The Florida

CATTLEMAN

and Livestock Journal

In this issue:

FCA Meet
Slated for Bradenton

Corn, Sorghum Studies Told

Experts Tell How to Sprig And Seed

Ag Editors See Florida

Irrigation Increases Production

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR

JUNE

NINETEEN FIFTY-SIX

Posture Improvement Issue
“My 500 Purina-fed steers average 2½ pounds daily gain”

...says Raymond Christian, Clewiston, Florida

RAYMOND CHRISTIAN, owner of Christian Ranch, near Lake Okeechobee, says: "It takes efficiency and smart feeding to make money on cattle. I think it's smart to feed Purina Steer Fatena. Our results sure seem to prove it!"

More than 1250 pounds of beef are added daily on the 500 Purina-fed Santa Gertrudis and Brahman crossbred steers on Christian Ranch, near Clewiston.

"Our daily ration," explains Mr. Christian, "is 2 pounds of Purina Steer Fatena, with stilbestrol, per head. The cattle also have all the ground snap-corn and molasses they'll eat. On this ration, steers average better than 2½ pounds of gain a day."

Try Beef-Building Purina Steer Fatena

Why not join the scores of Florida cattlemen who are making low-cost gains with Purina Steer Fatena? (Available with or without stilbestrol.) There is a Steer fatena made to fit your grain and roughage, no matter what they are. See your Purina Dealer—today—at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Tampa · Miami · Macon · Nashville · St. Louis
NEW HEADQUARTERS for FCA will eliminate the "stair-climbing" which will be remembered by those who have previously visited the office of R. Elmo Griffin, treasurer and assistant secretary, over Kissimmee's McCrory store. Griffin's new office is at 10 East Monument Avenue--just half a block east of the downtown traffic light. Visitors cordially invited!

FLORIDA PRODUCTS FESTIVAL--the annual January effort to promote Florida agricultural and manufactured products--will be planned a little earlier this year. A statewide meeting, which was attended by President E. J. Alderman, Secretary June Gunn and several other cattlemen in mid-May at Orlando, laid plans for the 1957 promotion.

FCA'S MID-YEAR CONVENTION will be held June 12-14 at Bradenton---and an exceedingly interesting and pleasant program is being planned. Speakers from among Florida's political and educational leaders are being invited. National Beef Council has been asked to send a speaker, and Dr. Sippel (see story on page 21) who will handle the new diagnostic laboratory in Kissimmee has also been invited.

SOCIALLY, Manatee County cattlemen are planning an outstanding program. One of the big attractions at this convention is the fact that the Manatee River Hotel will be able to accommodate all delegates provided reservations are sent in soon.

FLORIDA BEEF AND VEAL PRICES were slightly lower as of April 15 than they were a year ago. At $11.20, beef was 10 cents below the 1955 figure and even with the March 15, 1956 figure. At $13.60, calves were off 40 cents from a year ago, 50 cents from March. Hog prices were up nearly 50 percent, however, to $17.30--$6.30 above March 15 and $5.10 over the April 1955 figure. All figures are from USDA in Orlando.

NATIONALLY, beef slaughter continues higher than a year ago. For Florida, state inspection figures show April slaughter of beef cattle at 20,768 compared to 21,674 for April 1955. Comparable figures for calves are 2,156 and 1,689, and for swine 34,681 and 27,280.

"BEEF FOR FATHER'S DAY" is being promoted nationally by the American National CowBelles. Anyone in Florida interested in cooperating is urged to follow the procedure outlined on page 54 of this issue.

NEW GRADES will be rolled on Commercial carcasses beginning June 1. The change will see "Standard" stamped on beef from younger animals in the present grade, while "Commercial," will be retained for older animals.

FEDERAL GAS TAX refunds will be collectible after July 1, for gasoline used on your ranch for farm purposes. You'll have to file a claim with Internal Revenue, however, so keep track of that gas usage!

ANOTHER KIPLINGER LETTER on Florida says "speculators in biggest boom areas have driven prices artificially high, sometimes by selling to each other, adding 10 percent commission on each sale. Still, rapid growth has tended to make most of these high prices good, and actual slump, even in them, is not indicated." In other words, land is "high but not too high."

MAKE YOUR RESERVATION NOW at the Manatee River Hotel, Bradenton!
Calendar

JUNE
June 2—Spinks Ranch Sale—Paris, Tenn.
June 7—Suwannee County Tour—Live Oak
June 8—Darroh SG Bull Sale—Arcadia
June 8—Fla. SG Field Day—Delray Beach
June 12—14—FCA Mulove Conventional—Bradenton
June 20—Mulkey Farm Sale—Millen, Ga.
June 20—Sinkola Field Day—Thomasville, Ga.

JULY
July 1—4—Silver Spurs Rodeo—Kissimmee
July 4—All Florida Champions Rodeo—Arcadia
July 4—Hillsborough Cattlemen’s Rodeo—Plant City
July 9—20—UF Dairy Field Day—Gainesville

AUGUST
Aug. 3—Fla. Angus Off-the-Grass Sale—Orlando
Aug. 8—Angus Futurity—St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 20—22—Cattlemen’s Institute—Lake Placid
Aug. 21—23—Dairy Herdsman’s Course—Gainesville

SEPTEMBER
September—Feeder Calf Sales—Gainesville

OCTOBER
Oct. 3—Niagara Frontier Sale—East Aurora, N. Y.
Oct. 15—20—Suwannee Valley Swine Show—Live Oak

NOVEMBER
November—Fla. Angus Fitted Sale—Webster
Nov. 7—10—All Florida Breeder’s Show—Webster
Nov. 8—Fla. Hereford Bull Sale—Webster
Nov. 9—14—UF Nutrition Conference—Gainesville
Nov. 12—Atlantic Angus—Tilton, Md.
Nov. 15—Swain Point-McGregor Sale—Tilton, Md.
Nov. 15—16—FCA Annual Convention—Not Selected
Nov. 19—Florida Shorthorn Sale—To Be Decided

JANUARY
January—Fla. Angus Bull Sale—Belle Glade
Jan. 11—Santa Fe Ranch Sale—Alachua
Jan. 22—Graded Bull Sale—Ocala
Jan. 29—Feb. 9—Fla. State Fair—Daytona Beach

FEBRUARY
Feb. 11—Bray’s Island Activity Day—Yemassee, S. C.
Feb. 12—Bray’s Island Sale—Yemassee, S. C.
Feb. 14—San Lake Vacation Sale—Lutz
Feb. 14—15—Kissimmee Valley Show—Kissimmee

MARCH
March—Fla. Angus Spring Fitted Sale—Ocala
March 6—11—SE Fat Stock Shows and Sales—Ocala

Service Issues of The Florida Cattlemen for 1956-57

JULY Better Bulls
August Marketing
September Shorthorns
October Oberlin
November Aberdeen-Angus
December Equipment
January American Breeds
February Hereford
March Brahman
May Florida Horses
June Better Pastures

The Florida Cattlemen

Orricial Publication
Florida Cattlemen’s Association, B. J. Alderman, President; Grandin & Florida Swine Producers Association, T. W. Cannon, Jr., President, Live Oak • Eastern Brahman Association, T. P. Charles, Jr., President, Live Oak • Eastern States Brahman Association, A. L. Grimes, President, Live Oak • Florida Hereford Association, Inc., Lovette Jackson, President, Gainesville • Florida Aberdeen-Angus Association, Harry Frierdinger, President, Live Oak • Florida Dairy Cattles, Inc. • Paladino Exhibitors’ Association, E. L. Fountain, President, Tampa • Florida Quarter Horse Association, Raymon Taylor, President, Panell • Florida Quarter Running Horse Association, H. H. Harrison, President, Orlando • Florida Shorthorn Breeders’ Association, H. W. Osborn, President, Orlando • Florida State Duroc Breeds’ Association, H. V. Dumas, President, Clarkeville • Florida Cattlemen’s Cattler, Dan Jarlock, President, Stuart • Florida Meat Packers Association, James Swick, President, Alachua • The Cattlemen’s Protective Association, B. F. Wees, President, Arcadia • Cattle Producers’ Price Support Association, N. B. Jackson, President, Venus • Eastern Cattlemen’s Association, A. W. Price, President, Tampa • Florida Beef Council, Maurice L. Hoffer, President, Crystal River

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The Cover for June, 1956

One of the major vital factors in management of Florida ranches is the provision of adequate, nutritious pastures for livestock. Shown on this month’s cover are Louis Connell of Inverness and John J. Bird of Hernando as they inspect a field of Florida ryegrass.

Contents
Our Dealer List Proves Our Claim . . .

that the new Lundell Offset Chopper is revolutionizing the forage harvester field!

This photograph shows the new Lundell in action, chopping a combination of Hubam and White Dutch clover, Alfalfa and Rye for silage at the dairy of H. E. Collins near Orlando.

YES, THE CALIBER OF DEALERS who are merchandising Lundell’s Offset Chopper is further proof of the quality of this forage harvesting equipment. We are proud of the list below—a list which includes top equipment dealers in each of the communities listed.

The NEW Lundell Offset Chopper has these advantages over the older Lundell models you may have seen:

- It’s built of much heavier material—weight 1840 pounds.
- It’s completely offset—the tractor does not run over the material being chopped.
- No dirt and sand is sucked up into the feed.

The new machine makes a much shorter length cut.

Only six grease fittings are included—a factor which makes for low maintenance cost. WE CHALLENGE ANY MAKE OF FORAGE HARVESTER ON OPERATING COST AND SIMPLICITY.

While a few customers might prefer a finer cut than Lundell’s grass head produces even now, this small disadvantage is far more than overcome by the many superior features. However, the row-crop attachment produces as fine a cut as any customer would desire. Actually, some of our customers find they prefer the slightly longer cut of the Lundell grass head due to the higher protein and carotene content of the resulting feed.

Now Available from the Dealers Listed Below:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Hanna Tractor Company
ARCADIA, FLA.
South Florida Motor Company
BELLE GLADE-PAHOOKEE, FLA.
Glades Equipment Company
BRADENTON, FLA.
Orange State Motor Company
FORT LAUDERDALE (DAVIE), FLA.
Osborne Service & Equipment Company
FORT MYERS-IMMOKALEE, FLA.
South Florida Motor Company
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Jacksonville Tractor Company
KISSIMMEE, FLA.
Peninsular Sales & Service
SANFORD, FLA.
Britt Tractor Company
SEBRING, FLA.
South Florida Motor Company
TAMPA, FLA.
Orange State Motor Company
AMERICUS, GA.
Fox Truck & Tractor Company
ATHENS, GA.
Athens Truck & Tractor Company
MACON, GA.
Baker-Mayfield Company
OGLETHORPE, GA.
Macon County Truck & Tractor

THE OFFSET CHOPPER IS AVAILABLE WITH PTO OR MOUNTED MOTOR. FOR THE COMING SEASON WE OFFER A ROW CROP ATTACHMENT WHICH CAN BE INSTALLED ON ANY OF THE 1956 MODEL MACHINES.

Also These Other Well-Designed Lundell Products:

- WAGON HOISTS
- TRUCK HOISTS
- FORAGE BLOWERS
- AUGER BUNK FEEDERS

If there is no dealer near you, contact
Graves Distributing Company
(serving Florida, Georgia, Alabama)
R. Lee Graves, Owner
P. O. Box 708
KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA

INQUIRIES WELCOMED FROM EQUIPMENT DEALERS IN ALL THREE STATES. WE ALSO ARE FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES FOR OSWALT INDUSTRIES, MAKERS OF THE ENSILOADER.
Top dressing pastures with Norwegian Viking Ship Calcium Nitrate after grazing brings quick response and often a remarkable increase in yield. It corrects immediately the lack of available calcium essential for grass root development.

The use of Viking Ship Calcium Nitrate also quickly increases the protein content of pasture grasses...converts inexpensive nitrogen into high-value protein. Grasses are able to use practically 100 percent of nitrogen top dressing because of the completeness with which their roots occupy the soil.

Ranchers and dairymen throughout Florida have proved to themselves the profitability of applying Viking Ship Calcium Nitrate after grazing. It contains both water-soluble nitrogen (15.3%) and water-soluble calcium (26%). Get your supply from your fertilizer dealer NOW.

X-CEL FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES MEET EVERY FARM NEED

JACKSON GRAIN CO.

TENNESSEE BASIC SLAG • VIKNING SHIP BRAND CALCIUM NITRATE
TERRAMYCIN FOR BEEF

Here are results from a leading state university*

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<tr>
<th>GROWTH</th>
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<td>In lbs. per day</td>
<td>Lbs. feed per lbs. gain</td>
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<td>Trial 2</td>
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In these University feeding trials, steers getting Terramycin in their ration gained 6% to 14% faster; production cost was reduced as much as $0.40 per pound of gain.


Now cattle feeders can get the extra growth-making and cost-saving advantages that Terramycin has brought to hog producers.

If you do not use Stilbestrol, Terramycin will give you more efficient gains on less feed than ever before possible.

If you do use Stilbestrol, Terramycin will give you still more efficient gains on top of the Stilbestrol gains.

To take advantage of this new feeding development that lowers production costs still further, ask your feed dealer for a brand of beef supplement containing Terramycin.

STILBESTROL FEEDERS
If you are now using a Stilbestrol fortified ration ask your feed dealer for a supplement containing Stilbestrol plus Terramycin.

Terramycin for Beef

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn 6, New York
World's largest producer of antibiotics
The Best RANCHERS Agree...

Use Gulf Brands Fertilizer for Better Pastures

Gulf Brands Fertilizer has helped Florida Cattlemen get better grazing crops and top dollar for their livestock.

Gulf's research includes studies of Florida pasture-grass requirements and careful analysis of the findings of field experiment stations. These studies have resulted in Gulf Brands Fertilizers, balanced for your exact soil problems and carefully formulated for deep-rooted stands of protein-rich forage.

Order Gulf Brands Fertilizer now. You'll see why the Best Ranchers Use Gulf Brands for pastures!

Gulf The Gulf Fertilizer Co.
BRANDS

THE GULF FERTILIZER COMPANY
Tampa, Florida

SERVING FLORIDA AGRICULTURE FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

SILO COVER... in the form of an all weather polyethylene film is illustrated in this photograph. The Shellene-Betner Division of Continental Can Company is manufacturing both clear and blue Shellene polyethylene film for use as silo covers.

Like a Woman—We Can't be Told Nice Things Any Too Often

Englewood
Your magazine is a wonderful magazine. I am sure it is the best one that I receive and I take five other farm magazines...

A. Stanley Lamp

Even more flattering is the fact that this was in response to a subscription renewal solicitation on our part.

Asheville, North Carolina
I have read your publication for many years and without any doubt believe it's the finest of its kind.

Joseph J. Masters

Reader Likes Quarter Horse Promotion Done by Cattlemans

Paris, Tennessee
...We are very much interested in your comments about the development of the Quarter Horse in Florida and feel that your magazine is doing an outstanding job in this promotion...

R. B. Carothers

I am very interested in being a member of the (Florida) Quarter Horse Association and would appreciate the membership information (being sent to me) as specified in The Florida Cattlemen... for May 1956.

I have a small ranch near Homestead and have a few horses for my family which include the... mare Miss Bartender... our pride and joy. We want to acquire another mare or two and hope to raise a few select colts as a hobby.

I would appreciate any information on a Registered Stud in the south Florida area that I may contact.

Good luck on forming the new association and count on my help and cooperation in any way possible.

Harold N. Walbek

Reader Walbek was sent the information he requested. Considerable interest
In experimental farm studies conducted in Washington State, the yield of alfalfa was increased nearly 40% by adding Molybdenum-deficient soil. The fodder below the white line in the stack at the left indicates yield on moly-deficient soil. Volume above the line indicates increase produced by addition of Moly to soil. Photos courtesy of John Deere, Moline, Illinois.

How alfalfa yield has been stepped up nearly 40% by adding MOLYBDENUM to some acid Washington soils

Application of Sodium Molybdate to Moly-deficient soil, tests show, will result in sizeable yield increases

Scientific tests conducted by Dr. H. M. Reisenauer in Spokane County, Washington, have resulted in greatly increased yields of alfalfa. Investigations that began in 1952 have shown that poor forage yields were caused by Moly deficiency. Correction was made by adding one pound of sodium molybdate per acre. The applications were made in water solution, using a weed spraying outfit.

Other marked advantages result from the use of Moly

When alfalfa is grown in a Moly-deficient soil the plants tend to be stunted and pale green in color. Spots develop between the leaf veins, often spreading to affect the entire leaf. Such leaves finally die and fall off. When other conditions are favorable, these deficiency symptoms are corrected by the addition of available Moly to the soil, resulting in greater yields and more vigorous growth.

Tests here and abroad show that all crops need Moly

Thorough tests, made over the last 15 years, both in this

country and in many foreign areas, have shown conclusively that all crops need Moly in a form which can be assimilated readily by the plant. If available Moly is not present in the soil in sufficient quantities, then it should be added either alone or combined with fertilizers.

Now is the time to find out whether your own soil is deficient in Moly

Specific experiments with dozens of different crops, ranging from citrus to sugar beets, proved that Moly deficiency exists in soils in many areas in the United States. If your own soil lacks available Moly you may be getting much lower yields than you should. Get in touch with your County Agent. He will be glad to help you set up test plots. Write for our bulletin: "Testing for Molybdenum Deficiency." Address Dept. 50 Climax Molybdenum Company, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

MOLY CAN BE ADDED TO ANY FERTILIZER BLEND

When ordering fertilizer you can always specify that molybdenum be included as an additive.
To grow good pastures is just like growing any other crop. They require the proper nutrients to thrive. Pastures offer the greatest opportunity for reducing livestock production costs. When pastures are well managed and properly fertilized, milk and beef production costs are reduced.

You should build your pasture land with NACO Fertilizers. NACO will enable you to get better grass per acre, this in turn means more pounds of solid beef and gallons of milk.

Make your pastures pay, use NACO Fertilizers. See your local NACO-DAVCO Dealer or Field Representative and order the best in fertilizer . . . NACO Fertilizer.
ADVANTAGES... of a long, low feed table, leveler action, high capacity fan blades, together with belt feed action, mark New Holland's new Model 22 Forage Blower.

Reader who could identify the location of various Florida scenes. Our December, 1951, issue reveals that the photograph was taken on U. S. Highway 441 below Kenansville and that the cattle were owned by Marion Johns, while Clint Leather of Okeechobee was the unidentified cowboy in the picture.

Reader Inquires if Bang's Cause Sterility in Bull Calves

Ft. Lauderdale

Last year we vaccinated both our heifer and bull calves for Bang's. There are some rumors that vaccinated bull calves with this tends to make them sterile.

A. B. McCarty

At our request, Dr. C. L. Campbell, state veterinarian, has written Mr. McCarty. Campbell states: "...I have discussed this matter with many dairymen and some beef cattlemen (who) have been practicing calf vaccination for some time...I am certain that they would not continue to vaccinate their bull calves if it would cause sterility." Other readers are invited to make comments which would shed more light on the matter.

Names of Florida Sheepmen Wanted by Midwesterner

Battle Creek, Michigan

As a subscriber to your magazine (I would appreciate, if possible to obtain), the names and addresses of Florida sheep growers. Any information given will be appreciated.

B. D. Barton

A Jim Pace, extension animal husbandman at the University of Florida, has sent Mr. Barton a list he recently compiled.

Hereford Man Put on "Spot" By Cattleman Photograph

Ocala

Appreciate the (picture you sent me)—you have a knack for presenting a person properly. My Hereford friends assume you snapped that picture just after we bought the Angus bull (at the Florida Aberdeen-Angus Association's sale held for June, 1956). 11

DIXISTEEL FENCE
ON DIXIE FARMS

H. C. Tucker Farm, Monticello, Georgia

From cotton to cows—that's the story of this farm, owned by H. C. Tucker, and managed by C. A. McMichael, seen above. It typifies what has happened to many farms in Jasper County. What was once a run-down, gully-ridden land, planted mostly in cotton, is now an endless scene of pastureland. All 1637 acres are cleared and in pasture. On top land Bermuda, crimson clover and lespedeza are used. In the bottom lands Kentucky 31 fescue, Louisiana Giant White and White Dutch clovers provide grazing for 10 months in the year. There are some 37 miles of fence on the farms, including cross-fencing, most of which is 10-line, 47-inch fence with two strands of barbed wire at the top. At the present time Mr. Tucker has 253 head in his commercial herd, none under seven-eighths Angus. He expects to build his number of brood cows from 117 to about 400. Five herd bulls, including Tarkio, Sunbeam Revolution, Dwight's Pride 5 and Black Cap strains, are used to produce fine cattle. They are in the herd from March 1 to July 1. By calving in November, December and January, all calves are ready for the sappy grass in the spring. Mr. Tucker plans to build a small herd of registered Angus, starting with his present bulls and 15 registered cows. A graduate of the University of Georgia, with a degree in business administration, Mr. Tucker heads the Ford agency in Monticello, which has been under the same name for 43 years.

Most fence may look alike at first glance. But it isn't, as close inspection will reveal. That's why it will pay you handsomely to check carefully before you buy. Dixistle Fences, for example, have five important features (described below) which assure you of full value for your fence dollar. And, Dixistle products are made right here in the South to suit Southern needs.
"Hey! Where the heck is the Sterling Blusalt in this pasture?"

"Just like that new hand to forget to move the Sterling Blusalt blocks! If he's been told once, he's been told a thousand times that Blusalt goes wherever we do. Especially at this time of year! Just because the pasture is lush to look at, it doesn't mean there's any less danger of trace-mineral deficiencies. And Blusalt gives us all these minerals we need: iodine, cobalt, iron, copper, manganese, and zinc—plus high-quality salt. So no matter what trace mineral may be lacking in the feedstuff—our health is completely protected.

Ah... now here comes that Blusalt, and about time, too!"

*To control internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves... feed Sterling GREEN'SALT—one part phenothiazine, nine parts salt plus trace minerals.*

**STERLING BLUSALT, GREEN'SALT and TABLE SALT** are products of International Salt Co., Inc.
It's as easy to treat
THE ENTIRE HERD
...as it is one animal

SULMET
for SHIPPING FEVER, FOOT ROT,
Calf Scours, Acute Mastitis, Bacillary Enteritis

with Dependable, Economical
SULMET®
SULFAMETHAZINE

SULMET is easy and economical to administer—just add it to the drinking water in correct proportion and let your animal’s “treat” themselves. Because of this convenient dosage method, it is just as easy and dependable to treat a number of animals—the entire herd—as it is to treat a single animal.

And remember—SULMET gives longer, stronger action against these diseases; it is powerful but easy on the animal; it costs less per animal treated. SULMET builds high blood concentration against infection; you give lower dosages at less frequent intervals and often only one treatment is needed.

Depend on SULMET and use it promptly. Consult your veterinarian for most effective herd management practices and disease control. Write for free literature.
Caldwell's brand new PL-5 Rotary Cutter scoops the field. Here is a machine of expert design, rugged strength and fine construction at the amazingly low price of $295.00. It cuts a 60-inch swath, and is adaptable to row crop or brush cutting.

**ALTERNATE MODELS**

The PL-5 is equipped with a single reversible Spring Steel blade, the equipment you want if crop cutting is your major job. If it is brush cutting, then order the PL-5s, the same machine with a swinging blade of proven performance.

**FOR ALL LIFT TRACTORS**

PL-5 models attach to all standard three-point and Fast Hitch tractors. You can hook up and roll in a few minutes time.

And of course, they are equipped with Timken Bearings. Also heavy-duty Blood Bros. Universal Joint. Standard PTO. The PL-5 is a quality product in every way.

For prompt delivery see your dealer today. Or write:

**E. L. CALDWELL & SONS**

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

**Advertise Consistently!**
Xyngen, not less than 20 percent available phosphoric acid; not less than ten percent water soluble potash. Product has a net weight (fluid) of 10.8 pounds per gallon.

The overall analysis of Green Gold is 30-20-00 and 50 gallons have a net weight of 591 pounds.

Push Button Feed Mill is Now Available for Small Operators

Cattlemen or dairymen operating on a small scale can now own "a complete push button feed mill" which has been worked out by Automatic Equipment Manufacturing Company. Their new Automatic Roller Mill is equipped with "giant size, long life rolls" having "plenty of capacity" and any size electric motor up to two horsepower can be used, thanks to a new hopper gate which regulates the flow to the power available.

Their Automatic Krimp Roller comes complete with leg stand which allows it to be mounted on the floor or on a skid. The legs are removable for overhead mounting, pit or feed box installation. As a combination Krimp Roller and Batch Mixer, overhead levers allow grains selected to pour into glass front hoppers, calibrations on glass show amount of grain used in batch. Grains are gravity fed into Krupper, on to batch mixer, without any handling.

The Automatic Mixer handles dry or moist mixing and molasses blending. Paddle-type agitators employ a new mixing principle and are equipped with wipers for complete cleanout. Grain spouts or hole hoppers can be used to direct the flow of grain into the Krimp Roller.

Prices and full details on the above can be secured from Automatic Equipment Manufacturing Company, Pender, Nebraska.

Tampa Grain Company Purchased by The Quaker Oats Company

The purchase of the Richards Grain Company, of Tampa, was announced in early May by The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago. The mill will be operated as the Richards Grain Company.

J. S. Riggs, vice president in charge of feed sales for Quaker, said that they will continue to produce Richards' Holsum brand of feed and will service present customers. Later on the mill will also manufacture a line of Ful-O-Pep poultry and livestock feeds.

The mill was formerly owned by J. L. Richards of Tampa, and he will continue to be associated with the mill for some time, according to the announcement.

Observing that Florida is one of the major cattle states in the nation, one of the major cattle states in the nation, one of the Quaker officials said, "The company is now expanding its feed operation in Florida...keeping pace with increased diversification of Southern agriculture."

"Shrinking horsepower" can be a bale of trouble

No one knows better than you, how much you need the full, efficient horsepower of your tractor. And yet you probably lose a little every time you use it.

Cause of this power loss is a build-up of harmful deposits inside the combustion chambers that gradually whittle away your engine's horsepower.

That's why you should use New Gulfpride H.D. Select—the only motor oil super-refined by the exclusive Alchlor Process to combat engine deposits and "shrinking horsepower."

It fights power loss three ways! First, Gulfpride H.D. Select controls carbon, the cause of pre-ignition, knock and overheating. It also protects against acids and corrosion. And provides the toughest protective film ever developed in a motor oil—assures minimum oil consumption for the life of your tractor.

Get Gulfpride H.D. Select in economical 5-gal. re-usable cans. Available in the exact grade recommended by the manufacturer of your tractor for every season of the year.

Gulfpride H.D. Select
THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR OIL

For top performance
Go Gulf all the way

New Gulf No-Nox Gasoline provides the cleanest power known...with highest octane.

Famous Good Gulf Gasoline gives the finest performance you can buy...at the regular price.

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

Safety pays all ways—National Farm Safety Week—July 22-28

for June, 1956
increased beef production and higher increasing the protein content of lengthening tie grazing season and stratred to be the most economical way in late summer. This has been demon-
Nitrate of Soda-one now, and another two liberal applications of Chilean can best be accomplished help to make a fast, strong start. This nature grasses must be given plenty of
will
An proportion of Chilean sodittiss content.

An abundant supply of early grazing will be very valuable this spring. Pasture grasses must be given plenty of help to make a fast, strong start. This can best be accomplished by making two liberal applications of Chilean Nitrate of Soda—one now, and another in late summer. This has been demonstrated to be the most economical way of lengthening the grazing season and increasing the protein content of grass.

Richest of plant foods, Chilean’s many natural values make it one of the most efficient and economical nitrogen fertilizers. Pastures top-dressed with Chilean give more grazing days—assure increased beef production and higher profits per acre.

Chilean is equally effective on both new pastures and established sods. Pangola, for example, responds exceptionally well because it utilizes a large proportion of Chilean’s sodium content.

Chilean’s nitrogen content is 100% nitrate. Every ton of Chilean contains sodium equivalent to 650 pounds of commercial limestone—an acid-destroying agent. Sodium supplements potash, replaces it when necessary. It also improves the efficiency of soil phosphate and reduces the leaching of calcium, magnesium and potassium.

Because of its natural origin, Chilean is rich in small quantities of minor elements that protect against losses due to “hidden” food deficiencies. It is the only natural combination of 100% nitrate nitrogen, sodium and minor elements. For more productive and nutritious pastures, use Chilean Nitrate of Soda year after year for your top-dressing needs.

19 Years Ago Pasture Production, Tick Eradication Were Main Interests

In a discussion on pastures in the June, 1937, issue of THE CATTLEMAN one prognos-
tator said: “In Florida...we have a mild climate, a long growing season and a rather large number of crops which can be grown ... (however) our folks are sometimes...about the matter of establishing and main-
taining good pastures...the natural carrying capacity of our native pastures is low and feed crops must be produced in abundance or the business is bound to fail or return very small profit...

In the same issue the editorial said: “...The remaining barriers to complete eradication were virtually eliminated at this (immediately past) session of the legislature...Learn the value of cooperative effort and help those progressive cattlemen who want to see ticks completely and forever eradicated from Florida cattle...It has taken a long time, but Florida is at last off to a good start as a leading livestock producing state.”

15 Years Ago Purebred Breeding Stock Held the Spotlight

The June, 1941, issue of THE FLORIDA CAT-

10 Years Ago Screwworm Eradication Was Considerable Possible, But Costly

The CATTLEMAN in May, 1951, reports: “Pro-
pects for elimination of the screwworm have been overshadowed in recent months by the appearance of crops which can be grown..."cattlemen..."be be believable it is feasible." Method involved modern human inspection and labor.

In the same issue: The Florida Committ-

Only Five Years Ago Cattlemen Were Attacking Ruling of ‘Dying’ OPS

Meat shortages and the return of the “black market” was foreseen by cattlemen shadowed at OPS Price Stabilizer Disbelle’s action in ordering drastic rollbacks of cattle prices. The Florida Swine Breeders’ Association reelected as president George E. Dryden of Marianna. The CATTLEMAN was designated as the group’s official organ.
"The Ensiloader"
for mechanizing the digging and loading of silage from trench silos

- Reduces labor
- Mixes supplement easily
- Saves feed truck time
- Mixes in top spoilage

Is the real answer to silage unloading problems...

... according to Henry O. Partin, long-time Kissimmee rancher and Brahman breeder, and now another satisfied owner of our Oswalt TR-14A Ensiloader. He says that his machine will pay for itself in a short time with the kind of performance he’s receiving in unloading his trench silo. Now is the time for you to investigate the money-saving features of "The Ensiloader."

Henry O. Partin and J. F. Lawson watch Partin’s "Ensiloader" in operation.

The Oswalt Model TR-14A Ensiloader is shown in this photo loading corn silage at the rate of 1500 pounds per minute.

Tools for Fresh Grass, Silage and Haymaking Are Our Specialties!
We are state distributors for Bearcat Feed Grinders, Forage Harvester, Sprocket Packer and Seeder; Pieck 100% Vacuum Blower; Graham-Hoeme Chisel Plow; Lintax Livestock Spray; and dealers for Lundell Economy Chopper, Deluxe Hay Chopper, and Hydraulic Wagon Hoist.

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for June, 1956
Florida Impresses Editors

AAEA makes flying tour of Florida in April

The top editors of America's leading agricultural publications took a hurried "look" at Florida in late April—and went away impressed.

Not all the impressions were favorable, of course, but most were, as the American Agricultural Editors' Association held its annual tour this year in the Southeast, spending two days in Georgia and over three days in Florida on a strenuous schedule.

The Florida Cattlemu took the lead in bringing the group to the state, with Editor Bob Cody acting as tour conductor. From the comments he received, he thinks these facts most impressed the visitors:

1. The Flood Control project for Central and Southern Florida will require more private, local and state funds than any other such project in the nation—hence is a good investment for federal funds.
2. Florida uses more fertilizer than any other state in the union—and is "hydroponic" in the sense that our natural water, plus artificial fertilizer, is necessary to growth in most areas.
3. The state is less "built up" than many of the visitors had imagined—but the poor condition of many cattle seen near the highways on drouth and frost burned pastures excited some unfavorable comment.
4. The citrus industry, handling its own affairs without federal aid to any substantial extent, has brought a good, solid industrial growth in concentrate, can making, feed and other allied lines.
5. The Glades of Palm Beach and Hendry Counties are amazingly productive in cattle, vegetables and sugar—and range is a "comeer"—though oxidation of the soil (which has already cost the growers up to seven feet of muck in some areas) poses a major problem.

Work done by our experiment stations has been more essential to Florida's up cultural development—and more widely accepted by ranchers and growers—than in many other areas.

Complex farm machinery, especially manufactured or adapted to Florida conditions, plays a big part in Florida up culture, particularly in the Glades.

Both Florida and Georgia were proud to the skies by the visitors for the hospitality they received.

A steady round of entertainment in all parts of the two states was most impressive to the visitors, based on their comments (see box for details). The Florida Cattlemu's Association joined in the entertainment with a banana steak dinner at Bartow.

The visitors represented publications with combined circulations of nearly 10,500,000. Included were all but one of the major national and regional farm publications, and many smaller ones as well.

Carroll Streeter, editor of Farm Journal, Philadelphia, attended the entire tour. Progressive Farmer was represented by a large delegation, headed by Eugene Butler, editor of the Texas edition, and Alexander Nunn, executive editor of the entire magazine. Tom Andrews, editor-publisher of Farm and Ranch and president of the Association, made the tour, as did Dave Klinger, managing editor of Capper's, Topeka, Kansas.

Other well-known names in agricultural journalism included Sam Guard of Breeders Gazette, Art Thomas of Wallace's Farmer, and C. L. Mast, Jr. of Agricultural Leaders Digest.

More than 70 visitors attended part or all of the tour, including the editors of 25 publications.

At stops in Gainesville, Ocala, Pem

Hospitality? Read This!

ENTERTAINMENT FOR visiting agricultural editors during their Florida tour in late April was outstanding: Here, in chronological order, is what the editors did:

Supper, Student Service Center, University of Florida, courtesy of Gainesville Chamber of Commerce and the University.

Breakfast, Ocala, courtesy Marion County Chamber of Commerce;

Tour of Silver Springs, courtesy Ray and Davidson;

Tour of Minute Maid Corporation and American Can Company plants, Plymouth, and a box lunch from Minute Maid;

Speedy tour of registered Brahman herds belonging to L. S. Harris and Henry O. Partin and Sons at Kissimmee, and presentation of souvenirs by Kissimmee C. of C.

Ski show at Cypress Gardens, courtesy of Dick Pope;

Hospitality hour at Haven Hotel, Winter Haven Chamber of Commerce;

Buffet dinner, Winter Haven, courtesy Winter Haven Chamber of Commerce;

Cracker Breakfast, Winter Haven, courtesy State Department of Agriculture, under management of Director of Immigration Jack Shoemaker;

Tour of Noralyn Mine, International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, Bartow;

Barbecued Polk County steak at Mid-State Agricultural Pavilion, Bar tow, courtesy of Florida Cattlemu's Association, and prepared by County Agent Paul Hayman and his staff; with exhibit of W. H. Stuart Ranch registered Brahmanes.

Picking oranges in the grove of Mrs. Perry James, near Frostproof;

Orange juice and rest stop at Okeechobee, through cooperation of County Agent Clifford Bolles and other citizens;

Hospitality hour at the George Washington Hotel, West Palm Beach, courtesy Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association;

Banquet, West Palm Beach, courtesy Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation;

Tour of 20-mile-bend pumping station, courtesy Central and Southern Florida Flood Control district;

Tour of Glades farming area planned by Resources Development Board, with Glades luncheon provided by RDB and local citizens;

U. S. Sugar Corporation mill, and Sugarland Ranch cattle operation tour.

The Florida Cattlemu
BARBED WIRE
Heavy 4 Point 12½ gauge
Imported ........ $7.53
American Single-wrap .. 9.47
American Double-wrap . 9.94
1½ x 9 Ga. Galvanized Staples ........... $13.95
1¾ x 9 Ga. Galvanized Staples ........... 13.95

STUDED "T" POSTS
Height (Painted Steel) Per Each
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6' .......................... 1.05
7' .......................... 1.12
7½ .......................... 1.19
8' .......................... 1.25
8½ .......................... 1.32

PRESSURE-TREATED SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE POSTS
Top Diameter Height Per Each
2½ to 3½ 6½ ......... $ .60
3'' to 3½ 7' .......... .70
4' .......................... 1.10

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Line Wires Height Stay's Gauge Per 20 Rod Roll
7 26" 6" 12½ $14.87
8 32" 6" 12½ 17.17
9 39" 6" 12½ 19.54
10 47" 6" 12½ 22.05
13 46" 6" 12½ 23.50
7 26" 6" 11 20.89
8 32" 6" 11 24.30
9 39" 6" 11 27.93
10 47" 6" 11 31.68
10 47" 12" 11 23.57
10 47" 12" 11 16.60

POULTRY AND RABBIT FENCING
Per 10 Rod Roll
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22 60" 6" 14½ 15.20
26 72" 6" 14½ 16.95

FARM GATES
Tempered Aircraft Hot Dip GALVANIZED
ALUMINUM 5 Panel—52" High Per Each 5 Panel—52" High Per Each
4' $16.50 4' $12.50
8' 33.00 8' 22.40
10' 37.10 10' 25.50
12' 43.25 12' 28.50
14' 51.55 14' 35.00
16' 56.60 16' 38.00

STEEL—48" HIGH
Steel Tubing Frame—Woven Wire Filler
8' $15.42
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The huge "bucket" holds a score of people as the nation's agricultural editors pause for a photo at International Mineral and Chemical's Corporation Noralyn Mine near Bartow.

The Florida Cattlemen

Carroll Streeter, editor of Farm Journal, the nation's largest farm publication, inspects one of Sugarland Ranch's registered Brahman bulls during a brief stop at Clewiston.

Dr. G. K. Davis Honored By Chemical Group

Dr. George K. Davis, animal nutritionist with the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, has been given international recognition for leadership in radioactive research in animal nutrition. The American Chemical Society presented him its annual award at a state section meeting in Tallahassee recently.

Dr. Davis has headed the research at the university's animal nutrition laboratory since 1942. In 1943 he and his co-workers initiated the first large animal studies in radioactive tracers and he has been an authoritative leader in the field since that time.

It is estimated that through his leadership in research with copper and molybdenum, he has helped to save the state's cattle industry $1,000,000 annually.

wanted. The State Department of Agriculture provided statewide information on livestock and crops.

A good picture of the place of research in Florida's agriculture was given the group by Willard Fifield, provost for agriculture at the University of Florida, who spoke at a banquet held in West Palm Beach. Russell Kay, editor of Florida Newspaper News at Tampa, was the only other formal speaker, giving a brief talk during the Cracker Breakfast held at Winter Haven through the courtesy of Commissioner of Agriculture, Nathan Mayo.

"While we were sorry there wasn't time enough to see more of the state, and spend more time in each locality, we feel these visitors got a good bit of the 'feel' of our agriculture," Cody reports. "That was our main hope, and we believe it was successful."

Georgia's impressive broiler industry and the new $3,000,000 4-H center at Rock Eagle were high spots of the trip through that state.

Of interest to The Cattlemen was the 2.6-1 ratio between feed and dressed weight now achieved in the broiler industry. This increased efficiency in broilers is one reason for the great increase in the amount of poultry consumed in this country.

Water, Soil Survey Slated by Government

Secretary Ezra Taft Benson announced recently that the USDA will start work immediately on a national inventory of soil and water conservation needs which will include every country in the U. S.

The purpose is to get basic facts about the amount and kind of soil, water and plant resources as well as a realistic estimate of treatments needed to best protect and improve these resources.

The initial inventory is planned for completion in three years and then periodic revisions will be made to keep the figures up to date.

The Florida Cattlemen
How Does Georgia Lab Work?

Director of new diagnostic lab reports

by WM. L. SIPPEL

Animal Disease Laboratory, Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia

The Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station is a unit of the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia. Its primary purpose is to do research in the branches of agriculture that are being pursued in the coastal plain area of Georgia. The Department of Animal Diseases was established in 1915 to help keep pace with Georgia's rapidly expanding livestock industry.

The primary purpose of the Animal Disease Department was to do research in animal diseases, especially those peculiar to the coastal plain area of Georgia. In addition, a service department was established by which laboratory diagnostic tests were performed for practicing veterinarians.

The symptoms of some animal diseases are obscure and laboratory tests are of great value in aiding the veterinarian to make a differential diagnosis. In such cases the laboratory service helps the veterinarian arrive at a prompt accurate diagnosis, administer specific treatment and save animals that otherwise would be lost.

In this way the laboratory diagnostic service of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station serves the veterinarian in the same way that the State Health Department Laboratories serve the physician. These animal and human laboratories are exact counterparts.

Personnel in the Animal Disease Department of the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station include three veterinarians, a toxicologist, two consulting parasitologists who are employees of the USDA and stationed at the Tifton Experimental Station, six technicians, two laborers and two secretaries.

The main laboratory building is 140 feet by 22 feet and 14 feet high. The two-story laboratory building contains 14,000 square feet.

Since Dr. Sippel will be in charge of the large animal diagnostic laboratory at Kissimmee, as well as poultry labs at other points, your editors believed this account of his work in Georgia would be of interest. It should be remembered that the research function of the Georgia lab is not intended at Kissimmee, and that other factors may be different, too.

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Northwest Florida's Largest Sale

Tindel Livestock Auction Market
Auctions Every Monday
Phone 2671 Graceville, Fla.
"No longer do we have to sell thin cattle"

For several years Florida ranchers have been fattening steers to a market grade of "commercial" using nothing but highly fertilized pangola grass.

One well-known rancher says he spends $25 for fertilizer and turns a 600-pound, utility steer into an 800-pound, commercial steer. Others have done equally as well. Some have done better.

The simplicity of this plan makes it available to anyone with a few acres of pangola grass.

Contact your Wilson and Toomer Representative and let him help you work out a fattening program making maximum use of your pasture.

---

by 35 feet with a 20 by 24 autopsy room in the rear. In addition an eight unit isolation unit building in which animals infected with infectious diseases can be isolated for study, an animal housing and raising experimental animals, such as guinea pigs and mice, a feed house, a swine farrowing house and several outside holding pens for animals are part of the facilities available.

The laboratory is located on a 40 acre tract in the northeast corner of the Experiment Station's land. A beautiful lake is in front of the laboratory which is surrounded by a plantation of pines.

In actual operation the diagnostic service offered by this laboratory functions as follows:

The veterinarian sends the owner to the laboratory with a live sick animal. (Live sick animals are insisted upon by the laboratory due to the fact that they are much more satisfactory for blood counts, bacteriological work, and all other examinations that are made in the laboratory.)

A detailed history of each case is obtained from the owner including all circumstances surrounding the sickness of the animals. The animals are then bled and various blood counts, etc., are made on the blood. After this the animal is killed and an autopsy performed. Various organs are removed for bacteriological cultures. Representative tissues from the animal are placed in formaldehyde and examined under the microscope after processing.

In addition, various examinations for viruses, tests on the serum of the animal for the diagnosis of different diseases and tests for various poisons are made when these examinations are indicated. The federal government parasitologists examine many of the animals presented to the laboratory as they are interested in the parasites of the region.

A preliminary report or diagnosis is furnished to the veterinarian as promptly as possible so that treatment can be begun and as many animals as possible saved. Some tests require several days to complete and the final report is furnished as soon as it is available. The same procedure is followed in the case of poultry except that poultry need not be referred by practicing veterinarians.

By using the practicing veterinarian to screen cases referred to the laboratory the number handled at the laboratory has been limited to those actually in need of laboratory tests to reach a diagnosis and has numbered about 1000 per year.

Equipment at the Animal Disease Department includes the most modern needed for the conduct of bacteriological, pathological, serological, parasitological, virological, toxicological and biochemical examinations. A very good scientific library is part of the laboratory and very necessary for the veterinarians and other
Florida's new Diagnostic Laboratory for large animals being built at Kissimmee was modeled in part after its counterpart in Georgia, shown above.

Scientists working there to be able to keep abreast with latest developments in this field of medicine.

Livestock owners in Georgia look upon the laboratory as a bulwark on which the practicing veterinarian can lean to protect them against devastating losses from animal diseases. Livestock men who have used the services of the laboratory are enthusiastic about the value of this service to their herds and flocks.

In addition to the actual service of performing laboratory tests the department is also valuable in furnishing information to the livestock owning public regarding the control of diseases, serves as a new disease detection center which is tremendously important in these days of apprehension of biological warfare, alerts the practicing veterinarians of epidemics of disease that might arise in southern Georgia and by publications in scientific journals, farm journals and newspapers furnishes information concerning seasonal diseases prior to the time they are scheduled to appear.

Thus it can be seen that the Animal Disease Department at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station and similar departments in other states are an integral part of rapidly growing livestock and poultry industries in furnishing a needed service, providing animal disease information and acting as a health safeguard for animal and poultry diseases.

Hendry County Leases Land for Hunting

The Hendry County Commission recently approved the leasing of 20,000 acres of land from the Red Cattle Company for the use of residents for hunting and recreational purposes. Price for the lease was announced as $1000 for one year.

However, board chairman J. O. Davidson declined to sign the lease until it is ruled legal by Attorney General Richard Ervin. If the lease is signed the board will abide by the rules and regulations of the state game department.

Nicaragua Imports Stock

In recent months Nicaragua has imported nearly 700 head of cattle mostly from the U. S. Included were 70 purebred Brown Swiss, 69 Brahman, 49 Guernseys and 20 Holsteins.

KILL FLIES!

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See your International Fertilizer Field Representative or Dealer now for prompt delivery of the goods you need.

**Pastures Thrive On THIS FAMOUS FERTILIZER**

---

_A good growth of White Dutch clover makes top-notch forage for steers at the Nelson Boice farm near Orlando._

### 'Grassland Farming' Goal Of Ranch Lands Operation

_Nelson Boice stresses grazing, forage crops in his operations_

Properly managed, intensively-farmed, grasslands are as productive in relation to total digestible nutrients and protein as any of the grain crops and can be produced at a much cheaper cost.

This fact was pointed out recently by Robert E. Hogarth of Apopka, head of the management division of Florida Ranch Land, Inc., specializing in ranch management and agricultural real estate.

Hogarth serves as management consultant at the Florida Ranch Land Commercial Ranch. Their "beef factory" is located just south of Orlando, where cost of production is the main consideration. The farm is owned by Nelson Boice and is stocked with commercial cattle which are dining on Pensacola Bahia and Pangola mixed with a good planting of White clover—and the end result is the production of about 1000 pounds of beef per acre.

Boice, who is one of the owners of Florida Ranch Lands, Inc., has 275 tillable acres in his farm which is divided into six 45-acre pastures which are stocked with 550 to 600 head of steers. In the fall and winter the carrying capacity drops down to 300-400 head and it is at this time that Hogarth puts into effect his interplanting program with oats, wheat and ryegrass being planted in with the clover on the entire acreage.

"If you want quality beef you must have a lot of feed so your cattle will make fast gains," Hogarth says, "and, on the other hand, if you want to make the most out of your acreage you must stock heavily."

To satisfy both of these principles, he has worked out a system which calls for the total number of steers to be divided into a fattening group and a growing group.

The fattening group is composed of 100-125 head that are closest to market. They weigh 800 pounds or more and are gaining two to 2.5 pounds per day. These animals are put into one pasture, while the remainder of the steers are termed the growing group and are put into another pasture by themselves.

The operation has a continuous rotation system with the fattening group moving into a new pasture and the growing group being rotated into the pasture that has just been vacated by the fattening group. This rotation occurs about every five days to a week.

Hogarth points out that whether working with steers or a cow and calf operation, the cost of producing a pound of beef or a pound of veal is the important thing. With this important factor in mind, he says that the cheapest method of beef production is an entirely grass-fattening operation and not the feed lot method. The present operation is the culmination of five years of experience by Boice with various steer fattening programs where grass-fed, silage-fed and feed lot steers were grown and marketed. A complete cost record has been maintained and the present set up has evolved as the most profitable.

The beef produced at the Boice farm is fed on a diet composed entirely of grass which is especially high in nutritive value because of proper management which includes fertilization every 60 days to provide palatability, digestibility, concentration of minerals and the other important elements that should be in the feed product.

He's found that the grass is usually palatable if fertilized and his manage...
The Florida cattle industry is on the soundest management when combined with it. Proper fertilization and good grassland are very unequalled. The climate enables us to open doors to making beef production in Florida.

The state of Florida usually has 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre every 60 days, which varies from a formula of 11-6-80 to 15-6-5 with trace minerals being applied twice a year. He figures that his fertilizer costs run about $15 per acre but also figures that he'll average 1000 pounds of beef per acre which will average out at a commercial grade.

The fattening group of steers is marketed every 60 days, at which time more animals are purchased to replace those that are sold. Of the group that is purchased, they usually buy 50 percent that could go as heavy feeders or top slaughter cattle and the remainder would fall just below the feeder grade.

These new animals are usually kept four to six months in the growing group before being graduated to the fattening group. Hogarth markets Boice's cattle to feeders who want top cattle or through packers or local auction markets, depending on the circumstances at the time. But he markets them approximately every 60 days and doesn't attempt to hold them to reach a higher grade.

Hogarth explained, "On a parity basis, fertilizer can economically be converted into beef." Hogarth's advice was to provide enough good feed for cattle to eat and paying attention to the factor of what it costs to produce a pound of beef and not what can be made if an animal is purchased and sold at the right time.

During the last marketing period they averaged $156 per head for 70 head of steers with part of the group being sold directly to a packer and the rest going to a feeder. They received a commercial grade price for the entire group which was composed of strictly grass-fed cattle that had not had any supplemental feeding.

"We know that fertilizer can economically be converted into beef," Hogarth explained. "It costs about 15 percent more in price but it has increased about 15 percent in efficiency due to technological improvements made by the manufacturers."

"I'm certainly not a fertilizer salesman," he advised, "but I think that it's top advice to say that we need to consider the right use of fertilizer as an open door to making beef production in Florida a booming business."

"Here in Florida we are blessed with an unequalled climate that enables us to grow crops 12 months a year and when proper fertilization and good grassland management are combined with it, the Florida cattle industry is on the soundest footing."
**Machines INSTEAD OF MANPOWER!**

THE DAVIS-BUILT TRANSIT MIXER

Completely mixes rations with ensilage or hay. Banishes hand labor, slashes costs, and takes most of the guesswork out of feeding cattle. NOW PRICED SO ALL CAN AFFORD—a size for every need. Automatically fills bunkets or self-feeders.

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FREE! Bulletins on how to slash your own feeding costs. Samples, crimped, also granulated feeding grains.

**Improved, Fertilized Pastures Pay Off**

**Better at Range Station**

by RANGE CATTLE SCIENTISTS

W. G. Kirk, E. M. Hodges and F. M. Peacock, Range Cattle Experiment Station

Breeding, feeding, and management are all essential in the production of high grade cattle.

Breeding practices are showing great improvement and will continue to do so as the effort to balance quality with economical production increases. Feeding and management consist largely of maintaining a balance between available feed and number of cattle. It is therefore advisable that cost of raising cattle under different management and forage conditions be analyzed.

A cow can be kept on a limited ration for a short time but when this condition is extended to several months and perhaps years, production will be curtailed and life expectancy shortened.

The yearly cost per cow unit for three herds of 60 cows each kept on pastures of different productivity is presented in Table 1. The effect of amount and quality of forage available to the cows on calf crop, weight and grade, and cost per 100 pounds live weight of calves is also given.

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**Table 1—Yearly cost per cow unit for three herds of 60 cows each kept on pastures of different productivity at Range Cattle Station.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herd Number</th>
<th>Capital Outlay Per Cow Unit:</th>
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Purchased

- Native (13 A's) $300.00
- Improved, ¼ grass legume (5 A's) $250.00
- Improved, irrig/w. white clover (1 A) $100.00

Fence* (7.5 Ml) $55.00
Water $5.00
Corn and scale $5.00

**TOTAL** $555.00

Yearly Charges Per Cow:

- Int. on capital at 5% $20.75
- Taxes $1.95
- Care of cow, bull & calf $10.00
- Bulk charges $5.00
- Mineral $1.00
- Death loss (2%) $2.00
- Misc. spray, screwworm med. etc. $2.00
- Fertilizer $2.00
- Irrigation cost $2.00
- Replacement cost $5.00

**TOTAL** $57.70

Average Production Per Cow:

- Percent calf crop 60
- Weight of calf 850
- Call weight per cow $210
- Cost of producing calf, 100 lbs. $24.62 $17.75
- Number calves, September, 1955 32
- Av. Weight, September, 1955 445
- Av. Grade, September, 1955 7

Average Weight Cows:

- September 1955 762
- December 1955 768
- March 1956 729
- Av. 803

Percent Calf Crop (live) 1956 62

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* Only one-half cost of outside fence charged since such fence can be used for other herds.
** Cost of irrigated pasture includes prorated charges per acre for well, pumping unit, control pipe and ditch.**

The acreage provided for each herd is based upon previous trials which showed the approximate area of each type of pasture required to furnish feed for the cow.

Herd 1 is on 800 acres of native range, divided into five fields of 160 acres each. One-half of each field is burned each winter, 40 acres in November and 40 acres in January.

Herd 2 is on a combination of 900 acres of native range, one-half of which is burned each winter, plus 75 acres in improved pasture. The improved pasture is divided into four fields, two of which are divided for more efficient utilization of forage, Pensacola Bahia, Paspalum and Coastal Bermuda are the grasses grown and White and Hubam clover and Hairy Indigo the legumes used in the improved areas.

The grasses are fertilized twice yearly, once with 400 pounds per acre of 5-20-10 and once with 30 to 40 pounds of nitrogen, while the grass-legume pasture receives 500 pounds phosphate-potash mixture per acre and the White clover an additional treatment of 100 pounds muriate of potash.

Herd 3 is kept on 73 acres of Bermuda pasture divided into eight fields.
Farms or ranches in central Florida but each of which are irrigated, have been over-planted with white clover. Grass areas are fertilized as outlined with the improved pasture for Herd 2. Grass-clover areas are fertilized with 300 pounds of superphosphate-potash mixture per acre in both October and April and with 100 pounds of muriate of potash in February. Clover seed has been scattered by the cattle and there is a good stand over part of the pasture not originally planted to clover.

Fertilizer is applied to improved pasture when weather conditions permit and more forage is required. The improved pasture is never all fertilized at one time. Rotational grazing is practiced with all pastures. Deferred grazing is used to furnish more feed through the winter and spring for Herd 2 and 3.

Such management requires additional cross-fencing but makes it possible to provide more good forage and at the same time better utilization of the pastures under average moisture and temperature conditions. Pastures are not overgrazed except in extremely dry or cold periods.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the breeding of the cows in the three herds. Herds 2 and 3 are essentially the same, having 10 Brahman, 10 3/4 Brahman-Shorthorn, 20 1/4 Shorthorn-Brahman, 10 3/4 Shorthorn-Brahman and 10 Shorthorn cows.

There is more variation in breeding of cows in Herd 1 but this will be corrected as soon as cattle become available. The same management is given each herd:

(1) Breeding season is from 110 to 115 days beginning March 20; (2) Each herd is divided into two groups of 30 animals each for breeding. A Brahman bull is used with one group and a Shorthorn bull with the second. Bulls are rotated each breeding season. Herd of 60 cows run together the rest of year; (3) Calves are castrated with knife shortly after birth; (4) Horns are removed with paste when castrated, or burned with hot iron when branded; (5) Calves are branded and inoculated against blackleg at three months of age; (6) Flies are controlled by regular spraying; (7) Calves are weaned at an average age of seven months; (8) Supplemental feeding is practiced only when necessary to keep cows from losing too much weight. Cows in Herd 1 have been fed an average of 106 pounds per head of 41 percent protein pellets this season. Herds 2 and 3 have obtained all feed from pasture. In April 1956, because of lack of moisture, it was necessary to irrigate an additional 10 acres to provide sufficient feed for Herd 3; (9) Range Station mineral is given all animals at all times; (10) Cows are weighed at three-month intervals; and (11) Non-breeders are eliminated as soon as observed.

Table 1 gives the yearly cost of keeping a cow in each of the three herds. Costs are divided into capital outlay and yearly maintenance charges. Many of these charges may not apply to another farm or ranch in central Florida but each

---

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STRETCH-PRUF CONSTRUCTION 2" wood slats, spaced 3/4", securely wired to STRAIGHT strands of heavy galvanized wire. Can't stretch or sag.

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Pushing ahead, the special committee appointed to review the problem by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Other possible changes the committee discussed were recertification of modified Brucellosis-free areas, and the strengthening of the restrictions on movement of diseased cattle.
Here's the easiest handling rake you've ever seen!
It takes only a few minutes to attach the Ford Mounted Side Delivery Rake to any Ford Tractor; then you can just "pick it up and go." Nothing to slow you down when going to and from the field. And when raking, you can quickly lift the rake over obstructions... make short turns without cramping... rake cleaner on the curves... back into tight spots easily. But that's not all.

Gentle Raking Action
The Ford Side Delivery Rake moves hay a shorter distance from swath to windrow than ordinary side rakes. There's less whipping, less tossing of hay. It handles hay gently while you rake at faster speeds. And its extra width gets all the hay with ease, placing the raked hay on top of the stubble for faster curing. This helps you make more money.

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In addition, this rake is PTO-operated and it has a two-speed drive—use tractor high gear for most raking or the next lower gear for dry hay and rough ground. By raking faster where conditions permit, you save valuable time and prevent over-bleaching of the hay.

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There's much more—such as the exclusive four-blade rotor that strips hay cleaner, replacing the usual stripper bars. So stop in and see the mounted Ford Rake at your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer's. Look over the new, smooth-running Ford Mowers, too. Find out for yourself how much easier and faster hay making can be!
Roto-Speed mows your pastures clean, encourages the fresh new growth that means better grazing. Fine mulch left in the Roto-Speed's swath helps condition your soil, too. All of this pays off consistently in extra beef and milk yields.

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**Block and Bridle Has Activities**

by Harriett Henry

*Junior Student in Animal Husbandry, University of Florida*

An alumni-breeder Banquet and the annual judging contest were the two main events sponsored by the University of Florida Block and Bridle Club, with both being held in conjunction with the Beef Cattle Breeders' and Herdsmen's Short Course at the University.

The banquet, held on Wednesday, April 14, featured Gilbert Tucker, manager of A. Duda and Sons Ranch at Groton, as the guest speaker. A charter member of the Block and Bridle Club, he spoke about land prices, taxes and methods for ranchers to cut operating expenses.

Others on the banquet program included: Ralph Proctor, Jr., Tallahassee; Tom Bradstock, Jr., Jacksonville, club president and toastmaster; Dr. T.J. Cal-

The recipient of the club's annual merit trophy was Bruce Christmas of Cottondale, while Ralph Cellon, Jr., of Alachua, presented honorary club memberships to Jay B. Starkey, Sr., of Clearwater and Austin Davis of Miami, for their outstanding contributions to the livestock industry of Florida.

Patricia Close of Miami, a junior in animal husbandry, was named winner of the annual judging contest sponsored by the Block and Bridle Club on Saturday, April 14, by compiling the highest total number of points over some 44 student and 12 4-H club members participating in the contest.

She received a gold medal for her top score, while runner-up James English of Alva was awarded a silver medal.

Their total scores were based on judging cattle, sheep and swine.

Others in the top ten, listed in order they placed were: Clyo Brannen, Lake Butler; Joe Stock, Interlachen; Al Klahaka, Gainesville; Charles Norris, Tavares; Larry Cowart, Center Hill; Jay B. Starkey, Jr., Clearwater; Tommy High, Reddick and Jack Houle, Sarasota (tied for ninth place).

Norris was high man in judging cattle and Brannen placed first in sheep, while Richard McCrae of McIntosh topped the entrants in judging swine. High scored the most points in giving oral sets of reasons for his placings.

FCA Convention is June 12-14 at Bradenton. Everybody’s welcome!
Collier Cowmen Now Organized

A new county cattlemen's association was organized on April 28 when 30 cattlemen and associate members formed the Collier County Cattlemen's Association at a meeting held in Immokalee. Since a state director was elected it is assumed they will affiliate with the Florida Cattlemen's Association.

Norman A. Herren, of Everglades, was elected as president of the group and Percy Brown, of Immokalee, was selected as vice president. Secretary-treasurer is Don Lander, Collier County Agricultural Agent of Everglades, and W. D. Roberts, of Immokalee, was elected as the organization's state director to Florida Cattlemen's Association.

Meetings will be held the third Tuesday of each month at the State Farmers Market at Immokalee. A program on insects that bother cattle will be given at the next meeting.

Pasture Improvement Programs Need Lime For Best Production

Lime is essential in establishing and maintaining improved pastures, says Dr. Nathan Gammon, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station soils chemist.

It plays three roles in pasture programs. Lime is essential for plant and animal nutrition; it reduces the leaching of fertilizers; and it increases the soil pH (a measure of the soil's acidity or alkalinity) to more favorable ranges for growth of desirable herbages.

Actually, Gammon says, the amount of lime necessary for minimum requirements is relatively small. Yet many soils do not contain enough calcium to meet these requirements. Thus, lime may be just as essential for plant growth as the three major elements of fertilizer.

Most improved herbages make their best growth at soil pH values higher than that usually encountered in virgin Florida soils, Gammon says. Adding lime thus will help this situation, and likewise increase the microbiological population which in turn is helpful to crops.

Cattlemen and 4-H'ers Team Up for Profit

The Volusia County Cattlemen's Association and the county's 4-H Club councils teamed up to add to their charity fund recently, reports assistant county agent James N. Lutrell, by operating a one-day celebration stand during the annual Cracker Days celebration at Lake Helen. The two organizations split the profits amounting to $184.99.

Fred Carter, manager of the pure-bred Angus herd of Colonel and Mrs. S. M. Millner, Jr., Lexington, Va., saw a big difference in daily gains and extra "bloom" of hair coat after worming these good-looking steer calves with "pheno" in feed.

New worm-control practice cuts concentrate costs 25%

Even the moderate worm infections present in most cattle are costly. This was proved on the Millner farm when "pheno" was added to the ration of normal-looking steers. "The immediate result of worm control," says Mrs. Millner, "was increased appetite. And in only 10 days the animals showed noticeable added gains. They did marvelously—and on 25% less concentrate."

Then animals in the breeding herd were treated. "Those fed phenothiazine are getting just half as much corn in their ration as we fed last year," reports Mrs. Millner, "and they are in just as good shape as last year's group."

Worm control for your beef cattle or dairy calves can be just as easy and profitable, no matter where you farm. Many manufacturers of feed and minerals now offer products containing phenothiazine for worm control. Ask your supplier for the free booklet on worm control write E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Room 2833-N, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Good Crowd Attends SCS Field Day at Moore Haven

More than 200 persons made the farm and pasture tours and nearly 500 attended the barbecue and dance at the Moore Haven High School during the second annual Glades Soil Conservation Field Day on April 18.

Carlisle Rogers, president of the First National Bank of Leesburg and a former SCS officer, was the principal speaker of the day. He praised very highly the accomplishments of the Glades SCS district saying, “This is still something of a pioneer area and the potentialities of its land use have not yet been realized.”

He foresaw better times for the cattle industry through the growth of Florida and development of local markets and paid high tribute to the cattlemen when he said that his bank, in making millions of dollars in loans, had never lost a dime on a cattlemen.

The field tour, headed by V. R. Beardsley of the board of supervisors, George E. Reid, soil conservationist, and County Agent Hilton H. Cook, went first to the F. D. Yaun dairy where a system of trapezoidal water control ditches engineered by the SCS was shown. Yaun told the group that the irrigation system had allowed him to pasture 140 head of grown cattle on 110 acres of Bahia, Bermuda and St. Augustine grasses through this dry winter. His ditches every 200 feet provide maximum irrigation.

At the Beardsley Hicpochee Farm the group viewed a fine pasture of White Dutch Clover mixed with other grasses which, despite the drought this winter, had pastured 190 cows and 120 calves on 160 acres with no supplemental feed except molasses for one two-week period.

The tour then proceeded to Citrus Center where the group saw water control works on the Clyde Bailey ranch and melon acreage, saw horses galloping playfully through shallow pools in contrast to the very dry surrounding areas, watched a lift pump, electrically operated, pulling water from the main ditches to the upper end of the melon field, and the main lift pump taking water from the Caloosahatchee to be used for irrigation.

St. Augustine like this is not uncommon on the 1800-acre R. D. Lyons Ranch (of which 1600 acres is improved), even though it is sand land, not muck.

The Florida Cattlemen
The entire program closed with a dance and barbecue at the basketball court at the Moore Haven High School, where a large crowd braved the chilly evening for an evening of fun-making.

Grass Farming Praised in Talk

Florida and the entire Southeast will undoubtedly be profoundly affected by the expansion and improvement of animal and grassland agriculture.

So said John Holmes, Chairman of the Board of Swift and Company, in a talk he made recently at a meeting in Atlanta sponsored by the city's Chamber of Commerce for the 49 directors of the American Meat Institute, representatives of Southeastern agricultural colleges and a number of livestock producers.

Speaking on the subject of "The Importance of Animal and Grassland Agriculture," Holmes said the subject was an old story in a new light. There is a growing realization that American Agriculture has damaged the productivity of our farms by too much emphasis on cultivated crops, Holmes asserted. We have further upset our farm economy by piling surplus crops into government storage, he added.

Animal and grassland agriculture, Holmes pointed out, is the raising of grass for livestock. In addition, he said, this type of agriculture is "an important ally in the fight against erosion and floods."

In the United States about three-fifths of the land area produces feeds that are not suitable for direct human consumption, feeds that can be utilized only through livestock, he said.

In discussing the future of agriculture, the Swift official raised the question: Can food production match the growth of our population?

Admitting that this question may seem out of line with our existing situation of surplus farm products, he said, "looking to the future it is an appropriate question, and one for which there seems to be a positive and affirmative answer."

To meet the growth of population in the future, agricultural production can be increased with wider application of technology to hike crop and livestock yields, the speaker said. Additional production, he added, can come from better utilization of land already in farms. Wise use of plant foods also will help increase production, Holmes told the group.

Citing population trends, the Swift board chairman pointed out that in the 1950's population estimates were 165,000,000 persons in this country by 1980. The country, in 1956, already has a population of 157,000,000.

To help increase the effective demand for products from livestock the farmer should tailor his livestock production to the consumer's demand for certain types and kinds of meat, the audience was told.
90% CALF CROP
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Interplant Forage in Grass Sod!

New machinery makes method practical

by EVERGLADES EXPERIMENT STATION SCIENTISTS
R. J. Allen, Jr., assistant agronomist; D. W. Beardsley, assistant animal husbandman; D. S. Harrison, assistant agricultural engineer; R. W. Kidder, associate animal husbandman.

One of the most critical problems for a Florida cattlemen is how to provide feed for his cattle when cool weather and frosts reduce or temporarily terminate the growth of pasture grass. June Gunn has said, "The time to plant winter feed for your cows is during the previous summer." One answer to this problem is to plant in the fall cold resistant forage such as rye grass, oats, alfalfa or clover. Such crops grow well on fields where the seed bed has been prepared by plowing and disking. To overplant these winter crops by broadcasting seed on heavy sod pastures has not been a dependable practice.

As recently as 1949, at Mississippi State College, equipment was developed which will plant these winter forages in an established sod without materially damaging the turf. Fertilizer and seed can be placed in furrows two to four inches deep. Several farm equipment manufacturers have built machines for this operation. This eliminates the uncertainty of broadcasting the seed, and the extra costs of seed bed preparation including the re-establishment of the permanent pasture.

The fertilizer, being applied in bands under the seed, Helps the seedlings to make faster early growth enabling them to compete with the established grasses much better than when fertilizer and seed are broadcast on the sod.

Experimental trials have shown that on organic soils the pasture to be planted should be grazed closely or mowed prior to planting and that grazing should be carefully controlled while the seedlings are becoming established. Continuous and uncontrolled grazing may destroy the seedlings before they get sufficient growth to produce grazing. Rye grass is probably the most satisfactory crop available at present in regard to germination, seedling establishment and productive ability under continuous grazing. Oats may produce a similar total amount of grazing but will require more carefully controlled rotation to maintain the stand. Clover or alfalfa may also be used.

Four ranches in the Everglades area tried this system during the 1955-56 season planting a total of approximately 2000 acres. A machine used at Daley Ranch
Contrast between interplanting oats, and broadcasting the seed, is evident in this photo. Oats in foreground were planted by the broadcast method.

was operated on a 24 hour daily schedule in three shifts in order to plant 1,400 acres during an 8-week planting period of October and November. Results were very gratifying: when temperatures in January turned pastures brown except for the ryegrass in the drill rows.

W. S. Ingram remarked that the use of such a machine would be a good investment if a rancher owned 160 acres or more of pasture. Two others, Fritz Stein and Perry Register were satisfied with their results.

The results so far with interplanting have shown sufficient promise to warrant setting up a more detailed study concerning time of planting, necessary pasture management, most compatible crops, row spacing, seeding rates, fertilizer rates and machinery modifications necessary under Everglades conditions. This practice, with proper procedures, should furnish grazing from mid-winter on into spring with reasonable reliability, but early winter or December, grazing will be more difficult to obtain by this method due to the necessity of planting early while the permanent pasture grasses are still growing aggressively. In this early winter season, grass silage might be used more effectively since it can be made available at any time.

New Method Discovered For Controlling Grub

It has been demonstrated experimentally for the first time that the common cattle grub can be prevented from developing within cattle, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces.

This feat, long a goal of agricultural science, was accomplished by feeding an organic phosphate chemical to grub-infested animals. The chemical, designated for experimental purposes as Dow ET-57, is systemic. It moves through the bodies of cattle to destroy grubs wherever they may occur in an animal's flesh.

Cattle grubs cost the livestock industry an estimated $100,000,000 a year in losses of meat, milk and damaged hides. While not the first systemic chemical to control cattle grubs, ET-57 is the first to prevent grub emergence.

The pest is controlled at present by use of the insecticide rotenone to treat the grub after it makes an emergence hole through the hide on the back of an animal.

Boost Pasture Production and Profits With Armour's Big Crop

ARMOUR'S BIG CROP FERTILIZERS make the kind of rich, green forage you want in your pastures. Grasses and cover crops stay green longer, affording nutritious grazing that pays off in extra beef and milk yields. Your land, too, will profit with Armour's active, soil-enriching plant foods. Get the extra dividends you're due from pastures and haylands with this tested fertilizer.

July 10th—July Copy Deadline

You can help us get in the mails on time . . . on the 25th of the month. All news items and all advertising copy should be in our office by the 10th of the month. Advertisers desiring preferred location in the magazine can help their situation, and ours, by sending copy on in advance of this date.

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available to the cattle.

Proper minerals and salt should always be available to cattle on pasture. This means frequent inspection to make sure the mineral boxes are always full. A good supply of clean, fresh water should always be available for the cattle. Trees for shade are beneficial for cattle on pasture. Proper planning of pasture should take into account leaving a proper number of trees in each pasture.

Weed control should be a must on all pastures. If weeds are neglected, they can soon take over a pasture. They not only compete with grass for the nutrients in the soil, but many of them are toxic and will kill cattle.

Each cattlemament should try to develop a program of adequate feed supply the year around for his cattle. This means he should make silage from the excess forage which he has during July and August and possibly at other times of the year. This silage can be fed in the fall after the grass goes dormant and before the clover comes in. It can also be used at other times of the year whenever the green forage supply is short.

Properly made silage can be stored for many years, and what is not needed one year can be used the next. In other words, it is like money in the bank. If it is needed, it can be used. If not, it can be left to meet future needs. Silage is the closest substitute we have for pasture and more of our cattlemen should be making some.

Some cattlemen may prefer to make hay with excess forage. This is all right, but weather conditions are not too conducive for hay-making during the summer because of frequent rains. Other cattlemen prefer to let Pangola grass grow during the latter part of the summer and then use it for fall and winter grazing. This is all right providing a pound or two of a protein supplement is fed per cow daily to make up for the low protein content of the dry, mature Pangola. When the clover comes in, it can be used as the protein source by allowing the cows access to the clover field and to the field with the dry, mature Pangola. This makes a good combination.

Cattlemen can also grow crops such as oats, rye, wheat, Alyce clover, Hairy Indigo, Sweet Lupine and others to reinforce the permanent pastures. Thus, there are ways and means whereby cattlemen in Florida can plan their pasture program to provide an adequate feed supply for their cattle the year around. This type of planning will result in higher quality cattle and more profitable beef cattle operations.

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Best FFA beef cattle judges were three Orlando youngsters from Edgewater High School, photographed with their adviser, Emory O’Neal, and Principal D. R. Bates. Left to right, they are: Lee Hurst, Jay Voss, O’Neal, Davis, Paul Keen, and Bill Teague, alternate.

FFA Judging Contests Held

The Marianna Chapter walked off with the title of the State Champion FFA livestock judging team as a result of the winning all-around performance during the statewide Future Farmer judging contest conducted during the Florida State Fair at Tampa, according to an announcement made by H. E. Wood, the FFA adviser, from Tallahassee.

Team is composed of James Pooser, Gordon Laramore and Wayne Smith and this trio racked up 1291 of a possible 1800 points in the contest at Tampa.

Their adviser is Tex F. Toole.

For winning the championship for a record field of 141 teams judging two classes of swine, beef and dairy cattle, they received the rotating trophy which was won by Sarasota last year.

The Marianna team will represent Florida at the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City next October as a result of coming out on top in the state judging competition. They had a total of 436 of a possible 600 points in this phase.

Florida’s association of FFA chapters will also be represented in national livestock judging competition next October by Edgewater, of Orlando, and Winter Haven.

With a 443 total out of 600 possible points in the beef cattle competition the Edgewater team won top honors and will represent the state in beef judging at the American Royal.

Team is comprised of Jay Voss, Lee Hurst and Paul Keen, and their adviser is Emory V. O’Neal.

The Winter Haven team will represent Florida at the National Dairy Congress in Waterloo, as a result of their winning the dairy judging title at Tampa.

Members of this team are Jimmy Davis, Robert Thornhill and Eugene Smith. They scored 418 of a possible 600 points and their adviser is L. Warren Harrell.
Preserving Grass Silage Advised

Don't let grass get old, say scientists

by EVERGLADES EXPERIMENT STATION SCIENTISTS

R. J. Allen, Jr., assistant agronomist; D. W. Beardsley, assistant animal husbandman; D. S. Harrison, assistant agricultural engineer; R. W. Kidder, assistant animal husbandman.

Any forage crop which is considered good feed for cattle can be made into silage if the proper conditions for preservation are met. For a natural ensiling process, the primary requirement of the crop for silage is a high carbohydrate or sugar and starch content. Corn, sorghum, sugar cane and other similar crops will produce good silage without adding any preservative. Grasses and legumes may not produce good quality silage unless some preservative is added. This preservative may be either molasses, or some other carbohydrate or a chemical such as sodium metabisulfite.

The principal pasture grasses in use in the Everglades area are St. Augustine, Pan, Carib and Pangola. All four of these grasses produce an excess of forage during the summer months and require moving to keep them in a good grazing condition. This mowed grass can be treated with a preservative and stored in bunker type silos to provide feed for the cattle during the winter months.

In this type of silo the cattle can self-feed through a stanchion type gate thereby eliminating the labor of loading and handling the silage to the cattle. Only the spoilage has to be removed manually and the gate has to be moved up as the silage is consumed.

Molasses is a satisfactory preservative

A Group of Purebred Charolaise Bulls at Dr. Hall's Ranch

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Purebred Charolaise Bulls
and
Registered Charbray Bulls

These bulls, the kind that build quality and profit into your beef herd, can be seen at the ranches of:

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The Florida Cattleman

FOR SALE...

Range raised two and three year-old Charolaise-Brahman crossbred bulls...

PRICED TO SELL!

VERNON POWERS
301 NW Avenue E
BELLE GLADE FLORIDA

One Year, $200; Two Years, $3.00; Four Years, $5.00

Don't Miss An Issue!
This self-feeding gate, with both vertical and horizontal bars, has proven most satisfactory in feeding Pangola silage to these yearling steers at the Everglades Experiment Station.

for the grasses mentioned above when used at the rate of 80 to 100 pounds per ton of grass (green weight). The molasses may be sprayed on after the grass is spread in the silo, or may be applied to the grass as it is blown from the forage harvester into the wagon in the field. At the Everglades Station a 55-gallon oil drum was mounted on the rear of the tractor and a pump operated by the tractor power-take-off delivered the molasses through a neoprene hose to the discharge chute on the harvester. The rate of flow was regulated by the size of holes in the one-quarter inch pipe over the discharge chute. During the warmer part of the day this pipe had to be changed to one with smaller holes to reduce the flow of warm molasses.

The chemical type of preservative being used successfully is sodium metabisulfite. This is a salt-like material which may be hand spread and raked in after each load of grass is in the silo, or may be mechanically applied to the forage as it enters the chopping mechanism or blower of the harvester. A star-wheel type fertilizer hopper was set up on the station harvester and regulated in speed to deliver eight pounds of material to each ton of grass.

Without preservatives these grasses may develop an excess of butyric acid and smell like rancid butter. With this type of cure the grass silage is not consumed readily by cattle and is very unpleasant to work with as the objectionable odor adheres to clothing, boots and skin.

To provide high quality silage the grass must be harvested in the middle stage at which quality is highest. Silage can be of no better quality than the forage from which it is made; hence it is very important not to let the grass become too mature before putting in the silo.

Good quality grass silage has been used successfully to provide supplementary feed during the winter season for breeding cows on the station pastures without the addition of any concentrate feeds. For fattening steers grass silage may be used as a roughage source but should be supplemented with a well balanced concentrate ration. With limited concentrates (six pounds per head), steers will consume 40 to 50 pounds of grass daily. With full feed of concentrates (or more pounds per day) they will eat only 15 to 20 pounds of silage daily. With the latter feeding program good quality steers will produce daily gain of two pounds while the former will produce one to 1.5 pounds gain per day.

Self feeding is a practical and inexpensive way to feed cattle on pastures. The bunker type silo should not be less than 14 feet wide because the tractor will not properly pack the center of a narrow silo. The depth of silage or height of feeding surface should not be more than six feet as the cattle will tunnel under the silage causing unnecessary spoilage. With a feeding surface six feet by 14 feet, two to six cows can feed at a time and 90 to 120, or perhaps more could have access to one silo. Such a feeding program will operate more smoothly when all of the cattle are dehorned thus reducing the number of timid individuals and cows.

The station-type feeding gate is necessary to keep the herd away from the unused part of the silo. Both top and bottom at each end have to be tied securely to the side walls. Considerable spoilage occurs in a bunker silo made from woven fence material. A silo with solid side walls would prevent some of this spoilage. Further studies will give some information as to whether the reduced spoilage will more than cover the cost of such construction. In many areas of Florida a trench silo could be used effectively, but these are not possible in the Everglades.

**Accident Time is Here**

Statistics indicate that April, May and June are the worst months for highway accidents involving farm equipment and automobile and trucks. The most common type of accident is the rear-end collision caused by vehicles overtaking the farmer's equipment.

The Florida Cattleman
Located 16 miles north of Jacksonville on Highway 1, three miles South of Callahan, Florida, about 2 miles from proposed Florida Turnpike.

600 acres in clover and grasses, divided into 13 pastures, individually fenced. 460 head of cattle, registered and commercial. 5 wells, all of which are flowing. Modern steel barn 60x80, together with ranch equipment. Lovely liveable ranch-type home, and 5 room bungalow, both in excellent condition, on premises. Contact Owner . . .

L. A. Raulerson
P. O. Box 1887
Jacksonville 1, Fla.
Walsh Buys New Hereford Herd

Desire to make his small ranch as productive as possible has resulted in purchase of a registered Hereford herd by Tom Walsh of Double W Ranch, Gainesville.

The new breeder, who purchased his ranch from Robert Sinclair several years ago, has bought 20 females in all, and the bull, SH Zato Lad 11, was bought from F.M. Pemble and Son of Spring Hammock Ranch, Leesburg, and is half brother to the Spring Hammock junior herd sire. Like him, he is a grandson of famed TR Zato Heir.

The female purchases were all made from CY Ranch in Ocala, owned by Richard Salsbury, which was recently sold to a horse-breeding establishment. Included were two yearling heifers, un- bred, 11 head of two-year-old heifers bred to a Larry Domino bull, and two cows with calves at side. The heifers were sired by RHR True Domino IV and RHR Anxiety VII.

Of his new bull, Walsh writes: "He is just two years old, and I weighed him on my way home from Leesburg. He weighed out at 1,400 pounds."

Fulton-Cole Adds Two-Way Radios

Fulton-Cole Seed Company, of Alturas, reports that it has recently added a two-way radio system in five of their vehicle units and the system has already "proven itself in a number of ways," says Gene Cole.

The system is also incorporated in the firm's trucking enterprise. The base station is near the Fulton-Cole headquarters at Alturas and the whole set-up is effective in a "geographical radius of 30 to 40 miles." Cole said.

As used in the seed end of the business the two-way radio has proven itself a "big help" in the combining end by minimizing the length of costly breakdowns and assisting in the reporting of the location of fields to be harvested. Needed parts and mechanics, when needed, are sped to the location of the combines when they report that they are broken down and need assistance.

Too, the new radio system has proven much aid in coordinating the efforts of combining crews during the peak of the harvesting season.

And of equal importance to Fulton-Cole, the system has already been of some help in the marketing end of the business as well, says Cole. "It's sometimes an advantage to get marketing and sales information right away," he added.

On United States farms there are 45 million tractors, 43/4 million cars, 21/8 million trucks, 960,000 grain combines, 660,000 mechanical corn pickers and 40,000 milking machines, according to statistical sources.
Hereford Sire... which has meant good calves for owner H. B. Harrell of Leesburg is this fine bull—VH Larry Domino 37th.

Hereford Transactions Involving Floridians Recently Are Reported

Finley Farms at Lakeland has been the most active among recent Florida buyers and sellers of Hereford cattle, according to information from the American Hereford Association at Kansas City. Finley reports the sale of 27 bulls to Orlando Livestock Company, Deer Park, and five bulls to the Atlantic Land and Improvement Company, LaBelle.

Other Hereford sales and purchases involving Floridians include: transferring of five bulls from the herd of R. F. Callaway, Hoschton, Georgia, to John L. Evans, South Bay; 15 bulls, 39 cows and 16 heifers in the ownership of Thomas L. and Jo Ann R. Sloan, Ft. Pierce; purchase of nine bulls by Knowles and Company, Leesburg, from Hi-Lo Hereford Ranch, Leesburg; sale of eight bulls by Putnam Hereford Ranch, Bartow, to G. W. Mann, Bartow; 39 cows and 16 heifers sold to O. O. Annia, Gainesville, by James W. Townsend, Lake Butler.

New American Hereford Association members from the state are: C. Dave Ganus, Cross City; Lazy S Ranch, Jacksonvilie (c/o Edward M. Shannon, Boston); C. C. Pennington, Jr., Milton; and M. J. Clement, III, Pensacola.

Jackson Hereford Farm Buys New Sire

A new herd sire of Zato Heir breeding has been purchased recently by Jackson Hereford Farm of Gainesville.

The bull—bought from Cherokee Farms of Athens, Tennessee—was grand champion at the recent Smoky Mountain Hereford Breeders Show and Sale.

A junior calf, the bull will be junior herd sire for Mr. and Mrs. Lovette Jackson, owners, and will be bred some during the coming year.

HENRY Hydraulic Backhoe

Cut costs and save time on your digging and ditching jobs with a Henry Backhoe. You can excavate, dig trenches or laterals and do all digging work a full 10 ft. 6 inches deep with this powerful new Henry Backhoe. Fits almost all wheel type tractors.

Visit or call our office nearest you for complete information... "You can do it Better with a Henry."

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Circle A Ranch

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L. T. Langford

Telephone: Office 431; Res. 209

PLANT CITY  FLORIDA

MEMBER: Florida Hereford Association

QUALITY POLLED HEREFORDS

"One or a Carload"

A. E. CAYSON & SONS

P. O. BOX 235  PHONE 59W

Blountstown  Florida

MEMBER: FLORIDA HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

• Our herd sire is Larry Domino 37th, son of the famous "24th".

Hi-Lo Hereford Ranch

H. B. & Lillian Harrell, owners, Ph. 392 or 398

LEESBURG, FLORIDA

Located two miles east of Lady Lake on the Griffin View Fish Camp Road.

BEEWOOD HEREFORD FARMS

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Phone Office 4-4030 Farm 2-7896

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Cock O' Walk Ranch

POLLED HEREFORDS

"None Better"

McINTOSH, FLORIDA

Mr. or Mrs. F. A. Cockrell

Phones Office, Lynwood 1-3281—Residence, Lynwood 1-2281
Anhydrous Triples Capacity

Allapattah Ranch report tells story

The definite value of nitrogen application as a means of increasing the carrying capacity of Pangola pasture was evidenced in a recent test at Allapattah Cattle Company, according to a report from Robert C. Proctor, manager of Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., in Florida.

The Allapattah ranch, located in Martin County, is managed by Doane Agricultural Service.

Proctor's report concerns two adjoining sandy-muck to mucky-sand fields of established Pangola grass located on diked and irrigated marsh land. The experiment was set up to compare the relative cost of wintering cattle on fields using applied nitrogen fertilizer in the form of anhydrous ammonia versus naturally supplied nitrogen through the use of White Dutch clover.

The text of Proctor's report follows:

"Field number seven, 106 acres, had a good established stand of White Dutch clover, while field number eight had none. Both fields were top-dressed with 200 pounds of 0-45-06 in November 1955 at a cost of $7.00 per acre.

"Early in December, 100 pounds of 82 percent anhydrous ammonia was applied to field eight at a cost of $12.00 per acre, $10.00 for ammonia and $2.00 to apply with ranch equipment.

"Both fields were surface irrigated by lateral ditches spaced every 100 feet and each field was divided into half so that alternate grazing could be practiced. At no time was the grass grazed below 8 inches in height and all animals maintained or improved their condition while on these pastures.

"On December 15, 343 mature cows and calves were turned into field seven where they were left on one-half of the field for four days and then the other half for four days after this procedure, each field was rested for 26 days. This repeated throughout the 105 days covered in this experiment.

"Field eight supported 343 cows, which were calving (it is merely a coincidence that both cow herds were the same size), from December 15 through January 15, 396 two-year-old heifers from January 15 through February 15, and 221 yearling steers from February 15 through March 30. Alternate grazing was used, grazing each half for five days, then resting five days throughout the whole period of time.

"Actually, field seven had the cows on it for only 24 out of the 105 days covered in this test, or a total of 832 animal-
QUALITY HEREFORDS
A Better Selection Today Means
A Better Reflection Tomorrow

The elements needed for success with Herefords are few but definite:

1. Start with females of uniform type. Uniformity of type and bloodlines are essential in your selection of females. It costs no more to keep good females than it does the plainer ones.
2. Use bulls that will improve each calf crop. The bull is the backbone of the herd. He must be a better individual than your females if improvement is to be made.
3. Adequately develop the calves from birth. Well-bred Herefords with quality and beef type always sell at a premium and give more profit on your investment.

REMEMBER, the demand today is for high quality well-bred Herefords!

"HEREFORDS, AMERICA'S PREFERRED STOCK"

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HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
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Registered Herefords
J. A. MILES & SON
Phones: Office 323, Home 282
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA
Ranch 10 miles Southeast on State Road 60

PUTNAM
Hereford Ranch
Box 523, Phone 3-2221
BARTOW FLORIDA

WHITEHAIR FARMS
Purebred
HEREFORDS SHORTHorns
DELAND, FLORIDA
Telephone 1, 1300 or 1332-W

FLYING Z RANCH
Dr. George M. Zeagler, owner
Located three miles west of Satsuma, Florida
PALATKA, FLORIDA

WJ RANCH
Registered Herefords
W. J. Newman, Owner
HOLOPAW MEMBER: Florida Hereford Association

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Florida’s Top Livestock Showplace
1957 Southeastern Fat Stock Shows and Sales
will be held March 6-11

Southeastern
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OCALA FLORIDA

Registered Polled
HEREFORDS
Circle Z Ranch
Geo. A. Zellner, Owner
FLORAL CITY, FLA.
MEMBER: FLORIDA HEREFORD ASS’N.
YOUR FARM or RANCH
Profit, pleasure or ... pain?

Do the words farm and ranch remind you of a neat, well-managed place ... a surplus each year to invest in improvements, in dividend-paying securities, or to provide a better living for you and your family?

Or do the words farm and ranch remind you of writing endless checks, constant annoyance by problems about which you have too few facts to make sound decisions, time consuming trips to the place, endless details ... constant worry?

If your place means trouble and endless details blenis about which you have too much worry, without compensating profit or pleasure ... may we suggest some guidance from a firm whose business is managing farms and ranches.

Write or Call:
DOANE
Agricultural Service Inc.
Corner of Scenic Highway and Park St.
Phone 3-2451
LAKE WALES, FLA.

IF YOU LIVE on Florida's West Coast—watch our for a "run" on beef the last week in May.

Tentative plans call for Winn-Dixie Stores in Hillsborough, Pinellas, Manatee and Sarasota counties to "kick off" the pilot beef-selling campaign, using literature furnished by Florida Beef Council, on May 25. The campaign will continue until the 300,000 pieces of literature which have been ordered (at a cost of about $8,000) are all distributed.

If successful, campaigns will be run in other areas.

"This will be the first major effort Florida Beef Council has made to sell more beef through retail stores," Maurice Hollins of Crystal River, chairman of the council, reports. "We are very hopeful that it will produce some outstanding results in the way of encouraging beef consumption."

Meanwhile R. Elmo Griffin of Kissimmee, the council's treasurer, reports collections in the two months ending May 18 of $660.46.

"This is slightly less than the rate at which we collected during the previous two months," Griffin pointed out. "But several organizations we know are collecting haven't remitted as yet."

Regarding the Winn-Dixie promotion, Hollins said that Louis Benito, advertising agency for the council, is working closely with M. H. Hollingsworth, Winn-Dixie vice president, in planning the campaign.

The 300,000 pieces of literature have been ordered from National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, and only the delay in filling the order has prevented the campaign from getting underway sooner.

In all, 51 Winn-Dixie stores in St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Tampa, Bradenton, Sarasota and Tarpon Springs and other smaller communities will participate in the beef-selling effort. Posts will draw attention to the contests, and special racks for literature have been prepared to put on meat counters.

In addition TV spots have been set out, work is progressing with "beef for health" booklets for doctors' waiting rooms, and arrangements have been made with Hillsborough County's schools for use of beef textbooks by home teachers' efforts which have been previously announced.

Florida Beef Council will decide whether to participate in National Live Stock and Meat Board and National Beef Council programs at a special meeting during the Florida Cattlemen's Association convention at Bradenton, starting at 10:00 a.m., June 12, according to tentative plans. Plans for extending the campaign will be made at the same time.

The Florida Cattlemen
Today's fast-moving farming operations call for modern, up-to-date tractors—tractors that speed your work, tractors that hold operating costs down to the very minimum, tractors that make your days easier, more enjoyable.

- For more information on these tractors and other special equipment engineered for South Florida requirements, see one of your South Florida dealers:

  BROWARD-PALM BEACH TRACTOR CO., INC.
  Pompano Beach
  ORLANDO FARM EQUIPMENT STORE, INC.
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  JENNINGS TRACTOR COMPANY
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Up-to-Date Listing Included

Officers of FCA and local groups given

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First Vice President—J. O. Pearce, Jr.
Okeechobee; Second Vice President—George Kempfer, Deer Park; Ned Brock, Vernon; Secretary—June R. Gun, Kissimmee; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—R. Elmo Griffin, Kissimmee; Honorary Directors—J. F. Sumner, Wimauma; D. R. Crum, Plant City; J. A. Landrum, Brooksville; A. C. Wright, Arcadia.

Past Presidents—G. H. Prather, Kissimmee; P. E. Williams, Davenport; Dow Turner, Bradley Junction; Ilo Bonam, Kissimmee; Cushman S. Radebaugh, Orlando; Ben Hill Griffin, Jr., Frostproof; Jay B. Starkey, Largo, (*)Deceased.

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Creep Feeding Spells Profits!

Higher Grade, More Weight, Earlier Marketing, Better Cow Condition and Higher Breeding Percentage.

Progressive cattlemen are Creep Feeding and making money—Why not you? The Kaufman all metal riveted and welded portable self-feeder holds from 15 to 2500 pounds of feed. Unconditionally guaranteed for life against stock breakage. Price: the six foot feeder, $185.00. The eight foot feeder, $205.00, plus state sales tax.

1600 lbs. of Steel Spells
Strength in the New
Kaufman Cattle Squeeze

This squeeze will handle animals from 100 to 2500 pounds with equal ease. It is as near a one-man operation as it is humanly possible to build—one of the most serviceable and time-saving on the market. We unconditionally guarantee it against breakage by livestock. It can also be used as a stock trailer. Portable $350. Stationary $475.

Note the new scissors type rear gate which makes handling of very tall, long bodied animals possible. Bottom half of front gate is now enclosed.

CATTLEMEN: Contact us during the FCA Convention June 12-14, or contact your local dealer.

Kaufman Manufacturing, Inc.
Box 407
Phone 3-9963
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

Cox Chevrolet Co.

"Task Force Trucks For '56"

Phone 3-0511
1103 Third Avenue West
Palmetto

for June, 1956
Welcome…

Florida Cattlemen
…to Bradenton

Cattlemen of this great state contribute much to the economy, health and well-being of Florida’s people. We are proud to welcome the Florida Cattlemen’s Association to Bradenton for their annual convention. If we may be of service during your sojourn in the Friendly City, please call upon any officer or staff member of this bank.

MANATEE RIVER NATIONAL BANK
OF BRADENTON
Member: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Federal Reserve System.

Compliments…

Palmetto
Chamber of Commerce

GIRI, WITH HORSE…, is Miss Geraldine Taylor of Corbett, who was the DeSota Queen at Bradenton last winter. Both join in the welcome being extended to cattlemen and wives to “Come to Manatee County.”

Speaker for the Thursday morning session had not been selected at press time—but one of the nation’s prominent cattle feeders was being contacted.

“You can count on a good program,” Gumm pointed out.

In addition to the FCA sessions, three other meetings are scheduled during the convention: at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday the Florida Livestock Board will meet, with the Florida Beef Council slated to meet starting at 10:00 the same morning.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Florida Quarter Horse Association will hold a membership meeting, starting at 1:00 p.m.

Section Cover

A familiar picture has been removed from the photo of Tom Cattelman back in the cover of this convention recap.

The photo shows Tom and his oranges right of the town, after being used on the cover of the Florida Cattlemans back in June 1956—it will be used as a full page in Magazine, Emperor Jr. book is still being used in the head of T. P. Cattlman Bradenton breeder.

The Florida Cattlemans

for June, 1956
Get More for your Feed Dollar!

Feed "RUFIS" Concentrate
The only PATENTED Process NATURAL RUMEN Bacteria Now on the Market

RUFIS CONCENTRATE
Will Stimulate and Aid Digestion in All Ruminating animals
- For greater weight gains
- For better health
- Greater resistance to disease
- Calves go on solid feed quicker
- Less danger of diarrhea

For Further Information About RUFIS Products, consult your Feed Mill or Write

Dairy Organic Compost Co.
Sole Distributors
Box 11266, Produce Station, Tampa, Florida

This photo wasn't taken in 1956, but it shows how well White Dutch does in Manatee County when the weather is right. Pictured are, left to right: Harper Kendrick, county agent; J. A. Kay, owner of the clover; and Donald Wilson of Jackson Grain Diversification by Farmers Makes

Manatee Cattle
More Important to County

An increase of better than 50 percent in the cash income Manatee County farmers received from cattle and calves in 1954 compared to 1949 explains one of the big reasons why cattle raising is gaining in popularity in that part of Florida.

That's the word from Harper Kendrick, county agent, whose staff works closely with the owners of Manatee's 804 farms, in an effort to continually increase the agricultural income of the county.

"Our location and our resources make us one of the outstanding agricultural counties in Florida, particularly from the standpoint of diversification," Kendrick points out.

Among the major advantages of the county is the presence of the Gulf of Mexico on the west, with corresponding protection from frost, and the presence of artesian water throughout the western part of the county, which makes dish irrigation inexpensive and relatively easy.

Kendrick estimates that farming contributes from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 a year to the county's economy. Since a large part of the money goes into processing and shipping, considerably smaller

Citrus and vegetables are two of the big farming industries of Manatee County. At left, a local beauty inspects an orange, while at right 4-H Member Lamar Wills of Gillette poses with squash.

The Florida Cattlemen
Mr. Cattleman:

We take this opportunity to welcome you to Manatee County for the 1956 Summer Convention of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association. Also we wish to congratulate those of you who have done such a wonderful job in improving your pastures and upgrading the quality of Florida beef cattle which means so much to the Florida Cattle Industry. We also extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our plant while in Manatee County.

R. Eugene Smith
Henry A. Prine
Charles Thulberry
Charles Locke

SOUTHERN DOLOMITE
PALMETTO, FLORIDA
PHONE: BRADENTON 2-1411
Welcome

FLORIDA CATTLEMEN
To Manatee County for your 1956 Convention

We wish to add our welcome and our good wishes to all of you. We hope that you will truly find that we are friendly people in this section and that every minute of your visit here will prove pleasant.

May we offer our own assistance or help in any way that we can to make your visit pleasant and profitable. Please do call on us and let us serve you in any way that can help or please you.

If you really want to make your visit profitable, just call or come by our place and place an order for:

PRODUCERS QUALITY PASTURE FERTILIZER
or for

ARCADIAN BRAND SOLUTION NITROGEN

This material supplied on a spread on pasture basis. This is the quickest, most economical, and most satisfactory way to add Nitrogen to pastures.

PRODUCER'S SUPPLY, Inc.
PALMETTO AND FORT MYERS

USE NACO FERTILIZERS
NACO for PASTURES
NACO for FARMS
NACO for GROVES
NACO for FISH PONDS
At no extra cost use dependable field service
For soil analysis—fertilizer recommendations
"Manatee County's Most Interesting Store"

Slaughter & Taylor Hardware Co.
PALMETTO, FLORIDA

WELCOME CATTLEMEN to Manatee County
Ferguson
Tractors—Farm Implements
SALES AND SERVICE
See These New Lines
TUCKER TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT CO.
Five miles South on Highway U. S. 301
Phones: Bradenton 5-6384, Sarasota 5-3259
Father’s Day Promotion Is Reported

Want a project for your county cattlemen’s association that will give you a good shot in the arm, yet won’t cost much in time or effort? If you do, the Florida Cattlemen’s Association invites you to join in the “Beef for Father’s Day” (June 17) promotional effort—a nationwide program backed by the American National Cowbelles and headed up in Florida by Mrs. George Kempfer of Deer Park, representing the Cowbelles, and Alto Adams, Jr., of Fort Pierce, chairman of FCA’s public relations committee. You can tailor this project to suit your own needs. Here, however, are some suggestions:

1. Announce a contest for the first youngster born in your county on Father’s Day, with the parents to be treated to a steak dinner. This will be good for stories in your local newspapers, and in the city dailies too if you search out your local correspondent and let him in on it.

2. Take a picture of the chairman of your local “Beef for Father’s Day” Committee, asking the mayor to “proclaim” Father’s Day a good day for eating beef in your city.

3. After the first baby is born, and the happy couple find time for a steak dinner, make sure a photographer is on hand to photograph your local committee chairman and his wife congratulating them.

Cost? Everything named above, including the dinner, photographs and buying the “cut” from the newspaper needn’t cost more than $20—a cheap price for the publicity you should gain.

There are plenty of variations possible:

You can select a “Father of the Year” if you have someone in your community outstanding enough to “rate” it—and present him a letter (in the presence of a photographer). Your committee can do this whether or not you decide to hold a testimonial dinner, or some other public affair.

If you do nothing more than get the mayor to issue a proclamation (and making sure the papers and radio and TV stations know about it), you’ve focused attention on the fact that beef is available, cheap—and mighty appropriate for Dad on Father’s Day.

Recipes are available for beef dishes most desired by men. Perhaps your local paper will play them up just before-hand.

Don’t know where to start? Just show your local newspaper editor, or someone else experienced in publicity, this article and ask his advice and help. Or write to the Florida Cattlemen’s Association, Kissimmee, Florida, if you need more detailed information.

We Welcome FCA Members to Bradenton
June 12-14

Tom Chaires & Son
REGISTERED BRAHMANS

BRADENTON, FLORIDA

The Florida Cattlemen
June 30 Marks Fiftieth Year of Meat Inspection

The American people will have had 50 years of Federal meat inspection when the anniversary of the act of Congress which put it into effect is marked on June 30. The background for and the results of this law which is of such great importance to the nation's livestock producers and meat packers, as well as consumers, is reviewed in a brochure on the subject put out by the USDA. Congress passed the law requiring Federal inspection for cleanliness and wholesomeness of all meat moving in interstate and foreign commerce. The foundation for the legislation, which was passed on June 30, 1906, was laid in 1890 when, at the request of the meat industry, Congress enacted a law providing Federal inspection of meat for export. Foreign markets for meat were then large. The legislation before the turn of the century was prompted because our foreign customers wanted official evidence that our meats came from healthy slaughtered stock.

Today 80 percent of the nation's commercial meat supply bears the small purple circle indicating Federal approval—the largest proportion since Federal inspection began. The remainder, of course, is subject to state or local sanitary regulations. As of January 31 of this year 115,420 meat processing establishments are under Federal inspection.

More than 100,000,000 meat animals are being slaughtered annually under Federal inspection alone, and the number is increasing. Federally financed meat inspection "assures the public of a clean and wholesome supply of meat and meat products at a cost of nine cents per person per year," or less than 15 cents per animal slaughtered.

The Federal meat inspection system is considered effective because, among other things, the law is preventive and the unsuspecting consuming public does not have to wait for violations to occur to know that the law is being enforced.

To keep up with progress, regulations regarding the system are revised from time to time. For example, plumbing and lighting requirements have changed. Stainless steel for hooks, tables and trucks has replaced metals that could be kept free only by constant polishing.

Inspection of meat actually begins with live animals resting in holding pens in the yards. Here, the trained inspector picks out any animal that looks abnormal. That animal is ear-tagged either "U. S. Condemned" or "U. S. Suspect." If tagged condemned, the animal is excluded and sent from prospect of food use. Suspect animals are slaughtered separately and the carcass is given special examination before it is passed or rejected.

If You're Producing Livestock...

You should see the book stockmen have been asking for: THE STOCKMAN'S HANDBOOK. The first copies came from the bindery this week and here's what stockmen say about it:

"We think it's excellent. This book has a very novel approach and contains more information useful to the stockman than any I have ever seen."

"I have not seen anything in its field that is anywhere nearly so comprehensive or so conveniently arranged."

"A superb job in organization, readability, and practicality firmly based on animal science."

Why am I telling you about it? Because it thoroughly covers the subject for you and you can quickly find what you're looking for in the tables and to-the-point explanations.

We want you to judge the book for yourself. You look through the book and see how it will help you—check through the handy index—look at the many tables—see how clearly and thoroughly it covers every phase of livestock management and production. Then decide whether it's what you need or send it back for full credit, no questions asked.

Just tell us on the coupon below where to send your examination copy, and mail NOW!

Sincerely,

THE CATTLEMAN PRESS

---

Welcome to Manatee County Florida Cattlemen

THE PIONEER OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Distributors of Texaco Products
Manatee and Sarasota Counties

for June, 1956
Welcome, Florida Cattlemen,
To Manatee County...

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS WITH
PURINA STEER FATENA

Regardless of what grain or roughage supplies you have available, there is a Purina Steer Fatena designed to fit your needs.

Your Purina dealer has the latest information on cattle feeding. Ask him to tell you about Steer Fatena—available with or without Stilbestrol. See him today!

CHECK-R-BOARD
WAYNE SHOOK, Manager
BRADENTON, FLOIDA

Reserve Your Room Now!
for the FCA Convention June 12-14

There are plenty of accommodations at the Manatee River—but we can best fill your needs if we have your reservation in advance. Many rooms are air-conditioned, and we have a number of beautiful suites which will also rent at special low convention rates.

MANATEE RIVER HOTEL
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

Please reserve ( ) single ($5.00 and $6.00); ( ) double ($8.00). Reasonable rates for suites on request

for the night(s) of June 12 13 (circle one or both).

NAME ____________________________
ADDRESS __________________________

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
Manatee River Hotel
Bradenton, Florida

1956 officers of the Manatee Association include, left to right, Clarence H. Harrison, Jr., president, W. H. Killing, vice president, and Roger Murray, secretary-treasurer.

Manatee Group's History Related

The Manatee County Cattlemen's Association, which will play host to the FCA Midyear convention, in Bradenton June 12-14, has a full program of activities according to Clarence M. Harrison, current president.

The Manatee Association was formed in 1949 when it was decided that the old Myakka Cattlemen's Association, covering both Manatee and Sarasota Counties, was getting too unwieldy because of the exceptionally large membership. The Myakka association was divided to form the Manatee and Sarasota associations.

Under the leadership of seven presidents—Harrison, Orian Wilkins (1951), W. S. Isherwood (1954), Mac Doss (1955), Evan Thomas (1952), T. P. Chance (1951), and Murray Harrison, the association has developed several projects aimed to aid members, totaling $75.

Through the Manatee County Agricultural Center the cattlemen maintain a medical supply service, purchasing necessary medications and maintaining such equipment as dose syringes and emasculator.

The association operates a cooperative seed purchasing program, with savings due to volume purchases returned to participating members.

All costs of operation are paid by the association.

The association also operates a cooperative seed purchasing program, with savings due to volume purchases returned to participating members.

During the past year the cattlemen have combined with the Manatee County Fair Association to produce the only commercial steer show in the state. Suits necessary to make the commercial steer show possible, were donated to the county by the association.

It is hoped that a new railroad siding will soon be constructed to the pens at the agricultural center to give Manatee County cattlemen a more convenient place to load cattle being shipped by rail.

The Florida Cattlemen
FOR RANCH FARM INDUSTRIAL USE

BUY

The NEW INTERNATIONAL 300 UTILITY

THE ALL-DUTY TRACTOR WITH HEAVY-DUTY PERFORMANCE

• 42.8 Belt HP
• 39.5 Drawbar HP
• Torque Amplifier
• Independent Power Take-Off
• Power Steering
• Double Disc Brakes

SEE YOUR NEAREST DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION TODAY

ARCADIA
South Florida Motor Company

BRADENTON
Orange State Motor Company

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WE ALSO OFFER A COMPLETE LINE OF MOTOR TRUCKS FOR FARM AND RANCH USE
Another Link In Our New BULK HANDLING CHAIN

The picture above shows Spred-O-Matic's New Centrifugal Feeding Unit in action.

Cut Fertilizer Distribution Costs With BULK HAULER
24 Ton Transport From Plant to Pasture

Spred-O-Matic
For Spreading With Less Manpower
Spread more tons per day at lower cost
Standard parts universally available

SAM KILLEBREW, Inc.
Post Office Box 1068, Phone 8-8972
Auburndale, Florida

Our registered Brahmans represent some of America's best bloodlines. Come by and see our herd. We have a few bull calves for sale now.

Circle "O" Ranch
Eugene O'Reilly, Owner
Rt. 1, New Smyrna Beach, Fl.
Phone 674-Ranch located near Samsula

Advertise

For Service
Contact

MANATEE DOLOMITE CO.
SAMOSET-FLORIDA
MANATEE
DOLOMITE
SPREADER-SERVICE
Phone 2-3509

This photograph, taken during the Manatee County fair, shows the entrance to the agricultural center, where the fair is held, and where the county agent and other agricultural offices are housed year-round.

Manatee Agricultural Center Unique in State

County agent’s office, fair, lab facilities, etc., all located at Palmetto plant

In few counties in the United States is there available more information or a better agricultural service for assistance to farmers than in Manatee County.

Occupying the new buildings at the Agricultural Center is the agricultural extension service, which includes the work of the county agricultural agent, his assistants, the home demonstration agent and her assistant, and two branches of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farmers Home Administration and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices.

Mrs. Howell Hansen, home demonstration agent, and her assistant, Miss Wilma Reichert, has a complete office and kitchen, in which there is a range, sink and other equipment sufficient for demonstrations in sewing, cooking, canning and other home arts for both women and girls of the county.

In the office of Harper Kendrick, county agent, there is a complete set of aerial photographs, covering the entire county, which were made in 1951. These photographs have been made by the ASC office of the USDA in cooperation with the Board of Manatee County Commissioners. Also completed is a soil survey of the entire county which was made by the Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA, and the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, also in cooperation with county authorities.

While the information gathered in this survey has not been published, it is available on aerial photographs and makes it possible for agricultural workers to make recommendations for the development of lands without delay or detailed current inspections.

Another service available to farmers and home owners of the county is furnished by a soil testing unit operated at the Agricultural Center. Many thousands of soil samples are tested annually and recommendations made for the use of lime and other soil amendments.

Assistant agents Earl Kelly and Bob Curtis conduct most of the work with the farm boys of the county through 4H Clubs. There are more than 350 members who have carried out excellent projects and their excellence is attested by the many citations and trips won to the International Livestock Show in Chicago.

Wilson H. Harrison heads the Farmers Home Administration work of the USDA in the West Coast area. He maintains offices at the Agricultural Center and helps the smaller farmers of the county get the right kind of start through loans for the purchase of farms, purchase of additional acreage for the enlargement of farms, and for clearing and developing land on existing farm units, as well as operational loans and loans for repair to farm buildings.

The Agricultural Stabilization Conservation program of the county is handled by Mrs. Mary Waller as Administrative officer. Under this program 40,000 acres of cut-over pine lands have been turned into improved pastures, large tracts,
pages of lime and phosphate have been added to the soils and other aid offered. A few blocks from the Agricultural Center, in downtown Palmetto, is the office of the county unit of the Soil Conservation Service, headed by Irving H. Stewart. Since the organization of the Manatee River Soil Conservation District in 1945, much work has been accomplished in connection with technical plans and assistance to farmers in the line of drainage, irrigation, the building of ponds and other conservation programs. A long range conservation farm plan, based on proper land use, is made by SCS and when applied by the farmer will conserve soil and water and increase soil fertility. The Soil Conservation Service offers technical help to farmers for planning and applying a soil conserving crop plan, water control systems, designed to both drain off excess water and retain needed water, a range management program, a management program for fish and upland game, and for the selection of a site and construction of artificial ponds for irrigation, stock, water, fish production and recreation. Within the next six months the Manatee County Commissioners and the Manatee River Soil Conservation Districts in cooperation with the Florida State Geologist and the Geological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior, will complete a study of the artesian wells of the county, from which they are developing a program of conservation of this valuable resource. All of the organizations working in Manatee County for the advancement of agriculture are backed by strong state and national departments, which have available some of the best agricultural specialists in the world, capable of giving help to any farmer in the area, regardless of his crop, through the local representation.

This bank joins with the cattlemen of Manatee County in welcoming you to the Midsummer Convention here June 12-14.

We hope you have an opportunity to see something of our agriculture during your stay—and we're proud that we have had a part in its development.

First National Bank of Bradenton
ORGANIZED IN 1900
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Welcome to Manatee County
MORRIS E. COX MOTORS
DeSoto and Plymouth Passenger Cars
GMC Trucks
SALES AND SERVICE
Phone 3-0311 934 14th Street West
BRADENTON FLORIDA
Spend a Day . . . Spend a Week . . . But Don’t Miss Visiting

MANATEE COUNTY

for the Midsummer Convention of the Florida Cattlemen’s Ass’n

JUNE 12-14, 1956

Program

TUESDAY, JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.—Meeting, Manatee River Hotel
10:00 a.m.—Meeting, Florida Beef Council (tentative) . . . . . . . . . . . . . Manatee River Hotel
3:00 p.m.—FCA Directors Meeting . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Manatee River Hotel
7:30 p.m.—Buffet Supper (Dutch) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Manatee River Hotel

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.—General Business Session . . . Manatee River Hotel
Call to Order—President B. J. Alderman.
Invocation—The Rev. Fred T. Kyle, Jr., Rector, Christ Episcopal Church.
Welcome—Tom Slaughter, Chairman, Manatee County Board of County Commissioners.
Response—J. O. Pearce, Jr., First Vice President.
Roll Call and Introduction—June Gunn, Secretary Reports of FCA Officers.
10:00 a.m.—Report on Florida Beef Council, Maurice L. Hollins, chairman.
11:00 a.m.—Address . . . . . . Don Short, Medora, South Dakota President, National Beef Council
12:00 noon—Adjourn for Lunch.
2:00 p.m.—Coca Cola Party for Ladies . . . Manatee River Hotel
Tour of Ringling Museum and Home, Historical Sites or the Beaches will be arranged—or Bridge or Canasta at the Hotel.
2:00 p.m.—Leave from Hotel on chartered busses for tour of Harllee Farms, 10 miles east of Bradenton, where farming and cattle raising are being combined.
2:00 p.m.—Meeting, Florida Quarter Horse Association . . . . . . Manatee River Hotel
4:00 p.m.—Return from tour.
6:30 p.m.—Annual Barbecue . . . Manatee County Ag Center
8:30 p.m.—Square and Round Dancing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Manatee River Hotel

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

9:00 a.m.—General Business Session . . . Manatee River Hotel
10:30 a.m.—Committee Reports.
11:00 a.m.—Speaker.
12:00 noon—Adjournment.

For Reservations, Write Manatee River Hotel, Bradenton

This advertisement sponsored by the following backers of Manatee County:

BRADENTON
C & H Welding Co . . . Spreading Hood’s Dairy
J. E. Pratt Agency
Frances Livingston, Realtor
Worth Henson, Jr.
Gilbert E. Johnson, Tax Collector
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Pure Oil Products, C. W. Holt
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John S. Lavender, Real Estate
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C. M. Harrison, Jr., & Sons
Tres Moore, Insurance
J. S. Higgins, Realtor
Sunland Realty (Hoke Hughes)
Manatee Co. Insurance Agency
Jordan & Sipe, Realtors & Ins.

SARASOTA
Sarasota Cattle & Comm. Soln
Odell Cannon, Ranch Supplies

60

The Florida Cattleman
Tomatoes & Pastures

Harllee Farms Combines ItsOperations
In Operation FCA Will Inspect

How HARLLEE FARMS of Palmetto uses "tomato land" to make highly productive improved pastures will be seen by visitors attending the FCA convention in Manatee County June 12-14.

A Harllee operation ten miles east of Bradenton where field corn and tomatoes are being grown, and where the bulk of Harllee's 600 acres of improved pastures is located, will be seen by the visitors as part of the program on the afternoon of Wednesday June 13.

While the Harllees make pastures from land which has already been cleared, irrigated, fertilized and farmed, this is not the only unusual feature of their operation.

For example, their breeding program is so arranged that registered Angus and Shorthorn bulls are used on the two-year-old heifers, and registered Brahman later, after the heifers reach their full growth.

And bulls are put out much earlier than is common with most Florida ranchers, so that calves come from October to April.

Incidentally, the Harllees get an 80 percent calf crop, and since they generally have their calves on the mothers until fall, most of their calves will wean at 500 pounds or perhaps more.

Harllee Farms is owned by J. Pope Harllee and his two sons—Peter S. and J. P. Jr. In all they own 7,700 acres, a good bit of which has never been cleared.

For the time being, the Harllees are clearing 100 to 150 acres a year on which tomatoes are grown initially. The Harllees plant 600 acres to vegetables each year, by far the most of it to tomatoes.

As the new land is brought into vegetable production, old land is put into permanent pasture. About a fifth of the new land is planted to White clover (and some Ladino), with the remainder going into Pensacola, Pangola and Coastal.

Although one of the big advantages of following tomatoes with improved pasture is the residual fertilizer left in the ground after farming, the Harllees still find additional fertilization essential.

They use about 400 pounds of a 12-6-6 to the acre annually, plus 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate.

No additional liming is necessary, however, as the requirements of vegetables calls for a high pH, and two to three tons of Dolomite, plus a ton of agricultural lime, or occasionally some hydrated lime, are put on the land prior to farming.

Harllee Farms grows Dixie 18 field corn as an "insurance" measure, and this year they have planted 90 acres of it, which, based on last year's experience, they expect to get 60 bushels to the acre. Due to the poor fed cattle market this past winter, they didn't use all of their corn. However, if market conditions appear right, they will take their steers and raise them out on grass and grain to sell at 800 to 1100 pounds, at two years of age.

While the Harllees aren't "wedded" to any particular breed, most of their brood cows carry considerable Brahman blood.

Pope Harllee likes well-grown Brahman cows in his breeding herd, but prefers crossbreds for steer fattening.

Although irrigation is not used on the grass pastures, the small cross-ditches at 15-foot intervals which keep the vegetable land wet are left when pastures are sowed to clover, and irrigation can be used when necessary. This year, however, low water tables made irrigation impractical, even on the clover.

"We're proud to have the chance to show cattlemen our cattle operation," Harllee reports. "We believe our operation is a little different from the average."
Better Livestock means a Better Community

That's why the livestock men—and other growers—of Manatee County have had the full backing of First Federal throughout its existence. We are proud that we've been able to help in the construction of some of the fine farm and ranch homes in Manatee County.

We're proud also that the Florida Cattlemen's Association will hold its Midyear convention here in Manatee County, and would like to join in the welcome being extended to you.

"A Safe Place to Save Your Money and the Best Place to Borrow"

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASS'N OF MANATEE COUNTY
415 TENTH STREET WEST, BRADENTON, FLORIDA

Welcome, Florida Cattlemen,
To MATCHLESS MANATEE County
June 12-14, 1956
For Your Summer Convention

Board of County Commissioners
MANATEE COUNTY

H. C. (Tom) Slaughter, Chairman
Col. Charles H. Owen
Ralph Clark, Jr., Vice Chairman
Herman Burnett
Alden Gillett
Liming? Yes, You Need It!

Analysis of experimental work is given by W. G. BLUE, Assistant Biochemist, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

There are essentially three reasons for applying liming materials to Florida soils. They are: (a) to change the soil reaction (pH), (b) to supply the essential plant nutrients calcium and magnesium, and (c) to reduce the loss of nutrients by leaching.

These are not necessarily listed in order of importance since this is not always the same but depends on the combination of soil and crop in question.

The soil acidity tolerance of plants used for pastures is quite variable, but most of them grow better at a pH range above 5.5. Most legumes are intolerant of soil acidity. However, there is some question as to whether this is due to the short supply of calcium, or to injury to their symbiotic bacteria.

Since many Florida soils are too acid for optimum growth of most economic plants, liming materials must be used to reduce their acidity.

The amount of lime which should be applied to obtain the desired change in soil reaction is not a constant factor but is dependent on the organic matter and clay content of the soil and the amount of calcium in the soil. The box below shows the amounts of high grade calcic limestone necessary to raise the pH approximately 1.0 unit of soil areas with different organic matter levels.

Most of the soils used for the production of pasture crops or hay are not sufficiently limed to maintain the balance of plant nutrients necessary for good crop growth.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD FOR SALE

THE OFFERING INCLUDES—31 breeding age females; 2 yearling bulls; our herd sire, Prince Sunbeam 840th; 27 calves.

FEATURED FAMILIES INCLUDE—Georgina, Blackbird, Trojan Erica, Queen Mother, and Pride of Aberdeen.

DIXIE ANGUS FARM

Cecil Nettles, Owner, Phone 2045

ROUTE 1, CALLAHAN, FLORIDA
tion of pastures in Florida are sandy and slightly to strongly acid. These conditions are indicative of soils in which leaching is very active. The result is a deficiency of the essential basic elements calcium, magnesium, and potassium. It is generally necessary when improving these soils to apply liming materials to prevent possible deficiencies of calcium and magnesium.

Volk and Bell have shown that potassium, ammonia, nitrogen, magnesium, and calcium leach less severely from slightly acid soils than from highly acid soils. Neller et al. have shown that larger percentages of applied phosphorus are retained by sandy soils when the acidity is reduced by liming.

On the other hand, most of the essential minor elements become more insoluble and unavailable for plant use at soil reactions maintained near neutrality as compared to more acid conditions, particularly on the lighter sandy soils. Peach states that the soil reaction should not be increased above pH 6.6 in order to avoid minor element deficiencies.

**Liming Response**

The improvement of pastures in Florida has been of relatively recent occurrence, and it has been possible to profit by earlier work in other areas. Since the lack of water may limit yields of pastures, the initial tendency has been to establish improved pastures on areas having good moisture relationships.

This condition is favorable for excellent response to lime and other soil amendments. Both the heavier soils of west Florida and the sandy flatwoods soils of peninsular Florida are being used extensively for improved pastures.

The fertility of the soil in the virgin condition from both areas is relatively low. The pH of the soils in the flatwoods areas is, in general, lower than that of the soils in west Florida. The range in pH for virgin flatwoods soils is about 4.0 to 5.0 while pH values for soils in north central and west Florida range from about pH 5.0 to 6.0.

Pasture plants, both leguminous and non-leguminous, have responded favorably to either high-calcic limestone or dolomite in Florida. This is also true for most of the United States outside of the alkali areas of the west and southwest. Blaser, in 1938, showed that adapted strains of clover could be successfully grown when adequate quantities of lime and fertilizer were applied to the soil. Ground high-calcic limestone at rates of 2000 to 4000 pounds per acre gave good results, and good clover growth was obtained with soil acidity varying from pH 4.9 to 6.0 and above. Both high-calcic limestone and dolomite gave good results.

**Needs Differ**

The need for selective liming of different clover combinations has been emphasized by Stokes et al. On an acid flatwoods soil, alfalfa and sweet clover gave greater response with high-calcic limestone than with dolomite, while the white clover responded equally well to either lime source.

It is known that the former two legumes favor high pH values whereas the latter, either because of a high cation requirement or the effect of the calcium on soil acidity and symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria associated with them. Since the rate of solubility of dolomite with the same fineness of grinding is only about 50 percent as rapid as for high-calcic limestone, greater initial response to high-calcic limestone would be obtained from legumes requiring higher soil pH. Hodges at the Florida Range Cattle Station reported that most flatwoods soils require about two tons of lime per acre for clovers; either high-calcic lime or dolomite may be used.

Gamm et al. in work at the West Florida Station on Carnegie and Tiftia (Continued on page 70).
Angus Calves Make AMERICA'S BEST FEEDERS!

The 1955 International Grand Champion—carload of steers was this Angus load fed and exhibited by John F. Mommsen & Sons, M festivals, Iowa...more proof Angus produce America's Best Beef.

Angus fat steers bring $2-$3 more per cwt.
Not only did Angus win the Grand Champion Carlot honors at the International, but Angus steers brought more money, too. For example, 46 loads of Angus averaged $28.26 per cwt. ... 21 loads of Breed A averaged $26.36 ... 9 loads of Breed B averaged $25.03 ... and one load of a new southern breed brought $22.00 per cwt. This price spread is frequently repeated in major markets, which is the main reason why it will pay you to breed and feed Angus.

Angus convert feed into beef efficiently
Efficiency and cost of gain is also important to your profits. And that's another reason why it'll pay you to breed and feed Angus. For regardless of whether you feed corn or barley, hay or silage, or whether your grass is abundant or sparse, you can depend on Angus to efficiently convert your feed into beef...quality beef that brings top prices.

More Angus stockers and feeders are needed
The demand for Black steers for feedlots today far exceeds the supply. And the demand is increasing year after year, because Angus not only convert feed into beef efficiently but packers pay more for Black steers. During 1955, out of all fat steers topping the Chicago market, there were 173 Angus loads, 86 loads of other breeds, 3 Angus cross-bred loads and 1 mixed load containing Angus. Why don't you take advantage of this opportunity? Buy Black commercial heifers, or breed your herd Black with registered Angus bulls.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association
Chicago, Illinois

Florida Aberdeen-Angus Association
Harry Friedlander, President, Lake Wales, Florida
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Fully accredited for Bang's and T. B. Judge and Mrs. H. H. Hackney, Owners
FINKSBURG, MARYLAND

BLINDNESS
No Handicap To Barnhard
Takes active part in Bar-T-South Ranch

COMPLETE BLINDNESS has not kept Albert A. Barnhard from being active in business and also in the cattle business as a partner in Bar-T-South Ranch, one of southwest Florida's purebred Aberdeen-Angus breeding establishments.

In the ranching operation, he has the vital job of trying to keep the necessary capital coming in and to keep the operation from "going out on a limb" in its expansion plans. Two well-known football coaches, George Trogdon of Miami and George "Jock" Sutherland of Fort Myers—are Barnhard's partners in Bar-T-South.

Barnhard, now a "part-time" Miami resident, lost his sight as the result of an accident in 1919 but continued to lead an active life by graduating from Harvard Law School and proceeding to go into a practice of his own. His father was in the utility business all of his life and the younger Barnhard has managed the Mount Carmel Utility Company since 1935.

He says that he's keeping his roots in Illinois by spending part of his time in that state. Aside from his duties as president of the utility company in Mount Carmel, he has been a director of the local bank since it was organized in 1947 and has an active law business in that city with two partners.

When queried about his statement that he is an ardent reader of The Florida Cattleman (which doesn't utilize the Braille system), Barnhard explained his common-sense procedure.

He has a young law graduate as his assistant in the utility company. A law graduate was chosen because of the diversification of that educational background. Other than his duties of helping to keep the utility business running smoothly during Barnhard's absence, he has the vital job of scanning all of the publications that would interest his employer in his various enterprises.

On The Cattleman, for instance, he reads the table of contents to Barnhard each month so that a reading selection can be made. He then reads those articles that are found to be of interest in each issue.

Barnhard has the additional talent of being a ham radio operator. When he is in Florida he is in contact with his Illinois utility office every day and it is a simple matter for his assistant to get his reading instructions via the radio route.
Blindness doesn't prevent Albert Barnhard, at halter, of Bar-T-South Ranch, Fort Myers, from taking an active part in managing the ranch's registered Angus herd. Standing behind Gulfstream Eileenmere 7903 is George "Jock" Sutherland, co-owner, while another co-owner, George Trogdon, is presumably behind the camera.

He then utilizes a tape recorder to read the magazine articles that interest Barnhard and sends the tape to him here in Florida.

Barnhard began visiting Florida in 1942 and says that he has been interested in owning cattle since he has been in law school. He and his partners purchased their ranch in 1952 and started out with a commercial cattle operation utilizing Angus and Brahman but beef prices have changed their sights to a purebred herd of Angus.

The ranch, which is located seven miles north of Fort Myers on U.S. 41, is composed of 400 acres with 300 acres being in improved pasture. Pangola is the main planting, with 150 acres being planted in White Dutch clover.

Bar-T-South now has over 100 head of commercials and purebreds, with about 22 purebred Angus brood cows. They are frequent buyers at purebred Angus sales in the state and are improving their herd, as their budget permits, from the best families and individuals that are available.

"I feel that the cattle business is suffering from over-production," Barnhard says, "and solving this problem will be a tough process. But when you stop to think about it, life itself is a tough process."

On April 19, Cravens Lucy of Glenn Oak, No. 1164580 calved a FULL BROTHER to Kinlochian 9851st, our First Prize Junior Bull at the Chicago International and Grand Champion at the Florida State Fair.

He looks good to us—Stop in to see him.

Dundee Ranch
Marlin Nicely, Manager
Lake Fern Road
Lutz, Florida

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W. M. HAUSER, Owner R. C. SARTAIN, Mgr.
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Harold Kent, Owner
Home of 8 of the top 9 heavy-weight steers at 1955 Tampa Fair. Breeding Counts!
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for Acclimated ANGUS see (Breeding Age Bulls for Sale)
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Write George (Jock) Sutherland, Manager.
Phone 2-2277. Ranch located 7 miles north on U.S. 41.
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for June, 1956
Arden Angus Farm

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Because of sale of ranch!

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35 cows; 3-7 years old, 19 calves on ground with more coming every day; these cows are guaranteed to be clean. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

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Sinkola Schedules

Angus Field Day

For June 20th

ABERDEEN-ANGUS enthusiasts and other interested parties from throughout the Southeast are invited to attend the Sinkola Plantation Field Day on Wednesday, June 20, according to an announcement from James A. McGregor, sales manager for the Aberdeen-Angus breeders established at Sinkola, located on miles south of Thomasville, Georgia, or U. S. 319.

During the event, visitors will see Sinkola's pastures and see their herded herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The beef cattle have been owned by the Eileenmere Quality Farm. McGregor says that both of these bulls from championship bloodlines are outstanding individuals in their own right.

Of particular interest to Floridians will be the fact that Sinkola is the home of the grand champion, reserve grand champion and reserve senior champion Angus females at this year's Florida State Fair in Tampa. This was one of the first events where Sinkola has shown its cattle.

The field day will start at 10:00 at the plantation and the day's program will feature some of the outstanding livestock men in the Southeast. A farewell dinner with roast beef and country ham will be served at the Mid-Florida Livestock Market in the sale, according to McGregor, with George Kurtz of Sturgis, Kentucky, as auctioneer. Sale time will be 12:30 p.m.

"We believe that 'Off-the-Grass' sales of this type present a real opportunity for Floridians interested in better breeding stock," McGregor points out. "Since the cattle are not fitted, and since they will all come from Florida herds, buyers can be confident that the cattle will do well on pasture."

Sale is sponsored by the Florida Aberdeen-Angus Association.

Futurity is Slated

August 1 and 2 are the dates that have been set for the 1956 Angus Futurity which will be held in St. Louis this year, according to W. B. McSpadden of Chilhowie, Virginia, manager of the annual event.
McGregor Starts New Angus Ranch

Although complete details are not yet available, it can be announced that Alan and Bill McGregor, a well-known father and son Aberdeen-Angus combination from Maryland, will soon move their entire herd of purebred Angus cattle to an improved ranch near Delray Beach.

Their new operation will be known as McGregor's Angus Ranch, and is situated on a large 1,500-acre improved site located west of Delray Beach near the Military Trail.

Most Florida Angus enthusiasts have known for some time that the name McGregor and the Aberdeen-Angus breed are almost "synonymous". Now with Sinkola Plantation at Thomasville, Georgia, Jim McGregor was the first of the "clan" to come to the state, and was originally associated with Perdido Ranch at Pensacola.

Bill McGregor, brother of Jim, was, until very recently, associated with Gulfstream Farm at Fort Lauderdale. Their father, Alan, has been president of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and a director of the same association for a number of years.

However, it was Alan's father, Hon. James D. McGregor, who started the association of his family with the "Black". During the early part of the century he was the owner of the famous Glencarnock herd which was located in Canada.

In the early 1900's, and after receiving his "indoctrination" in the breeding of quality Angus, Alan left Glencarnock and came to the United States to establish Kinlochmere Farms at Pine Plains, New York. And in 1922 he went to Maryland and established Andelot Stock Farm, another well-known eastern herd.

The relatively new partnership of Alan McGregor and Son was formed in 1949 when Alan and Bill purchased the entire Andelot Stock Farm herd. Bill McGregor, for a number of years, has been president of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and a director of the same association for a number of years.

The McGregors reduced the size of the Andelot herd through rigid culling, and strengthened it by the breeding of "better bulls"—notably Kinlochmere 12th and Mole's Hill Eileenmone 79th.

Sinkola Plantation

Mr. & Mrs. Warren Bicknell, Owners • S. D. Title, Mgr. • James A. McGregor, Cattle Mgr.

Thomasville, Georgia

You're invited to...

Attend Our Field Day
Wednesday, June 20

Visit the home of the grand champion, reserve grand champion and reserve senior Aberdeen-Angus females at this year's Florida State Fair!

We want you to be on hand on Wednesday, June 20, to tour Sinkola Plantation and see our pastures and purebred herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle which is made up of some of the top families and individuals in the nation. Our bull battery is headed by Prospectmere and Eileenmone Quality Prince, both from championship bloodlines and both outstanding individuals in their own right.

The event will start at 10:00 a.m. at the plantation, located 30 miles north of Tallahassee on U. S. 319 or four miles south of Thomasville, Ga., on the same highway. A free lunch with roast beef and country ham as the mainstays will be on hand and the program will feature some of the outstanding livestock men in the Southeast.

We'll be looking forward to seeing you!

Sinkola Plantation

Mr. & Mrs. Warren Bicknell, Owners • S. D. Title, Mgr. • James A. McGregor, Cattle Mgr.

Thomasville, Georgia

SELBY RANCH

Another Quality Herd Sire at Selby Ranch

EVADER MERCURY'S ERIC 730551

SIRE—Cesar's Evader Mercury—the bull that did such a good breeding job at French Broad Farms.

DAM—Erichoe Lassie—a daughter of the famous sire, Bandolier of Anoka.

Evader Mercury's Eric, at 12 years old, is still producing excellent calves for us. At the 1955 Sarasota County Fair and the Manatee County Fair a son was Grand Champion Bull and a daughter won the Junior heifer calf class at both shows.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

R. A. Flynn, Cattle Supt.
Ranch Hwy. 70
Myakka City, Florida

for June, 1956
Liming-Blue

(Continued from page 61)

fine sandy loams have demonstrated clearly the need for lime on the heavier soils of West Florida. These data are shown in Table 1. The indicator pasture plants were white clover and Dallis grass. Dolomite was used because it was readily available in that area, but there was no readily apparent advantage or disadvantage from its use over high-calcium limestone.

One ton per acre of ground high grade dolomite gave the largest yield increase per unit applied. Small yield increases resulted from rates of dolomite up to four tons per acre. Since the amounts of other nutrients added are now known to be only moderately high, it was suggested that a two-ton rate might be more desirable.

Clover Response . . .

The response of clovers to liming materials is probably due both to the increased calcium supply and to the increased pH of the soil. The symbiotic nitrogen fixing organisms associated with most of the clovers do not function efficiently at pH values much below 5.0. The optimum pH for some of them is above 6.0.

In 1958, it was reported that response with pasture grasses was obtained with mixed fertilizer on limed plots but not on unlimed plots. The pH of the soils varied from 5.6 to 6.0 on unlimed plots and from 5.9 to 6.3 on the limed plots. 1000 pounds of calcium hydroxide per acre was used as the liming material.

The favorable effect of the lime could have been the result of either the correction of a calcium deficiency or a greater retention of other essential nutrients rather than to the reduction of acidity as such.

Blaser and Stokes reported that the omission of lime from a fertility program for pure stands of carpet grass resulted in retarded growth and plants with a lower calcium content.

Yield responses from grasses seem to result, to some extent, from the calcium applied. However, much greater response results indirectly through the stimulation of clover growth and nitrogen fixation, and the subsequent release of this nitrogen for utilization by the grass plants after the clover has become dormant. Thus, in grass-legume combinations, response from liming materials is very high for both groups of plants.

Where ammonium forms of nitrogen are used for grass fertilization on highly acid soils, response from lime is also obtained through the decrease in soil acidity which creates more favorable conditions for growth and activity of the nitrifying organisms and results in a greater supply of nitrate nitrogen for grass nutrition.

This is particularly true on some of the flatwoods soils such as the Leon fine sand, which frequently have pH values below 4.5. Nitrogen fertilizers containing ammoniacal nitrogen usually may be obtained at the lowest cost and, with the

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Brangus Cattle and Quarter Horses
Dixie's Poul, AQHA Reg., standing at stud. Recent reserve grand champion stud at Montgomery, Alabama.

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Grandson of HOBO P-1231 and LITTLE JOE JR. P-430

56 Colts sired by Moss' Hobo Top are arriving out of dams sired by Joe Moore, Paydirt and Balmy Bailey.

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FLORIDA

The Florida Cattlemen
Experimental evidence for most areas has not shown dolomite to be of value over calcic limestone for pastures. However, liming materials of some type must be used for satisfactory yields from pasture along with additions of the major elements and in some cases the minor elements. Dolomite usually gives results nearly comparable with high-calcic limestone.

The supply of magnesium is also supplemented with magnesium added in the high-calcic agricultural limestone or in the filler material of mixed fertilizers. Recent studies in the Suwannee Valley area have shown that forage plants grown on the light sandy ridge soils may respond favorably to magnesium and dolomite.

The problem of maintaining soil fertility becomes increasingly difficult when vegetative material is removed from the soil by clipping or by intensive grazing. As more is learned about curbing hay and ensilage under Florida conditions, greater quantities of forages may be removed from the soil to meet the demand for supplemental feed. Accompanying this will be a greater removal of plant nutrients. It is likely that this factor and continued use of the land will create a need for magnesium and possibly minor elements.

Summary...

Pasture plants, both legumes and non-legumes, respond well to either high-calcic limestone or dolomite on most mineral soils in the state. From the standpoint of yield increases there seems to be little benefit from dolomite over high-calcic limestone at present, except on the light ridge soils.

Pasture grasses planted in pure stand usually respond much less to lime than do pure stands of legumes, but in mixed plantings the grasses respond very favorably because of larger quantities of nitrogen fixed by the legumes. Some of this nitrogen is released for utilization by the grass when the legumes become dormant in the fall.

Even though some crops do not show a direct yield response to lime applications, it is generally recommended for... (Continued on page 70)
Brahman Steer Results Given

The performance of Brahman hybrid steers in Florida and elsewhere has been somewhat in the news of late.

Figures recently released by Swift and Company at Ocala show that a Brahman-Herford hybrid steer exhibited at Ocala's Southeastern Fat Stock Show and Sale dressed out at a notable 68.74 percent, including the normal allowed shrinkages.

Owned by Hoosier Bell Farms, of Woodburn, Indiana, the 21-months-old steer weighed 2,775 pounds and the carcass was rated U. S. Prime. L. H. Stucky is owner of Hoosier Bell Farms and has a home in Clearwater. Reportedly, he plans to establish a Florida ranch to raise hybrid calves for shipment to his Indiana feedlot.

Stucky claims that in Indiana he makes up to $50 more per animal with Brahman hybrid steers than with steers of straight British breeding.

Also from Ocala, H. S. Camp and Sons reported that a carlot of 10 Brahman-Angus steers from Shawnee Farms at Belle Glade yielded nine carcasses which graded Choice and one that graded Good. They dressed out at 65.5 percent.

And Texas A and M College scientists report that over a period of five years Brahman hybrid steers from Hereford cows weighed 40 to 50 pounds more at weaning than pure Hereford steers raised at the school's Bluebonnet Farm at McGregor. The hybrids maintained this difference through a five months feeding period and yielded carcasses 55 pounds heavier than the pure English type steers, according to the report.

'The dressing percentage was "decisively in favor of the crossbred steers" as they yielded 62.6 percent compared to 59.6 percent, the report also stated.

'There was little difference in carcass grade... (and) results reflect considerable doubt on the importance of compactness as a conformation factor in beef steers," the scientists found.

NEW HOME... for the American Brahman Breeders Association will be built on this site beginning March 1. ABBA's committee chairman Albert Fay of Houston, left, is shown here with Stuart Sherar, another Texas breeder.
What was probably the largest single shipment of Brahmans ever made to Cuba was purchased recently from L. S. Harris Ranch of Kissimmee. Pictured are, left to right: Ramon Molina, Miguel Morales, Julio E. Tomen, Harris, Blaise Cardonne, Jr., and Gustavo de los Reyes.

**Harris Sells 75 Brahmans to Cuba**

The largest number of Brahmans ever to move to Cuba from one herd, so far as is known, has been purchased from L. S. Harris Ranch of Kissimmee.

Numbering 75 head in all—60 females and 15 bulls—the cattle are grandsons and granddaughters of Fryatt, the well-known Harris sire. All the animals were young—short yearlings and calves.

"While we were delighted to have this order from Cuba, we've also been pleased with an increase in inquiries from within the United States," Harris pointed out. "Apparently, we're not alone in this, as other breeders have also commented on it."

The Cuban buyers included Julio Tomen of Camaguey, a recent University of Florida graduate in animal husbandry, who returned to Cuba a year ago following his graduation. With him were: Ramon Molina, Miguel Morales, Blaise Cardonne, Jr., and Gustavo de los Reyes.

Tomen reported that the group inspected cattle at several Florida Brahman ranches before dealing with Harris. The cattle will be distributed among several ranches in Camaguey province, and perhaps in other parts of Cuba.

**First School Held For Land Appreciation**

The state's first land appreciation school and judging contest was staged on Velda Farms in Leon County late in April. It was sponsored by the Ochlockonee River Soil Conservation District with assistance from the state extension service and the soil conservation service.

Approximately 20 individuals from Leon, Gadsden and Jefferson counties participated in the judging contest which followed the school.

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**TOP QUALITY BEEF**

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- We're proud of our registered Brahmans and cordially invite you to drop by and visit us at any time. We have a small, quality herd of highly-select registered Brahman cattle that are strong in time-tested Emperor and Manso bloodlines.

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Ranch located seven miles west of West Palm Beach on Florida Highway 80.
are certified seed stock
weight gain tested
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we give you the facts
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“Toby”—A future herd sire.

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While costing no more
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more pounds at weaning
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which means more re-
turns for your invest-
ment.

GENTLE HARDY
PEST RESISTANT
HEAT TOLERANT
GOOD MILKERS
RAPID GAINERS
GOOD MOTHERS
HIGHLY
PREPOTENT

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SANTA GERTRUDIS
Breeders International
KINGSVILLE TEXAS

SG Ass’n
Plans Meet
June 8-9

Delray Beach site of
second annual session

Anyone will be welcome—but Santa Gertrudis breeders are particularly in-
vited—when the Florida Santa Gertrudis Breeders Association holds its annual summer meeting at Delray Beach June 8 and 9.

That’s what Howell C. Hopson of Leesburg, president of the group, emphasized in announcing the event and the following program highlights.

An exhibition of Panuleta Farm Santa Gertrudis, and a classification demonstra-
tion by R. P. Marshall, executive se-
cretary of Santa Gertrudis Breeders In-
ternational;

A talk by Willard M. Fifield, proven-
for agriculture at the University of Florida;

A tour of Panuleta’s two farms, Hagen
Ranch, and Dewey Hawkins ranch near Fort Lauderdale where Santa Ger-
trudis bulls are being used exclusively.

“This is an informal type of affair
which everyone is invited,” Hopson ex-
phesized. “If you’re interested in Santa
Gertrudis, come and get acquainted with us.”

Program will begin at 1:30 p.m.
Friday, June 8, at J. Arthur Pancoast
Panuleta Farms, four miles south of Delray Road on Military Trail. The
exhibition and classification (in which
Marshall will be assisted by SGBI Class-
sifier Art Shahan) will be held during
the afternoon program.

A business meeting will be held at-
ning at 7:30 p.m. at Delray’s Bon-Aire
Hotel, with Fifield as the guest speaker.

The following morning at 9:30 a.m.
the group will meet again at Panuleta
for the tour, which will conclude with
lunch at 12:30 p.m.

Thatcher Reports Export
Shipment of “Big Reds”

S. E. Thatcher, Santa Gertrudis breeder
of Miami, reports that he recently sold
21 head of the “Big Reds”—11 bulls and
10 heifers—to a large concern in Jamaica.

Of this good-sized export shipment
he says, “the new owners report the ca-
ttle arrived in fine shape and have ad-
apted themselves nicely.”

Thatcher, a large importer
of fruit
from Central and South America, op-
nicates his main breeding operation at
Picnic, about 18 miles south of Plant
City in Hillsborough County.

Make reservations now for FCA Conven-
tion June 12-14.

The Florida Cattlemen
40 SANTA GERTRUDIS BULLS

AT AUCTION

Where: At Arcadia State Livestock Market, Arcadia, Florida

When: 2:00 p.m., Friday, June 8

These are yearling bulls bred and raised on Montgomery Ranch, Arcadia, Florida. They are out of "S" or "S-Bar" classified Santa Gertrudis cows and King Ranch Certified Purebred Santa Gertrudis bulls. A certificate of breeding will be furnished with each bull.

Montgomery Ranch is the oldest breeder of Santa Gertrudis cattle in Florida and one of the oldest in the entire country. Their herd was established in 1938 and they have been using King Ranch purebred bulls since 1941. Their Santa Gertrudis have been developed through 15 years of selective breeding, under range conditions, to meet the needs of practical cattlemen who must make a living selling beef.

If you have not yet tried Santa Gertrudis cattle, buy at least one of these bulls and find out for yourself the advantages they have for Florida beef producers.

These bulls will be sold to the high bidder without reservation. They may be inspected at the market on sale day from 10:00 a.m. until sale time.

Col. Robert D. Cooper, Auctioneer

H. G. Darroh

Telephone 2-2341, Wauchula, Florida
1956 WAS THE THIRD... consecutive year that the University of Florida's Livestock Judging Team won the beef cattle judging at the Southeastern contest at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and these young folks were responsible this year, left to right: Joe Stock, Interlachen; Tommy High, Fairfield; Miss Pat Close, Miami; Larry Coon, Center Hill; Charles Norris, Tavares; Coach Don Wakeman, Gainesville, and Dr. C. Brooks, Blacksburg, Virginia, contest superintendent. 16 teams from 12 universities competed, with Mississippi State winning first in the overall competition, followed by LSU, West Virginia, Tennessee and Florida in that order. Coon placed second in beef judging and Norris sixth, while Clay Brannon, Lake Butler, member of the Florida "B" team placed third in sheep judging. Other "B" team members were: Jim English, Alva; Bill Fanelli, Reddick; Edward Harris, Marianna; and Charles Walker, Gainesville. For winning three times, Florida won permanent possession of the beef trophy.

Liming—Blue

(Continued from page 71)

... mineral soils that the entire farm area be limed to give a pH of about 5.5 to 6.0. The resulting soil reaction will favor pasture plants and should improve row crops since more nitrogen will generally be fixed by legumes which respond to lime.

... the active organic matter will also be maintained at a higher level and the loss of essential nutrients by leaching will be appreciably reduced.

... Liming materials are extremely beneficial if properly utilized. However, there is some danger of overliming sandy soils of low buffer capacity if caution is not observed. Overliming can make minor elements unavailable and the productivity of the soil may be impaired. It should be remembered that it is much easier to increase the pH to the proper level than to reduce it, in case it is too high.

... The State FFA Convention will again be held at the Princess Isabella Hotel at Daytona Beach, with registration beginning at 8:00 a.m., Monday, June 11.

New Grades Proposed For Slaughter Cattle

The United States Department of Agriculture has proposed that the present Commercial grade of slaughter cattle be divided into two new grades, Standard and Commercial. These would be comparable to the revised grades for corn beef which became effective June 1.

... USDA proposes that division of the Commercial grade be made on the basis of maturity; that the grade Standard be applied to younger cattle of the grade, and that Commercial be retained in mature cattle of the present Commercial grade. USDA also has proposed standards for grades of slaughter sows and roo carcasses. This would establish official standards for sows for the first time.

nation Likes Beef

The nation's appetite for beef has risen so much since 1940 as to require an extra 7,000,000 cattle a year, according to the American Meat Institute. This increase is in addition to the expansion demand by the rise in population.

Santa Gertrudis Sale Set

Forty yearling Santa Gertrudis bulls will be offered at auction at the Arcadia Livestock Market Friday, June 8, when H. G. Darroh, Wauchula, will hold one of the first Santa Gertrudis bull sales to be held in the state.

... Darroh says the bulls were bred and raised on Montgomery Ranch, Arcadia, one of the pioneer Santa Gertrudis breeders in Florida. A certificate of breeding will be furnished with each bull, all of which are out of "S" or "S-Bar" classified Santa Gertrudis cows and King Ranch Certified Purebred Santa Gertrudis bulls.

... Col. Bob Cooper will be auctioneer for the sale which will start at 2:00 p.m. The animals may be inspected at the market from 10:00 a.m. to time of sale.

... "This is the chance for Florida cattlemen to learn of the advantages of Santa Gertrudis breeding," said Darroh. "These bulls will be sold to the highest bidder regardless of price, so those cattlemen who want to try Santa Gertrudis in their commercial herds can't afford to miss this sale."

The Florida Cattlemen
BEEF PRICES ON PUREBREDS!

Cutting our pastures to an absolute minimum and cutting our cowherds to fit the pastures

...SO, WE'RE SELLING SANTA GERTRUDIS AND BRAHMAN PUREBRED BREEDING STOCK AT ANY PRICE AT ALL, TO MOVE THEM QUICKLY!

WE'RE SELLING 53 HEAD OF SANTA GERTRUDIS—18 "S" cows, 14 "S-Bar" cows, 20 calves at side, 1 "S" bull; 29 HEAD OF BRAHMANS—18 cows, 1 bull, 10 calves at side. Brahmans all registered in American Brahman Breeders' Ass'n. Santa Gertrudis in Santa Gertrudis Breeders' International. Cattle are all in good shape, only 3 old cows among them.

Some of them are pictured here. It's an unheard of opportunity to start or add to a purebred breeding operation at rock bottom prices!

First come, first served—a deposit will hold them.

hr Hagen Ranch

DELRAY BEACH FLORIDA

L. E. Hagen, Owner, Phone 5712
Mailing Address: 101 Seaspray Avenue
E. A. Wolf, Herdsman
Ranch Phone Boynton Beach 4082

Ranch located 47 miles north of Miami, 20 miles south of West Palm Beach, 6½ miles west and 2½ miles north of Delray Beach.
Range Station Studies
Corn, Sorghum Varieties for

Grain or Forage

Use in Future

by J. E. McCaleb and D. W. Jones

Range Cattle Station, Oka

Florida cattle producers have long depended on purchasing the energy feeds needed for their herds. Locally produced citrus and cane by-products, and corn, some of which has been shipped great distances, are feeds most commonly used for maintenance and fattening at the present time.

A lack of forage in pastures during the late fall, winter and spring is frequently a limiting factor in cattle productivity when measured in percentage of calf crop and pounds of meat.

A study was begun at the Range Cattle Station in 1954 to determine the yields which could be expected from such crops as corn, grain sorghum and forage sorghum when planted on the flatwoods soils of central Florida. These crops were planted in pastures undergoing renovation or change of grass species. Seed bed preparation in areas that had been in sod for several years presented a difficult problem.

These fields were prepared by chopping and/or disking several times. The cultural practices were such that control of grass was maintained throughout the growth cycle of the cultivated crops by the use of sweeps, disks and harrows. Soil was moved toward the plants to develop a bed approximately two feet wide and one foot high. This bed was necessary to prevent root kill resulting from excess water during rainy periods and to permit surface water to drain away in the furrows.

Fall crops were planted on beds which were similar to those already described. Fertilizers were placed approximately two inches below the seed at planting and side-dressed in later applications. Very satisfactory production was obtained with both corn and sorghum in the fall of 1954 when rainfall and other weather factors approached ideal growing conditions which are reflected in both corn and sorghum yield. The less favorable climatic conditions of spring and fall 1955 resulted in reduced yields in comparison with those of the preceding season.

The following results should be considered as a report rather than a recommendation since this work has been under way for only two years.

Fertilization for all corn and sorghum trials has been essentially 350 pounds per acre of 7-7-7, at planting, 300 pounds per acre of 9-6-6 at 5-6 weeks, and 30 pounds per acre of Nitrogen at tasseling for corn and at 5-6 weeks after planting for sorghums. All areas limed to adjust pH to 6-0.

14 varieties of field corn have been tested since the start of the variety trials in 1954. While yields are of primary importance, other factors such as insects, fertilization, disease, ear characteristics and ability to withstand drought and flooded conditions must be considered.

Yield of five varieties of corn which have been included in all trials to date are given in Table 1.

Cornell 54, a high producing variety in the southern one-half of peninsula Florida, has been planted in the spring 1956 trials. However, drought conditions throughout this spring have resulted in poor stands of corn and sorghums.

25 varieties of grain sorghum have been used in trials since fall 1954. Yields of seven varieties that have been in all trials show considerable variation between spring and fall season and also between years. Results of these tests are conclusive at this time. Average yields in bushels (50 pounds) per acre of seven of the more productive varieties at the Range Cattle Station for three years are: Hegari, 50.2; Redbine 66, 68.2; Shalhi 5, 88.0; Martin, 35.99; Common Kaffir 69, 94.3; Ladore, 61.8; and Double Dwarf Hegari, 74.5. Feeding authorities are generally agreed that grain sorghums have 30 to 35 percent of the feeding value of corn and have been substituted pound for pound in some feeding programs in the Southwest.

Increasing interest in forage crops, particularly those which can be used for silage, led to the initiation of tests to determine the productivity of several varieties of forage sorghums. Results with seven of the higher yielding varieties which have been tested are shown in Table II.

The three most productive forage sorghum varieties tested to date, each of which are available in large lots, are Honey, Sourless and Sunac. Honey sorghum requires about 120 days to mature sufficiently for silage, while Sourless and

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Table I—Yield of five varieties of corn which have been included in the Oka trials

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dixie 82B</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punks 677A</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gokers 811</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.G. 57</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie 18</td>
<td>54.0</td>
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<td>54.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Indicates varieties planted in spring 1956 trials.
Table II—Results of tests to determine the productivity of several varieties of sorghum forage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Tons of Green Weight Per Acre</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey X Long</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suco</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoey Leoti</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sorghum need approximately 90 to 100 days in this area. The longer period of time required for maturity of Honey to silage stage may be detrimental if the field becomes excessively wet or if an early frost occurs. Prussic acid poisoning may occur with all sorghum varieties if stunted, new growth, or frost-bitten forage is used for direct feeding to cattle.

All of the forage sorgo varieties in Table II stand well in the field to the stage of growth in which harvesting for silage or green forage will normally occur, however, Hi-begari has a tendency to lodge if left in the field until grain is mature. There are several row-type forage and ensilage harvesters which will satisfactorily prepare forage sorghums for silage or direct feeding (soiling) of green material.

Trials have not been conducted to determine the feeding value of sorghum silage or grain produced at the station but are being planned for the immediate future.

In connection with variety testing, a parallel study on dates of planting, fertilization, soil preparation and cultivation is also being conducted. The effect of day length on forage and grain yield in this area is not fully understood at this time and may be important in determining season and even date of planting.

The future of grain and forage sorghum production in this area is uncertain; however, it is planned to continue this work until technical information has been developed and definite conclusions have been reached.

4-H Dairy Judging Team
To Be Chosen in June

The 1956 Florida 4-H dairy judging team will be selected during the annual 4-H Boys Short Course at the University of Florida in Gainesville, June 11-16. Four boys, winners in the final contest June 15, will represent the state in the national 4-H dairy judging contest at Waterloo, Iowa, early in October. Participants in the final contest will be 20 boys and girls who finished highest in the state 4-H dairy show in February at Orlando.

Lumber from home-grown timber costs only about one-third that of building material purchased commercially, estimates Assistant Forester A. S. Jerwen with the University of Florida's extension service.

FOR SALE
EUSTIS MEADOWS

840 acres of land which is about half clay marl and half deep muck. Location is 2 1/2 miles north of Eustis. Fronts on two small lakes and one large lake. About half in good improved pasture and fenced. Suitable for cattle and farming. Corn and truck now grown in adjacent acreage. Entire acreage ditched and dyked. 20,000 GPM pump with to and from water control.

PRICE: Less than $100.00 per acre.
Would consider exchange for citrus property in this section.

DR. LOUIS R. BOWEN
BOX 905, PHONE 31 OR 256
Eustis, Florida

Santa Gertrudis Cattle
CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED
Visit us anytime!
MAXWELL BROTHERS
LAKE CITY FLORIDA
P. O. Box 227
14 miles north and just off U. S. 441
LITTLE EVERGLADES RANCH
W. M. LARK
DADE CITY, FLORIDA

SANTA GERTRUDIS
and
REGISTERED BRAHMANS

Visitors Always Welcome
Palmer Ranch
Box 1480
Phone 2-3851
6-1842
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

SANTA GERTRUDIS
Good Red Florida raised
BULLS

Visitors Always Welcome
Panuleta Farms
MEMBER—Santa Gertrudis Breeders' International and Florida Santa Gertrudis Association
Arthur Pancoast, Owner
10 miles north of Miami at Uleta, Fla., 2 miles west of U. S. No. 1 on 167th St. at NE 7th Ave. Phone North Dade 6-4662
NOT JUST HYBRID VIGOR BUT SHORTHORN VIGOR TOO

Shorthorn crossbreds have an advantage over crossbred cattle sired by bulls of other breeds.

Not only do they have Hybrid vigor—they also have the native SHORTHORN vigor, which means that they will

- Gain Faster
- Reach a Higher Market Weight at Any Age

You can put more extra pounds of beef on Shorthorn crossbreds than you can on straightbred cattle of other breeds—or you can market them earlier.

FLORIDA
Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
Mrs. R. G. Heine, Sec'y-Treas.
Route 1, Box 313
Ocala, Florida

4-H Judging Team Is Selected

To prove that their fine performance of livestock judging during the Florida State Fair in February was no fluke, four of the five top 4-H boys in the event held at Tampa during February won the right to represent Florida at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago next November by virtue of the judging ability they again exhibited in the "run-off" contest held at Gainesville, April 28.

Dennis Balduf, of Pinellas County, Jimmy Cunningham, of Escambia, Ronnie Kirkland, Baker, and Bobby O'Bannon, of DeSoto, will represent Florida as members of the state 4-H livestock judging team when they journey to the International on an expense-paid trip next fall.

Selected for the first time this year on an individual basis rather than on the top county team effort, members of this year's judging team qualified for the "run-off" along with 14 others during the State Fair.

The final judging was held at the beef and swine units on the campus of the University of Florida.

Each boy judged four classes of beef cattle and four of swine, and gave reasons for his placing in two classes of each. Dr. James Hentges and Dr. Harold Wallace of the university judged the boys on both placings and reasons. Other phases of the elimination contest at Gainesville were conducted by James E. Pace, extension service animal husbandman, and his assistant Kenneth L. Durrance. They were assisted by W. W. Brown, Boys' State 4-H Club Agent and his assistants, Grant Godwin and Ben Floyd.

Out of a possible 600 points Balduf scored 551, Cunningham 547, Kirkland 542 and O'Bannon 539.

Other 4-H youths participating in the "finals" were:

Billy Gindl, Dean Ward and Roy Gibbs, Escambia; Dewey and Bobby Burns, Baker; Walter Pruitt and Mickey McGee, Marion; Fern Scott, Jackson; Burdette Parent, Manatee; Bobby Stanfield, Pinellas; Francis Henecy, Polk; John Greenman, Alachua; Donald R. Aver, Suwannee; and Eddie Chambliss, Indian River County.

These 4-H youngsters will represent Florida at next fall's International Livestock Show judging contest, left to right: Dennis Balduf, Jimmy Cunningham, Ronnie Kirkland and Bob O'Bannon.

SHORTHORNS
We believe you'll find the type of quality Shorthorns you want in our purebred herd headed by PEACH GROVE GOLDFIND-ER, our herd sire who has been a champion in three states. Stop by to see us soon and inspect our herd.

REGISTERED BREEDING CATTLE FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

DR. H. D. YOUNG
Phone 638 or 24, LEESBURG, FLORIDA
Farm located 3 miles south of Lake picnic

For Quality POLLED Shorthorns
Sire is WL Bank Standard 8th
Jacklen Farms
C. R. (JACK) HOOKER, Owner
Phone 5-4191 (office), 5-6588 (farm), 5488 (res.). Farm located intersection of Kulo & Sam Allen Roads.
Plant City, Florida.

DIXIE D RANCH
Shorthorns
Rt. 1, Box 148, ODESSA, FLA.

N-B RANCH
REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS
Bred to Convert Florida Grown Roughage
Efficiently
Ranch Located 2% Miles East of Venice
Phone Venice 2-4012 P. O. Box 677
VENICE FLORIDA

SHORTHORNS
The Home of Edellyn Royal Leader 180th
Duyck Stock Farm
Box 1405, Pl. 5-0011
PLANT CITY FLORIDA

Carefully Selected—Solidly Founded
Registered Shorthorns
COL. E. H. WILKERSON
J. B. McCall, Herd Mgr.
EUSTIS FLORIDA

Far Reach Ranch
Home of International Champ Viking 4th
Mail Box 1408, Eustis—Phone Mt. Dora 2-7070
MOUNT DORA, FLA.
Edwin "Budge" Head, Owner
Robert McFarland, Herd Manager
Ranch on Rd. 448, 2 Mi. W. of Lake Jam

Registered Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers
Winston Lawless Buys 16 Animals At Creekland Sale

A Floridian—Winston Lawless of Winter Haven—had the honor of being the largest buyer at Creekland Farms Sale, held in Clinton, South Carolina, by bringing home 16 purebred Shorthorns for a total outlay of $8810.

Lawless' total purchase included five bulls and 11 females in the Creekland sale which included Lewis W. Thieman and Sons of Concordia, Missouri, as a guest consignor. The event featured 54 Polled Shorthorns and Shorthorns which averaged $410. The 14 bulls went for $535 each, with an average tally of $366 being made on 40 females.

The Florida Shorthorn breeder purchased the high selling bull of the sale in Creekland Lochinvar x for $1350 and paid the same price for Loyal Princess 16th x, a female. The top selling bull was sired by Louada Developer and he also purchased a bull sired by Kirkton Golden Star when he paid $900 for Creekland Golden Star.

Jacklen Consigns Top-Selling Cow

C. R. (Jack) Hooker's Jacklen Farms at Plant City was the producer of the top selling individual consignment as well as the third top selling female at the recent Southeastern Regional Shorthorn Breeders' Association spring show and sale held at Moultrie, Georgia.

His Jacklen Golden Queen x, was selected as reserve champion female of the show by Judge R. G. Heine, of Ocala, and was bought by H. L. and P. N. Smith of Winter Haven to top the auction which included some 30 bulls and females.

Hooker also sold the third top heifer in Highest Princess 9d x. She was purchased for $420 by Ichuaway Plantation at Newton, Georgia.

Florida making purchases, other than the Smiths, were: Circle S Ranch, Marianna; W. F. Fite, Marianna; T. M. Howerton, Jr., Madison and G. A. Hawkins of Bonifay.

Don't Overload Trucks

Overloading is one of the main causes of hog deaths enroute to market during hot weather. In order to get the hogs to market in good selling condition, load a few less than a full load when the temperature is climbing.

During the summer hogs should be sent to market only when cool and rested.

Florida Favorite Fertilizer is different. It is specially formulated for YOU the grower. There's no hit or miss with FFF Brand. Florida Favorite Fertilizer is made by men who know Florida crops and soils. This means top yields and quality from each acre you plant.

A fleet of 15 trailer truck units giving complete and on the spot field service is standing ready to serve you. This direct Fertilizer service to the field, grove or pasture will save you time and money. Try FFF Brand Fertilizers. You'll Profit too!


**Meat-Type Hogs to Compete In Special Fair Contest**

*Florida State Fair, Lykes Brothers join to encourage production of hogs which will satisfy low fat requirements*

A certified meat hog contest will be an added attraction for swine exhibitors at the 1957 Florida State Fair, according to S. John Folks of St. Petersburg, swine superintendent for the annual event.

Folks believes this will be the first fair in the nation to have such a contest and states that the addition of the event will be timely because swine association officials and packers feel that production registry in swine herds will play a more and more important part in the efficient production of swine. He said that Lykes Brothers Packing Plant will aid in sponsoring the contest.

The event will be open to all breeds with national record associations that approve the national certified meat hog program with health requirements being identical to those of the breed show. Exhibitors may make as many entries as they desire with $1.00 being charged for each entry. All entries must be farrowed on or after July 15, 1956 and on or before August 11, 1956.

Folks said that an entry will consist of two littermate animals (barrows or gilts) from a breed association approved official production registry litter. Each pig must weigh at least 200 pounds at 180 days of age (shrinkage included), or its equivalent. If pigs are more or less than 180 days of age at the time of the contest, two pounds per day will be added or deducted to arrive at the 180 day equivalent. Weight limits of the contest will be 180-230 pounds and all animals below or above these weights will automatically be eliminated regardless of their age or any other factor. Should one pig of the entry fail to meet the requirements, the entire entry (both pigs) will be eliminated from the contest.

The swine superintendent also pointed out that litters fed synthetic sow's milk or other growth producing feeds as a supplementary feed will be eligible but litters fed exclusively on this type of feed will be disqualified.

The entries will be judged in "on foot" competition as pair against pair with prizes including: first place, $15; second, $10; third, $5; fourth, $10 and fifth, $5. The champion will receive a banner.

The next step in the contest will be to have the animals slaughtered so that they can be judged as a certified meat type hog. Measurements that will be used in this phase of the contest are shown in Table I.

A pig entry will fail to meet quality under the measurement standards for certified meat type hogs, the entire entry (both pigs) is automatically disqualified from further competition.

Folks explained that the entries qualifying as a meat type litter will be awarded a rosette and the records will then be forwarded to the respective breed association for official certification. The entries will then enter into competition in judging for the best certified meat type carcass as individual against individual and based on the cut-out value of the individual carcass.

The premium in this phase of the contest will be the same as those awarded in the "on foot" judging.

The records shall be maintained on all certified meat type litters by the Florida State Fair and a premium for the first certified meat type sire (of any breed) in Florida to be certified through entries in this contest will be awarded $100.00.

To get this $100, a swine breeder would have to compile a total of five entries from five different litters from five different sires from five different breeds using the same sire which must qualify in some fair contest as a certified litter and be approved by the respective breed association as a certified meat litter. Not more than two of these five entries can be from sows that are full sisters or dam and daughter combination.

**Venezuela to Buy Hogs**

Buyers from the Venezuelan Government are due to arrive in this country soon to buy about 4,000 head of hogs according to word received by the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. Approximately 1000 U.S. hogs were imported by Venezuela last winter.

Oversized hogs that fail to arrive at market alive or with an excess shrink, and rough appearance are not very marketable. These losses can be avoided by hiring a dependable trucker who provides ventilation, wet sand bedding and general hot weather know-how.
OFFICERS ELECTED

FOR SUWANNEE

Plans are being made for the 1957 edition of the Suwannee Valley Swine Show at Live Oak with a new county building now under construction which is to be completed in time to house this year's event, according to Paul Crews, Suwannee County Agent and secretary of the Suwannee Valley Livestock Show Association which sponsors the show.

He says that the new building is being constructed at a cost of approximately $160,000 and will seat about 3,000 people with a basketball court, livestock show ring, a stage, and other livestock areas included in the facilities.

The dates set for this year's show are October 15-20 and the event is again slated to be held in conjunction with the Suwannee County Fair.

Crews also announced that Scotty Burns was elected president of the sponsoring group at a recent meeting. New officers, other than Crews, include Joe Cundiff, Sr., vice president, and Ed Bruner, treasurer. All are from Live Oak.

ALFALFA APHID FOUND IN ALACHUA COUNTY

For the third consecutive year the spotted alfalfa aphid is causing heavy damage to alfalfa in this country, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The aphid has been found east of the Mississippi river for the first time this year in Alachua County, and has also spread to additional counties in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and California.

At first confused with the yellow clover aphid, which it closely resembles, the spotted alfalfa aphid caused economic damage in this country for the first time in 1954, costing alfalfa growers an estimated loss of at least $5,000,000.

The pests suck the juices from alfalfa leaves, causing them to curl, yellow and drop; at the same time they may inject a toxin that interferes with plant growth.

John C. Malone, Jr., president of the First National Bank of Milton, has been appointed as a member of the Florida Bankers' Association Cattle Committee by the group's president G. R. Griffin of Tampa.
PLANTING

U. of F. scientists give latest information about methods of planting grass—both from cuttings and from seed

The proper preparation and establishment of permanent pastures is an important subject to the Florida rancher, regardless of whether the pasture is to be sprigged or seeded. As an aid to better pastures, Darel E. McCloud and C. S. Hoveland, both of the Agronomy Department at the University of Florida in Gainesville, have compiled several tips on the proper methods of sprigging and seeding pastures.

**Pangola and Bermuda Pastures are Sprigged**

by DARELL E. MCCLOUD

Agronomy Department, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Florida

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION should be given Pangola, Bermuda, and other pasture grasses that must be established by sprigging. Rapid establishment is essential. It means a better stand, fewer weeds, and a quicker dollar return from the pasture.

The first consideration is a source of strong live planting material. The best way to insure this is to plant your own small increase nursery. It can easily provide a continuous supply of fresh, strong planting material. Select the most favorable site for this nursery. Avoid old crop land where weeds are a problem. For ample material establish the propagation nursery a year in advance. One acre can be used to plant up to 100 acres of pasture by using two or three planting dates. Fertilize the nursery liberally since the removal of plant material puts a severe drain on soil fertility. Too much nitrogen will produce succulent tender sprigs which are not as hardy as the more mature tough ones. Too little nitrogen limits the yield of planting material.

Bermuda planting material is best harvested by digginig and raking out the sprigs. Pangola is best cut just after the hay stage from woody, stony material. About 500 pounds of green cutting broadcast should plant one acre—less may be used under more favorable conditions.

Most virgin soils will require at least one ton of lime for grass pastures. More will be needed if a clover-grass mixture is being considered. Your county agent can help you get soil pH tests.

A complete fertilizer like an 8-8-8 at 300-600 pounds per acre is needed for straight grass pastures to supply an immediate source of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. For clover-grass mixtures a minimum of 600 pounds per acre of an 0-12-12 is needed on most soils.

On some soils the minor elements copper, zinc, and manganese will speed establishment and aid later growth. In addition, boron should be applied if clover is to be grown. Pangola is especially sensitive to a lack of copper. 15 pounds of copper sulfate, ten pounds of zinc sulfate, ten pounds of manganese sulfate, and ten pounds of borax will provide the necessary amounts of minor elements at establishment.

Complete fertilization, at sprigging, encourages rapid spread of newly planted pastures. Root growth is also encouraged, making the young plants better able to withstand drought.

Fresh, vigorous sprigs give best results. Plantings should be made in moist soil during the season when frequent rains are anticipated. Plant the sprigs as deep as possible but be sure to leave the tip exposed—a disc harrow, or special plotters can be used. Pack the soil with a cup-tipper after planting.

Delay grazing until the sod is well established. Grazing too soon delays establishment. Young plants need time to develop an extensive root system.

If weeds develop ahead of the pasture plants, mowing or chemicals should be used to eliminate costly weed competition. Heavy grazing, for a short time, can also be used but care should be taken to see that the young pasture plants are not damaged.

As the new pasture becomes established it needs additional nitrogen to keep it rapidly growing. After about two months ammonium nitrate at 100 pounds or sodium nitrate at 200 pounds per acre should be applied for most rapid growth.

Sodium nitrate is especially good for Pangola since it can use considerable sodium in place of potassium.

The six tips for rapid establishment of Pangola or Bermuda pastures are: (1) Establish your own propagation nursery; (2) Lime and fertilize the new pasture at planting; (3) Use fresh, vigorous sprigs and plant when moisture is present; (4) Delay grazing until new pasture is well established.

The Florida Cattlemen
Grazing should be established quickly. The establishment of new Bahia pastures is essential if we are to put that pasture into the profit column as soon as possible. Since the value of potential pastures in Florida is increasing, we need to obtain the maximum return on our pasture investment and do it quickly. Remember, pastures are a cash crop and income producers if properly managed.

In order to achieve the goal of a good Bahia pasture in a short time, there are certain points we need to check. Our first requirement for obtaining a good stand of Bahia grass is timing and fertilization at seeding time. On most uncultivated soils at least one ton per acre of lime will be necessary for Bahia grass. If clover is to be seeded later, the liming rate should be increased.

In addition to lime, a complete fertilizer is needed to furnish immediately available nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium. This can be supplied by an application of 500 to 600 pounds per acre of 4-8-8 fertilizer at planting time. Copper, zinc, and manganese are needed on some flatwood soils of the state. These minor elements should be applied at the rate of 15 pounds per acre copper sulfate, ten pounds per acre zinc sulfate, and ten pounds per acre manganese sulfate. Usually copper is the element most lacking.

Fertilization at seeding time will give the young plants the plant food they need for quick development of deep root systems. This in turn, makes the pasture better able to withstand drought.

Our second pointer in Bahia pasture establishment concerns the seeding operation. Pensacola and Argentine are the two varieties of Bahia grass most commonly available. Both varieties are about equal in total seasonal production. However, Pensacola drops off in midsummer production but yields more forage in late fall and early spring. Argentine Bahia has the broad leaves of Argentine Bahia. The broad leaves of Argentine Bahia have less tendency to become tough and inedible with age but this same characteristic also makes it more susceptible to frost injury than Pensacola Bahia.

Using ten pounds of good seed per acre we can get a good stand of grass provided the seed is well covered to encourage germination. The seeding rate will have to be increased considerably if Bahia grass is seeded on rough land where it is not possible to cover the seed properly.

Too often Bahia seed is left uncovered and in poor contact with the soil. Many plantings have been slow to establish for this very reason—poor coverage. We need to firm the soil around the seed so they will be in close contact. When the seed remains in poor contact with the soil, it often dries before germination is completed. Quick germination and rooting can be encouraged by firming the soil around the seed with a cultipacker.

The third tip in Bahia pasture establishment is keeping the gate shut on our new Bahia pasture until the plants are well established. This usually means keeping the cows off the young grass for at least two months after a spring or summer seeding. Too early grazing of young plants slows up establishment and reduces high production later on. With other field crops such as corn we cannot start removing a harvest until the plants are very nearly mature. Unfortunately, with pasture plants it is possible to start removing forage before they are well established. With the removal of leaves by too early grazing of young plants, we steal the machinery which is necessary for the development of good root growth.

Now what do we do if weed growth is heavy in spite of our other good establishment practices? There are two things we can do. First we can mow off the weeds and thus give the grass a chance again. Usually one mowing will take care of weed competition. Another possibility is to graze the new pasture heavily for a short time to reduce weed growth and then remove the cattle and allow several weeks for vigorous regrowth of the grass.

With our new pasture well established, we need nitrogen to keep it growing. Two to three months after seeding is the good time to apply additional nitrogen fertilizer. Ammonium nitrate at the rate of at least 100 pounds per acre or sodium nitrate at 200 pounds per acre will do the job. Additional nitrogen fertilizer is particularly important if heavy rains occur at this time.

In conclusion, let's note again these five points in the establishment of Bahia pastures: (1) Fertilize at seeding time; (2) Use at least 10 pounds per acre of good seed; (3) Do not graze until plants are well established; (4) Control weed growth by regulated grazing or mowing; (5) Fertilize with additional nitrogen when plants are established. Remember, pastures are a cash crop—treat them as such! It means money to you.

by C. S. HOVELAND

Interim assistant, Agronomy Department, University of Florida.

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by C. S. HOVELAND

Interim assistant, Agronomy Department, University of Florida.
THE AKRON, OHIO, MARKET, is one of the 'hottest' markets in the United States. This is the home of the gallon-jug-deal and there are over 22,000 dairy farmer members of milk marketing cooperatives in Ohio. The following is an excerpt from the May issue of the Ohio Farmer report on some of the procedures necessary under their order to get a price increase. We believe it might be of interest to those dairy farmers that are considering a Federal milk marketing order for their area.

"THE MANAGERS OF THE COOPERATIVES had made a trip to Washington to ask for a hearing in order to grant price relief. The case for better milk prices was argued between lawyers for the milk handlers (dealers) and the managers of the farmer cooperatives. This is the procedure which must be followed in order to get a better price for markets under the Federal order. Lawyers for the dealers opposed the price increases in the amounts asked by the co-op managers. However, a number of the dealers were opposed to a price increase for a few month's duration. Most witnesses who took the stand in favor of the higher prices were cross-examined closely by handlers' lawyers. Flanking the hearing platform was a table reserved for USDA officials. These included the market administrators of the markets concerned and two officials from the USDA solicitor's office in Washington. A number of objections to methods or details of the hearing were raised from the floor. Not one of these folks offered to take the witness stand for cross-examination by milk dealer's attorneys. A court reporter made a word-by-word record of the hearings which was sent to Washington. Further briefs were to be filed by interested parties. This past Wednesday, Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Benson announced that price relief had been granted. In most Ohio markets, the price will be 46 cents a hundred higher on class 1 milk for May and June and 26 cents a hundred for July than would have been the case without the hearing. This is a cent more per hundred than the seasonal price decline which had taken effect in February under the Federal order pricing formulas. Right now dairying is a favored line over beef, hogs or poultry. The increased class 1 price may attract some of these folks into dairying and may increase production from those already in it. Too great an increase could lower the blend price and wipe out the class 1 increase."

WE STILL FEEL that under our State Milk law, properly administered by new personnel who know and understand the principles of and the background for orderly milk marketing, that we can have all of the advantages of a Federal milk marketing order and none of the disadvantages. Florida is unique in that we only have two states on our northern boundary. The type of dairy farming that we have is ideally suited to a properly administered law under State control to take care of our State conditions. Properly administered, the public would be protected and the dairy farming business of the State could be kept economically sound and grow so that it could at all times furnish an adequate supply of milk to the consumers of the State. This alone is the reason for all milk legislation. Let us think twice before we scrap a law that has been effective for over twenty years in favor of Federal control and all that it involves.

REMEMBER THAT YOUR FMPA is run by dairy farmers, for farmers. Also remember that our customers are the consuming public.

G. M. EDMONDSON, President

The Florida Cattlemen
Enrico Dairy Constructs Modern Barn

Move from Dade to Broward is made

Several new dairy barns are being built in Florida these days as dairymen move out of Dade County to new locations where the demand for real estate and the tax situation is more favorable than those faced in populous Dade.

Ranked as one of the most modern dairy barns recently built is the one that is being utilized by Enrico Dairy, located six miles west of Deerfield Beach. This spot was chosen because of its proximity to the Hillsboro Canal and the accompanying ease of water control.

The new barn is truly a modernistic structure constructed entirely of poured concrete with the comfort of the dairy cow in mind, according to Jim Enrico, who owns the dairy along with his father, S. Enrico.

The fact that most of the breezes are from the east and southeast was taken into consideration when the barn was designed and jalousie-type windows plus plenty of fluorescent lighting allows for ample ventilation and light. The structure...

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The cows will go in this entrance for milking at Enrico Dairy's new dairy barn being built near Deerfield Beach. Lower picture shows a side view.

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FREE CUTTINGS . . . of Coastal Bermuda are available annually for the housing of farmers in Suwannee and nearby counties, according to Dick Lundy who is in charge of the Suwannee Valley Experiment Station at Live Oak.

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Quarter Horse Ass'n Has Meet
Activity planned for horsemen soon

The Florida Quarter Horse Association is back in business and dues are now being accepted.

That's the word from Raymon Tucker of Bunnell, who is president of the organization, and has taken the lead in the reactivation which has been underway for the past two months.

Dues are being collected under the existing charter of the association, which has been dormant for the past five years, and at a special meeting in Ocala recently officers were elected in accordance with the same charter.

Bob Cody of Kissimmee, editor of The Cattlemen, has been named secretary-treasurer, and dues should be sent to him at the Livestock Exchange Building, Kissimmee, Florida, under the following scale:

Breeder Members (those who own registered Quarter Horses)—Under five head, $10.00; Six to 10 head, $15.00; Over 10 head, $25.00.

At-Large members (those who own horses carrying Quarter Horse breeding)—$10.00.

Vice presidents of the group are E. L. "Geech" Partin of Kissimmee, representing the breeder members, and Louis Gilbreath of Ocala, representing the at-large members. Breeder directors are: Harry Westbury, Palatka; Jack Mitchell, Ellers; Byron Johnson, Ocala; Jim Gideon, Zephyrhills; Drew Massee, New Port Richey; and James M. Barco, Ocala. At-Large directors are Fox Parker, Ocala; Jim Cannon, New Port Richey; and Mac Eldridge, Kissimmee.

At the Ocala meeting, plans were discussed for future activity, and it was decided to work toward a racing meet at Bunnell or some other point on Labor Day. Meanwhile, members were urged to participate in stock horse shows or other activities in which Quarter Horses are eligible to compete.

President Tucker expressed the belief that committees should be set up, after reactivation is finally completed, to plan activity in the following categories: Racing; Pleasure horses; Cutting horses; Halter competition.

"Quarter Horse owners in Florida have a wide range of interest," Tucker pointed out. "The Quarter Horse Association needs to provide something of interest to each member."

Suggestions as to activities are wanted, and should be sent to either Tucker or Cody.

Jackson Grain Official Reelected to Feed Post

RICHARD D. JACKSON, president and general manager of the Jackson Grain Company of Tampa, was recently reelected for his second consecutive three-year term as a member of the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Jackson was one of the two directors who were reelected for the maximum representation any company is allowed to hold.

Affiliated with the company for 22 years, he served previously as assistant secretary and vice president of the company, and had also worked as an assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Tampa following his graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is now a director of that bank, as well as the Peninsular Telephone Company and the Tampa Southern Railroad Company. Jackson is also past president of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce and the Florida Feed Dealers Association.

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- Coastal Cattleman & Stockman
- Citrus Industry
- Farm and Ranch
- Farm Journal
- Farm Quarterly—Farmer-Stockman
- Florida Agriculture
- Florida Dairy News
- Florida Grower
- Florida Poultryman
- Gulf Coast Cattleman
- Livestock Weekly
- National Livestock Producer
- Polled Hereford World
- Progressive Farmer
- Southern Farmer
- Southern Planter
- Southern Livestock Journal
- Shorthorn World
- Successful Farming
- Texas Livestock Journal
- The Cattleman (Fort Worth)
- The Florida Cattleman
- Western Livestock Journal

and this is what happened:

60.41%

named The Florida Cattleman!

Not everyone answered the question—but a substantial number did. Their overwhelming choice as "most valuable" was The Florida Cattleman.

The same survey asked our readers what other magazine they read—and 49.09 percent said they read Progressive Farmer, 51.26 Farm Journal, 30.32 percent Farm and Ranch, 35.01 percent Florida Grower, and yet the highest and "most valuable" rating of any of these publications was 11.45 percent (Farm Journal) and no others rated over seven percent.

We consider this a strong tribute to The Florida Cattleman for putting effort into making The Florida Cattleman a reflection of the Florida cattle industry. We'd be glad to have your frank comments as to whether YOU find the Cattleman "most valuable"—and what you think we should do to further improve it.

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Shore's Men's Wear, Kissimmee

Volusia Cattlemen Have Cracker Day

Approximately 100 horses were entered in various events during the Seventh Annual Cracker Day, sponsored by the Volusia County Cattlemen's Association at Lake Helen on Saturday, April 30 with the usual large crowd on hand to take part in the festivities.

County Agent T. R. Townsend reports that elimination races were run in that the fastest horse could be selected with Johnny Sixma of Lake Helen emerging as the winner after the dust settled. Sixma is also president of the sponsoring Volusia association and played a big part in planning the day's activities.

Coming in second in the racing eliminations was Hoppy Simmons of Daytona Beach, while Bob White of Sandal claimed third place.

Townsend reports that separate races were also held for the second and third place horses of the elimination races and prizes were awarded to the first, second and third place winners in each of these divisions.

Another feature of the day was the selection of the best dressed cowgirl and cowboy by a committee of judges composed of Riley Pridgen, Dalton Smith, Buddy Beach, Herbert Anderson, and Leon Braddock.

Selma Palmer of Daytona Beach won the junior prize for the best dressed cowgirl and Una Palmer, also of Daytona Beach, won senior honors, while Sonny Faircloth of Holly Hill was named the best dressed cowboy in junior competition and senior honors in this division went to Warren Willes of Daytona Beach.

In the flag racing results for adults James Newborn of Port Orange came out in first place, followed by Bill Upson of Bunnell and Teddy Price of Seville. Faircloth was the top winner in the flag racing event for children, while Viv Anderson of DeLand came in second and Christie Adams of Daytona Beach was third.

Bud Henry of Seville won top honors in the sack sled racing competition for adults and was followed by Price and Wayne Warenford, Barberville, in that order.

The children also had their sack sled (Continued on page 97)

Johnny Sixma, president of the Volusia County Cattlemen's Association, and T. R. Townsend, secretary, study the day's program conducted during Cracker Day.
'4th' Rodeos Slated in Three Cities

Arcadia, Kissimmee, Plant City plan

Anyone looking for some good, clean and thrilling entertainment will find it in large measure at any of the annual Fourth of July rodeos presented by three Florida communities.

The three communities—Arcadia, Kissimmee and Plant City—will again mark the celebration of Independence Day with parades and other public events and will highlight the occasion with plenty of calf roping, bull riding, bronc bustin' and bulldogging, as well as a number of equally entertaining events.

Kissimmee will begin its twelfth annual Silver Spurs Rodeo on Sunday, July 1, and will have one performance each succeeding day, including Wednesday, July 7. Arcadia's annual All-Florida Championship Rodeo' will get under Tuesday and Wednesday, July 3 and 4, while the Hillsborough Cattlemen's Rodeo at Plant City is set for July 1 only.

Persons interested might well plan to make the entire "circuit" due to the staggered dates of the shows. Kissimmee merchants are again planning "Homecoming Day" and the Chamber of Commerce will invite many former residents to attend. This event was considered a big success last year. A rodeo parade, street dances, many special "spectator" events and the kangaroo court to enforce the wearing of western apparel are just part of the program designed to bring large crowds into this Osceola County community.

The Silver Spurs Rodeo is an RCA approved event and will provide for $500 prize money for each event—or a total of $300 plus the entry fees. Events will be: wild cow milking; bareback bronc riding; calf roping; saddle bronc riding; bulldogging; bull riding; clover leaf races and a trailer race.

Arcadia reports that they have added 200 new steel bleacher seats under roof in a new south grandstand. This was done in hope of taking care of some of the overflow crowd which had to be turned away at this performance last year.

Contestants for this rodeo have been limited as follows: 20 calf ropers; 16 bull riders; 16 bulldoggers. And the cowgirl contest will be limited to 12 entries, including the reigning queen, Miss Mona Marie Nobles of Miami.

Plant City will again probably have two performances of this event which is sponsored by the Hillsborough County Cattlemen's Association.

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PRICE BROTHERS
Rt. 1, Davie, Ft. Lauderdale
Attend Kissimmee's 12th Annual Silver Spurs Rodeo
JULY 1-4

$3000 IN PURSES
(entry fees added)

These purses—plus dozens of merchandise awards—in each of five major contest events add up to the finest of entertainment for the spectator and the toughest of competition from the entrants. $500 in prize money (plus entry fees) will be given in each of these events—Bronc Riding, Bull Riding, Calf Roping, Bulldogging and Bareback Riding (entry fees $10 each); also Wild Cow Milking, Girls' Cloverleaf Race and Trailer Race. An R. C. A.-approved show. Entries close 2 p.m., Saturday, June 30.

Special Events

Include Downtown Parade . . . Kissimmee Homecoming Celebration affording activity of some kind almost continually throughout the occasion . . . free street dance kangaroo court . . . MANY, MANY, MANY others.

Reservations

Contact Al Hunt, Phone Tilden 6-2621, Kissimmee. Reserved Seats (adults): North Stands $2.00, South Stands $2.50 (children $1.00 less). Box seats in South Stands four for $8.00 (admission extra). Bleacher Seats: Adults $1.50, children $.50 (included in reserved seat prices above). Plenty of Free Parking Space.

For the Kowbelles

If it's soon going to be vacation time. Wonder where the Wayne Valentines will be heading this year?

The Valentines, in case you haven't met them, are cow-folks and citrus-folks from Center Hill way.

Son Robert Leland, 15, is outstanding in 4-H, won a trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago on his soil conservation unit. His project? The contour-planting of a four-acre orange grove. The spot had to be lined and induced to drain properly. Robert also has improved pastureland, and Shorthorns, which win prizes for him.

The Valentines take a trip every summer over some part of the United States where they haven't been before. They have been in every state except Oregon, and to Canada twice. (They hope to take Robert on a European tour after graduation.)

Their vacations last for from three to six weeks. They have a small house in Washington, D.C., which provides inexpensive living on the road. Instead of stopping at trailer parks they choose pleasant off-trail spots and the homes of friends and relatives scattered country-wide. By now remaining on-the-go longer than a week at a time they are able to catch-up with red necessary chores as the weekly launch while "settled".

On the road, traveling, they stop daily for fresh fruits—which make up side appetizers and her husband promptly makes, which cook quickly. Occasionally, for a treat, they eat out.

Last summer in Colorado National Park they became acquainted with a college professor, his wife and four children who were enjoying a rugged vacation camping out.

"People often get the wrong impression that our vacation time . . .

Vacationtime? Where Will the Wayne Valentines Go This Year?

Have you noticed bales of hay along the highway and wondered what they are for?

I have and upon inquiry learned of their role in establishing sod on road shoulders. The hay (or straw will do) is scattered along the shoulders and worked into the soil along with Bermuda grass roots. It holds the dirt, aiding in preventing washing and protects the young grass until it can become sodded.

Use down cornbread. Cook bacon crisp and crumble in a heavy iron skillet. Pour in cornbread mixture and bake as usual. Turn out as upside down cake. Yummy with vegetables.

The other day I was cooking "baked potatoes" in my pressure saucepan. I peeled a few onions, left them whole, wrapped them in aluminum foil to prevent the intermingling of odors and cooked them along with the potatoes. They were good served with butter.

Did you ever eat sweet potato jacks—prepared as apple jacks? mashed sweet potatoes are sweetened and spiced and serve as the filling for the fried pies. Delicious! My mother used to make them frequently—the other day I made a batch. Tastily different.

We are having wonderful rains. Tobacco, watermelons, corn, peanuts, velvet beans and pastures are green again. Folks dependent on rain for their living are so thankful of this thirst-quenching showers—or surely ought to be.

How does your garden grow? In controlling insects don't do as a neighbor. She went into the feed and seed store in town and asked for something to kill bugs on her beans. She was given something and her husband promptly applied it. Afterward on reading the label on the dust they found it should not be applied within 60 days of harvesting—and the beans are ready for the table!

Better to read labels on potions, etc. before using than afterward.

Remember when people chatted in the schoolroom, on the street, in offices and about radio programs? I remember Amos 'n Andy, and Lum 'n Abner. TV programs are discussed the same way these days. Wonder what it'll be in another generation?

A friend who takes her young son boating bought a life preserver jacket for him—a sensible precaution this.

Did you ever stop to notice how we figure time in our lives for example, I know about when my brother was married by Hale's age—Hale was a half then. I remember when we built our house by Georganne's age—she started to school in September after we moved in in August.

The Florida Cattlemen
about traveling,” Mrs. Valentine says. “It isn’t really expensive, unless you make it that way.”

Mrs. Valentine has a flair for interior decorating and her skills are in evidence in her home. The house was built in 1912 by her parents, the Robert Blankenbakers, who moved to Florida from Great Falls, Montana. (Wayne is from Fruitland Park. His mother, Dr. Edna S. Valentine, was a practicing physician, of Columbia, S.C.)

Mrs. Valentine remembers that her mother had “tinted walls”—new in those days. The colored walls were achieved by having the plasterer add colors to his mortar.

The present Valentine living room has an end-wall of solid green, with the opposite end wallpapered in a Colonial pattern. Picturing a gray ship on a harbor were patches of pink and green color. Pink faille draperies and bamboo cornices add pleasing touches. The dining room has plate railings high enough to give Mrs. Valentine displays prized pieces of antique ware—a piece of Victorian silver, hand-painted china belonging to her mother’s clay, a coffee-urn bought in New Orleans but a replica of one which has been in her family for years.

Mrs. Valentine runs the farm office, taking care of the bookkeeping and the records on the registered herd of Shorthorns.

Mrs. Valentine (Doris) is a twin. Her twin sister, Lois, Mrs. John Hardison, lives in Gainesville.

Besides her home duties Mrs. Valentine is a news reporter for the Orlando Morning Sentinel, the Daily Commercial in Leesburg, the Wildwood Echo—and wants an interest in the Sumter County Times.

Civic-minded, Mrs. Valentine was Sumter County’s financial chairman of the Cancer Drive recently. Last year the unit received recognition for raising 90 percent of its goal. Mrs. Valentine feels that much education needs yet to be done in combating cancer.

“Education does away with most of the dread of the disease and helps to alleviate suffering,” she says, and then she stresses the need for money for research. “We are hearing this said less: ‘If I have cancer I would rather not know it’ which means some progress.”

Last year Mrs. Valentine had a silver tea in her home to help raise money for the cancer drive. This year an Antique Silver Tea was the order—with beautiful minstrels gathered from around the community on display.

In the summer after the melon crop is sold the trailer is moved into the pasture near one of the lakes and camplife is enjoyed—sandwiches between soft, spicy pies she adds spaghetti or macaroni and cheese.

Mrs. Valentine cooks blue gills and long-bream bass caught from the lake. To her bush puppies she adds spaghetti or tomato sauce, a pinch of soda and a dash of salt.

Mrs. Valentine cooks blue gills and long-bream bass caught from the lake. To her bush puppies she adds spaghetti or tomato sauce, a pinch of soda and a dash of salt.

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Use Our New Improved Green Gates

Price List Effective Sept. 1, 1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>10'</td>
<td>4’</td>
<td>3”</td>
<td>48 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12'</td>
<td>4’</td>
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<td>14'</td>
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<td>16'</td>
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<td>18'</td>
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<td>20’</td>
<td>4’</td>
<td>3”</td>
<td>91 lbs.</td>
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for June, 1956
Weaning Pigs Early Is Hard

Although researchers have shown that pigs can be successfully weaned at two or three weeks, it is generally agreed that pigs shouldn't be weaned before they are three weeks old.

This is because pigs weaned earlier may not get scours, and are also more susceptible to various other diseases. In addition, if any of these troubles do get started in younger pigs, the death rate will probably be much higher than it would be in older pigs. Several advantages have been claimed for early-weaning.

In Iowa experiments the early-weaning pigs showed similar results as those of the usual one- or two-underaged pigs expected in every litter that run with the sows for longer periods.

There is also a chance that the early-weaned pigs will remain healthier because there is less chance of the sow being able to transmit diseases and parasites to them. Similarly, the early-weaned pigs are less likely to be damaged by the sow and this increase the number of pigs that eventually go to market.

In Iowa experiments the early-weaning pigs showed similar results to the usual one- or two-underaged pigs expected in every litter that run with the sows for longer periods.

Some owners believe that feed costs can be reduced by early-weaning. This belief is based on the fact that for a sow to nurse pigs for only two weeks instead of eight can be sold and the extra five weeks of feed for the sow is saved. In addition, a sow nursing pigs for five weeks will usually gain about 60 to 75 pounds and early-weaning will allow her to be sold weighing more. If the sow is sold, she can be rebred sooner and produce three litters a year instead of two.

However, some of these advantages haven't been supported by experimental results, especially in regard to lower production costs.

Early-weaning will also cost some money in other ways. Housing facilities will probably have to be increased, since warm, draft-free quarters are a necessity for early-weaned pigs. They will have to be roomier than those on the average farm, too, for each pig will need at least five square feet of floor space at weaning time.

Consider the matter pretty thoroughly before adopting early-weaning.
The action in the above photograph took place during one of the horse races held during the annual Cracker Day sponsored by the Volusia County cattlemen.

Cracker Day

(Continued from page 90)
racing thrills with Ronny Brooks of Orlando topping the entrants and Victor Anderson claiming second place, while Walter Coleman of Seville came in third.

The Seville team won the relay racing competition for adults against good competition with a team composed of Price, Claude Yelvington, Billy Ruth, and Henry. And more excitement was seen in the children’s division of the relay races which was won by a mixed team composed of Faircloth, Brooks, Mack Yelvington of Seville, and Walter Coleman.

Other features of the day included the barbecue that was served at noon and the round and square dancing that was in tap for everyone that evening.

Merits of Stilbestrol Is Further Confirmed By USDA Experiments

Last September the USDA issued a preliminary report on the results of tests at Beltsville to determine the merits of stilbestrol in rations for beef cattle. The results reported then were based on an 8-day feeding experiment in which Hereford and crossbred Angus-Hereford steers were used.

Five received stilbestrol at the approved rate of 10 milligrams per day per animal; the other five were used as controls. The steers on stilbestrol gained an average of about 1/8 pound a day more than the controls, giving them a gaining-rate advantage of about six percent.

Recently at a Symposium on Medicated Feeds sponsored by the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, T. C. Byerly of the USDA’s Agricultural Research Service, gave preliminary results of more recent Beltsville tests in which a 176-day test was made with 10 Hereford and crossbred Angus-Hereford steers were used.

Five received stilbestrol at the approved rate of 10 milligrams per day per animal; the other five were used as controls. The steers on stilbestrol gained an average of about 1/8 pound a day more than the controls, giving them a gaining-rate advantage of about six percent.

Dr. Byerly reported that the stilbestrol-fed steers in the latter test gained an average of 22 pounds a day more than the controls, for a rate of gain advantage of about 11 percent. He also pointed out that “the meat from the stilbestrol-fed cattle was at least as firm.”
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EDITORIALS

Can You Raise 7 Cent Beef? (We Hope It’s Never Necessary)

We certainly hope the day doesn’t come very soon when any cattleman has to raise beef for seven cents a pound (and we see no reason why it should so long as everything else is high).

But we ran into a rancher the other day—a newcomer from Pennsylvania—who claimed to be doing just that.

The story was this: he was carrying a high number of steers on a small acreage of irrigated clover pasture. He was fertilizing his land every 60 days, heavily. And he had put on such gains that he figured his cost at only seven cents a pound.

Allowing for a 50 percent margin of error, which would mean a 10½-cent production cost, this rancher is bound to be making money.

The 1000-pound steers which he is selling off grass are bringing better than 16 cents a pound!

Whether you believe this story or not, it underlines the most important lesson cattlemen can learn out of today’s low price conditions:

Careful management is essential to profitable beef production under today’s price structure.

There seems to be little doubt that improved pastures are here to stay. Ranchers who don’t have improved pastures find that the low-carrying capacity of their native ranges, constantly increasing taxes, high labor costs and other factors are steadily reducing any profit margin they may have.

But don’t get us wrong! There’s a whole lot more to management than just dumping a ton of fertilizer to the acre and letting nature take its course.

The rancher with good native range may do a lot better than the rancher with improvements if he rotates his pastures, watches the health of his cattle, knows when to feed (and when not to), and pays attention to the dozens of other factors which can make the difference between profit and loss.

However, if you are interested in better management on your own ranch, we do commend the content of this issue to you.

We don’t guarantee that reading this issue will make it possible for you to raise seven cent beef, but perhaps you’ll find some ideas which will make your operation more efficient and effective. We hope so (and hope you’ll comment if you think we’ve omitted something important).

Inaction by Cattlemen Is Threat To Florida Beef Council Success

A poster now widely displayed in Florida bars reads “Florida Beef and Calvert’s Whiskey.”

Morrison’s Cafeterias now advertise steaks on highway billboards.

You, yourself, should have an “Eat More Beef” sticker on your car—if you used the one in your last CATTLEMAN.

All of these are evidence that the beef promotion program now being financed by 10 cent per head deductions by half a dozen Florida markets, by a number of meat packers, and voluntarily by many individual cattlemen who send their money in direct, is “paying off.”

We regret that there are still several markets and packers—even in peninsular Florida where most of our cattle are—where these deductions are not being made.

As an individual cattleman, or through your local cattlemen’s association, you can, and should, insist on this deduction being made at your local market, and by the packer to whom you sell direct.

You can’t expect 40 percent of the cattlemen to carry the load indefinitely!
Today, we know that to properly feed the cow, we must at the same time feed the bacteria in the rumen properly. For adequate nutrition, cattle must receive carbohydrates (energy factors), amino acids (the building blocks of proteins), calcium, phosphorus, Vitamin A and D and in most cases minerals such as Copper, Iron, Manganese, Magnesium and Cobalt.

The nutrients needed by the rumen bacteria are ammonia or nitrogen from feed proteins or urea; readily available carbohydrates, certain vitamins and certain minerals.

Efficiency of the rumen bacteria is measured by their rate of multiplication and their activity. This requires that they be provided with a quick source of energy.

P.D.Q. contains adequate nutrients to nourish the billions of bacteria in the rumen of cattle so that indigestible roughages can be broken down into usable form. And P.D.Q. contains a variety of animal and vegetable proteins, Vitamin A and D and many of the B-complex vitamins including the remarkable growth Vitamin B-12—and essential major and trace minerals, necessary to nourish the different strains of rumen bacteria.

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**COMPLETE THIS QUIZ AND FIND OUT**

### ANSWERS

1. For a Cat D2 Tractor, approximately 2% slippage on most seedbed work. Under similar conditions wheel tractors often slip as much as 50%, average 15% to 30% slippage. You can test this for yourself by tying a rag to your tractor wheel. Pull forward a measured distance with no load, counting your tractor wheel revolutions. Then hitch a fair load to your tractor, count the same number of revolutions and see the difference in distance worked because of slippage. It’s an eye-opening experience!

2. Most 3-bottom tractors in the 40 HP class pull about 4000 lb. under ideal hard road conditions. The 38 DBHP Cat D2 Tractor pulls 7950 lb. under many conditions. The difference means more efficient farming, lower costs, better use of your HP.

3. If you answered “No,” here’s another advantage for you! With more than 10 square feet of flotation and traction area, the D2 works on top of the ground where wheels sink in. The D2 exerts less than half as much pressure per square inch as a wheel tractor of similar size, eliminating harmful soil packing.

4. Land forming is a specialty of Cat track-type Tractors. So if you answered “Yes” to this question, a D2 can provide you with the power and traction to move dirt fast and efficiently — to cut to accurate grade — to handle many types of dirt moving operations.

5. If your land improvement and soil conservation programs include establishing or improving your irrigation or drainage system, a Cat Diesel Tractor can help you in many ways, building ditches, roads, ponds, dikes, forming land.

6. Clearing trees, brush, stumps and rocks are just a few of the bonus jobs you can do well with a Cat Diesel Tractor. This is an important part of modern farming and ranching, so if your present tractor is unsuited for land development, better see us about owning a D2!

As your Caterpillar Dealers here in Florida, we’ve helped many other farmers and ranchers become even more successful by owning Caterpillar equipment. Let’s find out how a Cat Diesel Tractor can do as much for you. Call us — no obligation!