefits to be derived from state association activities. Jess Cooper, fieldman in four western states, headed a group meeting which discussed "The Commercial Cattlemen Holds the Key to Your Future." He was assisted by Ray Buchanan, fieldman in the northern Great Plains.

Joe Keefauver of Jonesboro, Tennessee, talking about bulls to assure Angus expansion, said "Above all we must have bulls which are correct in their skeletal makeup. A bull inherits his skeletal structure, and feeding and fitting will not alter it to a great extent." Another cattlemen, Dale Redding of Nebraska, advised, "A commercial cattlemen does not want bulls that have been highly fitted for show, or which have been on a heavy grain ration to get a high rate of gain per day for herd records. Bulls selected for sale to commercial cattlemen should be fed a good growing ration."

The conference closed after a live cattle demonstration of the association's improvement programs, including a herd classification test.

It was announced that the eighth annual Angus Conference will be held next spring at the University of Idaho.

Stings Are Deadly

MORE PEOPLE are killed by insects than snakes. A report from the Georgia Extension Service shows that in five years 86 persons were killed by wasps, bees, hornets and yellow jackets. There were 71 deaths from snake bites and 39 from spiders. Rattlesnakes were reported to be the most deadly, killing 55, but bees alone killed 52 people.

The Florida Cattlemen
They're worth more if they're Black

Angus bulls breed more profit into your calves

What a bull! Powerful and prepotent! A real pacemaker of progress... a builder of better beef!

If your cows are horned, he breeds them 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.

Breed off the horns

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. What's more, you'll have virtually no trouble from cancer eye or pinkeye when your calves and heifers are from an Angus bull.

Better buy Black bulls!

Where can you find them? There are many good purebred Angus breeders with bulls for sale at sensible prices; also many auctions every year sponsored by purebred breeders and local associations. Contact these breeders. Attend these sales. Buy Angus bulls and breed more profit into your calves.

Just remember... they're worth more if they're Black.

More beef where it counts

There's no better beef type than Angus. There're lots of ways of describing it, but it all adds up to higher dressing percentage and more saleable beef, especially in the higher-priced cuts. For an Angus bull sires calves with less bone, belly and brisket. That's why packers consistently lay more for Angus and Angus cross-bred steers.

Your improved heifers will also pay you dividends for years to come. In about three crosses with Angus bulls, you'll have a solid black, hornless herd of fine beef cows.

American Angus Association
3201 Frederick Blvd., St. Joseph, Missouri

FLORIDA ANGUS ASSOCIATION, Charles H. Moore, President, Lutz, Florida
NOTES FROM M & M

We have finished our 1960-61 calving season and are quite proud of the calves. This set is the most uniform and best we have had, making us feel that our rigid culling program has begun to return dividends.

For the last three years we have sold for beef all cows that did not breed every year or had a dead calf. Including all cows in the breeding herd, we had a 95.8% calf crop at the end of the calving season.

We have a nice group of breeding-age bulls and some open heifers for sale at this time.

Florida’s Home Of The Bandoliers
LOOKOUT PLANTATION
Address: Route 2 • Phone Liberty 7-6211

Baldwin Angus Ranch
Registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle for sale at all times. Herd sire: Bandolier Lad of L. V. and Dor-Mac’s Bandoliermere 64th. Ranch located 5 miles north of Ocala on Hwy. 441. Leroy Baldwin, owner & manager

Knollwood Angus Ranch
Registered Angus cattle for sale
Open and bred heifers
Large selection of breeding-age bulls
Brucellosis and T.B. certified
Ranch located off Route 60 halfway between Bartow and Lake Wales
Phone Bartow 535-3655
Bill Richards—George (Jock) Sutherland

“Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle”
DERISO ANGUS RANCH
Phone WE 52203
Mr. & Mrs. Russ Deriso
North Casey Avenue off Gunn Highway
P. O. Box 415 • Tampa, Florida
Certified Brucellosis Free Herd No. 445

Registered Black Angus Bulls
(Sold out of heifers)
Snappin’ Turtle Ranch
L. Neal Smith, Owner
Phone HOBart 9-2401
MONTVERDE, FLORIDA

Aberdeen-Angus
Featuring a herd of quality females with Mole’s Hill Eileenmere 145th as herd sire.

Reynolds Ranch
F. W. Reynolds, Owner
Phone 535-2355
Route 2, Box 229-C, Bartow, Florida
Ranch located 3 mi. south of Lake Garfield

Oak Hill Ranch
Registered Angus
Oak Hill, Florida

Angus Sale Brings $374 Average

Top 25% Averaged $629
Top 50% Averaged $505

The 1961 Angus Jubilee Sale, conducted May 12 at Palmetto, brought prices well above last year’s sale. The auctioneers sold 96 animals for a total of $16,192—an average price of $371. The 14 bulls brought $270, averaging $319 a head and 82 females, 10 of them with calf at side, sold for $28,685, an average of $350 a head.

Last year’s sale showed an average selling price of $311 for the combined lots, an average of $400 for female animals, and average $311 for bulls.

The sale animals were graded in advance, as is the custom at the Angus Jubilee Sale. Grading was done by J. E. Pace and Dr. J. F. Hentges, both of the University of Florida, and George M. Wallis of Arcadia. Event was held in the Manatee Pavilion.

Hughes Black Knight 3, consigned from Hughes Angus Ranch at Ellenton, was the top selling bull, going for $875 to E. Bowling of Indiantown. Highest selling female lot was Bennett Bandolier Erica 730 and calf, sold for $925 to Rufus Guynn of Tampa by the consignor, R. D. Bennett, Greenwood.

King Merritt of Bovina, Mississippi, emerged the highest buyer, taking home 10 for a total of $5265. Guynn was next with a purchase totaling $4500 for eight, and Bowling came out in third place, his purchase of nine totaling $3950. Merritt was the only out-of-state buyer among the 26 successful bidders. There were 13 consignors.

Gary Brown of Leesburg was the sale manager, and auctioneers were Paul Good of Van Wert, Ohio, and R. D. Cooper of Sarasota.

Sale officials, visitors, and consignors met at a Dutch treat dinner the evening before the sale, at the Manatee River Hotel in Bradenton. President Charles H. Moore, Jr., of the Florida Angus Association, sponsors of the Jubilee sales, addressed the guests.

Consignors were:
Hughes Angus Ranch, Ellenton; Baldwin Angus Ranch, Ocala; Thompson Brothers Farm, Manatee; Lookout Plantation, Bonifay; P. W. Faino, Bradenton; Knollwood Angus Ranch, Bartow; M. P. Terrell, Tampa; Double Diamond Ranch, Pi, Myers; O. K. Alexander, Seffner; Guffyton Farm, Ft. Lauderdale; Circle R Ranch, Lake City; B. E. David, Winter Haven; R. D. Bennett, Greenwood; Dundee Ranch, Lutz; University of
COW & CALF . . . brought the top dollar at Mr. & Mrs. Angus Jubilee Sale in Palmetto. R. D. Bennett, pictured, was the seller. Buyer Rufus Guynn is not pictured.

TOP BULL . . . at the Palmetto event was sold to E. Bowling by Hughes Angus Ranch, posed by Eugene Badshaw.

Hughes Reports Sales

Curris J. Hughes, owner of Hughes Angus Ranch at Ellenton reports that Art's Angus Ranch, Palmetto, recently purchased nine cows, six of which were bred, three heifers, and one yearling bull.

Other recent sales include one bull each to W. R. Lameraux of Winter Haven and Evan Thomas of Palmetto and nine bulls to Blue Head Ranch, owned by Mrs. Edna Carlton of Arcadia.

KINLOCHMERE 88th
EILEENMERE 107th-
Son of Eileenmere 500th
ANKONIAN 3512
Son of Homeplace Eileenm
ere 999-35th

Mr. and Mrs. George Sanders, Owners
W. D. Jarrett, Manager

20th Anniversary Sale

Dwight Angus Farm
June 12th

AT THE FARM—12 Noon, Monday

20 BULLS—including the get and service, and two-thirds interest in Mole's Hill Maximilian 1186th, a son of the Int. Champion Dor-Mac's Bardoliermere 60th. Also, four other herd bulls and 16 younger prospects, many of which are service age.

65 FEMALES—Open and bred heifers, bred cows, with calves and some are rebred. You'll buy daughters of Ericmere of Dwight, Eric Lad 2nd of Dwight, and Eric Lad 4th of Dwight, as well as the get and service of Barbarian 8th of Dwight and Ericmere of Dwight 16th—all bulls used through the year and presently, and from the strain of foundation females that have done so well at Dwight Angus Farm, and other successful herds in the area.

One of the good cow herds, the operation is most unusual in the fact that for 20 years most of its production comes from a few carefully selected brood cows bought in the early 1940's from three herds—French Broad Farm, Rosemere Farm, and Tolan Farms. Animals offered tie in directly with the early program of these herds through such bulls as Earl Marshall, Black Woodlawn, Oakville Quiet Lad, Glenfoil Thicket 2nd, Eileenmere 4th, Eileenmere 32nd and Idolmere . . . and sired by such well-known bulls presently that carry the blood of Eileenmere 500th, Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35th, and Dor-Mac's Bardoliermere 10th.

Plan to Attend . . . Write for Catalog Now!

Dwight and Mildred Kennedy, Owners
Claxton, Ga.—Phone 382-J

Bill Berger, Mgr.—Preston Clifton, Herds.

Sale Manager—Dave Ganning, Canning
Land and Cattle Co., P.O. Box 1734, Staunton, Va.—Phone 885-1271

Auctioneers—Paul Good and W. Scott Wilson

PLAN TO BE WITH US FOR A GET TOGETHER & DINNER SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 6:30 P.M.

Buy females as these—all Dwight Angus breeding and tracing direct to foundation cows selected for a program that has been successful for 20 years!

ANGUS CATTLE AND
SHORTHORN CATTLE
FOR SALE

Registered and Purebred But Not Registered

COLONEL E. HOOD WILKERSON
Box 3589
120 N. Orange Ave.
Phone GA 5-1838
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Improving Better ANGUS . . .

Modena Plantation
Savannah, Georgia
Robert C. Roebling, Owner
David Dodridge, Herdsman
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REGISTRATION ANGUS CATTLE . . . MONARCH BREEDS WINNERS!
That's important to YOU because we promote YOUR product!

Here's some of the projects your dime helped create:

**PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY**—Recipes and photographs of Florida beef dishes are supplied regularly to food editors of large newspapers and sent to all weekly and daily newspapers in Florida. Magazine, radio and television publicity is obtained for Florida beef and Florida beef products.

**RECIPE CONTEST**—The Annual Florida Beef Council Recipe Contest attracts more than 3,000 entries. New ways to cook beef are discovered and publicized to homemakers throughout the state.

**SUMMER COOK OUT**—Radio, television and newspapers are combined with supermarkets and food manufacturers to push more outdoor cooking of Florida BEEF, primarily ground beef.

**BEEF STEW**—Low cost cuts of beef get the priority in this annual promotion. Supermarkets are decked out with promotional literature boosting Florida Beef Stew.

**DISPLAYS**—The work of the Florida Beef Council is portrayed in two traveling exhibits which are shown year-round at fairs, exhibits, beef sales and conventions.

**NAPKINS**—Florida Beef Council napkins are distributed at important convention banquets throughout the state.

**FOLDERS**—More than 700,000 folders and brochures have been printed and distributed by the Florida Beef Council. They all promote increased consumption of Florida beef.

**SCHOOLS**—Special beef charts and beef textbooks are distributed to home economics classes and meat courses throughout Florida. Educating citizens of Florida to use beef in more ways, resulting in more dollars for the total carcass.

Florida Beef Council income is running approximately $1,400 monthly . . . increasing slowly but surely . . . join in our program and bring up the total to $3,000.

**WHY PROMOTE BEEF?**

The effects of product promotion have been proven over the years. There was a day when milk was not as commonplace as it is today. There was a time when no one had even heard of Coca-Cola or Jello. But these industries promoted their way into common household words—and products—and reaped the benefits. The same rules apply to beef. Consider this fact: If the consumption of beef per person in Florida could be increased ONE POUND PER MONTH, nearly 60 million pounds of beef would be needed EACH YEAR.

**SIGN UP NOW**

This advertisement sponsored by The Florida Cattleman.
Dempsey Is SGBI Vice President

CHARLES DEMPSEY, manager of Palmer Ranch at Sarasota, was elected vice president of the Santa Gertrudis Breeders International at the annual meeting, held at San Antonio, Texas, April 15.

Dempsey has served the international association as director, and also as treasurer. He is a past president of the Florida Santa Gertrudis Association.

Other officers elected at the annual meeting of the international group, all Texans, were Arthur A. Seeligson, Sr., San Antonio, president; Frank Hopper, secretary; and Perry R. Bass, Fort Worth, treasurer.

The group now has a membership of almost 900, it was reported, and 14,993 Santa Gertrudis were presented for classification and inspection for export during the period from April 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961.

Santa Gertrudis Cattle Sell Well

FOUR TEXAS Santa Gertrudis sales in one week rang up total receipts of $376,000 for 122 cattle. Palmer Ranch of Sarasota was high bidder at $3500 for the top selling heifer in the Kleberg County (Texas) 4-H and FFA sale April 13 at Kingsville. The 13 heifers sold for $17,885, an average of $1375.

The heifer sale followed the 11th annual King Ranch bull sale which brought $115,600 for 22 bulls, an average of $5254. Top seller went for $13,100 to Claude McGan of Victoria, Texas.

In the Pioneer Santa Gertrudis Breeders sale April 14, 49 animals sold for $126,985, averaging $2591. The 14 bulls brought $47,750, an average of $3410, and the 35 females a total of $79,235, averaging $2263.

Concluding the week of Texas sales, 38 bought $116,285 in the annual Nine Bar Ranch Production Sale April 17, at Cypress. The 18 bulls accounted for a total of $69,975, averaging $3887, and 20 females $46,305, averaging $2317.

Buyers in the four sales were from nine states, Mexico and Colombia.

JIMMY DOWNING, former Trenton FFA member, has been appointed teacher of vocational agriculture at Paxton.
QUALITY ANGUS...
Sired by some of the most outstanding sires in the nation!

Sinkola Plantation
Telephone CAnal 6-4086
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA
1 mile N. of Baldwin on Hwy. 301

MILLERSVILLE
HOME OF FINE REGISTERED ANGUS
Fred B. Miller, Jr. Ph. RX 8-2194
Bulls For Sale
1814 River Rd.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Angus—
featuring the breeding of Whitney-mere 512 and Mole's Hill Eileen-mere 79th.

Gulfstream Farm
3611 SW 76th Ave., Phone L 3-1137
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

** ** ** ** * ** * *** * *

REGISTERED ANGUS

STARDUST RANCH
Henry and Jeannette Chitty
Phone (Gainesville) Franklin 2-1650
MICANOPY, FLORIDA

Angus . . .
Building a selected registered herd to supply your future Angus needs.

LAZY D RANCH
Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Davis, Jr., Owners
Star Rt. A. Box 5A Punta Gorda, Fla.

** ** ** ** * ** * *** * *

REGISTERED ANGUS

Circle R Ranch
GEORGE D. ROGERS, OWNER
Ph. 73-R RFD 3, Box 118
LAKE CITY, FLORIDA
Located 7 miles south on U.S. 41

HUGHES ANGUS RANCH
HERD SIRES—Hughes Eileenmere 999, Hughes Bardolomere 10, Harpeth Eileenmere 123, Kinlochian 19872, Kinlochian 2565, Prince of Red Gate 199.
Curtis J. Hughes
Phone Bradenton 6-1266
P.O. Box 218, Ellenton, Florida
(Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd No. 470)
Located 31/2 miles north on Highway 683

EL CLAIR FARMS
Production and Performance Tested ANGUS CATTLE
PAUL FITZPATRICK, Owner + RUSK KISER, Mgr.
Phone Boynton Beach 3770 Route 1, Box 1172
LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA
Brucellosis and TB Accredited

ANGUS BULLS
All Ages For Sale
50 to select from
P. W. FULTON
SUGVHARA RANCH
1818 St. George Drive, Phone 6-2286
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

Angus in Quantity
Commercial Bulls and Heifers
DALE FOSTER
Phone WA 8-2991 after 8 p.m. daily
Arcadia, Florida

** ** ** ** * ** * *** * *

PERFORMANCE & PROGENY TESTED ANGUS
Herd Sires
Meadowmere 144th-Ankonian 3593d-
Mahrapo Bardolier
P. O. Box 666, Crawford Rainwater, Owner

Bradmar Angus
E. BRADSHAW
HUDSPETH, Owner
We Specialize in Club Steers and heifer calves for projects.
Box 215—Phone 892-1848
ST. CLOUD, FLORIDA

Raynagua Farm
FLORIDA PENSACOLA

Short Course
(Continued from page 57)
that the larger bulls of all breeds tended
to sire more rapidly gaining offspring.

F. Sloan Baker, Jr., reported hybrid
cross fattening tests conducted at the North Florida Ex-
periment Station. The trial was conducted with three groups of
Brahman-European calves and a control
group of Hereford and Angus calves.
Baker summarized the work by saying
that, "European-Brahman hybrids had less fat cover, greater rib eye
area, higher percentage of trimmed carcass weight, and a higher estimated yield
of closely trimmed boneless cuts than car-
casses from Hereford and Angus cattle." His report further indicated that the hy-
brids also brought a greater net return
than did the control group.

H. L. Chapman delivered information
on tests conducted at the Everglades Ex-
periment Station to determine the most
economical time to feed steers grown
for two years and marketed. The steers were
grazed for a year and then the program
was implemented. The feeding year was
divided into four quarters, with the steers
being also divided into four groups and
put on pasture. One group was sup-
plemented with the first quarter only, as
other group first and second quarters only,
and one group was fed the first and
fourth quarters. A control group was
maintained on pasture alone. The first
quarter started in November.

Indications were that the group that
received feed for the two quarters during
the winter months gained and kept an
advantage over all the other groups tested.
This was true not only from a weight
angle but also it was more profit-
able in dollars and cents.

Dr. J. F. Hentges presented a sum-
mary of trials on the digestibility of
Hereford and Brahman calves—mature
sons of both breeds. The tests covered
8 months gained from May 1958 to
October 1959. Hentges summarized his
report by pointing out that Brahmans
definitely do better than Herefords at
low levels of nutrition, but both do equally
well where nutrition is adequate. He
further stated that this may help to ex-
plain why Brahman cattle are better able
to do well in tropical and semi-tropical
climates — such as Florida’s — where
nutrition is historically low in most cases.

R. W. Kidder discussed results ob-
tained from performance tests of cross-
bred Brahman, Angus and Devon cattle
carried out at the Everglades Experiment
Station. Summarizing Kidder’s talk:
The records show that the Brahman
English cross are heavier and grow more
rapidly than either purebred parent. He
suggests that one way to retain the size
of the crossbred in successive generations
is to mate cows to sires of the parent
breeds in alternating generations.

Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, USDA, has
traveled over much of the populated world
in his study of the adaptability of beef
cattle to the various environments en-
countered. He offered a very interesting
and informative session with the use
(Continued on page 69A)
Cross-fencing is not new... it's as old as the first fence used to sub-divide property. However, it is new in some of the vast cattle lands of Florida, where modern management practices have proved the economy of dividing large range herds into smaller units.

Smaller pastures have made it easier to follow and keep records of herd improvement programs... the culling of brood stock... breeding performance... gain-in-weight results and other phases of cow-and-calf management.

Cross-fencing also is a vital element of pasture improvement programs... testing grass and legume crops for feeding results... fertilization practices and various recommendations made available through agricultural experimental work.

Fence “A” is a boundary fence built to protect the privacy of the landowner's property rights, to contain his livestock and to comply with Florida fencing laws. It is a necessary expense of any sizable cattle operation.

Fence “B” is a cross-fence built for managed control of livestock within the property boundaries. It permits segregation of herd animals as desired, controlled grazing, crop rotation and experimental work in herd and pasture management. It is a valuable asset paid for by increased profits from proper management.

FENCING SUPPLIES
BARBED WIRE
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED
FARM FENCING
POULTRY NETTING

FARM GATES
GALVANIZED ROOFING
FENCING HARDWARE

STALNAKER BROTHERS
33d St. & Broadway, TAMPA, FLA., P.O. Box 172
Phone 4-6238, or after 6 p.m., 49-3594

THESE GROWTHY SANTA GERTRUDIS heifers, all "S", are bred—for winter and early spring calving—to three of our best bulls. We had chosen these heifers as replacements in our herd. We MUST sell them NOW!

WE STILL HAVE several yearling "S" bulls available that would fit into anybody's purebred breeding program.

We have a large group of 1960 heifers that will be ready to breed in the fall. Many are daughters of VLR Duke 11, and VLR El Torazo Jr. 419. And we have a few good sons of these bulls also.

This is the first year that VLR has ever offered a complete selection of the top of our calf crops—1959 and 1960—and they are all priced realistically according to current cattle values. They are priced to SELL NOW!

Velbertan Lake Ranch
MR. AND MRS. W. W. LEAVINE
Box 178, Odessa, Florida
Phone Tampa WEbster 0-2881

RANCH LOCATED ON BOY SCOUT ROAD, THREE MILES FROM THE ODESSA POST OFFICE

Member: Santa Gertrudis Breeders International and Florida Santa Gertrudis Association
For the Brands Division

It's a Real Procedure to Record Brands

For Florida's Cattle Industry

by ART SPEAR
Information Officer, Div. of Animal Industry, Fla. Dept. of Agric.

PART I
brand: to burn or mark with or as with a hot iron; hence, to place a brand upon, especially as a mark of ownership...

Webster's Dictionary

WHAT'S IN A BRAND?

It could be that question mark at the end of the sentence. Or almost anything that could be simply illustrated and readily identifiable.

...if it's your duly recorded brand on a cow, Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner has the authority to back up your proof of ownership in court. And woe to the person who tries to get away with a bit of cattle rustling, or who can't prove ownership, if challenged, of unbranded or branded cattle.

On Florida's statute books is a “Marks and Brands Law” (chapter 534 filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 11, 1951) with more teeth in it than a shark. In 20 paragraphs it covers all phases of recording ear marks and brands, inspections, fees and penalties for violations—“a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than six months.”

On the other hand, the Marks and Brands Law, combined with the State's fencing law, has proved to be a boon to motorists whose cars suffered damage in collisions with animals encountered on the highway. Proof of an animal's ownership is readily available by checking the brand it carries.

During the ten years the law has been on the books, the number of recorded brands in Florida has continued to increase. They now total about 10,300 and additional applications are being received at the rate of 20 to 25 a month.

Recording of marks and brands started in 1945 and records were kept in the office of the Dairy Division. Under the Agricultural Reorganization Law, which became effective January 15, 1965, duties and responsibilities in regards to marks and brands were transferred to Dr. C. L. Campbell's Division of Animal Industry where the records are under the immediate supervision of the chief of the Contagious and Infectious Diseases Section, Dr. M. E. Meadows, Jr.

Riding herd on more than 10,300 records of brand ownership recorded since the first certificate was issued in August 1945, is no small task as the records clerk, Mrs. Barbara Bass, is ready to testify. She is the person who has to follow through on each registry application to make sure that the brand is not already registered by someone for the same county or an adjoining county.

Running down a brand is a fairly simple matter, once you get onto the hang of it. But you might be stumped, now and then, as Mrs. Bass once was when she thought a “gunsight” was a “Q” and started looking in the “Q” file. She eventually learned that the tail on a “gunsight” is a vertical line through the bottom of a circle as compared with the slanted tail on the letter “Q.”

To store the duplicate certificates of marks and brands recorded by numbers and the pertinent correspondence, requires 4-drawer filing cabinets. In addition, cross references by names and addresses of owners are contained in twelve 12-drawer card index files, and drawings of each brand and mark with name and address of owner and the county or counties in which the brand is registered, are on strips held in two large multi-leaf rotary files.

Running through the rotary file is, to one who is not initiated, a liberal education. The first thing learned is that a “brand” and a “mark” are two completely different things. A brand is burned into the hide of an animal with a hot iron. A mark is made by cutting one or both ears in a certain manner in one to several ways, there are 26 different and distinct types of marking on the “ear” sheet for the record clerk's guidance. About the only thing that isn't included is one or both ears edged by pinking shears.

If some of Florida's cattle have ears marked (tattoos excluded) with the combinations shown on some of the registers, they must look like lace doilies. With splits, swallowforks, star, forks, under squares, upper squares, upper and under bits, over and under slopes, crops, half crops, bullet holes, etc., there are some mighty fancy combinations available. The only limiting factor, it appears, is the average size of cow ears. They'll only take so much.

And what is shown in a brand? Well, you name it and its about a fifty-fifty chance a good branding iron maker could come up with an iron that would fill the bill. Illustrated among the thousands of brands on record in Florida are such things as a question mark, circle, quarter circle, rocker, bar, reversed and connected letters and/or numbers, broken circles, diamonds, triangles, hearts, horses, "running" letters. The combinations...
BRAND APPLICATIONS . . . are checked against brands already registered by Mrs. Barbara Bass, recording clerk for the Contagious and Infectious Diseases section of the State Department of Agriculture's Division of Animal Industry. Shown with her is Dr. M. E. Meadows, Jr., chief of the section.

Most popular seems to be the "gun-sight"—the vertical-tailed Q—of which 20 in various combinations are registered by a single owner, Oppenheimer Industries, Inc., in the one county of Palm Beach.

Owner of brands and marks certificate number 1, dated August, 1945, is M. M. (Mel) Phillips, High Springs farm supplies dealer, who, with George H. Cooper as a silent partner, started a small cattle business of about 50 head in Alachua county in 1943. The Phillips-Cooper brand is PC-Bar, shown as PC.

There are very few brands registered on a statewide basis. Most are exclusive in one to several counties. Certificate number 4544, issued May 2, 1947 to W. D. and Mary E. Sharrett of Fort Pierce, is for an R-and-reverse S brand, exclusive to them in 16 counties. They also registered a plain reverse S brand in 14 of the same counties but couldn't include the other two because the counties adjoined or touched another in which that brand had been previously recorded.

Part 2 of the Florida marks and brands story will appear in the July issue of THE CATTLEMAN.

Live Oak Cowman Dies April 30

HARRY JOSEPH BOYLES, 68, owner of Hildale Ranch near Live Oak, died on April 30 after an illness of three months. He was widely known as a breeder and exhibitor of livestock, and had received awards from FFA chapters and 4-H clubs of Suwannee County for outstanding service to youth in livestock projects.

Boyles came to Florida in 1926 from his native Nebraska, first to Penny Farms, where he was a breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs. In 1931 he moved to Live Oak, where he and his wife developed Hildale Ranch, specializing in Durocs until 1950. At that time he changed the operation to purebred Angus cattle.

THE HARDEE County Fair Association was reorganized and a new board of directors elected at a meeting held at Wauchula in April. The board was increased to include representatives of various county groups. Jack Hayman, county agent, was elected president, Charles Shackelford vice president, George Blanton secretary, and Carl Hanna treasurer. Board members include Bill Crews, Mrs. Kelly Roberts, Reverend Kenneth Bain, Joe Burke, and L. L. Linder.

The HARDEE Fair Elects

The Florida Forest Service reports 1669 forest fires from January 1 through April 2 of this year, compared with 2929 covering the same period last year. This year's burned acreage totals 39,399, and last year's, 73,568.

H. G. CONRAD . . . manager of Southwood Farms in Leon County south of Tallahassee, shows visiting 4-H'ers Phyllis Roberts and Linda Daughtry a sample cut from 13-year-old New Zealand pine—a type test-planted in north Florida by St. Joe Paper Company. Experimentation is continuing in this and other varieties.
What's the Best Buy in Feeds?

Performance is important

by JAMES F. HENTGES, JR.
Animal Husbandry Dept., U. of F.

The goal of every cattleman's feeding program is to produce the most income from the sale of beef for the least cost in seed, fertilizer, machinery, feeding equipment, feed supplements, grain, etc.

In the cow-calf and stocker businesses, the feeding program is largely one of growing pastures and crops for hay or silage, but in the feedlot business, the program is more complex. Here, the task is to obtain top efficiency—that is, maximum pounds of desired grade beef for each 100 pounds of feed and at a minimum feed cost.

In all beef cattle businesses, some purchase of feed supplements, complete mixed feeds or ingredients have to chase of feed supplements, complete.

The feed tag cannot provide enough information for the nutritive evaluation of a feed because it is possible to formulate two or more feeds which have the same guaranteed protein, fat and fiber content on the tag yet be very different in capacity to produce weight gains on beef cattle. This is the basis for the statement that the cost of a feed is dependent upon its manufacturer's integrity, facilities for accurate formulation and quality control.

To illustrate the difference in feeds, let's assume that John Doe wanted to purchase a supplement to feed with ground snapped corn and dried citrus pulp to fattening yearling steers. He had Brand X at $2.20 per 100 pound bag and Brand Z at $3.50 per 100 pound bag. The feed tags on each had the same guaranteed analysis. To determine cost per unit of protein, he divided the pounds of protein shown on each tag into the cost per bag and decided he should buy Brand X because it cost only 9.4 cents per pound of protein as compared to 10.3 cents for Brand Z.

But he was wise enough to do some experimenting; so, he and his County Agent divided the steers equally into two lots, and fed Brand X to one lot and Brand Z to the other. Both brands proved to be good feeds but he got an average of 356 pounds gain per steer for 3024 pounds feed with Brand X and only 288 pounds gain for 2956 pounds feed with Brand Z. Although Brand Z cost 30 cents less per bag, the total feed cost per steer in the lot fed Brand X was higher because it took 13 pounds more feed per 100 pound gain. In addition, they weighed 48 pounds less per steer and graded lower than the lot fed Brand Z.

Upon investigation, Mr. Doe learned that Brand Z was manufactured by a company which operates a research farm for the continual testing of feeds in search of one that will produce weight gains for less cost. For feeding situations like John Doe's, they had learned that a special formula is needed to multiply and sustain the rumen microorganisms which digest the cob and shuck in ground snapped corn and the peel and seeds in

BEST BUY . . . when comparing feeds is best determined by the pounds of feed produced for the dollar spent.
dried citrus pulp

Where Brand X contained mostly protein sources (oil meals) and low-cost salt, lime and citrus meal to permit adjustment of protein to levels desired, Brand Z contained oil meals for protein, molasses for readily available sugars, corn meal for longer-lasting starchy carbohydrates, dehydrated alfalfa meal for some known and unknown factors, the essential trace elements—copper, cobalt, iron, zinc, manganese and iodine; dry stable sources of vitamins A and D and other ingredients.

The cost of obtaining and mixing these extra ingredients resulted in the higher cost per bag of Brand Z but it proved to be the cheaper producer of beef because it was a research-tested, feedlot-proved, quality-controlled feed sold by a reputable company. The company marketing Brand X purchased oil meals from brokers whenever and wherever the price was right. Since neither they nor the broker were sampling and quality-testing the meals, they experienced three regrettable incidents.

Once, they changed their mixture to 70 percent soybean meal because they got a carload of soybean meal at a good price. Immediately, they got customer complaints of poor palatability and performance. Unknowingly, they had purchased a carload of improperly cooked meal that had been tested and turned down by the Brand Z company. The broker sold it at a cut-rate price because he had to move the carload quickly. Another time, they had a similar experience with a carload of slightly rancid peanut meal. The most embarrassing incident was the appearance of Brand X company in the State Chemist’s quarterly report for marketing a batch of feed that did not meet the guarantee for protein and crude fiber on the feed tags. Apparently, they had received a carload of cottonseed meal containing an excessive amount of cottonseed hulls which lowered the protein and raised the fiber content of their Brand X feed.

Other feed companies who are unable to properly control quality in their feeds also have encountered costly problems such as presence of toxic Crotalaria spectabilis seen in purchased shelled corn, excess of fibrous hulls on oats, excessive quantities of burnt citrus meal fines in dried citrus pulp, ground limestone adulteration of finely-ground snapped meal, presence of toxic materials in grains, high moisture content of new corn which heated in storage and many other examples.

Does this incriminate the operators of either small or large mills? Not at all! Many such operators practice the strictest quality control and have the closest cooperation with feedlot operators whose yards are their testing grounds for improved formulations. Regardless of size, the feed manufacturer’s motto remains: “A satisfied customer is the best advertisement and satisfied customers are acquired by marketing feeds that consistently produce more beef for fewer dollars than the competitors’ feeds.”

These growthy heifers standing in lush millet indicate the kind of mothers that we believe in and produce at Jo-Su-Li. This is the foundation that we start with to build a better bull.

In Georgia, Florida or any state where beef cattle are produced, it is necessary to give them a good start, and the necessary growth and thriftiness comes from better pasture management, combined with proper breeding practices.

We at Jo-Su-Li like to go even farther in our service to our customers. We are on a constant vigil to determine what we can do to better serve you—through our visits to your ranch after we have delivered bulls to you.

We are prepared to deliver a few bulls (1-3 years old) to discriminating cattlemen. Call us now!

JO-SU-LI FARMS
Clarence Cross, Owner
Ralph Thompson, Cattle Manager
COLQUITT Phone Plaza 8-3637

CALLAWAY REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS
HAMILTON, GEORGIA
HERD SIRES: Silver Return 3rd, CHF Real Silver 1st, CHF Zato Return 4th, CH Silver Zato 616th, Calvin L. Callaway, Jr., Owner
Pat Wilson, Owner • Phone 4571, 4511
FROSTPROOF, FLORIDA

DIXIE HILLS HEREFORD FARMS
Bob Nash, Mgr. • Phone ATwater 4-6151

Kirkland Hereford Ranch
Mr. & Mrs. B. N. Kirkland, Phone MU 6-0049
Rt. 4, Box 1109, Lakeland, Florida

THERE'S NOT MUCH DOUBT that the best kind of "dual-purpose" cow you can own is the cow which does well on pasture, then does equally well for the housewife. We invite you to write this association for a list of members—or contact our members directly.

FLORIDA HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
C. W. Quinn, President, 220 Magnolia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Florida Pastures

(Continued from page 44)

allow—usually the last week in February”, reports Ralph Cellon, Sr.

Spring and summer fertilization, designed to grow hay on Pangola, Pensacola and Coastal Bermuda pastures, varies as the quantity of hay needed to insure a supply for the approaching winter varies. However, when hay is to be made, 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate will be applied approximately a month ahead of when the hay will be cut to provide fast new growth and a higher protein content.

“We like to have plenty of hay in the barn come winter,” Cellon explains.

The Cellons grow as much of the feed they use as possible, including: Pangola, Pensacola and Coastal Bermuda grasses; Abruzzi and Gator rye; and corn. Cattle also follow up truck crops grown by Beverly Hills.

For winter, Cellon finds none of the grass varieties adequate, but has been very pleased with Abruzzi rye, and will use Gator—which he used for the first time this past year—again this winter, though he has reached no definite conclusions on it yet.

“We’re just a little too far north to get the best from our Pangola,” says Cellon. “But we do like the hay it makes.”

Corn is grown for grain in the steer feeding operation which is a prime responsibility of Ralph, Jr. The steers are fed in small fields also used for truck crops on a 10-year rotation basis to provide the benefits of manure in the truck operation.

Most of the pastures do not exceed 200 acres in size, and open into lanes leading to the nearest handling pens, to avoid labor in handling. For wintering brood cows, hay and two pounds per day of Purina pelleted supplement for cows with calves, and a pound for dry cows and heifers, is the basic ration to supplement rye and grass.

The Cellons sell their calves usually at weaning time. He doesn’t usually feed any animals except bulls and replace ment heifers.

Lamont operates his herd on a cow and calf basis and calves are sold as feeders at weaning time. He doesn’t usually feed any animals except bulls and replacement heifers.


They started the Florida ranch in 1950 with about 5000 acres of land, practically none was improved. Since then they have cleared and planted about 1500 acres of improved pasture consisting mostly of Pensacola Bahia and White clover. The operation is now conducted on 3500 acres since two sections of land have been sold to a real estate developer.

PLentiful supplies of livestock feed for 1961 are assured by this year’s record production of grains, plus record large stocks of corn and sorghum grain.

An adequate rural water system should supply a minimum of 50 gallons per day for each person, with additional allowances for livestock.
Dwarfism Eradication Planned

Dwarfism is to be eliminated according to a program now being promulgated by the American Polled Hereford Association. Involving slaughter of know dwarf producers, the program depends upon the voluntary participation of the nation's 20,000 Polled Hereford breeders, whose cooperation is now being solicited.

While it calls for slaughter of all registered Polled Hereford bulls and females known to be dwarf producers, the program provides that dwarf producing cows may be used in recognized progeny testing of bulls, or for commercial production. The association will not record offspring of known dwarf producers after detection, and will cancel registration of known dwarf producers.

Each breeder will be required to give a guarantee to purchasers of his cattle, and to refund the purchase price of any animal he sells that produces a dwarf. The guarantee is to be effective for three years following date of purchase, or four years in the sale of calves one year or under.

Development of the program follows years of research by geneticists, animal husbandry scientists, and practical cattlemen, and is the first program of its kind adopted by a major beef breed association in the United States, according to D. W. Chittenden, executive secretary. Association leaders, Chittenden says, are urging all breeders to take active part, feeling that the program will achieve protection of the breed against dwarfism without wholesale condemnation of entire bloodlines of cattle. While they minimize the extent of dwarfism within the breed, they emphasize that success of the new program will help to insure that dwarfism will never become a major problem.

Detailed information may be obtained from the American Polled Hereford Association, 4700 East 63rd Street, Kansas City 30, Missouri.

Emmel to Retire

Dr. Mark W. Emmel will retire June 30 as veterinarian with the state experiment stations, a position he has held since 1935. He will take on the duties of executive secretary for the Florida State Veterinary Medical Association, of which he is a past president.

Midyette Polled Herefords

GAIN TESTED • PROVEN PROFITABLE

Midyette Herefords Farm
Payne Midyette, Jr., Mgr., Phone 223-2761
P. O. BOX 749, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
L RANCH
Home of Charolais and Charbray CATTLE
FOR SALE

3/4 to 7/8 weaned heifers
15'16 to 31/32 Charolais heifers
from 8 mos. to two years old.

Bulls-3/4 to Purebred
All heifers and bulls calfhood vaccinated

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Land
Phone O L 3-3822 Apalachicola
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American International Charolais Ass'n
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Ward Corn
(Continued from page 46)
go es eventually to feed mills for formula conversion to poultry, cattle, and swine feeds.

In 1959 he handled 300,000 bushels of grain, and dropped back to 250,000 during 1960. His drier can take 85,000 bushels per week.

Production has priority on Ward's farm. He follows the book: soil testing, adjusted pH with lime, 4-8-16 generally, inorganic ammonia, spectrum application of the minor and trace plant food elements including magnesium, zinc, copper and manganese.

Hairy indigo is planted when the corn is laid by.

Weather and drought conditions remaining equal, Ward said that his yield per acre is actually governed by his investment capital. A strong financial arrangement going into the corn crop shows itself almost invariably in better volume and return, he said.

He stressed also the importance of drying the grain quickly after early harvest. "By reducing a given lot of grain to the proper moisture content (Ward uses gas dryers), large volumes of the grain may be sold early before the peak harvest comes later in the fall," Ward said.

"Financing an operation like this one has always been a challenge," he said, explaining that lenders were mostly reluctant to enter into cash grain enterprises—especially where "no one had done it before."

Ward said that financial help from the Suwannee Valley Electric Co-op, Production Credit Association, the local banks and sales-credit arrangements with two large fertilizer companies had made possible the development of his own volume corn production idea.

Some of his corn land is rented or leased. Ward estimated that capital outlay, all told, in his corn operation was approximately $100,000 per four-row tractor—including interest, land, wages, equipment, seed, fertilization, insurance and all costs pertaining to the harvest.

Ward feels that corporation farming—and marketing—is perhaps "the only answer" to increasing pressures on the farmer—surplus, sagging market and ever mounting production costs.

The Suwannee Grain Corporation with 250 members was organized in 1959, harvesting in 1960 some 3,000 bushels of corn. The corporation has its own drying and storage facilities in Suwannee County.

A large percentage of the corn produced in the area was processed at plants in Jasper and Wellborn. Some of the most productive corn land in the state is in Suwannee and Hamilton Counties marked by the Withlacoochee and Suwannee rivers.

Could larger volumes of corn be marketed through cattle? Of course, much grain corn is marketed through beef and dairy cattle. Ward estimated, however, that marketing 250,000 bushels of corn requires $3,000,000 in beef cattle and land—with finance once again the limitation.

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The Florida Cattleman
He suggested the groups of farmers might pool their capital to finance one market—or many different markets—promoting their own outlets for grain.

He favored the passage of the Kennedy Emergency Feed Grain program (signed into law March 23). To be eligible for government support the grain farmer reduces planted acreage by 20 percent, with unused land going under a conservation plan.

To compensate for the 20 percent reduction, the government would pay to the qualifying farmer 60 percent of the gross value of the crop that would have been grown on the land, based on normal yield.

Corn support level was increased from $1.06 to a new rate of $1.20 per bushel. Additional land may be retired, within limits, with payments-in-kind out of Commodity Credit stocks.

Ward, who has a feedlot and has fed out swine and calves, sees the Emergency Grain plan actually as a benefit to producers of grass-fed cattle.

Doane Agricultural Digest cites the theory of the whole national farm program as aiming to (1) stop buildup and reduce stocks of surplus crops, (2) raise prices of cotton and feed and (3) up farm income.

The Digest suggests, however, that benefit to grain producers will be least in the southern area. Cattle feeders can look for increased feeding costs. It should tend to limit the numbers going on feed, and indirectly support future slaughter prices.

Corn acreage planted in 16 southern states last year totaled 17,274,000—off five percent from the year before.

In the March 2 Digest, Doane indicates that the new Emergency control will make storage of corn more profitable in cornbelt areas.

Ultimate effects include upward pressures on the price of land.

**King Kong Smith Succumbs in April**

Harold W. "King Kong" Smith, 42, died April 28 at a Wauchula hospital a few hours after he had a heart attack at his home near Zolfo Springs. He was a member of the Hardee County Cattlemen's Association and the Hardee Roping Club.

Smith received his nickname in high school days when he was a star football player on the Wauchula team. The name stuck during ensuing years as he became a rancher and citrus grower, and eventually a rodeo announcer in which capacity he became known throughout the state. Most people forgot, if they knew, that he ever bore any given name other than King Kong.

Survivors are his widow, Triesta Clemmons Smith, a daughter and two sons, also a brother and five sisters.

The U.S. Forest Service built 300 family camp and picnic units in the national forests in 1960, and will develop more this year to meet the rising demand.
Short Course

(Continued from page 64)

slides. He traced the history of many of the cattle that we now have in North America, and used pictures to show the evolution of our cattle from many very very remote parts of the world.

"Where do we go from here?" was the question asked by Dr. C. M. Kincaid, USDA at Knoxville, Tennessee. He thus started a report on the results of cross-breeding cattle in Louisiana and other southeastern states.

Koger once again took the rostrum—in an attempt to answer the question posed by Kincaid. He listed several ideas for crossbreeding plans for beef cattle in Florida.

He enumerated two major reasons favoring crossbreeding. "Experience of cattlemen coupled with experimental data show that there is no existing breed that will perform satisfactorily... under conditions on many commercial ranches in Florida." And experiments indicate that it is most practical to capitalize on the advantages of hybrid vigor.

"It may well be that we are entering into a period when crossbreeding of beef cattle may become widespread throughout the United States as well as in the Gulf Coast region." Koger prophesied. But he also pointed out that, to be profitable, crossbreeding must be done systematically. He listed the progress made in swine and poultry crossbreeding, but emphasized that such fast progress was not possible in beef cattle due to the longer period between calvings and the smaller number of animals of one breed available to work with.

He suggests that simplicity is the key to successful use of many of the practical schemes that may be used, and most particularly so in smaller herds such as are seen in many areas of Florida.

The short course was concluded with several tours to the various agricultural experimental units located near the university campus.

Volusia Men Honored

MONTY CRAWFORD, DeLand FFA member, received an award from the Volusia County Cattlemen's Association for an excellent cattle project. H. E. Morris, president of the association, made the presentation at the Cracker Day celebration recently.

At the same event, W. E. Lawrence of DeLand received the Florida Bankers Award for the best conservation farm in the county.

OUR national forests attracted 92.5 million visitors in 1960—13.5 percent more than in 1959 and a new high record for any one year.

REGULATIONS of the Humane Slaughter Act provide that swine, sheep, calves, cattle and goats can be humanely stunned by electric current before slaughter.

for June, 1961
GRAND ENTRY... at the Volusia Cracker Day included nearly 100 horses, many of which competed later in the event.

Volusia Cracker Day Successful
A CROWD estimated at 1500 attended the Volusia County Cracker Day held at Samsula recently—an annual event which has proven a money and interest maker for the sponsoring Volusia County Cattlemen's Association.

Florida Cattlemen's Association officials joined in welcoming the crowd, including President Louis Gilker of Ocala, Executive Vice President Art Highie and Secretary June Gunn, both of Kissimmee.

Special awards were made in a brief program: Monty Crawford of DeBary, a DeLand Vo-Ag student, won the association's award for the outstanding Future Farmer, presented by President M. E. Morris of the Volusia association.

Conservation award from Florida Bankers Association went to E. W. Lawrence of DeLand, and was presented by John Cannon, president of the Barnett Bank there.

Program included an "old-time" barbecue, including swamp cabbage, beef and pork, and an afternoon of races, relays, and other cowboy events.

Harvey B. Sellers of Brooksville has received a Tree Farm Certificate award—ed by the state to a landowner for practice of good woodland conservation in his agricultural operation.

AN EVENT YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS!

THE DEVONHURST PONY DISPERSION
and THE GREAT ATLANTIC HORSE SALE
June 23rd and 24th

DEVONHURST SALE PAVILION
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SELLING JUNE 23rd at 7:30 P.M.

30 Shetlands
(Some of the Best Breeding in the Country)
2 Stallions—Cody's Robin Hood and Devonhurst Top Hat
3 Young Stallions
2 Yearling Fillies
14 Foundation Brood Mares—All will have foals at side

14 Hackneys
Prince of the Plain—herd sire
1 Yearling Stallion (show)
1 Yearling Filly (calibre)
12 Brood Mares—bred

SELLING JUNE 24th at 9:30 A.M.

130 Welsh Ponies
(Good Breeding, The Best of Conformation)
7 Breeding Age Stallions — including: Stoatley Royal Oak, Craven Dandy, Ceulan Viking, Coed Coch Myrnon, Fayre Legend, and two racing stallions
6 Yearling Stallions
14 Yearling Fillies
66 Brood Mares—nearly all will have foals at side by sale day

12 Arabs
2 Breeding Age Stallions
2 Yearling Stallions
5 Brood Mares—3 foals at side now

Selling on June 24th in the Afternoon at The Great Atlantic Consignment Sale

50 Quarter Horses • 10 Appaloosas • 4 Galicenos

"During 35 years of breeding ponies and horses we have always been very critical in our breeding program, using the best bloodlines obtainable and selecting the very best in type and conformation for the brood mare band and stallion battery. This complete dispersal will allow you to acquire carefully selected breeding stock that has taken years to assemble."—V. D. RIDER.

ENTERTAINMENT—June 24, Saturday night Barn Dance with big time Western String Band and Callers. June 25, 10:30 a.m. Quarter Horse Cutting Contest and 2:30 p.m. Western Rodeo with big name riders. You are also invited to attend the Whing Ding opening of the Court Manor Plantation Guest Ranch.

SALE HEADQUARTERS—Court Manor Guest Ranch, with rooms available, and other accommodations at nearby motels.

FOR RESERVATIONS AND CATALOGS—Write either V. D. Rider, P. O. Box 338, New Market, Va.—or—Dave Canning, Sale Manager, P. O. Box 1236, Staunton, Va.

Also Attend the Sugar Loaf Aberdeen-Angus Sale, June 26th at Sugar Loaf Farm, Staunton, Va.

HORSES TRAINED • HORSE PHOTOS • SUMMER RIDING CLINICS

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Vet Briefs:

Pinkeye Control Discussed

Pinkeye is well known to all cattlemen and most beef raisers will agree that the infection, at feed-lot time in particular, can be very serious. Costly infections occur in dairy herds and may cause a decrease in milk production. Permanent visual impairment and blindness can occur as a result of pinkeye infection in both beef and milk herds.

Pinkeye in bovines is caused by a small microbe classified as *Moraxella bovis*. The natural reservoir, if one is present, is not understood. The germ does not cause any recognized disease in any other animal nor in man. When introduced into a herd, possibly by insects or infected animals, the infection can and usually does spread by contact to most animals. Recovered animals have resistance to the disease and antibodies can be demonstrated in the blood.

Many different germs have been suspected as causative agents of pinkeye and it is well to emphasize that although several microbes can be found in eyes of normal and affected animals, only *M. bovis* has been definitely shown to cause pinkeye experimentally. *M. bovis* has not been found in the eyes of normal cattle on a herd basis.

The first sign of infection is lacrimation followed closely by a reddening of the surrounding eye tissues. It is at this time that treatment should be given, for the organisms are present and have not yet caused permanent damage. Treatment at a later time will have little or no effect on the outcome and eye damage in the form of a corneal ulcer usually occurs. In severe cases rupture of the eye membranes can result with ensuing blindness. Therefore, if treatment is to be effective, two things should be done; first, a bacterial culture by a veterinarian to determine if the germ, *M. bovis* is present, and second, a test conducted to determine the proper antibiotic for treatment. Any treatment, to be effective, must be administered early in the disease prior to the clouding over of the eye. If clouding has occurred, time alone will heal the eye and antibiotic treatment is usually too late.

Written solely for The Florida Cattlemen by members of The Florida State Veterinary Medical Association.
Cattle Fattening Is Team Operation for 

Frank and Kate Deeland of Hickory Hollow Stock Farm, Sparr, specialize in fattening and finishing cattle.

When I visited at their place they were finishing a group of Herefords which would be sold the following week. Beautiful animals, they flinched not at the sight of me, a stranger. Katy remarked that animals to fatten primely must have that temperament . . . that touchy, scary animals do not put on weight and finish as docile contented ones . . . so happy dispositions count even in cows!

The Deelands, and I most assuredly mean Katy, too, are authorities in feeding cattle, and possess unusual enthusiasm for their work. They were one of the first to start feeding cattle, which are the only animals on the place, outside of household pets. They used to run hogs, but hog fences are down now and they would not think of allowing swine to root up the precious pastures!

"I have always believed," says Katy, "that we must take better care of our animals than most folks if we want to be successful with them." Each year the Deelands take the short course for cattlemen at the nearby University of Florida. They were just back from a week there when I visited them. They pick up new ideas at the course but share some of their own, too. Mrs. Deeland believes Florida soil is being "burned up" with too much chemical fertilizer and eventually will have to be reconstituted by more natural means. But she further recalls: "We have had luscious-looking grass which simply would not properly fatten our animals, because it was lacking in necessary nutrients."

The Deelands make sure that their cattle receive proper minerals and vitamins by giving them supplements. She advises cattlemen to read the labels on their food supplements to know exactly what they are paying for. She considers the one she is using the best in the field. Recently they purchased a lot which looked as if they were coming down with pink eye. A diet strong with vitamin A was given them and the eye condition cleared up without drugs.

Worms are a pest for the cattleman and the Deelands use a new worming liquid which they think works wonders. It gets tape and stomach worms quickly without any after-effects. They mark animals treated by cutting off the tips of their tails. Despite the fact that the cattle barn is near the house, flies were very few—due to fly bait placed at important centers.

"Keep worms and flies under control," Katy says, "and give cattle something to eat and they'll do well." Corn and citrus pulp form the basis for Hickory Hollow Stock Farm feed.

The Deelands make their own oilers and the Deelands use a new worming liquid which they think works wonders. It gets tape and stomach worms quickly without any after-effects. They mark animals treated by cutting off the tips of their tails. Despite the fact that the cattle barn is near the house, flies were very few—due to fly bait placed at important centers.

For the Kowbelles

A quick cookie recipe which is good: Melt 1 1/4 lb. margarine over low heat in a frying pan. Add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup of dates, chopped, 1 egg beaten slightly, stirring as you add. Cook 4-5 minutes. Remove from heat. Add 1/2 cup of chopped nuts, 2 cups rice crispies and flavoring. Shape into balls with teaspoon and roll in coconut flakes or chopped nuts. Makes 4 dozen.

Harold gave his 4-H speech. The only criticism from his instructor was that he spoke too loudly. I'm not too concerned about that. Many more speakers speak too low than too loud I think and his tone can be lowered later.

When many persons receive letters from the District Director of Internal Revenue, questioning something they have reported on their income tax returns or saying they have chosen to investigate them such persons become frantic with fright. All that the department is attempting to determine if the figures are actual. If not, or not reasonable, the taxpayer simply will have to pay such difference in tax as these figures may make and 6 percent interest for period accrued. Of course fraudulent returns are forbidden.

Our pesky chickens—maybe only one-half pesky chickens—which run out insist on eating newly set larkspur plants on the south side of the house (next to the barn—though the barn is some distance) and ignore those on the north side!
good results. They built the first one 10 years ago after trying out all kinds. It is an aluminum cylinder filled with oil and an insecticide. One side of the cylinder has roles in it for seepage. The drum is covered with felt and a meshy metal.

The Hickory Hollow name has an interesting history. A neighbor, the late H. A. Stephens, who had persuaded them to move to the area in 1937 when they came here only to hunt and fish on a vacation, had them to promise before he passed on that if they purchased any of his property they would name their farm Hickory Hollow. (There are hickory trees on it.)

They did purchase all of his land but five acres on which rests the house near them on their south. Mr. Stephens' granddaughter and her family, the William Davises, live there today. "I would much rather have them there as neighbors than own the land," Mrs. Deeland says, "Good neighbors—we have them, and that helps make a home!"

Katy remembers life in Germany when she was a young girl and her contact with animals on her father's farm, where they spent the summers, as her only brush with animals before they started their farm here. Prior to that she and her husband, a chef by trade, lived in the heart of New York City!

Frank, a chef—does he cook at home? Very little. He likes to cook in big quantities—barbecues for the cattlemen's association. He puts the meat on an open charcoal fire, "paints on" the sauce with a clean paint brush. Meat is browned on both sides, very slowly. This takes 4-5 hours. He slices with a slicing machine when done and puts in pan, pours barbecue sauce over it and sets aside.

Frank makes his own sauce from a special brand of chili sauce which has "hunks" of taste morsels in it, along with catsup, mustard, vinegar, salt, pepper, garlic salt, sugar and cooking oil. The proportions? Real cooks cannot tell—they just taste! 90% of the meat the Deelands use is their own beef. They have it made up into roasts, steaks (3-inch thick) and hamburger. Steaks are broiled and are so tasty they require little seasoning—please don't ruin them with catsup and mustard!

Clay Ass'n Meets

The Clay County Cattlemen's Association elected Bill Baker of Lake Geneva president at its annual meeting in Green Cove Springs. Others elected were Sam Saunders, vice president; E. D. McCull, Green Cove Springs, secretary; and Jennings Murhee of Keystone Heights treasurer.

Directors are George Valdejulli and T. W. Baker of Keystone Heights and Jack Wilkerson of Clay Hill.

Jim Pace of the University of Florida extension service, principal speaker at the meeting, talked about the selection of breeding bulls.

Clay County Cattlemen's Association elected Bill Baker of Lake Geneva president at its annual meeting in Green Cove Springs. Others elected were Sam Saunders, vice president; E. D. McCull, Green Cove Springs, secretary; and Jennings Murhee of Keystone Heights treasurer.

Directors are George Valdejulli and T. W. Baker of Keystone Heights and Jack Wilkerson of Clay Hill.

Jim Pace of the University of Florida extension service, principal speaker at the meeting, talked about the selection of breeding bulls.
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4th Coming!
See One of
Big Rodeos!

Events planned,
results listed

It'll soon be Fourth of July—and rodeo time in Florida's cowtowns of Arcadia and Kissimmee.

Meanwhile, results in the Plant City Rodeo held April 14-15 at the William Schneider Stadium, have been announced, and are shown below.

The coming events, both long-established, have scheduled their shows as follows:

Plant City: Monday evening, July 3, 8 p.m.; Tuesday afternoon, July 4, 2 p.m.

Kissimmee: Sunday afternoon, July 3, 8 a.m.; Monday evening, July 4, 2 p.m.

Arcadia: Monday evening, July 3, 8 p.m.; Tuesday afternoon, July 4, 2 p.m.

Both shows will stress Quarter Horses, with Arcadia announcing an official open cutting handled by the National Cutting Horse Association, and Kissimmee planning again for the Florida Quarter Horse Association's Florida Quarter Horse Jamboree, including an approved cutting as a preliminary to each of the three rodeo performances, and a full day of show (and perhaps a sale) slated for Monday, July 3.

Final details for both events will be announced in the July CATTLEMAN, but both shows will feature the regular rodeo contest events, and special acts as well, with enough added money to draw the top cowboys available.

Big parades are slated in connection with both rodeos: Arcadia will hold its parade on the morning of the 4th in downtown Arcadia, starting at 10 a.m. The Silver Spurs, which is an Osceola County organization, will hold parades at both St. Cloud and Kissimmee, if they follow previous procedures, although times have not yet been announced.

Plant City results were as follows:

Rope Tying—Pete Clemmons; Charlie Barton;

Bull Riding—Wendell Cooper; Curly Pearse; Goat Roping—Millie Hall;

Calf Roping—Jay Matthews (Time 16.5); Johnny Baker; P. B. Benton; W. R. Crawford;

Bull Riding—Jay Matthews (Time 4.6); Charlie Allen; Freddie McCullars; Dave Duncan;

Calf Roping—First go-round: Billie Jean McCullars (Time 17.2); Second go-round: Billie Jean McCullars (Time 19.1); Sandy Richards; Ann Benton; Average: Billie Jean McCullars (Time 30.1); Judy Weeks, Millie Hall.

4-H Team Competes

Florida's 4-H Club land judging team from Gainesville placed 13th among 39 teams in the international contest at Oklahoma City. Guery Platt was high man with 216 points out of a possible 240. Others on the team were Jimmie Glisson, Pat Trujillo and Jack Strickland.

for June, 1961
Big Field Of Entries In QH Show

Over 80 registered Quarter Horses took part in the West Florida Quarter Horse Association show at Pensacola's Cliff Chancellor arena on April 30—with E. L. Pulp of Anderson, South Carolina, showing the grand champion stallion, Tamet, and the grand champion mare, Miss Sas.

Cossie Lyons Ranch of Pompano Beach showed Jacob's Billy to reserve grand championship in the event, which was reported by Lon Shields of Milton, the secretary of the West Florida association.

Mel Wheeler of Pensacola showed the champion gelding, Bay Darter.

A. G. Lewis of Gainesville was judge for the event, with Don George of Crestview serving as ring steward. Horses were shown from nine different states from Texas to South Carolina.

Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner attended both as official and showman, winning a second place with the Quarter Horse filly given him by Quarter Horse breeders at the time of his inauguration.

Wheeler's Bay Darter also was winner in the registered reining competition.

Mrs. Wheeler presided over a barbecue dinner which was served to 200 of the participants and guests. Complete report will appear in the July CATTLEMAN.

Trail Ride Winners Posted

THERE was plenty of competition—a total of 37 starters and 35 finishers—in the Florida Horsemen's Association 11th Annual 100-Mile Competitive Trail Ride held in the Ocala National Forest in March, and covered in part in the May CATTLEMAN.

Winners in divisions, listed in order, were as follows:

Junior division—Little Bit, Elaine Pelot, Boynton; Brownie Bears, Cheryl Dele, Jacksonville; Bonnie Lass, Lee Hinebaugh, Leesburg; Gracie Gettins, Orlando; Teko Michael, B. Billy Adair, Miami; Marrakech, Glenn Brown, Brookville;

Lightweight division—Mister (reserve champion), Miss Eva Besseyeney, New York, N.Y.; Jet, Neal Davis, Jr., Lake Wales; Butter Thady McEne, Mary Yeager, Loxahatchee; Linda, Lee Alvarez, Winter Park; Zaza, Mrs. Marion McClanahan Broderick, Tweny Tony, Miss Mary Frances Shepard, Williston;

Heavyweight division—Beautiful Belle (champion), Mrs. Lucilla Kenny Ayon, Alloona, Idaho; Joy, Lord, St. Augustine; Cherry Pie, J. Carroll Bennett, Lady Bradenton; Lady, Irving Denmark, Miami; Chappapela, Ruth Bockelman, New Smyrna Beach; Lady Ann, W. E. Adair, Miami.

ALASKA, our largest state, had only 357 farms in 1960, and about half of these were part-time enterprises with the operators working 100 or more days a year off the farm.

74 The Florida Cattleman
The Florida DAIRY FARMER

Special Section of The Florida CATTLEMAN and Livestock Journal for June 1961
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Dairy Princess

The current American Dairy Princess (shown at right) is Miss Bonnie Sue Houghtaling of Swan, Iowa. She won the 1961 title at Chicago, October 30, being selected from 32 state finalists representing 30,000 girls entered in the sixth annual contest sponsored by the American Dairy Association.

She was scheduled to make several personal appearances in Florida starting May 19, including the Southeast Milk Marketing Clinic at Fort Lauderdale on May 23. She also assisted in publicity promoting the Florida area princess contests, crowning the winner at Tampa.

The American Dairy Princess, as the personal representative of some one million dairy-farmer members of ADA, travels over 100,000 miles to "speak up" for milk and milk products during a 12-month reign. Girls from dairy families all over the U.S. compete for the title.

State Princess Contest Featured

In June Dairy Month Activities

The dairy industry of Florida is massing its big guns to assail the consumer and convince him of the quality of our dairy products during the month of June. American Dairy Association is again spearheading this yearly promotional drive for milk and milk products, as a public relations effort and advertising campaigns.

Newspaper ads will appear in every major paper in the state. In addition, a four-color center spread will appear in the Saturday Evening Post, Florida edition.

The Florida State Dairy Princess contest, which the American Dairy Association also sponsors each year, will be held at the Langford Hotel, Winter Park, on June 17. Doyle E. Conner, Commissioner of Agriculture, and M. J. Framberger, manager of the National American Dairy Association, are expected to appear.

Most of the local markets in the state are carrying on activities of their own in coordination with the various units of National Dairy Council and distributor organizations. Most markets are having local princess contests to select contestants to represent them at Winter Park.

In the Orlando area, Roland Weatherby, of Velda Dairies, is June Dairy Month chairman, with Mrs. Marjorie Knight, Orange County home demonstration agent serving as Princess Contest chairman, and Al Cribbett, assistant county agent, handling publicity. The area contest will be held June 6.

In the Tampa area, Jean Beem, Hillsborough County agent, is serving as June Dairy Month chairman; JoAnn Toreta, Tampa, is handling the princess contest. The contest for this area will be held May 22, at which time the national dairy princess, Miss Bonnie Sue Houghtaling, will crown the local winner.

In the Marianna area, Art Aukema of Chipola, is chairman. The June 9 princess contest is being handled by Jimmy Branton, of Altha; publicity by W. W. Glenn, county agent, Jackson County.

Tallahassee area chairman is Wilmer W. Bassett, of Monticello. Frank Pojile and Mrs. Mamie Daughtery are handling the princess contest, to be held June 7.

Most of these marketing areas are also planning luncheons to introduce the dairy industry to their consumer friends and in some instances other public relations activities such as milking contests, etc.

Milk Production for March

Milk produced in Florida was 429,307 gallons more than in March a year ago, and 1,365,548 gallons more than was produced in February this year, according to figures supplied by the Florida Milk Commission.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Class I Total</th>
<th>Class II Total</th>
<th>Class III Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>State Prod.</th>
<th>BF Blend</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BF Percent</td>
<td>Blend Price</td>
<td>Class I Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa Bay</td>
<td>2,812,496</td>
<td>284,981</td>
<td>16,881</td>
<td>3,230,385</td>
<td>3,154,286</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>.564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Fl.</td>
<td>1,904,907</td>
<td>236,823</td>
<td>36,872</td>
<td>2,178,602</td>
<td>2,144,700</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>.572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Fl.</td>
<td>1,378,204</td>
<td>149,071</td>
<td>20,572</td>
<td>1,549,847</td>
<td>1,516,047</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>.562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Fl.</td>
<td>4,465,988</td>
<td>392,736</td>
<td>46,821</td>
<td>5,004,545</td>
<td>5,112,540</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>.5405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>10,335,285</td>
<td>1,063,052</td>
<td>70,454</td>
<td>12,308,791</td>
<td>11,878,823</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>.564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes 7890 gallons military milk, so classified under federal order NES
**Includes 165,195 gallons classified as Class IV under federal order

The Florida Cattlemen
are being planned. The program for the state contest includes a luncheon for contestants, board of directors and judges. In the evening there will be a press party for all attending, including press, radio and television representatives, followed by a banquet, water show and the contest itself.

The young lady to be chosen Florida Dairy Princess will receive, in addition to her title, crown and recognition throughout the coming year, an all-expense trip for two aboard the cruise ship S. S. Florida to Nassau and, in September, an all-expense trip to Chicago for herself and chaperone to compete in the national contest.

**IDFA Launches New Program**

Directors of the Independent Dairy Farmers' Association are working on a program designed to bring a higher return on milk produced by the members.

George Ware, manager, said that the object of the directors' plan was to develop a better relationship of supply to Class I sales in the market. To achieve this goal, steps have been and are being taken to do the following:

- Amend the federal marketing order so that it no longer will provide for the determination of a "base" for each producer or for the calculation and payment of "base" and "excess" prices. No new base would be earned this year if the order is so amended;
- Establish a supply-equalization or balancing plant to be operated by the association; and
- Provide an association payment plan under which each member's present base is used to determine his share of the Class I market.

A USDA public hearing to take evidence on the petition to delete the base-excess plan from the order was scheduled to be held in Fort Lauderdale, May 19. Results weren't available at presstime.

At a May 3 meeting, the IDFA board decided that the market base held by each member as of May 1—plus such subsequent transfers between members as may be approved—would be used to determine the individual shares of the market under any payment plan adopted. No base acquired by a member after May 1 by transfer from a non-member would be recognized under the eventual payment plan to be recommended by the board for adoption by the membership.

Ware said that the directors were in the process of selecting a site for the supply-equalization plant and that building plans would be announced soon.

Other producers in the South Florida market, who are not association members, will not be directly affected other than by a change in the federal order deleting the annual determination of bases. However, according to Ware, any improvement in the present surplus milk situation and in returns to dairymen that comes from the IDFA program would benefit all producers in the market area.

---

**To market to market...**

It's an important market served by Florida's Dairy Farmers! It's a growing market, too...larger in size...better in product quality. We salute you in a job well done, and offer this reminder—when in need of financial and factual advice, call Bob Morris, our Agri-Representative. This is the bank to grow with.

---

**THE First National Bank of Tampa**

FLORIDA'S OLDEST NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER: FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
Dairymen’s Legislation Reported
by DON CONKEY
Recording Secretary, FDFF

The unfortunate thing about meeting press dates is that the news might not be completely made. However, the ingredients of this year’s dairy legislation appear to be mixed well enough that we can make reasonable “guesstimates” as to the outcome.

The program sponsored by the Florida Dairy Farmers’ Federation included active support for the “Just Cause” amendment, the Tax amendment, the Secret Ballot, and Setting the Administrator’s salary by the Legislature. These amendments carried House numbers H. B. 375, 376, 381 and 382, respectively. Three, 375, 376 and 382, have passed both Houses by almost unanimous vote and are on the Governor’s desk. We hope at this time he will see fit to support our Bills. It is too late in the session to expect an override should a veto develop.

Other legislation pertaining to the milk law included: H. B. 377, the setting of producer price on Class I needs; H. B. 379, suspension of license for rejecting milk without reasonable notice; H. B. 380, regulate production; H. B. 383, authority to adopt orders in any area of the state; H. B. 384, providing for store permits; H. B. 954, giving distributors the right to vote commission orders in; H. B. 1412, providing for store permits; H. B. 383, authority to adopt orders in any area of the state; H. B. 384, providing for store permits;

Four of these, 377, 379, 383 and 384 were all approved by the Senate by overwhelming vote and are now on the Governor’s desk.

Tremendous opposition was shown against 375 and 379, the Just Cause and Reasonable Notice amendments. Most of the opposition was developed through the Dairy Products Association with most distributors of the state lending full support with letters, telegrams and phone calls. However the dairymen had this well planned and obtained a vote of 84 to 3 in the House and a 33 to 4 vote in the Senate on 375. Word has just been received the Governor is receiving tremendous pressure from the distributor group to veto the Just Cause bill.

H. B. 380 was killed in a subcommittee in the House. H. B. 954 is still on the House calendar and may not get up for vote. H. B. 1412 was quickly disposed of in the House Public Health Committee, and H. B. 2481 appears to be receiving the same fate as 1412. (See the Newsletter for more particulars on 2481.)

The only other legislation dealing directly with dairymen is the revision of 502, the Sanitation Law.
As you read this newsletter our 1961 legislative program should be near history. I hope you read Chris Jensen's resume of the Federation's program in the April newsletter.

Mastitis Program—Any progressive organization cannot devote its entire energies to any one subject or program. Thus, the Federation, in serving you, the dairymen of Florida, wishes to bring your attention again to the mastitis program currently being conducted by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture.

As you may remember, a Mastitis Committee was appointed by the old Livestock Board in a sincere effort to ascertain if the then activated mastitis control program was serving you, the dairymen. This committee met one time and appeared to be moving in the right direction. However, the committee has not been heard from since and the Federation wishes to learn from you if any changes have been made and if they are helping you in your dairy program.

Any suggestions or comments you would like to make regarding this subject will be appreciated and made note of when the Mastitis Committee meets again. Remember, this program was developed to work for you and the only way they know your feelings are through your remarks about it—both pro and con. If you are interested, contact the Federation office.

Market-wide Pool—I would like to comment on H. B. 2481. This is the bill commonly known as the market-wide pool amendment. The Federation has been accused of trying to push a market pool on all areas of the state. This is not true. This amendment was drafted to give you dairymen a voice in choosing your method of marketing. The Commission believes it now has the authority to instigate a market pool by holding a public hearing only. The Federation feels this public hearing is not enough and feels you dairymen should have a voice in determining when a change in market structures is needed.

Thus, this amendment allows the Commission to supervise both an individual pool and a market pool—but—a change from an existing individual pool can only be made after public hearing and approval by 65 per cent of all affected producers. This is not 65 per cent of those voting but of all affected producers.

It appears the opponents to this bill have money to spend, and if this law is not amended and the Commission decides it has the above mentioned authority and passes a market pool—then—the opponents apparently will take it to court. The Federation plan would allow you producers to stop it before it gets off the ground.

In developing opposition to the bill, the opponents of the bill have not told the whole story. We think the good points of this amendment have not been told and feel you needed to know why we suggested such an amendment. You can be assured we put much thought into this proposed change. We believe change is warranted when it serves you, and we believe strongly this would serve you well.

REMEMBER JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH—if you don't promote your product—who will?

Don Conkey
Recording Secretary

These local associations are members of the Florida Dairy Farmers Federation

Alachua County Breeders Ass'n
Gainesville
Central Florida Milk Producers Ass'n
Orlando

Independent Dairy Farmers Ass'n
Fort Lauderdale

Northeast Florida Milk Producers Ass'n
Jacksonville

West Coast Milk Producers Ass'n
Tampa
Sound fencing is a necessary tool of good pasture management... and, good, efficient gates round out the modern practices in handling livestock. In planning your year-round pasture program, it will pay you to include...

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**Dairymen: HERE'S LOW-COST PROTECTION FROM HURRICANE SEASON POWER FAILURES!**

New KATOLIGHT TRACTOR DRIVE GENERATORS

Models from 5,000 to 25,000 watts... quickly attached to any farm tractor by belt or power take-off.

Provide A.C. Electricity... Same as Highlines!

Protect yourself against summer storms and hurricanes that can suddenly cut off power supplies for hours or even days. Neither cows nor their perishable product can wait on electrical repairs, but you can safeguard your investment with temporary power quickly—and as long as needed—with a KATOLIGHT generator... have portable power in any location. Your choice of models, with low monthly payments available. Write for prices and additional information.

**Miller-Lenfestey Supply Company**  
725 Franklin, Orlando

**Miller Machinery & Supply Company**  
601 E. Church, Jacksonville

---

**Dairymen Attend O'chobee School And Feed Forum**

TWENTY-TWO feed company representatives surrounded 22 dairymen... and nobody sold anybody anything! But that was the way it was planned.

On May 4, feed companies serving the area co-sponsored a dairy school and feed forum at Okeechobee, with the Agricultural Extension Service.

Extension Service personnel from the University of Florida presented the morning program, starting with a discussion on forage by J. D. R. Henderson and W. D. Jones, agronomists. Reference material, written by Henderson and entitled "Results of Research on Pasture Fertilization in Terms of Costs, Returns and Profits," was distributed for later study by those in attendance.

This material reviews some of the early history of the Florida cattle industry and research that has been conducted on various types of range and improved pastures since the first Florida Agricultural Experiment Station work began in 1888.

Extension Dairymen C. W. Reaves spoke on the subject: "Providing the Major Feed Nutrients Required for Milk Production," and also provided written reference material.

Reaves pointed out that a cow must receive enough digestible protein and total digestible nutrients to maintain her body and to produce the milk she is expected to give.

Reaves also discussed the difference in requirements for animals of different production capacities. He recommended that dairymen "feed good cows enough, but do not waste feed on poor cows."

"The cow on excellent pasture or self-fed forage likes to fill up four or five times a day," he said. "Therefore, it is better to provide more than two feeding periods when cows are not on pasture. Feeding hay or silage outside the barn provides a method."

Dr. R. B. Becker, Department of Dairy Science, led a question-and-answer discussion on additives in dairy cow rations to conclude the morning session.

Okeechobee County Agent C. R. Boyles conducted the feed forum after lunch, moderating a panel discussion on feeding South Florida dairy herds for profit. Panel members were Becker, Reaves, Jones, Henderson and the following feed company representatives: J. C. Hughes of Broward Grain and Supply Company; Charlie Syfrett of Syfrett Feed Company; George Honea of Ultra-Life Laboratories, Inc., representing Hector Feed Mills; and Jim Clepper of American Cyanamid Company, representing Lake Milling Company.

The dairymen gave the panelists dozens of written questions and added many more verbally as the forum continued through mid afternoon. Most queries concerned particular problems at individual dairies.

---

The Florida Cattlemen
How to increase your dairy profits for less than 2¢ per day per cow

The answer to making more money in the dairy business is simple. Just get more production per cow. But how? That’s the problem.

Profitable increases in production don’t come from larger herds, but from greater production from each cow in the herd.

In any analysis of cost and profit from dairy farming, the basic factor is a cow. So let’s look at this all-important profit factor in your business more closely.

In nature’s world the cow was a ruminant animal that grazed on nature’s roughages—grass, herbs and bitters. She had her calf yearly and gave about 150 qts. of milk, or just enough to wean her calf.

Today we have taken the cow out of her natural pasture and put her in the milk barn. We push her around. We breed her through a straw. We attach machines to her udders and put 30 pounds of commercial feeds through her daily. And then we expect her to give from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk a year.

We have to do all these things in order to show a profit. Yet, when we do them, we still keep the animal from producing all that she is capable of.

Today’s commercial cow labors under a tremendous amount of stress. Because of this she is unable to digest her feed properly. She becomes undernourished. Milk production falls off.

The problem: How do we relieve the animal’s stress so that she gets all the nutrition present in her feed? How do we see that she has all the necessary vitamins and minerals to keep her in good physical condition?

The answer is ISF CATTLE SPECIAL, a feed supplement that is the best blend of digestive aids, vitamins and minerals that science can perfect.

The digestive aids in CATTLE SPECIAL are from natural sources — herbs and bitters — and are the same aids the animal used before it was commercialized. They help make possible the efficient feeding of 30 pounds of commercial feed daily.

Any animal will produce better when not laboring under stress. By feeding CATTLE SPECIAL we relieve a tremendous amount of stress from the animal’s system, especially on the digestive and reproductive organs.

An important ingredient of CATTLE SPECIAL that helps the animal get maximum nutrition from its feed is natural, live rumen bacteria. These rumen bacteria do four things. They digest cellulose in roughage which cannot be entirely digested by the intestinal juices. They manufacture high quality protein from feeds as well as from urea. They make B vitamins, and most importantly, they relieve stress by these means.

With healthy rumen bacteria present and proper feeding, the cow itself can supply every known vitamin necessary for milk production and reproduction with the exception of vitamins A, D and E. These three vitamins are properly blended and added to the CATTLE SPECIAL formula.

Another problem is the tremendous drain of minerals from the modern dairy cow’s system. These minerals are given off in the milk. If these minerals aren’t replaced daily through feeding they will drain the animal’s system of its natural mineral supply. This means a deficient cow that can only give the dairyman troubles, not economical milk production.

But having minerals present in any given formula is only part of the battle to provide complete mineral nutrition. If minerals are not able to be solubilized, they cannot be assimilated in the animal’s system, and thus they are useless and wasted.

CATTLE SPECIAL contains the proper blend of all necessary minerals and trace elements in adequate amounts in a most readily solubilized form.

Some of the more important minerals are cobalt for the manufacture of vitamin B12; copper for blood formation; phosphorus for production, appetite, growth; sodium sulfate for protein building. All other necessary minerals are present.

CATTLE SPECIAL does not contain salt.

To sum up: CATTLE SPECIAL seeds the rumen with proper bacteria, gives the animal a balanced mineral diet, provides the three vitamins it cannot produce itself. Most important of all, it helps the animal gain the maximum amount of nutrition from every pound of feed it consumes through natural digestive aids.

The ingredients of CATTLE SPECIAL are not found in any bag of commercial feed, in any commercial mineral or in improved pasture.

ISF CATTLE SPECIAL can help you make more money on your present herd by keeping the animal in a high state of nutrition with good general health, an improved appetite and good digestion. In such animals there is a high conception rate and very few cases of retained afterbirth.

Your International Stock Food Corporation of Georgia representative will be glad to call on you with more information on the nutrition of cattle. Mail coupon below, right away.

CATTLE SPECIAL
International Stock Food Corporation of Georgia
338 Second Street, S.E., Cairo, Georgia

Gentlemen:
I’d like to know more about CATTLE SPECIAL and how to feed my cows for better production with the understanding that I am not obligated to buy.

Name
Address
City or County_ State_
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The KENTucky

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$27.95

Approx. Wgt. 200 lbs.

One Man ★ Self-Locking ★ Automatic

RUGGED CONSTRUCTION—Constructed out of three thicknesses of 2-inch seasoned creosoted oak bolted together (no nails). The hinges are strong enough to withstand the punishment of any unruly bull. No latch furnished. Use chain.

FLORIDA-BORN . . . and raised in Tennessee, the mother of the day-old calf is one of group of heifers in Jeffco Dairy’s experimental replacement program. Francis and Joe Galbraith, shown at right, designed their own mechanical augered conveyor system that mixes and carries feed to troughs in the barn.

Galbraith Brothers Are Testing Replacement, Feeding Theories

When the Galbraiths, a family of Tennessee dairymen, relocated in Palm Beach County five years ago, they began to find problems peculiar to South Florida environment and unfamiliar to Tennessee farmers.

Joe, Sr., came to retire after a lifetime of diversified farming since the turn of the century. But for his young sons, Francis and Joe, Jr., it was a new start in the dairy business.

Well versed in the fundamentals of successful milk production, the Galbraith brothers soon faced their first major problem at the small-acreage farm they leased on the Military Trail northwest of West Palm Beach. There just wasn’t enough room for a good herd replacement program—a vital necessity for herd improvement.

The answer to this problem was found back in Tennessee—and was a different approach to replacement practices common in Florida.

Since 1958, calves born at the dairy and selected for replacement and herd improvement stock have been raised in Tennessee. A package deal for raising the calves was made with a farmer there. The operation involves 186 acres of leased land and an annual set fee of $50 per animal is paid for labor. Approximately another $50 per head is spent for supplementary feeds.

The calves sired artificially with NOBA semen from bulls selected to meet the Galbraith breeding program, are sent to Tennessee at ages ranging up to three months. As two-year-old heifers, they are returned for a 60-day conditioning period before being bred.

Francis Galbraith says that “this method may appear costly at first glance, but our records prove this is economically feasible. The extra growth and general physical condition of the heifers has a tremendous effect on their production ability during their first year with calf.”

Records kept on the first group of heifers returned last year show an average daily production of 40 pounds per head from Holsteins weighing an average of

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OCALA, FLORIDA

Cattlemen

AUGER-TYPE . . . conveyor feeds mechanically mixed rations to 50 cows.

FOUR-PIT . . . parlor accommodates 24 cows, preparing 12 and milking 12.
about a thousand pounds each. Another group of 30 is beginning to calve and will be put on record this year. An additional 175 calves are being raised.

The two brothers have expanded their operation, leasing a 520-acre dairy farm near Okeechobee in partnership with Sam Nicholson, with future plans calling for the consolidation of the calf and milking operations at this site. The Tennessee background is reflected in the selection of the firm name, Jeffco Dairy, the Galbraiths having resided in Jefferson County of that state.

At Okeechobee, the brothers have faced another problem peculiar to South Florida—lack of locally grown grain crops for feed.

Joe Galbraith says, “We are firm believers in controlled feeding for best production results. Other than as a minor source of forage for dry cows, pastures for grazing and land crops for ensilage are unimportant in our feeding program.”

The Galbraiths designed their own mechanical mixing and transportation system for supplying feed at the milking barn. Two bulk bins, each with 20-ton citrus pulp capacity, have auger-type conveyors built in at the bottom. As the pulp passes through a storage and blending room, other feed ingredients are added and the mixing is accomplished as the revolving screw carries the materials to the feed troughs.

“Without capital that could be invested in conventional automatic mixing equipment,” Francis said, “this has been an economical solution to the other alternative—manual mixing.”

The Jeffco herds are predominantly Holstein, including about 300 registered purebreds, 75 registered Brown Swiss, Ayrshire and Jerseys and some 300 or more grade Holsteins. The registered Holsteins established a herd average of 11,293 pounds per head in 1958-59 for the dairy’s best production record.

Milk Production in January is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board at 9859 million pounds, up 0.4 percent from the revised estimate for January 1960, and nine percent above the average for the month from 1950 through 1959.

The Foreign Agricultural Service reports that 20 Jersey cows were recently flown from Boise, Idaho, to Japan by the U.S. Air Force as a part of the Communi-ty Relations Program. The cattle were gifts to the Japanese people.

Dairy Cover

Jeffco Dairy owners Sam Nicholson, Francis and Joe Galbraith examine a day-old calf born at their Okeechobee dairy. The dam Edna Reflection Lasso 5007554 (2 yr. 6 mos. 365 da.-3X 12.272#M, 350 F) is pictured on page 82.

How to Cut Summer Feed Costs

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Save money with FLORIDA CITRUS PULP while you keep milk and beef production high! Florida Citrus Pulp is high in T.D.N. (74% TOTAL DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS), so you actually get a bonus in T.D.N. with every 100 lbs. Start now and keep Florida Citrus Pulp on your year ‘round feeding program. Pound for Pound—Dollar for Dollar it’s your biggest bargain in T.D.N. Ask any dairyman or cattleman now feeding Florida Citrus Pulp.

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Feeding for Top Milk
Production

by C. W. REAVES
Ext. Dairyma.n. University of Florida

DAIRY SCHOOLS in recent weeks in Okeechobee, Tampa and Orlando have taken up the principles of feeding for
economical milk production. Nassau Coun-
ty held a similar meeting in the fall.
Florida dairymen are vitally interested in
knowing more about this subject because
purchased feed makes up almost half the
total cost of milk production in the state.

The best feeding program is designed
to get the most milk from the present
herd at a cost figure that provides the
greatest net returns to the dairy operator
on a year’s basis. Therefore, a knowledge
of feeds, what the cow needs, what she
gets out of feed, and how we can feed
economically to meet her needs are all

The cow needs feed nutrients for body
maintenance and milk production and
for reproduction. The first and second
calf cows need additional feed for growth
throughout the year. The latter two
needs are frequently overlooked.

The chemist in the laboratory finds:
1. Protein (tests for nitrogen and multi-
plies by 6.25);
2. Fat (ether extract). Its carbohydrate equivalent may be secured by mul-
tiplying by 2.25;
3. Carbohydrates—(a) Fiber (norm-
ally the lowest in percent digestibility of
any feed nutrient), (b) Nitrogen-free ex-
tract (starches, sugars, etc.) It is se-
cured by subtracting the total of the oth-
ers from 100 percent;
4. Mineral (ash). The chemical test
will show the percent that does not burn
and includes the calcium, phosphorus, or
other mineral elements including any
sand on the feed sample;
5. Moisture. The feed analysis may
be reported on “as fed” basis, on an “air-
dry” basis, or as a “dry matter” basis.

The feed tag or the chemical labora-
tory report does not tell us what part
the cow can use as she can only use the
digestible fractions of each nutrient. The
dairy nutritionist must run nutrition
trials of a feed to find the digestible nu-
triants, as:
1. Digestible protein;
2. Digestible fat;
3. Digestible fiber;
4. Digestible nitrogen-free extract.
The Total Digestible Nutrients (called
TDN) of a feed are secured by: Digesti-
ble protein + digestible carbohydrates +
(digestible fat x 2/3).

Net energy measures the energy in a
feed left above that excreted and that used up in the process of digestion. Roughages and coarse feeds may show fair TDN but be very low in net energy. (Peanut hulls have been reported as a negative value in some cases up to 3.8 therms per 100 pounds in other cases). Very coarse feeds give a "heat increment" as a by-product of digestion and little else. In summer, the heat given off as a by-product of digestion is a disadvantage.

Here listed are average compositions of some typical feeds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed Type</th>
<th>TDN Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain Mixture</td>
<td>65 to 75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>30 to 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silage</td>
<td>12 to 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Chop</td>
<td>10 to 16%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(varies greatly with the moisture content and also with degree of maturity)*

Daily requirements of a 950 pound cow giving six gallons of milk daily. (Does not include anything for growth in an immature cow):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digestible TDN</th>
<th>Protein, lbs.</th>
<th>Net Energy, lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For 51.6 lbs. milk testing 4.5%</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A method of feeding that involves full feeding of quality pasture or full feeding of good hay and silage permits a minimum of purchased feed. The above requirements could be met with ample forage and only 2 pounds barn feed. However, with typical Florida feeding of minimum amount of forages, the daily requirements could be met as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digestible TDN</th>
<th>Protein, lbs.</th>
<th>Net Energy, lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 lbs. fair hay</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5 lbs. citrus pulp</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 lbs. 18% dairy feed</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The requirements were closely met with the above feeding, with very slight excess protein. A little excess is desirable to make up for variations in feed.

It will be seen that for this high producing cow and the small amount of forage that grain was necessary above 1 to 4. This will usually be the case. The 8 lbs. hay and 9.5 lbs. citrus pulp only furnished 10.2 lbs. digestible nutrients. This equaled the TDN for body maintenance and enough over for 7 lbs. milk.

51.6 lbs. - 7 = 44.6 lbs. milk for which nutrients must come from dairy feed.

1/2 of 44.6 = 22 lbs. dairy feed.

The above example clearly shows that where the roughage and/or pasture only takes care of the body, that dairy mix must be fed 1 to 2.

Determine the amount of milk that the dairy mix must provide for and divide by 2 for average testing milk. Divide by 2 1/2 for low testing milk.

Requirements may be met more accurately when the low protein bulky mix is fed separately from the dairy mix (except in instances where pasture and forages fed take ample care of all of the body requirements).
CALIFORNIA PRODUCER SAYS: (March 4, 1961)

"Since changing to Maes inflations my cows milk longer than ever before. One of my many proofs is Terivue Fair Alms, an 83 good plus cow, giving more milk than in her entire lactation period on other inflations."

Signed: Charles Ettensperger, Mountain View Dairy, Monrovia, California

Mr. Ettensperger uses Maes narrow bore black synthetic inflations in his herd of 185 cows. More than 50,000 profit-minded dairymen from coast to coast are doing a better job of milking with Maes narrow bore and saving money at our 85¢ price.
New Department Name

Our Department of Animal Husbandry and Nutrition has had its name changed to "Department of Animal Science." This is more in keeping with the increasing scientific aspects of animal production. All sciences are used in producing animals and livestock production is getting more complicated all the time. The easy problems in Animal Production have been solved and those that remain will require more and more science to get them solved. Thus, the name "Department of Animal Science" is more in keeping with the science of livestock production in the future here at the University.

Book on Crossbreeding

We may get a book published on the talks given at the Short Course completed at the University in April devoted entirely to crossbreeding of beef cattle. As yet, we do not have enough orders for books to warrant getting one out. We would appreciate hearing from any one who is interested in purchasing such a book at a cost of either $5.00 or $8.50 depending on the kind published. No money needs to be submitted. You would be billed for the book if we get one printed. Please let us know if you would like to get a book so we can decide whether or not to publish one.

Everglades Mimeo Report 61-11

This report recently issued by C. E. Haines and R. J. Allen has the following summary: The annual productivity of Roselawn St. Augustine grass, paragrass, bahiagrass and two bahia grasses were compared by using yearlings in test blocks of each grass. During the winter, part of the animals were also provided with sugarcane. Productivity was determined by carrying capacity and the live weight gains on the respective grasses. Sugarcane supplementation benefited the calves on paragrass pastures the most both during the supplementation period and for the entire year. Bahiagrass had the highest carrying capacity and pangola the lowest stocking rate. The total gains per acre for the year were 915, 625, 795 and 500 pounds for Roselawn St. Augustine, para, pangola and bahiagrass, respectively. The highest daily gains were recorded for Roselawn St. Augustine grass and the lowest for bahiagrass. By monthly periods, the largest gains occurred in May and were at least 20 percent of the yearly gains for each grass. Less than three percent of the yearly gains were recorded in either December or February and gains were very low in January for all grasses. The total rainfall for the year was 76 inches. The average moisture content, of monthly samples, from all grasses was 72.4 percent and the crude protein content averaged 16.1 percent.

North Florida NFES Mimeo Report 61-5

This report recently issued by F. S. Baker had the following summary: "Three groups of Brahman-European hybrid calves and a control group of Hereford and Angus calves made very satisfactory feedlot gains for 159 days in dry lot beginning when the calves were approximately 10 months of age and weighing about 590 to 650 pounds. Feed efficiency and cost of gain did not differ greatly for the various groups. After conclusion of the trial, it appeared that all groups had about the same value per 100 pounds when started on feed. Further, a margin of about $5.00 per 100 pounds between feeder and fat cattle prices would have been necessary for satisfactory profit. 87 percent of the livers from the hybrid calves (which were raised in fluke infested areas) were condemned because of live flukes. Liver damage apparently did not adversely affect feedlot performance, but loss of the liver itself was significant from a monetary standpoint. With the exception of the Brahman-Charolais-Hereford calves, the hybrid calves produced carcasses that graded as high as those of the Hereford and Angus control cattle. Carcasses from the Charolais hybrids had somewhat less marbling. European-Brahman hybrid carcasses had less fat cover, greater rib eye area, higher percentage of trimmed carcass weight and a higher estimated yield of closely trimmed boneless cuts than carcasses from Hereford and Angus cattle."

Copies of both mimeographed reports can be obtained by writing to the authors at Belle Glade or Quincy.
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Daniel 3-Time Winner,
Martin Has Top Stallion

STRONG COMPETITION in both halter classes and performance classes featured the Miami Western Horsemen’s Association show held May 5-7 at the South Miami Riding Club. Jacob’s Billy, owned by Red Martin of Cossie Lyons Farms, Pompano Beach, was grand champion stallion, with Freckles Turner, shown by Russell Daniel’s R Bar Ranch at Oakland Park as reserve grand champion.

Daniel’s Little Switchy, won the grand champion mare competition, and Daniel made a clean sweep of the female championships by showing Ada Daniel to reserve champion mare.

Willard Davis of Miami showed Pal Pep to grand champion gelding, with Johnny Simonson of Miami winning the reserve with Cowboy Graham.

Misty King, owned by William Candler, Jr., of Kissimmee and ridden by Gene Koger, topped the cutting competition, with Johnny Nance, a Daniel entry ridden by Buck Daniel winner in reining.

Red Rock, owned and ridden by K. Campos of Miami, won the barrel racing and Dutchess Fe, owned by Ed Cowart of Miami and ridden by Jackie Balma, was winner of the champion pleasure horse title.

Winners, listed in order by events, were as follows:

1958 stallions (4)—Don Check, Mrs. Bobbie Shelton, Miami; unnamed, Daniel; unnamed, Daniel; Sundown Gent, Frank Elavest, Miami; 1959 stallions—Wakpala Miles, Daniel; 1958 stallions—Jacob’s Billy (grand champion), Martin; Freckles Turner (reserve grand champion), Daniel; 1957 stallions—Johnny Nance, Daniel; 1959 fillies—Wakpala Missy, Daniel; 1959 fillies—Ada Daniel (reserve grand champion), Daniel; Major King’s Lea, W. H. Lester Jr., Jr., St. Petersburg; Dude’s Dollar, Balmwood Stable, Miami; Miss Gay Lo, T. E. Burrell, Miami.

1958 mares—Little Ewitchy (grand champion), Daniel; 1957 mares—Ada Daniel (reserve champion), Daniel; 1959 and older mares—West Forty, J. L. Coparrelle, Miami; Dutchess Fe, Cowart; Cee Garcia, H. V. Gordon, Miami; 1959 and younger geldings—Hancock Supreme, Cowart; 1958 and older geldings—Pal Pep (grand champion), Davis; Cowboy Graham, Simonson; Joe Lobo, Cowart; Cornell Canahao, Daniel; Registered Barrel races—Red Rock, Capo owner and rider; Dempsey’s Cat, Mac Donald owner and rider; Squeekie Sass, Daniel owner, Betty Jo Daniel rider.

Registered Reining—Johnny Nance, Daniel entry; Buck Daniel entry; Dutchess Fe, Ed Cowart owner, Jackie Balma rider; Honey Boy Oscar, Daniel entry, Betty Jo Daniel rider; Hink Doley, Daniel owner, Bad Banner rider.

Registered Western Pleasure—Dutchess Fe, Cowart owner, Jackie Balma rider; Cowanita Lea, G. Clegg rider; Royce F. Mock owner, Pat Mock rider; Roma Sally, Carol Lynch owner and rider; S变成九A,Y, Arthur Beaucage owner, Betty Beaumige rider.

Open Cutting—First go-round: Lee’s Pride, sold and ridden by George Hardin; Swagger Skip, owned by Rex Holley, ridden by Willard Davis, and Misty King, owned by Candler and ridden by Mrs. Katherine Koger (tied for second); Second go-round: Misty King, owned by Candler and ridden by Mrs. Katherine Koger (tied for second); Monsieur Jody, owned by Preston Wells, ridden by Red Simmons.

Novice Cutting—Wicker, owned and ridden by Milton Johnson; Billy Silver, owned and ridden by John Christy; Crooked Tail, owned by Daniel, ridden by Bad Banner.

LIVESTOCK LOSS HEAVY

If livestock losses in Florida follow the pattern of other years, they will amount to some $35 million in 1961, and by far the largest portion, about $92.5 million, will be in cattle losses, according to Dr. T. J. Cunha, head of the animal science department of the University of Florida.

Speaking to the fourth annual Florida Conference of Veterinarians, Dr. Cunha called on producers and veterinarians to work as a team to reduce these losses. "Not only does the producer need to do a much better job of disease and parasite control," he said, "but he must also follow better feeding, breeding and management practices. Good production practices will minimize the other problems.'

Do you have at least 3000 gallons of clean water immediately available at all seasons? That’s what fire protection men urgently recommend for every rural property.

The Florida Cattlemen

Q’Horse Racing Bill Passes!

NEXT WINTER should see Quarter Horse racing again in Florida—but this time at Seminole Raceway near Casselberry, considerably nearer to the center of cattle and horse popularity than the former site at Bayard, near Jacksonville.

The legislature authorized racing with pari mutuel betting for Seminole and for a new track to be constructed near Pompano Beach.

At the time The Cattleman went to press, it was not known whether the effort to obtain a Quarter Horse-harness permit in Indian River County would be successful. The assumption is that this would also be vetoed by the Governor and would once again involve overriding his veto in the legislature itself.

The Florida Quarter Horse Association worked in close conjunction with the Seminole Raceway in the effort to secure legal authority to reopen the track, which was built in 1957, and has since been approved as a harness training track. FOHA President E. L. “Geech” Partin of Kissimmee, Race Chairman Raymon Tucker of Bunnell and many others worked in the effort.
QH Sale May Be Held With Show, Rodeo

A sale of registered Quarter Horses—50 head probably—may be held in conjunction with the Florida Quarter Horse Jamboree at Kissimmee July 2-4 (with the Silver Spurs Rodeo)—but no definite decision on the sale had been made at the time this portion of THE CATTLEMAN went to press.

The Fifth Florida Quarter Horse Jamboree—traditionally Florida's largest Quarter Horse show—will be held regardless of whether a sale is held in connection with it or not.

Tentative schedule is as follows (see advertisement for official schedule):
Halter classes, 1 p.m. Saturday, July 1:
Performance classes, 7 p.m. Saturday, July 1 (continued Sunday 9:30 a.m. if necessary):
Quarter Horse Sale, 2 p.m. Monday July 3, before Rodeo;
Quarter Horse Racing, 9 a.m. Tuesday, July 4.

FQHA President E. L. "Geech" Partin of Kissimmee expects a big turnout of horses for the 1961 event:
"This should be the largest show we've ever held, with perhaps 100 horses showing at halter from all parts of the South," Partin said. "We also anticipate upwards of 50 entries in performance and racing classes."

Anyone wishing entry blanks should write the Association, Livestock Exchange Building, Kissimmee.

Starke FFA Wins

Starke Chapter FFA had the winning team in the state FFA Livestock Judging Contest last month, with Wayne Stalnaker, Henry Mizell, and Loui Johns. They will represent the state in a national contest at Kansas City during the American Royal Livestock Show. Expenses money for the trip is donated by State Commissioner of Agriculture, Doyle Conner.

Second place in the state contest was captured by the Winter Haven team of Rodney Hammond, Richard Pfingsten and John Doty. Third place went to the Lake Butler team with James Croft, Billy Brown, and Danny Hardin.

If you haven’t limed your soils recently, chances are that lime will aid crop production. The University of Florida soil testing laboratory offers to test your soil and advise how much lime is needed. County agents have details.

WE BREED for S-P-E-E-D!

'MR. SAMBO'

... pictured after winning the two-year-old championship race at Sunshine Park. He has since won two out of three starts at Los Alamitos, California. MR. SAMBO is by LITTLE DICK PRIEST (AAA), out of CARRY ME. He is a full brother to DUKE PRIEST (AA) and a 3/4 brother to DOLL UP (AAA).

FOR SALE

LUCKY PRIEST, the 1960 Florida Racing Champion.
A 1960 Filly by Frankie Dee (AA), out of a Hygro mare.

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George Sixma
Phone 774-6505
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WANT TO SELL? Classified ads in this section can be bought for 15 cents per word, as little as $3.00 per month, with circulation to 8000 readers of The Florida Cattlemaster. Write The Florida Cattlemaster, Box 801, Kissimmee, Florida.

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PRINTING—Wide variety of cattle pictures and drawings to illustrate your letterheads and envelopes. Contact The Cattleman Press, P.O. Box 841, Kissimmee, Florida. Phone 847-2801.

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING, term soon. Free Catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City, Iowa. Phone 253-3131.

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Center Hill, Florida
Plant Poisoning
Due to Drought, Feeding Advised
by WM. L. SLEEP, V.M.D.

AMONG the cases received in April have been several suspected poisonous plant victims in cattle. We have identified animals poisoned by bracken fern, senecio and nightshade. Unless the drought is broken very soon, we can expect additional trouble from poisonous plants. With adequate pasture is not available, cattle are forced to feed on plants that they ordinarily would avoid. This leads to increased numbers of plant poisoning cases. We have cultured several abortive calves in an attempt to ascertain if the problem was an infection. Among the lines of breeding troubles, we have cultured material from the cervix of several mares and cows and found fungi that must be eliminated before the animals will become pregnant.

Each month we receive several specimens from packing plants sent in by the state meat inspectors. Many of these come with the request to examine for tuberculosis, but we seldom find this disease. Rather, we find lesions caused by parasites that develop visually from tuberculosis. An additional case of Johnne's disease has been found. White muscle disease has been diagnosed on two premises during April.

As usual, we have had several cases of parasitism, fluke infestation, and anaplasmosis carriers. No acute cases of anaplasmosis were seen during April. Several groups of milk samples were sent in for cultural identification of the cause of mastitis. Muscle specimens from calves fed on the black group of organisms and in one case an organism resembling blackleg, but differing from it (malignant edema), was found.

A case of inflammation of the lining of the heart was found, possibly caused by an old hardware lesion. Several cows found dead close together following an electrical storm were negative to all the tests we ran in the laboratory, leaving the veterinarian submitting the case with the conclusion that they died of lighting stroke. Nitrate poisoning was diagnosed in a group of cattle.

We continue to receive numerous specimens from horses for examination for bracken fever (infectious anemia). A pony was autopsied in which a severe bacterial infection was found in its brain and liver. The animal had presented symptoms suggestive of "staggerer" (similar to leukemoytus, or lymphoma) (similar to leukemia of humans) prior to death. The cancer-like lesion (similar to leukaemoytus) was found in two cats from the same household and in a cow from another location. This is a serious problem in poultry where it is known to be caused by a virus. The incidence of this condition at certain cow herds suggests that it may be a chronic, slowly spreading disease in cattle.
**Cattle Horses**

Pleasure and Working

- **At Stud—**
  - Jacob's Billy P 87,505
    - sire: Little Billy by Dodger
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  - Sundown Red P 66,560
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One gallon of Globe Hexa-Glo Cattle Drench will treat 20 adult animals or 40 calves. A complete line of reliable Globe Products, for the prevention and treatment of diseases and parasites that affect cattle, are available at your animal health dealer.

**Alachua Man Heads State ASC Group**

EMERY WILLIAMS of Alachua is chairman of the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, policy making body for federal agricultural programs in Florida.

Also named to the committee by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman are Martin Roberts of Wauchula, and Stuart Simpson, Monticello. Dr. M. O. Watkins, director of the extension service, is an ex officio member.

Programs for which the State ASC Committee is responsible include price supports, production quotas, the soil bank, conservation, and the new emergency feed grain plan now being offered to farmers by USDA.

**Brahman & Brangus Bulls**

Quarter Horses

See "Cotton" Griffith, Manager

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ARABIAN

Cattle

One outbreak of hog cholera was presented during April and a disease called colibacillosis in young pigs was diagnosed. A blood disease in swine called eperythrozoonosis (ylows) that is similar to anaplasmosis of cattle was found.

A local resident brought in some insects for identification he found in his house and we had to give him the sad news that they were termites.

Looking ahead during June, cattlemen should guard against poisonous plants by feed supplementation of their animals as necessary and possible. Early calves should be watched closely at this time of the year in order to keep them from "going backwards" and developing "wasting away disease." Calves are often unable to eat sufficient quantities of high moisture pasture to keep them gaining. Under these conditions, feed supplementation must be started. Parasitism usually becomes serious in such calves. The combination often results in "wasting away disease" and many deaths. It is hoped that all cattlemen will have completed the spring worming of their animals by this time.

**Florida Agricultural Service**

P.O. Box 1429, Phone 3-4772, PLANT CITY, FLA.

For spreading livestock droppings, aerating pastures, preparing grassland for seeding or fertilizer, and treatment of diseases and parasites, that affect cattle, are available at your animal health dealer.

**Appaloosa**

ARABIAN
The President and Beef Controls...

DURING THE election campaign, President Kennedy was queried about a campaign charge which indicated that he favored marketing and/or production controls on beef cattle.

He wired the Florida Cattlemen’s Association on October 25, 1960, as follows: "The Democratic platform does not propose marketing or production controls on beef cattle, and I have never proposed any such controls on beef cattle..."

"Democratic farm programs will enable farmers who need and desire selective supply management programs for their commodity to apply them when necessary in order to raise and protect their incomes... In my judgment, effective programs to maintain farm income from crops will serve to stabilize beef cattle supplies and prices at levels satisfactory to farmers and ranchers."

This statement was used in mid-May by Cushman S. Radebaugh of Fort Pierce, who is first vice president of the American National Cattlemen’s Association, when he appeared before a congressional committee, with other national leaders, to oppose the Administration’s new farm program—which apparently would allow such controls to be placed on our industry.

American National’s executive committee has denounced the proposed bill as an act which “encourages coercion of farmers and denies the right of Congress to initiate laws.” The bill is further described as giving “federal administrators power to manipulate ‘free market’ commodity prices and terms of marketing and production controls to force farmers into the support and control program, and which allows Congress only a 60-day right of veto over any plan suggested by advisory committees formed of farmers or ranchers chosen by the Secretary of Agriculture.”

What Congress will do with this bill is as yet unknown. We’d like to take this opportunity, however, to urge all cattlemen to contact the congressmen and senators who represent Florida urging them to oppose this legislation.

The cattle industry could never be prosperous with production controls—and the existence of controls in other parts of agriculture has historically had the effect of aggravating our own problems.

Regular Marketing Information...

STATISTICAL INFORMATION is now being gathered by state and federal agencies which the cattleman could use to control his own production and marketing problems—if it were available to him.

We’re happy to report that Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner has committed the State Department of Agriculture to a livestock reporting bulletin in cooperation with the federal government, which will go a long way toward putting the information available into the hands of the producers in this state.

This has resulted from a lot of hard work and study by the FCA Marketing Committee, headed by Gilbert Tucker of Cocoa, and working with the full support and backing of FCA President Louis Gilbreath.

What the form of this report will be has not been determined. But the affirmative action of Commissioner Conner—a long-time friend of livestock—now allows the federal government to plan its matching funds to include the Florida reporting. The reports will probably start shortly.

A Big Convention in the ‘Glades...

EVERYBODY’S ALWAYS had a big time when the Florida Cattlemen’s Association goes to Clewiston. It’s a small town, but there are many motels and the very fine Clewiston Inn, so it can comfortably accommodate the 400-odd who are expected.

We’d like to commend to everyone a speaker named Claude Olson, who is a long-time leader of American National from South Dakota. He’s going to be at the Clewiston meeting, and we can personally guarantee that you’ll very much enjoy meeting him and hearing him!
Questions and Answers about...

the Supplements that changed Florida's feeding habits...

Q. Will P.D.Q. Supplements harm other species of animals such as horses, hogs, and poultry?

A. P.D.Q. Supplement is designed specifically for ruminant animals. (Dairy, sheep and beef cattle.) There are no ingredients in P.D.Q. Supplement that would harm an animal; however, they would not yield maximum efficiency in these types of animals. It is suggested that you feed it only to ruminants.

Q. Are there other manufacturers in this area producing P.D.Q. Supplements?

A. No, the formulas used in building P.D.Q. Supplements are designed specifically for the P.D.Q. Company. These formulas were based on the research work done in the state of Florida. P.D.Q. Supplements are an exclusive with P.D.Q. Company.

Q. What is the cost of feeding P.D.Q. Supplements?

A. Cost of feeding P.D.Q. Supplements during the spring and summer is approximately 1 to 1-1/2c per head daily. The cost of feeding P.D.Q. Supplements during fall and winter will vary between 8c to 12c per head daily. P.D.Q. users will tell you "IT REALLY DOESN'T COST . . . IT PAYS to use P.D.Q." It has been found that cows on P.D.Q. produce calves weighing 30 to 50 pounds heavier at weaning time and calf crops are increased . . . producing a better profit margin over costs.

Q. Can P.D.Q. Supplement be fed to Dairy cattle?

A. Yes, P.D.Q. Supplements are also designed for dairy operations. They may be fed to cows in production as well as dry cows. This material should be placed before dairy cows free-choice, supplementing the regular feeding program. We by no means infer that P.D.Q. Supplement eliminates grain feeding, but it will help yield a higher efficiency in breaking the grain and roughage down for maximum milk production.

This is the fourth in a series of Questions and Answers about P.D.Q. Supplements.

WRITE - WIRE - PHONE
P.D.Q. Company
P.O. BOX 439, LAKELAND, FLORIDA

Fourth of a series of vital interest to the cattlemen of Florida
PROFIT OR LOSS?

GOOD PASTURE MANAGEMENT COULD MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

**Pasture tips:**

1. Fertilize immediately THIN stands of grass pastures and “rest.”
2. It's not too late to seed summer legumes and other temporary crops for silage, hay or grazing.
3. Watch for armyworm infestation on newly fertilized pastures.
4. DO NOT FERTILIZE grass sods that will be overseeded to clover in the fall until you check with the Superior Field Representative.

Smart cattlemen know that their profits are dependent on good pastures. Let Superior help you now in planning your summer fertilization of pasture grasses. Without obligation on your part, our fully qualified pasture representative will make a detailed study of your particular requirements and recommend a formula that will bring outstanding results next winter.

Why not call your Superior field service representative today—before it's too late. Your custom-mixed fertilizers and pesticides, in bulk or bagged, will be delivered promptly!

**F.C.A. CONVENTION**

CLEWISTON, FLORIDA
JUNE 14, 15, 16

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