in this issue

- Prices, Imports Are Current Industry Problems
- Florida Soils Need Management
- A.I. Noted As Future Method
- Cutting Horse Leaders Listed
- Select Bulls Primarily For Reproductive Traits

JULY NINETEEN SEVENTY-FOUR
Feed Nutrena
CLS-32 Controlled Release

You’ll save labor... You’ll save money...

Year ’round Nutrena CLS-32 Controlled Release feeding helps improve breeding results, size of calf crop, and size of calves in the fall.

Nutrition makes the difference... the big difference

For instance, think about calving percentage. Did you know that it is about 90% management — and that the most important management factor is nutrition?

And think about calving interval. A cow doesn’t hit a 100% calf crop until she has a calf every 12 months — not every season. She won’t do it unless she is nutritionally sharp.

Nutrena CLS-32 Controlled Release liquid supplement can help solve these efficiency stumbling blocks — and you’ll see the difference in better herd conditions.

Nutrena CLS-32 Controlled Release provides:

- Extra safety from urea toxicity. Nitrogen release that resembles natural protein more than a conventional urea-based liquid supplement.
- Less labor than most dry supplements. Uniform grazing — efficient use of available roughage. Cattle can help themselves as needed.
- Good conception rates and big calf crops. Nutrena CLS-32 Controlled Release, makes it easy to provide the supplemental nitrogen, vitamins and minerals that help in getting cows bred on schedule, keeping calves evenly bunched.
- Uniform nutrition. Once aggressive animals get enough liquid supplement, they leave the lickwheel feeders. Even tail enders get a fair chance.

NUTRENA FEED DIVISION
4014-40th St., Tampa, Florida 33601 Phone (813) 626-5171

BELL DRYER, INC.
Phone 463-2552
Bell, Florida

C & M SPREADER SERVICE
Phone 722-8878
Ellenton, Florida

FORT KING RANCH
Phone 567-6814
Dade City, Florida

SEMINOLE STORES, INC.
Phone 732-4143
Ocala, Florida

WEBSTER FARM SUPPLY
Phone 793-4483
Webster, Florida

PEACOCK’S LIQUID FEED SERVICE
Phone 752-1305
Plant City, Florida
LEgISLATION - AS WE GO TO PRESS THE 1974 SESSION OF THE FLORIDA Legislature is past history. The bills passed by both legislative bodies and sent to the Governor have become law with or without his signature or have been vetoed by the Governor. There were many good bills that died on both the Senate and House Calendars--as a matter of fact approximately 800 of them --but when you consider the 1974 session you must consider it a successful one for the agricultural community of Florida, for while we lost some good bills, in proportion we lost many that were not good. In evaluating effort, it goes without saying that much more time was spent in defeating bills than passing them.

I AM SURE YOU AND I, THE TAXPAYER, WILL FEEL THE RESULTS OF THE session in the days ahead and will be in a better position to evaluate its effects termed as a tax relief session. The maximum millage for the county portion of the school funding was capped at 8 mills, instead of 10, with the money to replace in some instances funds lost by this cap to be appropriated state funds. Don't get excited--that is our money, too.

THE GREEN BELT LAW AND THE AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTION IN THE SALES Tax Law received some scrutiny but no exerted effort was made to change these statutes. With our growing population the "mod" thing to do during the 1974 session seemed to be to introduce an environmental bill and most everyone did. But with this being an election year, when it got down to the push and shove the Cattlemen's Association and other major agricultural groups were able to develop dialogue with their legislators and cooled the movement.

THE GROWTH POLICY RESOLUTION DURING THE LAST HOURS OF THE session was prepared so in many instances does encourage preservation of the present and future property rights along with limitations in administrative action to only those areas for which specific laws now provide authority.

THE WETLANDS BILL DIED IN THE SENATE AS DID THE ENVIRONMENTAL Agency Reorganization bill, Local Government Comprehensive Planning Bill, Eminent Domain for Parks, while the House Environmental Protection Committee allowed SB 122, which removed the original buffer zone from the Big Cypress area of Critical Concern, to die.

ALL IN ALL THE SESSION WAS A MOST SUCCESSFUL ONE AND WAS influenced by the fact it is an election year. Even now those running for office are calling for votes by saying they are disappointed in the session in regards to passage of environmental legislation.

THANKS MR. LEGISLATOR - WE WANT TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO say thanks to our legislators who work with us by listening and understanding our problems. We want to wish them the best and hope we will see them back in Tallahassee come April 1975.

----Jim Luttrell, Executive Vice President----

for July 1974
## Calendar

### JULY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>All Florida Rodeo</td>
<td>Arcadia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Silver Cattle Sale</td>
<td>Gainsville</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Live Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Charolais Special Sale</td>
<td>Social Circle, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>FSGA Summer Meeting</td>
<td>Dale City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Phoebe Region Sale</td>
<td>Stone Mountain, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ironbark Sale</td>
<td>Troy, Ala.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Beefmaster Fd Day</td>
<td>Ocala</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Beefmaster Fd Sale</td>
<td>Ocala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Charolais Sale</td>
<td>Dickson, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Longleaf Sheep Sale</td>
<td>Menden, Neb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ocala Feeder Field Sale</td>
<td>Dunedin, Fla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-17</td>
<td>Fla. Hereford Feeder Field Sale</td>
<td>Brooksville</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-25</td>
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### AUGUST

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<td>Pulaau, Tenn.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Jerry-Lee Angus Dispersal</td>
<td>Callum, Ala.</td>
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<td>5-6</td>
<td>All Florida Rodeo</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Gainsville</td>
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<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Gainsville</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Live Oak</td>
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<td>16-17</td>
<td>Fla. Angus Feeder Calf Sale</td>
<td>Gainsville</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-17</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Ocala</td>
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<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Marriana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Madison</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>31-1-2</td>
<td>Okeechobee Rodeo</td>
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<td>1-15</td>
<td>Willow Springs Beef Sale</td>
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### SEPTEMBER

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<td>Rocky Creek Brangus Sale</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jay Cee Rode</td>
<td>Tallahassee</td>
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<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Bartell Bonanna Chiannia Sale</td>
<td>Clayton, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>N. Ala. Charolais Breeds</td>
<td>Toronto, Canada</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Graceville</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Live Oak</td>
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<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>S.E. Feeder Calf Sale</td>
<td>Lugoff, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>Ocala Feeder Weekends</td>
<td>Ocala</td>
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<td>Tideck Branges Prod Sale</td>
<td>Bleieifield, Tex.</td>
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<td>SE Beefmaster Breeds Sale</td>
<td>Jackson, Miss.</td>
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<td>Cowman's Charolais Sale</td>
<td>San Antonio, Tex.</td>
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<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
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<td>Longleaf Chiannia Prod Sale</td>
<td>Aiken, S.C.</td>
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<td>Jay</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Madison, Chipley</td>
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<tr>
<td>27-28</td>
<td>N. A. Limousin Cons</td>
<td>Tulsa, Okla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>King Ranch Sales</td>
<td>Kingsville, Tex.</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Maddux Charolais Disp</td>
<td>Cookeville, Tenn.</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Limousin Futurity</td>
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### OCTOBER

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Valentine Angus Sale</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Gainsville, Quincy</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Circle P Chiannia Sale</td>
<td>Gainsville, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>Curtiss Open House</td>
<td>Elburn, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;Yellow Rose of Tex. Sale</td>
<td>Blue Ridge, Tex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Feeder Pig Sale</td>
<td>Graceville</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>King Ranch Sale</td>
<td>Kingsville, Tex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hales Brahman Sale</td>
<td>Okeechobee</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-16</td>
<td>2nd Alabama Simmental Sale</td>
<td>Montgomery, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ph. PH Bull Sale</td>
<td>Arcadia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**The Florida CATTLERMAN**

**VOL. XXXVIII NO. 11**

**JULY, 1974**

ROBERT S. CODY
President and Publisher


Write Box 1030, Kisimmee, Florida 32741. Phone (Area 305) 846-2800.

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- World Trade Meet Held
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- Ocular Taxe Hit Snap
- Price Trends
- Butz Guest of Institute
- Help for Cattlemen Sought
- AHI Meeting Held at Marco
- Futures Quotations Reliable
- Custom Feeding Restricted

### Regular Departments
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- Editorial's Desk
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- Now It's History
- FCA Special Activities
- Limousin
- President's By-Lines
- Stories By — Stancil
- Lab Report — Cooperider
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- Cattle Breeders Has Top Gross
- Angus Feeder Sale Slated
- Hales Brahman Sale Scheduled

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- Limousin Transaction Announced
- All-American Futurity Set
- Angus Steer Gets Honors
- Hereford Men Set Field Day
- Simms Breeds Brahams, Devons

### Special Features...
- Manage Soils
- Up Calf Crop
- Collison Course
- Start Steers News
- Land and Taxes

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**The Cover for July, 1974**

Our cover picture for this year's Better Bulls edition is a repeat of July 1969. The message to "Use better bulls for higher production," in commercial and purebred cattle herds is still just as important now as then. Florida Artist Buster Kenton's work tells the story with emphasis.

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**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION**

Florida Cattlemen's Association, Pat Wilson, President; Frostproof • Eastern Brahman Association, Glenn Sumner, President; Brandon • Florida Charolais Association, Harold Keats, President; Fort Lauderdale • Southeastern Brahman Association, R. J. Mitchell, President; Quitman, Georgia • Florida Angus Association, Leroy Baldwin, President, Ocala • Florida Santa Gertrudis Association, F. C. Wellbergen, President, Anthony • Florida Shorthorn Breeders Association, Jack Hooker, President, Plant City • Florida Hereford Association, Bill Rodgers, Jr., President, Dunnellon • Florida Meats Packers Association, E. Rondick, President, Oviedo • Southeastern Charolais Association, Dick Pointer, President, Palm Beach • Florida Beef Council, Al Bellotto, Chairman, Lakeland • Florida Cutting Horse Association, Howard O'Steen, President, Oxford • Florida Cowmen's Cattle Club, Carroll "Bud" Ward, President, Winter Park • Florida Holstein Cattle Club, Bob Buzzard, President, Coleman • Florida Association of Livestock Markets, E. D. Neele, President, Chipley • Florida Simmental Association, Norman Swift, President, Ocala • Southeastern Limousin Association, Jack Herring, President, Clewiston • Association of Florida Rodeo, Henry Lassiter, President, Arcadia.

United States Sugar Corporation has, for over 25 years, sold a liquid supplement HIGH IN PROTEIN AND LOW IN MOISTURE. USSC’s Heavy Mill-Run Blackstrap is HIGH IN SUGAR PRODUCING ENERGY AND SOLIDS.

If you have a storage tank that will hold 4,000 gallons or more you can buy direct and save money!

We’re proud of our products and our long association with the livestock feeding trade. If you are interested in learning more about our liquid feeds or if you need technical assistance for the planning of storage, handling and feeding facilities; or in setting up a feeding program fully oriented to your type of operation, just call our Sales Department.

BUY DIRECT
Delivered right to your ranch in transport trucks
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Your Most Economical Liquid Pasture Supplements
BUY FROM AN EXPERIENCED PRODUCER AND SAVE

United States Sugar Corporation
CLEWISTON
Telephones: 813/983-8121, 983-7946
CAREFULLY AND USE ONLY AS gallon lined drums.

1. FRANKLIN TOXAPHENE*-LINDANE SPRAY MIX

With special spreader-sticker action formula — for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. ECONOMICAL... 1 gallon makes 150 gallons of spray solution. Available in pints, quarts, gallons, and 5-gallon lined drums.

* Hercules® — toxaphene.

2. FRANKLIN LIVESTOCK INSECTICIDE POWDER

Effective control for beef and dairy cattle, horses, sheep and swine. Apply by hand or use in dust bags. Resists leaching from rain which helps prolong the residual killing effect.

STOP! ALL PESTICIDES CAN BE HARMFUL TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT IF MISUSED. READ THE LABEL CAREFULLY AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

3. FRANKLIN BRICON

... recommended as a backrubber insecticide for cattle. 1 pint of Bricon Concentrate mixes with fuel oil, diesel oil, or light mineral oil to make 5 gallons of backrubber insecticide. 1 gallon makes a 41 gallon mixture. Oil-to-oil mix resists leaching from rain. In 50 lb., or light mineral oil to make

ATTENDING the recent Fourth Florida International Agribusiness Trade Show at Tampa were Carlene Jones of Jacksonville, Miss SunFlavor 1974, Bob F. Deriso, Tampa, and Dr. T. J. Cunha, head of the animal science department at the University of Florida, Gainesville.

Reader Comments Favorable To The Cattleman

Hialeah

... Your magazine is excellent.

Larry Kraning

Gainesville

... it was good to visit with you last week. I am attaching a check to renew my subscription to The Cattleman — it keeps me well posted.

Lewis L. Yarlett

Editor’s Desk

Publishing House Notes

‘Back to Land’ Philosophy

Danville, Illinois

... There is a groundswell in the country that has been going on for two or three years, of which I was not aware, and that is a “back to land” philosophy. I don’t think those people who have developed the attitude know that there are grass, weeds, mosquitoes and the like out there, but it has done a lot for agricultural publications. As you know, we have the longest list of agricultural publications of anyone in the country and therefore we have been a beneficiary of that movement. Our sales, to the non-educational crowd, have grown by 300 percent and that is what prompted us to enlist folks like you in spreading the word.

Russell L. Guin

The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc.

† We periodically carry a “book ad” in The Cattleman which lists many of the books referred to in the above letter. We are happy to be able to help in passing the “agricultural” word to those seeking a return to the soil.

Latest Statistics

Commercial Slaughter and Average Weight (USDA)...

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<th>Calves</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M Head</td>
<td>Wt.</td>
<td>M Head</td>
<td>Wt.</td>
<td>M Head</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 1974 (Fla.)</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>346</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 1973 (Fla.)</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<td>Apr. 1974 (U.S.)</td>
<td>2898.3</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>204.5</td>
<td>236</td>
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<td>Apr. 1973 (U.S.)</td>
<td>2407.2</td>
<td>1031</td>
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Slaughter Under State Inspection (AITC)...

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<td>Tested</td>
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<td>Dairy Cattle</td>
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Brucellosis Testing (AITC)...

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<th>Strs.Hfrs</th>
<th>Calves</th>
<th>Strs.Hfrs</th>
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<td>Fla., May 15, 1974</td>
<td>$34.40</td>
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<td>Fla., Apr. 15, 1974</td>
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<td>31.00</td>
<td>40.40</td>
<td>43.50</td>
<td>29.90</td>
<td>19.50</td>
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<td>U.S., May 15, 1973</td>
<td>43.60</td>
<td>33.10</td>
<td>45.70</td>
<td>58.90</td>
<td>35.30</td>
<td>23.80</td>
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<td>U.S., May 15, 1974</td>
<td>37.20</td>
<td>28.90</td>
<td>34.60</td>
<td>42.80</td>
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Livestock Prices Per Hundred (USDA)...

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<td>Fla., May 15, 1974</td>
<td>$2.45</td>
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<td>U.S., May 15, 1973</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT'S IN A NAME?

VITAMINS — MINERALS — SUPPLEMENTS! Yes, and much more — When you combine over 25 years of experience with the most modern production facilities and then add the most outstanding nutrition in the South, you get a quality in minerals and protein supplements which brings you the best possible buy for your dollar — no matter where you look.

WHAT'S IN A PRODUCT LIKE

Kattle—King Bar—Fly and worm control blocks

A Better way to control Flies and Worms. This proven Block prevents the breeding of horn flies and face flies in the manure of treated cattle; aids in the prevention of stomach worms (Haemonchus spp.); hookworms (Bunostomum) and nodular worms (Oesophagostomum). Aids in the prevention of foot rot and soft tissue lumpy jaw in cattle. Medicated (For Ruminants Only). It also has 18.00% Crude Protein with essential and minor minerals plus Vitamins A and D2. The answer to flies which rob your cattle of growth and rob you of profits.

"A" and "I" MINERAL—VITAMIN Free Choice Supplement "Medicated"

This is a highly balanced Free Choice Mineral with a powerful concentration of Vitamin A (300,000 U.S.P. Units per pound) which will aid in preventing common "Pink-eye", Other common Vitamin "A" deficiencies in cattle are: Night Blinders, Muscular Incoordination, Staggering Gait, Convulsive Seizures, Poor Conception in Cows, Decreased Breeding Activity in Bulls, Weak Calves and Poor Clean-up of Cows. V.M.S. "A" and "I" also contains 0.10% of Ethylene Di-hydriodide which aids in the prevention of Foot Rot and Soft Tissue Lumpy Jaw and is a nutritional source of Iodine. Iodine deficiency in cattle is usually manifested by the production of weak goitrous or dead calves. These two added ingredients plus the balance of all major and minor mineral elements make this Free Choice Mineral a TOP PRODUCER.

See your local V.M.S. Dealer or Contact V.M.S. Inc. for more information
P. O. Box 406 • Montgomery, Ala. 36101 (205) 264-1415
Benson Hulme is the cattleman shown treating his own 10-foot Cow Life-Cattle Rub. He also knows what others think about “the rub.” Benson is the manager of Dyer Farmers Co-op which has already sold over 800 of these rubs for use by local cattlemen. Sure he’s a real salesman, but nobody sells this many of anything unless it’s good!

Bill Stafford, commercial cattleman, “In view of three years experience, I still say the rubs are the easiest and most effective way we’ve ever controlled flies and lice. They are all we use.”

Martin Wynia, University herdsman, “This rub is extremely effective and we are completely satisfied in every respect. We treated the rubs only twice during the entire fly season.”

Cow Life-Cattle Rub is practically labor free. A cattleman simply hangs the rub so cattle will go under it, then pours approximately four gallons of diesel fuel and insecticide or other preferred solution along its length.

Virtually rot proof, Cow Life-Cattle Rub is made of acrylic and polyester. A polypropylene rope with a breaking strength of 2700 pounds runs through the center of the rub, which is approximately 10 feet long and 4 inches in diameter.

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6"x6" 20' For Barn Posts 4"x4" 6' thru 16' For Posts

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Hinges—Screw hook and strap, extra heavy duty, 6" thru 14", and a good stock of ranch type hardware. Immediate Delivery By Our Trucks.

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We Didn't Do a Good Proofreading Job!

Don't know what happened, but the listing of officers for the Polk County Cattlemen's Association was incorrect in the June issue.

Our officers are myself, as president; Paul Sullivan as vice president; Jerry Keen as secretary-treasurer; and Al Bellotto as state director.

As you will see, you listed me as vice president and left Al off entirely.

George M. Hancock, President
Polk County Cattlemen's Association

Reader Questions Recent Cattlemen Article

Bradenton

(Dr.) Meyerholz has got to be kidding when he lists 15 separate shots and treatments and then throws in that all treatments be performed or supervised by a vet. Most veterinarians charge $25.00 to $50.00 per call. This procedure would require approximately two to four trips—estimate cost $150.00, labor and medication approximately $100.00 per head.

I am sure all ranchers would be willing to comply if the feeder lot boys are willing to add roughly $150.00 per head over and above market price. Why not simplify it and finish all our cattle here in Florida, thus eliminating the boys that apparently are not sure of...
Compensator® liquid beats summer slump.

Calves averaged 38 lbs. extra gain on COMPENSATOR in summer feeding trials.

When summer temperatures climb, pasture quality usually drops. Milk production declines. The result is summer slump—a noticeable slowdown in the rate of gain on calves.

However, several cattlemen who feed COMPENSATOR liquid supplement year round, have found that they can beat summer slump. Some report extra gains of 40 to 50 lbs. in weaning weights over non-supplemented cattle.

To verify these claims, Allied Chemical sponsored several summer gains trials in 1973 to evaluate the benefits of summer supplementation with COMPENSATOR.

Six tests were completed from Nebraska to Alabama. Every one showed extra gains through the summer from COMPENSATOR.

The highest margin of gain over non-supplemented cattle was 58 lbs. The lowest was 11 lbs. All six trials averaged 38 lbs. extra gain from summer supplementation with COMPENSATOR.

Cattlemen who participated in the tests also reported that the cows on COMPENSATOR were in better condition. They could breed back quicker.

The summer feeding trials verified what year-round COMPENSATOR users have known all along: That COMPENSATOR not only beats summer slump, but helps cattle get maximum benefit from available forages all year.

Why not talk to your COMPENSATOR dealer about running your own summer supplement trial. Discover for yourself how profitable it can be to beat summer slump with COMPENSATOR.

Allied Chemical Corporation, Dept. C, 2580 South 90th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68124.

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Flint River Mills, Inc.

TILT CALF chute from Bowman Hydro-Vat, Inc., is designed to make processing and treating calves easier and more efficient.

what they are doing proven by their large losses.

K. G. Anderegg

We don't think Dr. George Meyerholz, extension veterinarian at the University of Florida, was "kidding" when he wrote the article on page 62 of our May Animal Health issue. He thinks preconditioning should be looked at seriously by Florida producers, at least by observing vaccination for respiratory diseases, for a start. But, of course, Mr. Anderegg has a point about finishing cattle here in Florida.

510—Bowman Adds Tilt Calf Chute to Product Line

Bowman Hydro-Vat, Inc., of Garden City, Kansas, has introduced a tilt calf chute to its line which is designed to make processing and treating calves easier and more efficient, spokesmen say.

The new tilt chute features complete hydraulic operation. It tilts to the side for convenient calf treatment, or can be used as a regular squeeze chute when the tilting feature is not required.

The chute has an automatic "leg positioner" that positions the animal's legs for easier castration, hoof treatment, and other uses. An access door at the lower part of the chute permits easier treatment of lower body areas. A head gate extension is furnished as standard treatment to provide for such treatments as dehorning and implanting.

The product is built to the same construction specifications as the full-size Bowman Hydro-Chute, with case-hardened bearings and bushings. The firm has marketed the chute since 1968.

Officials of the firm say the tilt apparatus is now also available for regular size squeeze chutes. Portable models of the calf tilt chute are also available.

For more information on the tilt calf chute check number 510 and return the form on page 8 of this issue of The Cattleman.
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511—Allied Chemical Runs Feeding Trials on Supplementation

A series of feeding trials carried out in several states by Allied Chemical Corporation for cow-calf herds shows a dollars-and-cents payoff and how feed supplementation can solve the "summer calf slump" problem. Officials say overall results averaged a 38 pound extra gain per calf as well as markedly improved nutrition and herd health.

The tests were conducted by local cattlemen under practical grazing conditions in Alabama, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Extra gains for calves on liquid protein supplement averaged 38 pounds per calf. Extra net profit per calf averaged $11.58, after deducting supplement costs.

Out of six separate trials, involving a total of 1252 cows, calves and steers, the high gain for calves was 58 pounds per head and the low gain was 11 pounds. The net profit picture ranged from a high of $23.52 per head in the top trial, down to minus $3.34 in the bottom test group. Only one bunch of calves, however, showed a net loss in the series of trials. All other five test groups produced net profits, and all six registered extra pounds of gain on the summer supplement program.

Purpose of the trials, according to E.M. Harper, Allied Chemical feed group manager, was to evaluate Compensator liquid feed effects on cows, calves and steers compared to no summer supplementation of similar animals. "Insofar as possible, all cattle were uniform in type and size, with equal stocking rates, insect control and other management factors," Harper emphasized.

Riley Wilkerson, livestock manager, Sumpter Farms Stock Company, Geiger, Alabama, had this to say about the Compensator trials:

"We separated two groups of spring calving cows into well-fertilized Coastal Bermuda pastures. We had 96 pair in one pasture on Compensator liquid feed from June 25 until October 22, when the
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calves were weaned, and 66 pair on no supplement in our other pasture. All cows and calves were reweighed on October 22. The average daily gain on the calves that did get the liquid feed was 1.38 pounds per head per day, and the cows gained .56 pounds. On the cattle that didn't get the supplement, the calves gained 1.02 pounds, and the cows only .01 pounds."

For more information on Compensator liquid feed check number 511 and return the form on page 8 of this issue.

**Steinmetz Named to Sales Post with Carnation Genetics**

Harold O. "Hoop" Steinmetz of Tallahassee, has been appointed to the position of sales representative with the Carnation Genetics Company, Hughson, California. The announcement was made recently by Dick Cotta, director of marketing in the firm.

HAROLD O. "Hoop" Steinmetz, newly appointed Carnation/Genetics sales representative, has conducted several A.I. schools at Cattle Breeders Inc., Lake City, in recent months.
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We wish to take this opportunity to extend our sincere congratulations to the officers and members of the Florida Cattlemen’s Association for a most successful year, and further, extend every best wish for continued success in the months ahead.

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STAK MAKER from Lundell Mfg. Company has a hydraulic unloading system that unloads the completed stack without chains and sprockets.

Cotta said that Steinmetz would serve the livestock industry in Florida and southern Georgia. The newly appointed sales representative has an extensive background in the artificial insemination industry. He started more than 19 years ago with his training at Iowa State University.

Steinmetz worked as assistant sales manager for Iowa Breeders and is a proficient A.I. instructor, having conducted many schools. As a technician, he has accumulated a record of more than 32,000 first services.

512—Anchor Announces Combination Product for Vibrio, Lepto

Anchor Laboratories, St. Joseph, Missouri, has announced a newly formulated combination product to protect against vibriosis and Lepto pomona.

Vibrio-Lepto, the first bacterin of its type on the market, saves vaccination time and labor by combining Vibrio 3 and Leptocon into one shot.

Anchor officials say one shot of Vibrio-Lepto combination two to three weeks before breeding provides a broad protection against three strains of vibriosis known to cause bovine infertility, and gives lasting immunity against abortions due to Leptospira pomona. The combination product is given in 5 cc. doses.

For more information on the Anchor product check number 512 and return the form on page 8 of this issue.

513—Lundell Stak Maker Has Changes for ’74 Model

The Lundell #40, the new model Stak Maker for 1974, has been announced by Lundell Mfg. Company, Cherokee, Iowa. The Lundell 40 is a basic 3-ton Stak Maker with a 72 inch wide, flail pick up and a completely hydraulic box. The hydraulic unloading system unloads the completed stack without chains and sprockets.

The 1974 model also features a wide material delivery spout and a hydraulically controlled material diverter allowing the operator to control
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1) Standard size available—14, 16 and 18 foot bodies.
2) For easy loading and unloading, complete tailgate is removable.
3) Rack is bolted to flatbed for easy removal and to prevent noise.
4) Built to last under Fla. conditions.

BADGER Northland's Center Drive Bunk Feeder places the power source in the middle to make a smooth, self-contained system.

An odor control product for feedlots and other livestock and poultry confinement areas is now available from BZD Livestock Products, Inc., of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Named SUBDU, it's a "manure and waste material digester," BZD spokesmen say, and it can be used to neutralize manure odors as well as odors from organic waste such as grass clippings, canning wastes, and other matter. The product also aids in controlling fly larvae (maggots) in manure and litter.

SUBDU is a dried combination of two bacterial enzyme cultures, B. Subtilis and B. thuringiensis Berliner. It may be used to control odors in outside lots, confinement buildings and manure lagoons and pits. It is also suitable for controlling odors in pet compounds, such as kennels, and can be applied as a powder or a water suspension spray.

For additional information check number 514 and return the form on page 8 of this issue.

Cutter Laboratories, Shawnee, Kansas, recently announced the availability of Pig Paste, a high-energy concentrate, which temporarily sustains baby pigs, calves, foals and other animals suffering from malnutrition.
The new product provides energy, vitamins and protein for animals that refuse to eat or are not eating enough due to inadequate milk supply from the dam. Additionally, Pig Paste is useful as supportive therapy for animals receiving medication; as an appetite stimulant, or to produce weight gains in healthy animals.

Palatability and convenience are listed as two of the principal advantages of the Cutter product. Most animals readily accept the high-energy concentrate directly or mixed with feed. It is packaged in 16 ounce plastic squeeze tubes which allows it to be administered directly into the mouth when force feeding is necessary. The product can be stored at room temperature.

For more information on Pig Paste check number 515 and return the form on page 8 of this issue of The Cattleman.

516–Case 1270 Offers More Power, Operator Comfort

An increase from 127 to 135 PTC horsepower is only one of the number of new features on the Case high production Model 1270 Agri King tractor from J I Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin. With the announcement of the boost in horsepower, Case also disclosed that the new 1270 is now assembled with most of the same heavy-duty components used for the higher horsepower Case Model 1370.

A Case 451 cubic inch turbocharged diesel is used to power the 1270. Constant oil pressure through the working range of the engine is maintained by a pressure sensing oil pump. Oil capacity has been increased to 22 quarts. Each cylinder wall and piston skirt is sprayed with a full gallon of oil per minute.

Operator comfort features incorporated in the 90 cubic foot Case-built cab include a newly developed controlled pressure recirculation system designed to increase air conditioning cooling capacity up to 30 percent. Sound levels within the cab have been reduced substantially by installation of one inch thick acoustical padding throughout the cab. For more information on the Case 1270 check number 516 and return the form on page 8 of this issue.

Dick Harvin
the new Austin Fertilizer man in South Florida

Dick Harvin of Arcadia has joined Austin Fertilizer & Chemical Company as of April, 1974. Prior to coming to Austin Fertilizer, he worked for 10 years with USS Agri-Chemicals Division.

Dick is a graduate of Florida Southern College with a degree in agriculture. He is a native of South Florida and will be covering the South Florida area for the Austin Fertilizer and Chemical Company.

Austin
Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Inc.
Largest Liquid Fertilizer Custom Applicator in the Southeast

Dick Harvin — 813/494-0306
Introducing AUSTIN FLUID

KILL WEEDS AS YOU FERTILIZE
Dog Fennel
Thistles
Coffee Beans
Bull Grass
Rag Weed
SMUT GRASS (SPECIAL TREATMENT)

AUSTIN SPREADS ALL THE FERTILIZER YOU REQUIRE, QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY

Austin Fertilizer Services the Rancher
SUSPENSION FERTILIZER

SUSPENSIONS give you the BEST OF BOTH

Grades
In Demand
20-5-10
20-0-10
10-5-20
16-4-8
15-5-15
14-7-7
10-5-10
3-9-30

Or Your Own Mixture

Also
LIQUID NITROGEN

Austin Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Inc.

Largest Liquid Fertilizer Custom Applicator in the Southeast

Plant and Offices at Sanford, Florida. Phone 305/322-0443.
Arcadia: Dick Harvin 813/494-0306.
1938: Livestock Production Shifts to South

An editorial comment pointed out that it was becoming increasingly apparent that livestock production was shifting to the south... An article by Louis Alsmyer, county agent, Highlands County, covered land preparation and establishment in south Florida... Good grade steers selling through Florida auction markets were listed at from $5.00-5.25 per hundredweight.

1948: Vet Gave Warning on Foot and Mouth

An article written by Dr. J. V. Knapp, Florida's state veterinarian, pointed out that foot and mouth disease was a danger that cattlemen must watch for constantly... The Florida Aberdeen-Angus Association made plans for a feeder calf sale featuring 500 to 1000 calves... Harry J. Boyles of Live Oak was made an honorary member of the local FFA chapter.

1958: Bull Production Costs Covered

The number of calves sired per year was a factor in bull production costs according to an article by Marvin Koger of the University of Florida... Features of the annual June convention of FCA were listed in a special article... R. D. Keene of Orlando paid $11,000 for a Santa Gertrudis female at the Winthrop Rockefeller sale.

1968: FCA Budget Increased by $15,000

A budget increase of $15,000 was passed by directors of the Florida Cattlemen's Association at the mid-year conference at Daytona Beach... Harry Hammond, advertising manager of The Florida Cattlemen, was named editor of the publication... A total of 18 special feeder calf sales were scheduled at Florida markets... J. O. Pearce, Jr., of Okeechobee, former FCA president, was elected to a third three-year term as a member of the National Livestock and Meat Board's Beef Industry Council.
How big a bite did grubs take out of your profits last year? If you’re a cattleman who rarely treats his cattle for grubs, they cost you plenty. Like about 40 lost pounds per calf at weaning weight. Or a 2¢ per pound dock at slaughter.*

And the reason is simple: It’s too much work! But now there’s an easy-to-use, economical and efficient method of treating for grubs; SPOTTON 20% Ready-To-Use Solution Cattle Insecticide, "the grubfighter."

With SPOTTON Cattle Insecticide strapped on your side you’ll be able to treat cattle for grubs faster and easier than with any pour-on you’ve ever used.

Simply squeeze the trigger of the SPOTTON insecticide applicator gun, and apply the pre-measured shot of this highly-concentrated, systemic grubicide along the backline of the cattle.

The convenient SPOTTON bottle holster can be strapped on your side; or suspended from the work chute.

And best of all, SPOTTON Insecticide works. Tests prove SPOTTON 20% Ready-To-Use solution is 98% effective in grub control.

Strap on SPOTTON Cattle Insecticide. And be a grubfighter. Available from your animal health supplier or contact:

Animal Health Department
Chemagro Division of Baychem Corporation
Box 2037, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66201

*Livestock Conservation, Inc. 1974 report
Cattlemen Face Beef Price, Import Crisis

In recent weeks the cattle finisher lost $100 or more on every animal sold, and now the low price picture has hit the cow/calf producer. Recent market prices for feeder cattle and calves in Florida and around the country dropped from $1 to $5 per hundred with replacement cattle prices down sharply, also.

Prices of feeder steer calves on the Florida market at mid-June were generally far off from a year ago with Choice grades between 400-500 pounds going for $26-$30 compared to $57.50 in 1973. Good grades at the same weight were selling for $26-$30 compared to $55 a year ago.

A look at feeder heifer calf prices is equally as discouraging with Choice grades 400-500 pounds going for $29-$31.50 with last year's market bringing $52.50. Good grades at the same weights went for $28-$33 as against $47.50 a year ago.

The slaughter calf category is also down with Choice 150-250 pound calves selling for $34-39 compared to $67.50 last year. Okeechobee Livestock Market Manager Pete Clemons reports that on June 11, it looked like prices had about reached the bottom, but possibly would go a bit lower and then strengthen up some.

A number of factors have been attributed to the current slump, such as last year's boycott, and government price controls. Additionally, because of previous increases in beef prices, restraints on beef imports have been suspended since 1972. Action is now being taken by ANCA and other major industry organizations to have President Nixon re-impose quotas in order to aid in alleviating the present situation.

The Meat Import Act of 1964 operates from the base years 1959-63. Average annual production of beef, veal, mutton and goat during that five-year period is weighed against average annual imports of fresh, frozen and chilled beef, veal, mutton, and goat during the same period. By using these two-five-year averages, the government comes up with a factor of imports representing 6.7 percent of U.S. production.

Through April, U.S. meat imports subject to the Meat Import Act totaled almost 400 million pounds. In addition there were an estimated 115 million pounds of foreign beef in cold storage, waiting to enter the nation's trade channels.

The Secretary of Agriculture makes an estimate of imports for the calendar year on January 1 each year, and follows up with estimates on April 1, July 1 and October 1. Based on the estimates by the Secretary, the President may "trigger" the quota, suspend the quota or come up with restraint levels in accordance with the Act. The Secretary has previously estimated that imports subject to the act will total 1,575,000,000 pounds in 1974, a substantial increase from 1973.

All of these supplies are on top of the increased production in the U.S. Along with reduced prices for fed cattle and feeder cattle, the cow market is being hurt by the large supplies of imported manufacturing-type beef.

To further compound the problem, the U.S. is presently the only major beef-eating nation in the world with its borders completely open to beef imports. Japan and most European countries and Canada have banned or restricted imports in order to protect their own livestock producers and their balance of payments positions.

Industry officials indicate that with other markets closed, the major exporting nations are expected to "dump" their surplus beef on the U.S. market.

Under the 1964 Act, the trigger point where quotas may be reimposed is 1,130,700,000 pounds for 1974. The American National Cattlemen's Association is asking the President to take immediate action to reimpose meat import restraints at or below the trigger point. This would mean a reduction of almost 450 million pounds from the estimated import total.

ANCA President Gordon Van Vleck stresses, "We are not asking for an embargo on imports. We are simply asking for re-imposition of quotas as provided under the law."

Pat Wilson, Frostproof, FCA president, has sent telegrams to Florida's senators and representatives urging them to take the necessary action to have the President exercise his authority for re-imposition of quotas.

Manufacturer Offers Apology

Frank E. Farnan, vice president, public relations, The Black & Decker Mfg. Company of Towson, Maryland, recently offered a public apology by letter to "Friends in the Cattle and Livestock Industry," regarding a series of advertisements on network television. The ads compared price trends for power tools with those of steak and other familiar food staples.

Farnan stated, "It was our clear and only intention to communicate how the price of Black & Decker power tools has gone down over the years. The use of food staples in these ads was to provide a familiar frame of reference for consumers — not to put those essential products in a negative light."

When the firm learned that the messages were being misinterpreted and causing considerable displeasure in the cattle industry, immediate steps were taken to discontinue the series of commercials. Farnan said. Only 18 percent of the total scheduled appeared, he added.

In the letter, Farnan said, "We sincerely regret the concern which these messages caused and wish to apologize to our friends in the cattle industry. We recognize that American cattlemen are doing everything possible in holding down beef prices in the face of spiraling inflation. We certainly will never intentionally convey any message to the contrary."

ANCA Creates Trans-Fax

The American National Cattlemen's Association, Denver, Colorado, recently announced the creation of Trans-Fax, a truck clearing-house which will help get cattle moving into the beef pipeline.

Van Vleck pointed out that because of the lack of backhauls in many instances, almost 40 percent of all livestock trucking miles are run empty. Trans-Fax, he said, will help cut that figure substantially, and this will save on use of diesel fuel and gasoline.

Transportation costs represent a significant portion of the beef dollar, Van Vleck said, and savings in this area should be reflected in the prices that prevail at the supermarket.

"There is a substantial backlog of cattle that are currently ready to be marketed," Van Vleck noted. "Trans-Fax should help line up the hauling equipment that will keep these cattle moving into the beef pipeline."
Cese and Myra Figueroa
PASO FINO DISPERCAL

With selected guest consignors
Featuring the get and service of TOLEDO

Dear Friends,

Our goal has always been to breed good-looking versatile horses capable of performing at the "par Excellence" standard demanded by the very competent horsemen of America and with a fino gait capable of pleasing the most discriminate Puerto Rican breeder.

The horses we are offering this July 27 equal this goal. They include some of our original Puerto imports, some of the finest proven Colombian stock available, purchased through the years at Meridian Meadows, and the results from these crossings. We chose the Puerto Rican strains strong in gait and disposition and the Colombians for their spirit and conformation. This particular cross produced the hybrid vigor necessary to continue improving the breed. We believe that in later years these few horses will prove to have established a positive influence on the breed.

By selling all our horses but a few family favorites, we hope we will be doing our share to further promote Paso Finos in America, for this will allow us to devote all our time, energy and facilities to the training and showing of pasos for others.

To make your trip to Ocala doubly worthwhile, we've hand-picked some top quality additional consignments that you can buy with the confidence of our personal recommendation.

We hope you will make every effort to be with us this July 27 and take advantage of this last opportunity to own one or more of our quality pasos.

Sincerely,

Cese and Myra Figueroa

Sale location
Southeastern Livestock Pavilion
Ocala, Fla.

Sale Headquarters
Sheraton Motor Inn
Ocala, Fla.
904/629-0091

Owners
Cese & Myra Figueroa

TIME: JULY 27, 1974—12:00 NOON

Paso Fino Demonstration will be held Friday, July 26, at 4:30 p.m. at the Southeastern Livestock Pavilion on old U.S. 301, north, Ocala, Florida.

Pre-Sale Party at 6:30 p.m., July 26, at poolside, at Sheraton Motor Inn.

Rolling Hills Farms
Rt. 2, Box 103
Brooksville, Fla. 33512

Auctioneer
Bobby Wilson
Quitman, Ga.
CHAROIS
DISPERAL

SELLING 135 LOTS

50 Charolais Females • 4 Charolais Bulls

(Sons of Alger)

Our Charolais feature the breeding of Ankonian Pure Power,
We will be offering a good selection of Polled heifers also.

The original foundation cattle were purchased from
the Fred Turner Estate.

Sale Headquarters
King of the Road Inn
Valdosta, Georgia

Alger

FCI-B47

JOHN R. CULBREATH
CHAROLAIS CONSULTANT
Route 8, Box 1255
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BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA 32612
50 Chianina Cows
mostly Charolais cross carrying the
service or with calves at side by Chiana
nia bulls.

15 Brown Swiss
Bred Chianina

10 ½ Chianina heifers
of breeding age

5 Holstein heifers

6 Chianina bulls

Our Chianina offering
will feature
the get and service
of Fedelio, Fillippo,
Fusco, Fedono,
Ferrero, Folbo.

Herd Established in 1954
7-W Ranch
QUITMAN, GEORGIA
Bobby Wilson and family owners
Phone 912/263-4698

JULY 20
Sale at the ranch
located 1 mile south
of the Court House
on U. S. Hwy. 221
QUITMAN, GA.
1:00 P.M.
CARTER BEEFMASTERS

The Beefmasters have proven themselves with us. The genetic makeup of our cattle allow us to handle Beefmaster cattle easier than most breeds. BRED FOR DISPOSITION, FERTILITY, WEIGHT, CONFORMATION, HARDINESS AND MILK PRODUCTION.

Our cattle are selected and bred with you in mind and are ready to work under our Florida conditions. We feel we are producing the kind and type of cattle that will be a plus for you in your beef operation. We invite your inspection of our modern type Beefmaster cattle at the ranch anytime. Let our Beefmaster cattle prove to you their abilities in the cattle world.

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John & Martha Carter, Owners
Lake Wales, Fla. 33853
P.O. Box 512 • Ph: 813/676-2442

Ranch located 3 miles west of US 27 on SR 640

Advertise

$2,070,000 BELOW MARKET VALUE
Over 2800 Acres Between Ocala and Orlando
Ranch and/or Investment Property

ELLIS ACRES REALTY
Frank K. Ellis, Reg. Real Estate Broker
P.O. Box 155, Paisley, Fla. 32767
Phone (904) 669-3993

300 Acres of good green pasture — all fenced — all automatic water at Elkton, Fla. Facilities are available for grazing cattle under weight-gain agreement contracts.

Ronnie Griffin
904/692-2005 after 5:00 p.m.

Local Paper Strongly Supports Osceola Tax Levies

Strong editorial support for the lowered agricultural assessments in Osceola County has been voiced by the Osceola Sun, daily newspaper, whose publisher is Ken Guthrie.

Osceola's Board of Tax Adjustment reduced the tripled agriculture assessments by over $100 million to their 1972 levels in the case of pastureland, and the resulting roll of $568 million (down from an original $700 million plus because of other reductions made by the assessor and the board) was approved by the Department of Revenue.

But when Tax Assessor Wade Lanier presented his final roll to the County Commission, it had been dropped another $100 million plus which would have largely cancelled the Tax Adjustment Board's pro-agriculture decision.

The Sun editorially urged that Lanier be removed from office if he failed to restore the tax roll to the $568 million approved by DOR and subsequently by the cabinet. (At presstime, this was being done, on orders to Lanier from DOR.)

A letter to the Sun which followed this sequence backed Lanier: "the assessed value . . . for improved farmland of $300 per acre was still well below the rate of any land in the county."

To which the editor responded: "Your letter . . . omits the fact that the assessments for agricultural lands were tripled in many cases, whereas other classes of property had much smaller percentage increases.

"The tax adjustment board, after hiring a special hearing representative, concluded the farm value were unreasonable. And the Board was upheld by the state Department of Revenue and the state cabinet.

"Whether or not you agree with the Green Belt principle — preferential taxation for farm land because of its low income producing potential as compared to commercial or residential land — it is the law in this state. Without it, there probably would be little farm land because of the high taxation, and thus little food production."

Reward Offered For Rustlers

The Washington-Holmes Cattlemen's Association has offered a $500 reward. This is in addition to the $500 reward offered by the Florida Cattlemen's Association, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of a person or person's guilty in the larceny of any cattle belonging to a member of the above organization.

26D The Florida Cattleman
Cost 20c now...or $20 when you sell

Grubs are expensive! Figure it yourself:
Weight loss due to harassed cattle...loss of
appetite...loss of cow's milk and lighter calf...loss
of strength leading to other diseases. Plus loss of
hide and loss of meat trimmed away.

*TIGUVON Pour-on insecticide stops grubs. It's
systemic...searches throughout the animal for
grubs. TIGUVON comes in a can ready to use.
Just pour it along the backline as you work cattle.
Pennies worth of TIGUVON now can save you
dollars when you sell. The choice is yours.

Good News! TIGUVON is now approved
for control of both biting and sucking lice.
Our large, high performance herd is headed by these two outstanding sires

With today's trend of increasing production costs and unstable beef prices, we believe that tomorrow's premium calf will be one that yields the most high quality red meat on the least amount of feed, and reach market weight at an early age.

LIMOUSIN gives you this kind of conformation, conversion, high growth rate, and yields more red meat with the FAT “pre-trimmed by mother nature.”

Start your herd of tomorrow today with 1/2-blood and 3/4-blood

R. J. "Jack" Herring, General Manager
Phone (813) 983-9552 Clewiston, Florida 33880 P.O. Box 1477
Located Midway between Clewiston and La Belle on Highway 80
RW Bar Club Calf Sale Hits $385 on 51 Head

An average price per head of $385 was struck on 51 head of steer calves at the RW Bar Custom Fitters First Annual Club Calf Sale, held June 8, at Polk City.

RW Bar owner Rick Williams reported that the sale was so well received that plans are now being formulated for another sale next year.

Prospective steer exhibitors from many parts of Florida were on hand to bid on the offering, which included 30 head of Limousin-cross calves, 11 head of straight Herefords, seven head of Charolais-crosses, and three head of Simmental-cross calves.

The sale grossed $19,620 on 51 head to average $385 per head.

The top selling steer at the sale was a Limousin-Angus cross, purchased by Sam Robinson of Lakeland for $790, and consigned by Bob Hamilton of Monroe, Georgia. Robinson showed a Limousin-Angus cross steer to grand champion honors at the 1974 Florida State Fair. The steer was one of two yearling steers in the sale.

The second top selling steer in the sale was a Simmental-Hereford cross, and was purchased by Keith LeTellier of Auburndale for $750.

The top volume buyer at the sale was Paul Peachee of Lakeland, purchasing eight head for $3345. Larry Gombs of Ocala was the second high buyer, spending $1405 for two head.

Guest consignors for the sale were Bar 3 Ranch of Clewiston, who consigned the majority of the Limousin-cross steers, and Hamilton.

Auctioneer was E.D. (Buddy) Neel of Chipley.

Buyers of steers, with number of head purchased if more than one shown in parentheses, and amount spent, follow:

Bob Hamilton, Monroe, Georgia $300; Ransom Self, Clewiston $260; A.R. Pinmer, Cross City (3) $1055; Mrs. Blevis, Lakeland $340; Walton County, Georgia 4-H Club $300; Sam Robinson, Lakeland (2) $715; Jay Rauterson, Okeechobee $340; Richard Cobb, Lakeland $315; Newton County, Georgia 4-H $320; J. Carter, Indiantown $300; Ray Sherrouse, Lakeland (2) $810; Larry Gombs, Ocala (5) $1405; Bobby Whiting, Ocala $310; Paul Peachee, Lakeland (3) $3345; E. Funkhouser $360; Mike Brinson, Ocala $330; Elmer Hoffman, Ocala (2) $580; Mike Johnson, Sarasota $370; Deer Acres, Monroe, Georgia $350; Randy Dodge, Inverness $390; Jay Hunter $320; Keith LeTellier, Auburndale $750; Brent Allred, Lakeland $335; Ed Jones, Ocala (2) $610; Mark Rogers, Inverness $270; Mike Gavin, Inverness $210; Jerry Lewis $400; Ruth Johnson, Sarasota $400; Wanda Russell, Lakeland $480; Jeff Stevens, Lakeland (2) $860; Scott Kessee, Brooksville $470; Ray Leach, Okeechobee (3) $1060.

Agriculture is the nation's and the world's only industry that absolutely affects every living person in some way. It is the only thing the millionaire has in common with the most primitive tribesman.
Cattle Breeders
Sale Grosses
$210,193

Cattle Breeders, Inc. of Lake City, held its first Quality Controlled Exotic-Commercial Sale of females at the ranch on May 16.

The sale, managed by North American Auction Company, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, saw 558 head of females gross $210,193 to average $376.62 per head.

Broken down by groups, the sale totals were:

A group of 144 females bred to the Pinzgauer bull Alpine, grossed $68,775 to average $478. Green Acres Farm of Gallatin, Tennessee, bought the highest selling pen in this group for $710 each.

A group of 59 females bred to the Normande bull Conqueror totaled $25,305 to average $429. The top selling pen in this group was purchased by Jack Eason of Wauchula for $585 each.

A group of 60 females bred to the Gelbvieh bull Galant grossed $26,030 to average $434. Eason purchased the top selling pen for $475 each.

A group of 50 open heifers brought $10,190 to average $204 each. Odom purchased the top selling pen for $235.

Two cows with calves sold for $850 to average $425 each.

The sale was preceded by a cocktail party and program at the Rodeway Inn, Lake City, hosted by Bill Nelson, president of Cattle Breeders, Inc., and Azel Lewis, vice president and manager of cattle operations.

McAteer Quoted on ‘Streaker’

In a recent column in The Weekly Livestock Reporter, Fort Worth, Texas, Derrill S. McAteer, manager of Lykes Brothers feedlot at Brooksville was quoted as saying that “a streaker was a feedlot operator leaving town with all his earthly possessions.”
Nothing turns cattle off as fast as smutgrass. Florida cattlemen know that smutgrass is bad grass. And it can take over your pasture—if you let it. But Dow has the answer: DOWPON* M grass killer—for economical control of smutgrass infestations in established Pangolagrass, Coastal Bermudagrass, or Bahiagrass pastures. Apply 5 lbs. of DOWPON M in 5 gallons of water per acre by air and get 85% control in most situations. By ground equipment, 5 lbs. in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre will do you proud. Mow treated areas 4 weeks after spraying, and fertilize to help restore high production of desirable grasses. You can safely graze beef cattle and even lactating dairy cows four weeks after mowing. Spot treatments require 6 pounds of DOWPON M in 100 gallons of water, and if you treat less than 10% of the pasture, grazing need not be discontinued. Just remember to read and follow directions and precautions on the product label. Your Dow supplier or local Dow representative can tell you more. Or, send your name, address and telephone number to Daryl Critchlow, Dow Chemical U.S.A., P.O. Box 961, Fern Park, Florida 32730.

Grow Big with Dow.

*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company
Fertility Important in Herd Sire

by M.J. FIELDS
University of Florida

It is an understatement to say the bull is the single most important animal on the ranch. Although for pregnancy to occur, both the cow and the bull must be functional. Either sex can be the limiting factor in fertility.

Under ranch conditions where multiple sires are used, herd fertility is set mainly by females. That is if bull management is geared to keeping adequate numbers of fertile, aggressive, potent, healthy bulls with the cows during the breeding season. Producers are wise to select for growthiness and meaty conformation as indicated by the increased weaning weights, but what about selecting for bulls with ability to settle cows?

Two recent events suggest that some producers are not selecting for reproductive traits. One individual purchased a $25,000 bull that was muscular and had growthiness and bone, but also had only one testicle. This producer was embarrassed because he failed to notice only one testicle prior to the purchase. He had failed to pay any attention to the testes of the bull, yet, he bought him for the sperm cells the testes produce. That bull was still capable of settling cows with a single testes.

A second rancher was not so fortunate. In his herd of 1,000 mother cows, he had noticed a large number of cows in heat near the end of the breeding season. Upon examination, the cows had only a 30 percent pregnancy rate. Semen evaluation of his bulls revealed a very high percentage producing an unsatisfactory ejaculate. By this time it was too late in the breeding season for the rancher to buy replacement bulls. The bulls with the poor ejaculates were separated and tested again at a later date and the "fertile" bulls were returned to the open cows.

An infertile bull in many cases has the libido (sexual desire) to mate with the cow and will fight the fertile bulls off preventing their successful mating. It was apparent that this rancher had never applied any selection pressure on the reproductive capacity of the bulls as was clearly demonstrated by the wide range of abnormalities found during the semen evaluation. The point here is that visual appraisal of the testes, sheath and penis along with a semen evaluation would have saved the rancher’s calf crop. Single sire herds are much more susceptible to bull infertility than the multiple sire herds. This latter situation may result in a 10 to 15 percent decline in the calf crop occurring year after year and never be recognized.

Semen Evaluation

Evaluation of the semen of a bull obtained by electroejaculation in most cases under Florida conditions can eliminate bulls not producing viable sperm cells. Semen evaluation also allows a close scrutiny of the testes and penis which is not possible under less confined conditions.

Electroejaculation involves the use of a transformer to step down the voltage and amperage to a probe which is made of polyvinyllchloride lined with four brass strips. When inserted into the rectum of the bull, it provides a slight electrical stimulus to the nerves controlling the reproductive tract resulting in an erection of the penis and subsequent ejaculation. It is this ejaculate which is collected in a test tube and evaluated under a microscope for a large number of live, motile, normal sperm cells.

It is highly recommended that a semen evaluation be made on all new bulls entering the herd battery and each year prior to the breeding season. If this is prohibitive, evaluate half of the bulls every other year in the case of multiple sire herds. This allows part of the herd to be checked each year and can be used as a monitor of the entire herd. Single sire herds definitely need to be semen evaluated each year.

If upon semen evaluation a bull is found not producing sperm cells this does not mean he is incapable of settling cows. In many instances individual animals will not respond to the electroejaculator. Thus, checking the bull again in 30 to 60 days and possibly getting a different operator, is recommended.

Likewise, a good semen sample does not preclude fertility since a bull must seek out the cow in estrus (time cow will stand for the bull) and successfully mate. Semen evaluation is an aid in evaluating an ejaculate but also identifies animals with abnormalities or infections of the penis and testes.

Visual Appraisal

While making a semen collection from the bull, close observation of the penis should be made for abnormalities. Observing deviations in shape of the penis does not preclude inability to successfully impregnate cows. However, this does identify the bulls with abnormalities and should be followed up by testing the bull with cows in standing heat.

If the bull is able to successfully mate with the female then consideration has to be given to the possible inheritance of the abnormality and the consequences of passing this on to his offspring. Unfortunately, in most cases there is no way of knowing whether the problem is genetic in origin.

Some of the problems observed in bulls includes "juvenility" which is the result of insufficient penile length very commonly observed in highly fitted bulls, particularly if the bull is started on a high intake of feed prior to six months of age. In most cases this condition will correct itself when the bull is transferred to a maintenance ration. If by six months this sexual retardation still exists, it can be considered genetic in origin and the bull disposed of. An animal kept in an overfat condition for two years may retain this condition permanently.

In addition to an underdeveloped penis, there is a condition observed frequently in prepuberal bulls, particularly Brahman. This is an adhesion of a small piece of skin of the tip of the penis back to the trunk of the penis pulling the end of the penis backwards. This will disappear in most bulls a few months following puberty, however, for those that do retain it following puberty, a veterinarian...
ian can simply snip the piece of tissue allowing freedom of the end of the penis.

Spiral and corkscrew shaped penis among other deviations are abnormalities that will be seen in bulls. This may be the result of rapid body growth with simultaneous retardation of the growth of the penis. When the bull is turned out with the cows, the penis starts to grow but the supportive structures surrounding the penis such as muscles and ligaments fail to grow since their growth has terminated.

When purchasing a bull, cattlemen should give attention to the shortness of the sheath. A bull with an unusually long sheath with excess skin as seen in some Brahmas and backer is very susceptible to infections. These animals are more likely to have sheath infections particularly under non-optimal range conditions in the Gulf Coast states.

Another weakness to look for is weak supportive ligaments and muscles of the prepuce (the pink tissue at the end of the sheath) which allows this tissue, the prepuce, to drag on the ground leading to infectious conditions. Angus seem to be more prone to this than other breeds. Infections of the sheath or prepuce may inhibit the sexual desire of the bull to trail cows over a distance and mate; however, local infections do not usually lead to inhibited sperm production.

Cattlemen should select young bulls with large testes since this is an indication of the bull’s sperm producing capability. The larger the testes the more sperm produced within limits. However, extremely large testes may be an indication of an infection and an infertile condition.

The testes should be pendulous, of nearly equal large size and firm to palpation. Pendulous, testes held close to the body may not produce sperm cells. Body heat or high temperatures coupled with high humidity may cause bulls to go temporarily sterile. A fever from an infection will do the same thing since sperm cells produce under stress conditions and are more sensitive to high temperatures. In fact, this is the basis of short scrotum castration. The testes are pushed up against the body cavity and the scrotum is tied to hold the testes in that position. The result is sterility due to body heat while bull continues to produce testosterone causing muscle growth and sexual activity.

Bulls can be sexually active and not produce viable sperm which is one cause for open cows. Upon removal of the heat source causing infertility, viable sperm cells will reappear in 30 to 60 days, providing the temperatures is not elevated for an extended period of time. The fact that mammals cannot tolerate body temperatures in the testes is why the testes are on the exterior of the body and in the case of the bull in a hanging pendulous condition. The whale and elephant are exceptions because their testes are in the body cavity.

When the bull is in the chute during semen collection, palpate the testes and the secondary sex glands, i.e., vesicular glands, prostate glands and ampullae for infections. Infections in these glands will show up as pus in the ejaculate. Testicular palpation will help detect testicular hypoplasia, (underdeveloped testes). This is an inherited condition that results in a permanently sterile bull. This condition results in the testes being small, soft and pliable upon palpation, whereas, normal testes will be meaty, more like your forearm. The best way to pick this up is by a comparison of all bulls on the ranch since only a few, if any, will have the condition. These bulls should be disposed of since they cannot be made fertile.

In addition to palpation of the testes for consistency the distal (bottom) end of the testes should be palpated for the prominence of the epididymis. The epididymis is a knot-like structure on the end of the testes used for the storage of spermatozoa and a prominent epididymis is an indication of production and storage of spermatozoa.

Cattlemen can use these visual observations to a great advantage when selecting for reproductive capacity. Even in the case of minimal observation, a critical look should be given to the testes, sheath, legs and feet.

**Nutrition and Reproduction**

Nutrition plays a vital role in the reproductive capacity of beef bulls. Overfeeding of bulls is a frequent problem resulting because of postweaning feed gain tests. It has been reported that bulls fed 130 percent of their recommended energy levels developed weaknesses of the feet and legs and demonstrated a lower level of sexual activity.

University of Florida researchers reported no significant differences in semen quality as demonstrated by number of sperm cells produced or the motility of these sperm cells when bulls were fed either medium or high levels of energy. Forage free choice (1.75 lb. gain/day) versus concentrate free choice (2.21 lb. gain/day). However, a profound effect of overfeeding was seen in the depression of sexual activity (libido) in the concentrate-fed group.

The forage-fed group mounted a heifer in heat and bred her in 0.91 minutes, respectively, whereas, the concentrate group took 3.3 and 4.0 minutes, respectively. One hundred percent of the forage fed group completed mating with the heifers compared to only 10 percent of the concentrate group. The lack of sexual activity in the excessively fat bulls became very apparent during high environmental temperatures, i.e., summer months.

These findings cast doubts on the feasibility of excessively feeding bulls for maximum gains during performance tests for commercial cattlemen. However, in many cases it is these very cattlemen that pay more for the “eye appeal.” Research has shown these bulls are more prone to physical weaknesses due to their inactivity. In subtropical range conditions, this makes these bull’s eventual adaptation unnecessarily difficult.

In this case of the overfitted bull, be careful not to “let the bull down” too fast by restricting them to solely pasture or other forage. This will certainly remove the excess fat, but may indeed eliminate the libido of the bull. The bull continues to have a certain need for other feed nutrients for growth and maintenance such as protein, minerals and vitamins. Therefore, it is advisable to continue limited feeding of the bull especially during the winter months prior to the breeding season.

Work reported on undernutrition at the University of Florida indicated that low protein and carbohydrate diets did not prevent the production of sperm cells capable of impregnating a cow, but did inhibit the bull’s desire to seek out those animals in heat and successfully breed them. A restricted nutrient intake especially protein and carbohydrates has been shown to retard growth in preparital bulls, decreases the rate of testicular development, increases the age at which sperm are first detected in the ejaculate and delays sexual activity.

It is imperative that adequate nutrition be provided the young maturing bull particularly if he is to be “turned out” with cows at an early age shortly following attainment of puberty.

There is also the possibility that inadequate nutrition during the breeding season may result in scattered or “strung out” calf crops. The breeding sire needs to be in good shape when “turned out” with the cows and should receive additional nutrients from a supplement if feasible. A bull in a rapidly declining condition during the breeding season may well be losing his sexual urge to mate and settle the cows.

**Summarization**

I would like to leave you with one last thought concerning bull fertility and infertility. The ability to achieve a 95 percent calf crop after 90 days breeding is quite an accomplishment for a bull. However, close scrutiny of the records may reveal reduced fertility in the form of a high percentage of a particular bull’s calves sired during the latter part of the breeding season.

There are certainly many conditions where this may be due to the late post-
partum estrus of the cow or failure of the heifer to cycle, however, in the controlled experiment of Table 1 these differences were for the most part due to the bull. These bulls were of similar age and had been managed as a group since birth.

Bull 5219 sired nearly twice as many calves the first 21 days of breeding compared to bull 1116 yet both sired a 100 percent calf crop for a 90 day breeding season. Similar comparisons can be made for other animals in this table. The etiology of this low conception rate during the first 21 days is unknown, yet, a plausible explanation may have been over-activity for the condition of the bull on first exposure to the cows. Possible nutritional influences on the bull were explained above.

Calves conceived the first of the breeding season weighed more at a fixed weaning date than calves born from conception toward the end of the breeding season. In fact, as much as 100 pounds difference can be seen between calves conceived the first 20 days versus the last 20 days of an 80 day breeding season. In addition to the time lost for weight gains by calves the earlier calves are usually thriftier.

Bulls 0310 and 5238 are of reduced fertility which may not be easily detected through semen evaluation. Bull 2906 is a clear example of a subfertile bull while bull 2710 was subfertile one year (36 percent calf crop), but rebounded the following year to produce a 95 percent calf crop.

Through the use of semen evaluation, bull 6290 could have been eliminated due to the lack of motile sperm cells before entering the herd, thus clearly demonstrating the effectiveness of this management tool. This mistake resulted in 23 open cows, indeed a very high price to pay.

However, I would like to propose that a greater loss of profit occurs when bulls settle cows during the latter part of the breeding season. This is a condition that needs immediate rectification whether the source of the problem is sub-fertility of the bull or the cow.

Changes Announced in Weighing Regulations

The USDA recently announced changes in its livestock weighing regulation to better fit present-day livestock marketing conditions, USDA’s Packers and Stockyards Administration said the clarification and updating became effective March 15 and would:

- Eliminate reference to National Bureau of Standards specifications for scale tickets and reference to type-registering weighbeams since the regulations now require stamped or printed weights;
- Add language to exempt markets which use automatic weighing and recording equipment from issuing scale tickets when the weight value is recorded directly on the account of sale or other basic record provided to the sellers or consignors;
- Delete requirements for correction tickets or slips as this appears to be an unnecessary requirement on the industry.

NALF Registers 100,000 Limousin

The 100,000th Limousin was recently registered with the North American Limousin Foundation by Kirby Briggs of Midland, South Dakota, one of the pioneer Limousin breeders in the U.S.

The 50 percent female was sired by Favori CIM 16 out of a Hereford dam.
Southeast Regional
CHIANINA Sale

SELLING 50 HALTER BROKEN CHIANINA

JULY 13, 1974
Stone Mountain, Georgia

- Bred 1/2 blood heifers examined safe in calf
- Open 1/2 blood heifers ready to breed

Sale headquarters will be the Stone Mountain Inn. Make reservations direct.

Plan to be with us for a social get-together Friday night at the Inn.
SOUTHEAST Cattle Breeders at Madison recently finalized the sale of 31 purebred Limousin purchased from International Breeders Service, Inc. of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. From left are Bill Kinner, Southeast manager; W.A. “Woody” Sudbrink, Southeast owner, and R.H. Hefner, Jr., of IBS.

Southeast Buys Purebred Limousin

Southeast Cattle Breeders of Madison recently purchased 31 pure French Limousin from International Breeders Service, Inc., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The sale was noted as the “largest single private treaty transaction the country has seen in the Limousin business,” according to R.H. Hefner, Jr., of IBS. The sale included one-half interest in the Limousin bull Immense, 16 females, and 14 bulls.

The cattle cleared government quarantine at Clifton, New Jersey, on May 6. They were shipped by air from Sweden where they were bred.

The cattle are now at Top Hat Ranch, headquarters for Southeast Cattle Breeders, which is owned by W.A. “Woody” Sudbrink of Fort Lauderdale. The 1135 acre ranch is located three miles west of Madison. With the purchase, Southeast has the largest of pure French Limousin in the U.S. according to officials of the North American Limousin Foundation, Denver, Colorado.

The importation is the second within the year from Sweden with both being made by IBS. The first shipment included the world’s record-selling Limousin female Hermine, purchased by South for $52,000 at Fort Worth last February. In the current transaction, IBS retained a one-half interest in Immense, a full brother to Gabriel, now owned by American Breeders Service, DeForest, Wisconsin.

Bill Kinner, manager of the Southeast operation, has selected more than 100 head of top percentage Limousin females to complement the purebred herd at Top Hat Ranch. The percentage females included 20 with 7/8 calves.

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GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, not less than ................................................................. 30.0000%
   of which protein equivalent from non-protein nitrogen is not more than .......... 25.0000%
Ash, not more than ................................................................. 12.0000%
Vitamin A, U.S.P. Units per pound of mixture, not less than ............. 16.875
Vitamin D₃, U.S.P. Units per pound of mixture, not less than ............ 4,685
Vitamin E, Int. Units per pound of mixture, not less than ................. 15

TOTAL SOLIDS, EXPRESSED AS DEGREES BRIX NOT LESS THAN .......... 78.0000°
TOTAL SUGARS, EXPRESSED AS INVERT, NOT LESS THAN .......... 35.0000%

Calcium (Ca), not less than ................................................................. 9.000%
Calcium (Ca), not more than ............................................................. 1.000%
Cobalt (Co), not less than ................................................................. 0.003%
Copper (Cu), not less than ................................................................. 0.001%
Iodine (I), not less than ................................................................. 0.006%
Iron (Fe), not less than ................................................................. 1.010%
Magnesium (Mg), not less than ............................................................. 5.000%
Manganese (Mn), not less than ............................................................. 0.015%
Phosphorous (P), not less than .............................................................. 6.000%
Potassium (K), not less than ................................................................. 1.000%
Sodium (Na), not less than ................................................................. 3.500%
Sulphur (S), not less than ................................................................. 6.000%
Zinc (Zn), not less than ................................................................. 0.0015%

INGREDIENTS: Millrun sugar cane blackstrap molasses, urea compound, phosphoric acid, citrus
   molasses distillers condensed solubles (not less than 2.5% dry matter basis), Vitamin A-D-E concen-
   trate; sulphates of cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, sodium and zinc. Cobalt ethylene diamine
tetraacetate, copper ethylene diamine tetraacetate, iron ethylene diamine tetraacetate, mang-
anesse ethylene diamine tetraacetate, di-sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate, zinc ethylene
diamine tetraacetate, ethylene diamine dihydriodide, sodium citrate, sodium gluconate, fumaric
acid, lactose, and lysine. Approved artificial flavor.

WARNING! Not more than one-third of the total protein ration available to animals from all
sources combined should be provided in the form of non-protein nitrogen and equivalent.
Exceeding this ratio may result in severe toxicity and harm to animals. FEED TO RUMINANTS
ONLY! Ruminants receiving the mixture must have access to ample supplies of fresh drinking
water and ordinary pasture grade roughage. DO NOT EXPOSE TO STARVED ANIMALS.

RECOMMENDATION: Feed mixed with other standard ingredients within the limits stated in the
warning, or free choice through lick-wheel or other ingestion limiting devices that will hold intake
to a maximum of 3.5 pounds per mature animal per day. When animals have been off feed for
shipping or other reasons, time should be allowed for rumens to be filled with available rough-
age before first exposure to this mixture.

Southeastern Molasses & Supply Corp.

206 North Parrott Avenue
P. O. Box 1226
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Photos Tell of FCA Activities in State

FCA and its county affiliates stay active:

Left, FCA Sweetheart Debbie Wygul receives “Beef for Father’s Day” proclamation from Governor Reubin Askew, right, while Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner looks on.

Below left, At recent Gilchrist County meeting, from left, are FCA President Pat Wilson, Gilchrist President Frank Colson, Dick Cromwell and Dave Jones of the Florida Cooperative Extension Service.

Below right, Pondering the situation, during FFA meeting at Umatilla, are Commissioner Conner and Charlie Allison.

Next to bottom left, At the recent St. Lucie County meeting, Bob Griffin, right, and Jim Luttrell, FCA executive vice president, discuss industry problems.

Next to bottom right, Also at St. Lucie were Alto Adams, Jr., left, Turner Coats and Jack Norvell.

Bottom left, Food line always is a popular place at county meetings, such as the recent St. Lucie get-together.

Bottom right, President Pat Wilson arranged for steaks to be served the Governor and his Cabinet recently and Debbie started with the Governor.
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Florida ASSOCIATION OF LIVESTOCK MARKETS
Livestock Exchange Building, Kissimmee, Florida 32741
Florida Soils Have Multiple Nutritional Problems; Proper Management Brings Results

by W. G. BLUE
University of Florida

Florida's mineral soils are derived for the most part from relatively coarse-textured, highly weathered material. Most of the virgin soils are acid and extremely infertile. Toxic aluminum (Al) may be a problem and immediate deficiencies of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) are common. Calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and potassium (K) are common. deficiencies of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) are common. Calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and potassium (K) are common. deficiencies of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) are common. Calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), or more of the micronutrients may be a problem and immediate correction of soil acidity is probably ideal; close attention should be paid to prevent reduction below pH 5.5, the reaction at which Al begins to become active.

High exchangeable and water-soluble Al in subsoils may also be detrimental to root elongation and proliferation. Subsoil liming would be advantageous for many soils but will likely be uneconomical for most pastures and agronomic crop. Proper liming of the surface soil will permit gradual movement of Ca into the subsoil, diminution of soluble Al, and enlargement of plant root systems.

Phosphorus also leaches from the surface of many coarse-textured acid soils but its retention increased as pH is increased. Retention of applied P is relatively efficient at pH 6.0. Lime also supplies Ca and Mg where dolomitic lime is applied. The proper balance of calcitic and dolomitic lime to maintain the soil at pH 6 will supply adequate of these nutrients.

Calcium is held strongly by the cation exchange capacity derived from organic matter which dominates the exchange properties of many sandy soils. Magnesium and K are held relatively weakly compared to Ca. This enables small quantities of Mg and K to supply adequate of these elements until supplies are exhausted, but it also permits leaching, particularly when plants are dormant or during fallow periods. Lime

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**TABLE 1.** Yields and nutrients in Pensacola Bahia grass forage from differential treatments applied to Leon fine sand previously limed to maintain pH 6.0 and fertilized annually with phosphate and potash, and periodically with micronutrients under razing for 19 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments applied</th>
<th>Nutrients in forage</th>
<th>Oven-dry forage N P K Ca Mg S Mn Cu Zn Fe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb/acre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>10,490 158 28 163 72 29 32 0.32 0.09 0.40 0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>15,070 254 38 212 93 49 39 0.50 0.13 0.66 0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>16,100 285 43 300 107 58 54 0.78 0.13 0.90 1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>6,520 77 14 83 36 17 16 0.32 0.05 0.25 0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10,390 151 21 93 62 26 26 0.69 0.08 0.45 0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>15,500 230 36 239 88 50 43 1.60 0.14 0.89 1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>4,800 69 11 38 31 14 16 0.36 0.03 0.20 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>7,950 133 19 43 55 21 19 0.88 0.06 0.41 0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>14,390 212 34 134 71 53 51 2.04 0.11 0.85 1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,810 304 53 284 139 60 64 1.00 0.17 0.85 1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33,410 538 78 348 210 96 84 2.07 0.27 1.52 2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45,990 727 113 673 266 161 148 4.42 0.38 2.64 3.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The Florida Cattleman
is important to maximize symbiotic N fixation by pasture legumes. Symbiotic fixation of N by legumes can satisfy the needs of these plants, provide N for associated grasses, and permit diversion of N fertilizers to non-leguminous crops. Maintenance of soil pH at 6.0 will satisfy the requirement of all known potential legumes except alfalfa.

Lime should normally be applied sufficiently in advance of cropping to bring the soil pH to near the equilibrium levels. This time interval may be six months or more. However, mineralization of soil N is enhanced in many acid soils after liming. Advantage can be taken of this mineralization in the case of acid-tolerant, warm-season grasses by liming soils shortly before planting. Soil pH correction and enhanced N release will occur the N will be used by the grass during its establishment.

Lime undoubtedly continues to be the best buy for improvement of soil fertility and fertilizer efficiency. pH elevation, toxic Al reduction, adequate Ca and Mg improved P retention, and more efficient N fixation by legumes—all benefits from liming—will permit more vigorous plant root growth and improve nutrient absorption by more extensive root contact with soil and soil water.

**Legumes**

Nitrogen is the element needed in largest quantity by most pasture plants. Perennial pastures have some potential for reduction of fertilizer N use by inclusion of winter legumes such as White clover with the grass on poorly drained flatwoods soils, and warm-season, summer legumes in south Florida. The number of warm-season legumes for the immediate future in north Florida is limited because of late flowering and poor seed production. The N fixed by White clover can increase grass forage production to a level equivalent to that from 200 pounds of fertilizer N/acre. Because N concentration in clover foliage is high and its release from clover residues is relatively slow but constant, N concentration in the grass is increased more than yield.

Protein production from White clover-Pensacola Bahia grass pasture may be as high as that obtained with 400 pounds of fertilizer N/acre. The warm-season legumes may have similar potential and a more concentrated research program is needed in this area. Proper liming (pH 6.0), sufficient supply of other nutrients, and meticulous attention to inoculation with efficient strains of Rhizobia bacteria will insure nodulation and symbiotic N fixation.

**Consistency is Key**

The ultimate objective of pasture fertilization is to maximize profit per unit land area, usually through some animal product. The immediate objective, in the case of fertilizer N, is to have it absorbed by plants at the earliest possible time following fertilization. Absorption will occur most rapidly during the period when the plant is actively growing.
The recovery of applied N in harvested forage under Florida conditions is commonly thought to be in the range of 40 to 50 percent. In a recent study with Pensacola Bahia grass on flatwoods soils, recoveries were in this range for the first 4 years (Figure 1). Subsequently, recovery percentages increased and were above 70 percent from the sixth through the tenth year. They were slightly higher with a 2000-lb/acre N rate than with 100 pounds. Investigation of why recovery increased, showed that Bahia grass stolon-root weights in October increased as N rates were increased. Attainment of relatively constant net N content in the stolon-root system is apparently a function of time and rate of N fertilization. Until equilibrium is achieved, part of the applied N is retained in the stolon-root system, thus, reducing N use for forage and protein production.

However, the stolon-root system may also reduce the potential for N losses by leaching and volatilization following fertilization by acting as a reservoir for rapid N absorption. Development of stolon-root systems whose mass and N contents are dependent on time and rate of N fertilization apparently is a characteristic of each perennial plant species. Consistency of annual N fertilization, in terms of timing and application rate, will maximize N use for forage production by maintaining more constant stolon-root weights and N contents.

**Accumulated Soil Nutrients**

As mentioned previously, some nutrients do not accumulate in sandy soils to the same degree as soils with higher organic matter content. Phosphorus will accumulate, but K does not. In soils of west Florida phosphorus is held strongly by Al and iron (Fe). In the sandier soils of peninsular Florida, lime is required for efficient retention. The exact mechanism is not understood, but it is likely that Al held by the soil organic matter in the highly acidic condition is exposed by liming for reaction with P.

In any case, fractionation procedures indicate that most of the retained P is in the Al form. Phosphorus that is leached from the surface of flatwoods soils will be held by the spodic horizon (stained layer) or lower horizons which have high capacity for P retention. Studies at the Beef Research Unit near Gainesville indicated that approximately 70 percent of the P applied over the past 20 years is still in the surface soil. This P is not readily extractable with ammonium acetate and it is not possible to predict accumulated quantities from current soil test data. However, the accumulated P is readily available for forage plants in terms of forage production and P concentrations. There was no response to applied P where accumulated P was 600 lb/acre and only slight response where it was 300 lb/acre. Certainly there is some level of accumulation at which annual P fertilization can be reduced or eliminated, and particularly where grazing cattle recycle nutrients. More work needs to be done concerning relationships between extractable and total P including use of different extractant. Over the shorter term, ranchers who have maintained soil pH in a satisfactory range and who have fertilized well for a number of years under grazing can unadvisedly reduce P fertilization for grass pastures.

Though K does not accumulate in large quantities in the surface of flatwoods soils, there is some retention throughout the profile. Cation exchange capacity is low in acid flatwoods soils because it is dependent on organic matter which may be in low concentration; also, the exchange capacity of organic matter is variable depending on pH.

The cation exchange capacity of organic matter is quite low at pH 4.5 but it increases as pH is raised by liming. However, as the exchange capacity is activated, calcium from the lime is absorbed. The large quantity of calcium and its strong attraction for the retention sites compared to K prevent efficient retention of fertilizer K.

Data in Tables 1 and 2 show nutrients removed in harvested Pensacola Bahia grass and analyses over a 3-year period of surface Leon fine sand that has been limed repeatedly to maintain pH near 6.0 and fertilized annually with phosphorus and potash over a 19-year period (4). Experimental treatments were (1) none; (2) N only at 400 lb/acre in 1971 and 200 lb/acre in 1972 and 1973; and (3) K as in treatment 2. P, K, Mg, sulfur (S), and fritted micronutrients as FTE 503.

The only nutrients which were reduced to deficient concentrations during the 3-year experimental period were N and K. Uptake during 1971, the first year of residual nutrient measurement, was relatively high for all nutrients. Nitrogen was deficient for maximum growth from the first year and yield from treatment 1 was significantly lower than from other treatments (Table 1).

Potassium was in adequate concentration during the first year and yield from treatment 2 was not significantly lower than from treatment 3 where K was applied. Average K concentration in forage without applied K for 1972 was much below that in forage from treatments with K; during the latter part of the second season concentrations were below the critical level for forage growth. Forage yield was drastically reduced in 1972 and in 1973 when K in oven-dry forage was 0.44 percent and much below the critical value of 0.70 percent previously established.

Total uptake of K from treatment 2 with only N applied was 348 lb/acre for the 3-year period (Table 1). The surface soil contained 312 lb/acre of acid.
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ammonium acetate extractable K at the beginning of the study in March 1971 after 19 years of fertilization under grazing (Table 2). Extractable K at the end of 1973 was 14 lb/acre. The difference was 118 lb/acre. Total removal of 348 lb/acre (Table 1) was almost three times the amount present in the surface soil; this indicated significant uptake from the subsoil horizons.

The effect of previous good management on supplies of other nutrients is obvious since even with the severe stress imposed on the system by high N levels and nutrient removal in forage, supplies were adequate over the 3-year period. For Pensacola Bahia grass pasture with previous good management, reasonably high yields of nutritionally adequate forage could be produced for at least two years with N fertilization alone, particularly under grazing. If the plant were Pangola or another of the digit grasses with higher K requirement than Bahia, production without K would be for shorter duration.

If one were interested in reducing N fertilization by using White clover, K fertilization would have to be continuous since this plant must have a high K concentration in the surface soil for rapid development of seedlings during the winter; it is also relatively shallow rooted and requires a high K concentration in its vegetation to grow well.

**Micronutrients**

As the term micronutrient indicates, these nutrients including manganese (Mn), zinc (Zn), Fe, copper (Cu), boron (B), and molybdenum (Mo) are needed in very small quantities compared with the major nutrients. However, without proper quantities of these elements, plant growth is inhibited. Availabilities of micronutrients are normally reduced as soil pH is increased by liming. Molybdenum is the exception and its availability is increased.

Recent studies with Pangola Digit grass and Pensacola Bahia grass on Leon fine sand have demonstrated the potential severity of micronutrient deficiencies and the fact that micronutrient availability is reduced even at soil pH 6.0. Data in Figure 2 show that with or without micronutrients, the highest yields occurred at approximately pH 5.2. Yield of Pangola was severely reduced as pH was increased, particularly above 6.0. Pensacola Bahia grass was grown following Pangola in this experiment. With fritted micronutrients (FTE 503), yield of Bahia was not affected by soil pH but without micronutrients, yield was very poor. In fact, plant mortality was high above pH 5.5.

It should be emphasized that other essential nutrients were applied uniformly and in large quantities. It is quite obvious that micronutrient availability could markedly affect utilization and efficiency of the major nutrients. In this particular case, the short-term problem was Cu deficiency. Approximately 2.5 ppm in oven-dry foliage was sufficient for maximum growth rate. Uptake of Cu in a 5 ton/acre yield of forage with this concentration would be only 0.03 lb/acre.

The Pensacola Bahia grass, which did not grow without micronutrients, was returned to a growth rate approximately equivalent to that with the frit by application of 1 lb/acre of Cu as copper sulfate. The short-term effect of micronutrients will not usually be as dramatic as in this experiment since roots can explore larger volumes of soil under field conditions. However, more intensive use of major nutrients from increasingly refined fertilizer materials will undoubtedly cause more widespread deficiencies.

There is currently no service facility for analyzing soils or plants for micronutrients. Deficiencies can occur without awareness on the part of the producer. Any indication that plant growth is less than expected can be examined by application of micronutrient frits or soluble salts to small areas to check on relative growth rates. If in experience in a particular area has indicated specific micronutrient deficiencies, growers should apply the appropriate materials.

**Use of Native Soil Nutrients**

Though Florida's mineral soils are highly leached, some contain relatively high levels of native P. Those derived from phosphatic limestone may have relatively high concentrations of P of limited solubility in their surfaces. Other soils in Central Florida and elsewhere have relatively high native P concentrations in their subsoils within rooting depth of deep-rooted plants. This P is available at slow rates to plants, particularly to perennial warm-season grasses.

More attention must be paid in our soil characterization studies to the incidence of native P in soil profiles and to delineate these areas. With the proper liming program, P, removed by plants from subsoils translocated to the surface by plants, and consumed by cattle, will accumulate in the surface soil and ultimately reduce need for P fertilization.

**Summary**

Most of Florida's acid, sandy soils have developed from highly weathered parent material. They are deficient in essential plant nutrients, and many have excessive soluble A1. Utilization efficiency of applied nutrients is likely to be highest when the soil biological system, including plant roots and microorganisms, is operating at a high level of activity.

Reduction of soil acidity by liming to pH 6.0 will neutralize toxic A1, increase exchange capacity, supply Ca and Mg, improve P retention, increase root growth, and activate microbiological processes. Soil pH adjustment should have the first priority for an efficient soil fertility program.

It is important to know what quantities of nutrients are needed by plants, and what proportion will be supplied by the soil and what must be supplied from fertilizers. Shortages of any one or more of the essential nutrients will reduce efficiencies of the others. Not only are total nutrient supplies important but so are their availabilities at specific times in the life cycle of plants. A transient nutrient such as N may be permanently lost from the soil-plant system if it does not enter the organic phase through absorption by the plant. Consistency of N fertilization will maximize N utilization for forage and protein production. Further economy of N utilization can be achieved by eliminating its use from most leguminous crops.

Proper pH adjustment, adequate supplies of other nutrients, and recommended methods of inoculation with efficient strains of Rhizobia usually will preclude response of leguminous plants to applied N. Nitrogen fertilizer can be diverted to non-leguminous crop use. Phosphorus will accumulate in properly limed soils and it retains substantial availability to crops. Potassium also will accumulate at low concentrations in the soil profile. Previous P and K fertilization, management, and soil analyses should be considered, particularly for deep-rooted, perennial pasture plants, in determining future fertilization programs.

Micronutrient deficiencies are frequently very subtle, but deficiencies of these nutrients can cause seriously reduced efficiencies of major nutrients. Some Florida soils have large amounts of native P in surface or/and subsoils. This P has some availability and can be important, in long-term management systems particularly for perennial plants.

Dr. George Meyerholz says, "Experienced cowmen recognize signs of disease but many young cowboys do not. Coach cowhands on normal and abnormal behavior of cattle. Teach them to recognize such signs as depression, 'poor-does,' nasal discharges, discharges from the vulva, runny eyes, stiffness, poor appetite, diarrhea, weakness, rough haircoat, swellings, nervousness, and other signs. Early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases is important."
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All-American Angus Futurity Set for Louisville Again

Following a very successful "McCorkle Memorial" Futurity Show, the Executive Committee of the All-American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Futurity has agreed to hold next year's show at the same time and at the same place.

There was some discussion of returning the 1974 show to the Lexington area, but after due consideration, it was agreed that at least next year's event would be held at the Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center, Louisville, Kentucky, on the corresponding dates of August 5 and 6, 1974.

Announcements will be made later as to nomination closing dates, etc., but now is the time to mark your calendar for the 1974 Angus Futurity Show, Futurity officials say.

Florida Sugar Cane League officials say the Florida sugar industry will boost south Florida's economy by more than a quarter of a billion dollars this year as it finishes its 1973-74 season. This was the second best year in the industry's 49-year history.
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The objective of Graham Angus Farm is to produce Registered Angus bulls that will improve the economic efficiency of commercial beef herds in the Southeastern United States.

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3. Ability to Grow Rapidly — we have weighed calves since 1955, yearlings since 1961.

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ONIFAS Releases McCaleb Star Grass
McCaleb Star grass is a new grass being released by the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences of the University of Florida for forage production in areas south of Leesburg, according to Dr. E. M. Hodges of the Center. The grass is named in honor of the late Dr. John E. McCaleb who began the testing of this plant at the Ona Research Center in 1956.

This Star grass is *Cynodon aethiopicus* and is closely related to Bermuda grasses. Hodges says some characteristics which make it a promising addition to the list of improved grasses for use in the warmer portion of Florida are:

1. Forage production is high under heavy fertilization, averaging above Pensacola Bahia grass and similar to Pangola Digit grass.
2. Fall-season forage production is superior to either Pensacola or Pangola and similar to Transvala Digit grass.
3. Establishment is rapid from vegetative plantings.
4. It is generally resistant to invasion by other grasses when grazed rotationally.
5. It is fully winter-hardy in south-central Florida.
6. There has been no serious spittlebug, aphid, nematode, or disease damage.

Not all the traits of this grass are on the positive side:

1. Rapid maturity makes date of grazing and harvesting critical.
2. Plant food requirements are high — it is not a low fertility grass.
3. Frequent and close grazing will allow invasion by weeds and less desirable grasses.

Planting material will be available in early July at a cost of $5 per bale. Suggested planting rate is five to seven bales per acre. Distribution of this material will be handled by Dr. E. M. Hodges, Agricultural Research Center, Ona 33865 (Telephone 813-735-3121). Inquiries regarding this grass should be made directly to him.

Governors Back Loan
At the recent National Governor's Conference meeting in Seattle, Washington, recently, the group approved a resolution calling for government subsidized loans to the cattle industry and reinstatement of beef import quotas.

The resolution called for the guaranteeing of loans by the Small Business Administration of Farmers Home Administration in an amount "not less than $1 billion."

50
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Ranch Interest Has Restrictions

The National Livestock Tax Committee reports that frequently a rancher's estate includes an undivided interest in ranch land which may be subject to certain restrictions. Where this is the case, the rancher's estate should be entitled to a discount or reduction, based on a recent decision.

In the case, the decedent held an undivided one-half interest in a ranch which lacked a legally enforceable access route. The executor of the estate reported the value of the decedent's interest as $130,000 on the estate tax return, whereas the IRS determined the fair market value as $312,486, issuing a notice of deficiency.

The Tax Court utilized the market-data approach employed by both appraisers and arrived at a middle-ground valuation of $250,000. The lack of a legally enforceable access route and the fact that the decedent's interest was an undivided interest were considered as having a depressing effect on the market value of the decedent's interest.

Calf Crops Need to be Increased For Profitable Cattle Operation

by G. W. MEYERHOLZ
Extension Veterinarian, University of Fla.

The number and weight of feeder calves marketed determines profits for the beef cow-calf producer. As calves are dropped and attention is given to keeping them healthy and growing, the breeder must simultaneously begin preparation for the next breeding season.

Ideally beef producers strive for a 100 percent calf crop. To be profitable, an 85 to 90 percent calf crop should be realized. This means that cattlemen must give careful attention to management, nutrition, and disease prevention. The following considerations will help improve breeding efficiency and calf crop percentages:

1. Identify individual animals and keep accurate, complete records (breeding dates, sires, calving dates, sex, condition of calf, veterinary treatments, and such abnormalities as abortion, retained afterbirth, and inflammation of the reproductive tract). Records will help you improve your beef cattle business and help in diagnosing disease.

2. Feed and handle calves wisely to insure growth and freedom from disease. Select the best animals for replacement or parent stock.

3. Maintain a closed herd as much as possible. If replacements or additions are needed, investigate the sources and health of cattle before you buy. Maintain isolation pens or pastures and isolate additions for 30 days before adding them to the herd. Retesting cattle for brucellosis and leptospirosis is desirable.

4. Follow the recommendations of beef cattle nutritionists and provide adequate amounts of nutrients. Avoid prolonged underfeeding or overfeeding of breeding heifers and cows. The following are of special importance:

a. Heifers that are in good condition and have grown rapidly will be in heat earlier and have a higher conception rate during the breeding season. Nutrition during the first winter after the heifer is weaned may be a critical period.

b. After the first calf is born it is apparently a critical nutrition period for the first calf heifer. The stress of growth as a heifer plus the extra requirements for gestation and nursing a calf apparently decreases the ability to conceive a second time. Extra feed and care may help overcome the problem.

c. Nutrition is particularly critical in the period just before and during the breeding season. In Florida, the poorest pasture conditions often occur during this period. If the cow doesn't have enough energy, her heat period may be delayed, be irregular or cease entirely. A cow in poor condition from a long period of nutritional stress can also be a breeding problem.

d. Be sure cows are getting adequate vitamin A. Supplemental feeding of vitamin A during the winter months is often advantageous in increasing calf crop percentage.

e. Be sure mineral levels are adequate. This usually means feeding a trace mineralized salt and a source of calcium and phosphorus.

5. Breed heifers beginning about 30 days before the rest of the herd. This allows an extra 30 days after calving to overcome any problems before the next breeding season of the regular cow herd.

6. Consider and discuss with your veterinarian the need for a vaccination program in your herd to protect against reproductive diseases. Vibriosis vaccination is recommended in most herds in Florida, leptospirosis in many. If there has been a previous problem with BVD or BVD, or if frequent additions are made to the herd, vaccinations against red neuron and virus diarrhea may be desirable since these diseases can cause abortions.

7. Check bulls for breeding soundness. This should include a physical examination and a test of semen for fertility. Testing and examination of bulls at the time of purchase and just prior to the breeding season is recommended.
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8. Pregnancy test cows and cull those that are not pregnant. Generally, we cannot afford to keep these cows very long and, secondly, some genetic improvement in reproduction rates is gained by selection of pregnant animals. Thirdly, we cull out some of those cows with infectious diseases that could spread to other animals in the herd. Pregnancy testing can be done as early as 40 to 60 days following breeding by a highly skilled individual. In some herds, pregnancy examination may be made two to four months following the breeding season.

9. Don't calve in the same pasture or area all the time. Move from one pasture to another from year to year, or if there are a large number of cows to calve, calve in different pastures the same year. This helps to prevent disease build-up and carry over of an infectious disease problem from one group to another.

10. Utilize available veterinary services and the diagnostic laboratory to help identify specific disease problems. Reproductive problems are often complex and difficult to solve once they occur.

The U.S. is expected to export 550 million bushels of soybeans in 1974 compared to 480 million bushels last year.
Members of the Florida Beef Cattle Improvement Association work hard individually to select and breed the best characteristics into their cattle to get higher performance. They will all tell you of the value received from performance testing, and the improvement noted in their cattle herds, both purebred and commercial, since observing testing procedures. The following members have commercial cattle available as indicated:

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Mole cricket damage is most evident in Fall, when adult crickets are actively burrowing through and feeding on succulent roots.

Whenever cricket damage shows up, broadcast a bait containing DYLOX selective insecticide over the infested area. You don’t have to move grazing cattle to another pasture. In fact, this is the only product recommended by the Florida Extension Service without first removing cattle.

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There is no faster, handier way to control armyworms, plant bugs and leafhoppers that raid improved pastures than to spray them with DYLOX 80% Soluble Powder or Liquid Solution. You don’t even have to move cattle. Just spray right over them, with ground or aerial application equipment.

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RESPONSEability to you and nature
Are U.S. Cattlemen In A Rut?

by ERNEST C. ONKS

Walter Winchell once said that the only difference between being in a rut and in a grave were the dimensions. I'm wondering how many people would like to say that they are in a grave; however, it seems that there are a great deal more who don't mind the normal cliche of perhaps being in a rut, especially when it comes to breeding cattle and the improvement of beef cattle.

First, I would like to preface my remarks with the following: I am not a scientist, and I am not educated formally in cattle or agricultural pursuits. I am a lawyer by education and contractor by choice, and then I retared into the cattle business. Therefore, I will be saying some things that a researcher or scientist would be hesitant to comment about.

I will first shock people in the beef industry by saying this. I believe in 10 to 15 years that 30 percent of the beef herd and 80 percent of the dairy herd in the United States will be bred through A.I.

I believe, also, that the cattlemen who does not prepare now to breed his cattle through artificial insemination will be on the low end of the totem pole by that time. The science of breeding artificially is a commonplace thing that even the most ordinary man working on the farm can accomplish through training. The management of ranches and farms can also be trained to perform A.I. with just a little bit of trouble. The trouble, however, will be well worth the time, as you will be able to breed only to high performance tested bulls through A.I.

I will say this, also, that we will see more improvement in the beef cattle industry of North America in the next 15 years than was seen during the past 200 years.

I did warn you at the beginning of this that I had no inhibitions on predictions and statements pertaining to the beef industry and to the dairy industry. The same type of improvement will be ours in the beef industry as was obtained through the dairy industry except that we will be able to do it much faster than was done in the dairy industry. That, again, is a statement that will make people skeptical. But let me explain myself. In the dairy industry the bulls were proven within the breed and outstanding sires selected through a process that eventually will be the same in the beef industry. However, in the beef industry we have outside bulls through the exotics from Continental Europe and places outside the United States from whose blood stock we can draw to improve our herds to the fullest in a very short period of time.

In other words, we can use bulls already grown and tested within other breeds in an orderly crossbreeding program to effect great improvement now instead of having to breed and test prove bulls within each individual breed indigenous to the United States. The cattlemen will gain through hybrid vigor plus the gain through use of superior bulls in themselves.

There will be three million beef cows and three million dairy cows bred through artificial insemination during 1974. I predict there will be four million beef cows and over eight million dairy animals bred artificially during 1975. There were approximately 2 1/2 million beef animals bred during 1973, so you can see the percentage of increase is great and gets greater as the years go by. This is one reason for my prediction of 30 percent which will be over 12 million beef animals bred through artificial insemination 12 to 15 years from now.

I also would like to point out that if this is to be accomplished, and it will be, then the A.I. studs have a great duty to perform in finding animals to fit into the scheme of artificial insemination. By this I mean that they and other people interested in artificial insemination must hasten to acquire, test and prove bulls of high performance standards and have them ready for a market that will be unlimited for the next 15 years. This has been done by a number of the major A.I. organizations through the lease and purchase of bulls that they think might perform well in the future. It has gone to the extent of some leasing many, many bulls and putting them in a testing program from which ultimately will emerge the high performance tested sires.

Hybrid Vigor, Inc., uses a great deal more preselection pressure in acquiring bulls for this service so that we will have a greater number, percentage wise, of good proven bulls without the expense of testing a greater number of bulls. The same is true with our dairy animals which are the Canadian sires from a proven stud like United Breeders in Canada in which we are marketing semen. These animals are also being used in both Canadian and American herds so that only the best blood stock will be available to be entered into our 100-Ton Bull Book.

However, let us go back to the predictions made in preceding remarks. We have been heartened greatly by the many, many inquiries of young people associated with agriculture and by individuals already selling semen to become dealers and artificial of both beef and dairy semen. This is an indication that the A.I. industry has finally come into its own. For many years it was pioneered by cooperatives and some older companies at a loss; however, these companies now are very much in the black and should remain so from now on. They are being run like a business should be run, and new methods of marketing and service are being brought forth to serve the cattlemen and dairymen almost every day.

I would like to point out how many high performance proven bulls should be available for use in A.I. Let's assume that in the next year in beef only that there will be four million cows bred A.I.

While using the national average on dairy which is 1 1/2 amputees or straws per cow, this means that six million doses of semen will have to be made available to the industry. Assuming that each bull can produce 15,000 straws of quality semen, there will be 400 proven beef bulls to be used in the A.I. industry. This we do not have at the present time, and it will be very hard to have at the time four million cows are bred A.I.

Let's assume further that we go to six million cows in a very short length of time which on the same basis would mean nine million straws to be available to the industry. This would mean that there would have to be 600 proven A.I. bulls. This will give you some idea of the gigantic task that lies ahead of the A.I. organizations in acquiring, proving and testing bulls to be available to the cattle industry through A.I. It can be done no other way except through A.I. organizations because the animals we are talking about would cost a great deal of money to purchase or a great deal of money would be invested in each animal by the time he becomes proven.

Now I would like to point out a few things that will help this greatly accelerated growth. Let us dwell first on estrus synchronization. A great many improvements through research have been made regarding estrus synchronization and in hormones and drugs that cause a cow to ovulate (drop an egg). These drugs and hormones are available now and can be used in feed or by injection subcutaneously or directly into the uterus. Only a very minute quantity is needed if the drug is administered after the cow comes into estrus, or standing heat.

Another drug called prostaglandin or its derivative can also be injected into the animal, causing her to ovulate within a certain number of hours after the injection. In the tests that have been run to date, results indicate that a cowman could breed together all animals in estrus and those given the injection approximately 90 to 95 hours after the injection. In the tests that were made other animals were actually bred approximately 90 hours after the injection, and...
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YOUR COWS

DESERVE

Millarden Elector
Birth Date: 3/7/73
Sire: Fornson of Wye

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At Millarden, you can pick from
63 Performance Tested Bulls

Larry Cotton, General Mgr.
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CATTLE SALE
Saturday, July 13 – 10:00 A.M.
5 Miles North of Troy, Alabama
(Watch For Signs)

- 100 Gray Brahman Heifers with first and second calves at side. Calves are mostly by Angus sires and a few Charolais.
- 100 Gray Brahman springing heifers bred to Millarden Farms Performance Tested Angus Bulls.
- 40 Brahman cross Angus-Hereford first and second cows with calves at side. Mostly by Angus sires and a few Charolais.
- 40 Brahman cross Angus-Hereford first and second cows, springing, bred to Millarden Farms Performance Tested Bulls.
- 8 Yearling Brangus bull calves, potential herd bulls.
- 25 Brangus replacement heifers.

The cattle will be sold in lots in the pasture in groups of 20 to 90 head.
The Brahman offering consists of top quality Brahman breeding.
The cattle have all been tested and sell Bang’s free.

IKENBERRY BROTHERS FARM
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The majority conceived with the lower percentage being 50 percent conception up to 90 percent conception.
This means, of course, that a cowman will be able to breed all his cows within a very short period of time with great success. Also, it means that his calf crop would be grouped within a very short length of time and he would be able to make the greatest improvement in his herd by having a calf crop from a certain number of bulls on the ground at the same time and under the same management. He can do his own selection from such test.

We must not overlook the potential of sexed semen although there is not a great deal of good news at the present. However, there are some methods being used that have amounted to about 63 to 65 percent conception on female or male offspring. Even this, of course, would be a tremendous boom to the rancher if he wanted to have cow replacements or if he were a commercial man and wanted to send them to the stockyard or feedyard. Of course, the most common causes of the increase to A.I. are feed costs, high labor costs, high land costs, and we now have management educated to run cattle ranches like a business, knowing improvement must be made to keep up with costs — improvement through superior sires available only through artificial insemination.

All A.I. organizations have qualified management and offer A.I. courses designed to show the cowman how to utilize his cows to the best advantage through A.I. They offer alternate methods and send personnel to ranches and farms to help in this management along with the training of farm personnel to do their own breeding.

It is up to each cattleman to take advantage of these services and to prepare himself accordingly if he intends to stay up with the crowd, or even exceed what the average cattleman will be doing. Now is the time to make the decision to move ahead, even if only a very small percentage of the herd is bred A.I. in order to enter the program gradually.

I am sure that older customers of the A.I. units will be granted semen or will purchase semen from proven bulls ahead of newcomers. This might result in a shortage of the proven bulls to the newer people. So it is imperative that each individual prepare to breed artificially and let the A.I. stud of his choosing know of his desire and the amounts of semen he would require to breed his herd. As stated earlier, it will take a great deal of testing and ingenuity by individuals and the A.I. industry to have enough performance tested bulls to take care of the demand for performance tested animals. We are no different than any other business. That is, we will take care of the present customers or orders that are first entered.

I suggest that no rancher or cattle-
man breed his animals to only one bull. He should choose three to four bulls depending on the number of cows he has in mind so as to spread out and prove bulls on his own farm. In this I think that all beefmen, as dairymen now do, should breed at least 20 percent of their animals to young unproven bulls so that there will be an adequate number of proofs to establish these animals at a later date. Remember, the young herd sires of today will be the proven sires of tomorrow as is now done in the dairy industry.

With such predictions as I have made, it may seem inappropriate to call this article "Are Cattlemen in a Rut?" However, it is much easier to climb out of a rut than it is to climb out of a grave.

The decisions you make now will determine whether or not you have to climb out of a rut or whether or not you will have the impossible task of climbing out of a grave.

EDITOR'S NOTE - The author holds a Bachelor of Laws degree and is a Doctor of Jurisprudence. He is president of Hybrid Vigor, Inc., of Buffalo Valley, Tennessee.

Florida Extension Agents Retire

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences of the University of Florida, Gainesville, honored several retiring Florida Extension Agents at a recent retirement recognition dinner held at the J. Wayne Reitz Student Union ballroom in Gainesville.

Honored were Richard T. Bradley, Sumter County, Kenneth A. Clark, Sarasota County, Nolan L. Durre, Dade County, James C. Miller, Madison County, and Quentin Medlin, Citrus County.

The retirees were presented plaques in recognition of their years of service to the University and were cited for their achievements by IFAS Dean C.B. Browning, Dean J.N. Busby and Dr. J.W. Sites.

Large Futurity Held

Angus breeders from the western half of the U.S. flocked to Reno, Nevada, in record numbers to stage the largest Western National Angus Futurity in the 22-year history of the event.

Supreme champion of the show was the senior and grand champion bull shown by Caldwell and Wanger Angus Farm, Harlan, Kansas. The bull is *Shalco Colossal* 1883. Born in March 1971, the bull weighed 2110 pounds.

Farming in the U.S. employs 4.4 million workers, almost as many as the combined work force in the manufacture of automobiles and other transportation equipment, plus the entire steel industry.
Breeding a son of
FORTCEL OF WYE
and
breeding A.I. to
FATHER OF WYE
ANDERS OF WYE
EMULOUS MASTER
209 (CMS)
to granddaughters of
FORTCEL OF WYE
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Bulls for the commercial
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National Western
Champion Wins
High Show Honors

The grand champion Angus steer of the
1974 National Western Livestock Show,
Denver, Colorado, passed the final test
of approval recently when the top indi-
vidual was selected one of the show's top
carcass steers. Earlier this year, the
1215-pound champion Angus shown by
Peter Arendt, Highmore, South Dakota
won the coveted show honors over a
field of 573 entries judged by George
Strathearn, Redwood City, California.

To climax the win, the steer sold for
5.75 a pound to the Brown Palace
Hotel of Denver. This was the second
major win for the Arendt family at Den-
ver following Greg Arendt's grand
champion in 1972. Both boys are sons of
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Arendt.

On the rail the grand champ had a
hot carcass weight of 770-pounds with a
quality grade of Choice and a confor-
mation grade of Choice plus. The winner
carried .3 inch of fat thickness, 3.5 per-
cent kidney and heart fat and a ribeye
area of 14.3 square inches. The winner
had moderate plus marbling and a yield
grade of 2.3.

Government researchers tell us that
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ANGUS BULLS
Bloodlines featured

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Modern yearling Angus Bulls
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with BCIA weaning records
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Conner, Livestock
Men Take Part in
World Trade Meet

Agriculture in general, and persons oriented to livestock, played major parts in the Florida Council of International Development Conference on World Trade held May 22-23 in Miami.

One of the speakers was Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner, who stressed the industry's objective for young sires.

Conner noted that his international travel showed that the American soybean is more respected around the world than the U.S. dollar.

Jonathan S. Tobey, vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank International Division, predicted lower farm prices in the 1970s as part of his talk on "Energy and Agribusiness on a Collision Course."

Elected Council Chairman was Jack Bierly, Tampa attorney and Hernando County cattlemen. Bierly and John Miller, Tampa, who will be chairman for next year's conference in Tampa, are both on the Board of Directors of the Florida International Agricultural Trade Council, which works with the Florida Department of Agriculture.

Attending the conference were Ed David, Winter Haven, president of FLORIDA-Lake Worth 33460, together with John Stiles, Tallahassee, head of the FDA Division of Marketing.

The council shares office space with the Department of Commerce in Coral Gables, and the executive director is Art Fielden.

Radebaugh Named to
Tax Committee Post

C. S. Radebaugh of Orlando, was recently elected to a six-year term on the executive committee of the National Livestock Tax Committee during the annual meeting of the board of directors held in Denver, Colorado, recently.

Officers of the committee Fred Wulff of Brady, Texas, chairman; E.H. Shoemaker, Jr., of North Platte, Nebraska, vice chairman, and John Breckenridge of Twin Falls, Idaho, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. George Meyerholz says, "In infested areas, remember that the snail is an important intermediate host in the life cycle of the liver fluke. Heavy rains and flooding will cause cysts to be deposited in areas where cattle will graze later. About three months after the wet period is the best time to treat. Most cattlemen in infested areas will need to treat about twice a year at six month intervals, probably in the late spring and late fall."

for July 1974 63
Crops and Top Profits

Angus--
The Right Way to Breed for Top Calf
Crops and Top Profits!

You can help boost Florida's cattle industry by joining the Florida Angus Association.

Bozutto Angus Ranch
Lake City

For Your Angus Needs Contact These 1974 Members of the Florida Angus Association

The Florida Angus Association is comprised of Florida Angus breeders who have banded together, not only to boost the breed within the state, but to seek ways to ever improve their own breeding programs. Very active, the Association sponsors an auction sale of Florida-bred and acclimated feeder calves each year (this year is the 26th sponsored sale), and also sponsors an annual Futurity Show and Sale and a Bull Sale. Always a strong supporter of youth activities, the Association sponsors a youth breeding show and showmanship competition, in addition to providing scholarship monies, trophies, ribbons and other financial support on an annual basis.

All Floridians interested in the Angus breed are welcomed as members of the Association. Annual dues are scaled according to the number of cows in the herd. All those seeking information pertaining to the breed in Florida are urged to contact the Secretary at the address listed below.

Watch for announcements on the Association's activities in the months to come. The Florida Angus Association is proud to serve Florida's breed industry!
NINETEENTH ANNUAL

OCALA BULL SALE

"Where Quality Is Plainly Marked"

Tuesday
JANUARY 14, 1975

"FLORIDA'S GREATEST SALE OF PUREBRED BULLS"

HELD AT SOUTHEASTERN LIVESTOCK PAVILION
Ocala, Florida

Entries will be accepted until November 12, 1974

FOR INFORMATION, CONTACT: D. H. OSWALD
BOX 2000, SUNBANK OF SOUTH OCALA

Wage Increases!

Wage increases affecting over four million workers became effective under the new minimum-wage law May 1.

The Labor Department estimated that the higher pay, formally provided in amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, will add $1.9 billion a year to the checks of low-income workers.

For workers covered by minimum-wage laws prior to February 1, 1967, the wage rises to $2 an hour from $1.60. Next January 1, the rate will be $2.10, reaching $2.30 an hour January 1, 1976.

Workers brought under minimum-wage laws in 1967 or later will receive $1.90 effective May 1, eventually reaching $2.30 an hour in 1977.

Farmworkers previously receiving $1.30 an hour will be paid $1.60 an hour now, reaching $2.30 an hour in 1978.

The new law provided minimum-wage coverage for the first time to over 1.5 million domestic-service workers, and about 5.1 million federal, state and local government workers.

University Students Receive Scholarships

Awards and scholarships totaling more than $50,000 were presented to some 130 students in the University of Florida's College of Agriculture recently during the annual scholarship and leadership convocation on the Gainesville campus.

Top award, the J. Wayne Reitz Medal of Excellence Award, named after former University President Reitz and reserved for the outstanding senior in the College of Agriculture, was presented to Douglas C. Jernberg, Santa Clara, California, a senior majoring in plant science. The award was presented by Dr. Kenneth R. Tefertiller, vice president for agricultural affairs.

Larry R. Arrington, Orlando, a junior majoring in agricultural and extension education, received the E.T. York Award of Merit as the outstanding junior in the college. It was presented by Dr. E.T. York, interim president, who established an endowment for this purpose.

Several graduate students were given awards for master's thesis research and doctoral research, including Thomas E. Wade of Hilliard.

Guest speaker for the annual event was Richard W. Bonney, Jr., president of the Columbia Bank for Cooperatives and chairman of the Farm Credit Banks, Columbia, South Carolina.
SSS Polled Herefords

The biggest, best bloodlines selected to produce the most “BULL POWER”

BULLS FOR SALE

A photo of our coming 2-year-old bulls taken in late May, they will be ready to go to work this fall. Come by now and make your selections.

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- RWJ Victor 678 121
- SSS Plato Rollo 9
- SSS Plato R22
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- SAR Coastal B 1042
- HSF Sir Victor 11

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What Might be Done to Help Livestock Producer

The cattle producer is going through a "stomach ache" period which I hope will be over in the not too distant future. A good many people have asked me what I think should be done to help the situation. I would suggest the following as some items which might be considered:

1. **Do not place price controls on cattle.** We should have learned a lesson in that price controls cannot be placed on beef without also placing them on the items involved in producing beef. Price controls on beef proved disastrous to cattlemen and it will be some time before the industry gets straightened out again. Cattlemen have always fought against controls and the results of price controls showed that cattlemen were right in what they assumed would happen.

2. **Keep more of our grain at home.** Instead of shipping only grain to foreign countries why not also sell them meat? This would be less disruptive to the livestock producer and all related industries involved. It would utilize U.S. industries and labor and keep more people working. It would put less stress on transportation (which is hard to get) since about seven to eight pounds of grain are in a pound of pork. Less volume of transportation is needed when meat is shipped instead of grain. In some instances grain shipments are preferable, but meat could be possible in others.

3. **Promote U.S. beef abroad.** Why not have some of the beef imports and exports a two-way deal? Why not have those countries who export lean beef to the U.S. import some of our high grade beef for their use and especially for use in the better restaurants. U.S. tourists would gladly consume this beef while visiting abroad. We have had foreigners from all over the world visit us in Florida. We have never seen them turn down high grade U.S. beef when it was fed to them. In fact, they liked it very much. Using U.S. high grade in foreign countries present some problems but I feel some can be used in many foreign countries.

4. **Step up support for production research.** State and federal financial support for production research should be stepped up considerably. When we had surpluses of feed and food, production research was neglected a great deal. We need both basic and applied production research to solve the "hard problems" which still remain on how to produce more agricultural products per acre and more meat per animal at less cost and with even better "eating quality." We have solved the easy problems, but the "tough problems" are still not solved.

5. **Use scientific facts to decide what should be done on agricultural chemicals, environment and land use regulations.** We have allowed incorrect stories, and many uninformed and impractical persons and others decide almost-at-will regulations which are raising the cost of food production and making it harder for the farmer to operate at a profit. If these policies continue unchecked, the U.S. will soon drop from the most efficient food producer in the world to a 4th rate nation in this regard. We need to stand-up to the misinformed and insist they provide the scientific facts behind their accusations and misinformation which is having untold harm on the farmer and ultimately on all U.S. consumers.

Agricultural people need to become more active and concerned in this area. They need to let their elected representatives in the state and federal government know how they feel and make sure they follow through in correcting inequities which have occurred and which may be imposed in the future. America has worked too hard to get where it is in food production to let it all go down the drain, so to speak.

6. **Put reasonable limits on imports and exports.** Control of imports should be exercised to limit how much of the products needed for agricultural production in the U.S. can be shipped to other countries. While we need to help with these exports to assist in the balance of payments, we should not export commodities to the point that we become short ourselves and thus disrupt U.S. agricultural industries. Maybe some control of imports should be made, so that agriculture doesn’t have to carry as much of a load on making up for these other imports.

Animal Salt Needs Vary

Salt needs are not always the same. They will vary because of different animal feeding and production situations. Two plus two doesn’t always equal four in dealing with animals or biological material. The only thing one is sure of when dealing with animals is that variation in results will occur. A number of animal scientists are now obtaining experimental information that indicates salt needs of animals vary. Sometimes animals need more than anticipated and sometimes less.
5th Annual

BULL SALE

Monday – 1 p.m.

NOVEMBER 25, 1974

SANTE FE RIVER RANCH

ALACHUA, FLORIDA

90 POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

All bulls were born and raised on the ranch, grown out in large pastures and ready to go out and get your cows bred. Santa Fe has furnished bulls to Florida Cattlemen for 36 years.

Lunch will be Available

40 Bred Heifers For Sale Now

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Brooksville Site For Florida Hereford Event
The Beef Cattle Experiment Station at Brooksville has been picked as the site
for a beef cattle field day hosted by the Florida Hereford Association and co-
sponsored by the Florida Junior Here-
ford Association, according to Dan B.
Childs, Lake Placid, president of the
FHA. The event is set for Thursday, July
24, starting at 9:30 a.m.
Childs noted that Brooksville was
picked because of the outstanding rep-
resentation of Hereford cattle being pro-
duced at the station, especially the Line
1 cattle that are now so popular in Flori-
da and throughout the U.S.
W.C. (Cal) Burns, director of the
Brooksville station, will be one of the
main speakers at the field day, explain-
ing some of the experiments underway at
the unit involving Herefords, and other
key experiments.
Other field day speakers will include
Paul Coleman, southeast representative
for the American Hereford Association,
and Al Baker, director of youth activi-
ties for the AHA.
The featured event at the field day
will be a judging contest supervised by
personnel of the Florida Cooperative
Extension Service, University of Florida.

Which is Best for You? HORNED or POLLED Herefords

RB Baron Tone 9355 (H)
by RB Real Regent 4312

RB HAZETTE 0303 (H)
by Winrock A143

GDQ RUPERT LAD (P)
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Assisting Herd Sires
- RB On Target (H)
- BHR Advance 1183 (H)
- RB Dermont 0309 (H)
- FLF Winston Mixer (P)
- GDQ Plato Rupert (P)
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9 mi. south of Warner Robins
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Recently added to our herd bull battery from the Moyle Anderson herd in Canada. This modern, young sire is out of a 2500 pound bull that exhibits great height, length and balance. His weight per day of age was 2.89 and at 22 months he weighed 1810.

We paid $30,000 for this top selling son of Domino DP Lad at the Calgary Bull Sale. His sire also sired the Champion Bull, Reserve Champion Bull, Best Two Bulls and Best Five Bulls by one sire at the show and sale. Blanchard STD Lad 5D weighed 2000 lbs. at 24 months.

In keeping with our program of trying to produce the largest, growthiest, most economical Herefords anywhere, this past year we purchased 15 Canadian bulls of linebred Britisher and DP Domino Lad breeding. We are using these bulls on our Upstream Dundy 187 females and females of other bloodlines, to produce bigger, growthier calves for the future.

We have the best set of coming two and three year old bulls with performance records we have ever produced. Last month on 140 day test, the bulls averaged 3.2 lbs. per day gain. We invite you to come by and visit us anytime.
ANNOUNCING

The First Annual Florida Polled Hereford Bull Sale

OCTOBER 18, 1974—1:00 p.m.

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Arcadia Livestock Market,
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100 HIGH QUALITY BULLS
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CIRCLE T RANCH
CLERMONT, FLORIDA
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Phone 904/394-3053
T. F. Thompson, Owner

Malloy Hereford Ranch
Polled Herefords
SIZE—TYPE—QUALITY
Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Malloy, Owners
P.O. Box 490, Phone: 904/482-5198 or 482-4388
MARIANNA, FLORIDA

Pumpkinvine Acres Farm
Harold E. Smith, Jr., Managing Partner
Phone: 404/382-6482
Cartersville, Georgia 30120
Farm located 5 mi. south of Cartersville, Ga.,
just off US 41 on Pumpkinvine Creek.

Osceola County Tax Roll is Stumbling Block

Just when the Osceola County Tax Adjustment Board thought the 1973 county tax roll was figured at $568 million, endorsed by the Department of Revenue and approved by the state cabinet, Wade Lanier, tax assessor for the county, then certified the roll at $438 million, or about $130 million lower than anticipated.

The original assessment by Lanier was $704 million which prompted land owners in the county to seek relief through special hearings. The property owners also formed the Osceola County Tax-payers Association to contest the tax levies.

Lanier informed the board of county commissioners that he had continued to make administrative corrections to assessments during the lengthy time the tax adjustment board was at work adjusting protested assessments.

Most of the board’s adjustments, which, along with Lanier’s administrative changes earlier, trimmed the toll from the original $704 million received endorsement and approval in Tallahassee by DOR and the cabinet. With Lanier’s subsequent action it was deemed inadvisable to attempt to set tax millages for the 1973-74 budget year until the matter was ruled upon.

In taking further action on the case, the DOR issued an administrative order to Lanier directing him to restore the values he had reduced, other than those legitimately allowed to be reduced in the 1973 tax roll. Lanier had previously backed his original $704 million roll as one of the best in Florida.

In ordering the restoration of the $568 million roll, Ed Straughn, executive director for the DOR, pointed to the legal aspects of the case and indicated there was no other approach at this time.

Seminole Farms Sold To Taff & Sons

Seminole Farms, one of the oldest purebred Hereford farms in the south, was sold recently to A. B. Taff & Sons, Inc., Tallahassee, according to ranch manager John Ray Stout.

The farm which was founded in 1913 by John L. Cummings, and owned and operated recently by Paul E. Stout, officially changed hands January 15.

The farm will retain the Seminole name, with the only change being in ownership, “We will continue to operate as we have in the past, producing good quality purebred Hereford cattle,” said John Ray Stout.

The Taff family will continue to live in Tallahassee with John Ray Stout remaining at the 3800 acre farm as manager.
Mark Your Calendar Now...

OCTOBER 29
SEMINOLE FARMS BULL SALE
25 3-year-old bulls and 65 2-year-old bulls

BULLS OF OUR BREEDING
SEE THEM AT OUR FIELD DAY
JULY 24

You are cordially invited to attend the Georgia Hereford Association Field Day at Seminole Farms on July 24, 1974. The program will include a judging contest in the morning, with lunch served by the farm, and a fitting and showmanship demonstration in the afternoon by personnel of Coley Hereford Farm, LaFayette, Tennessee. Speakers will include Dr. Clyde Triplett of the University of Georgia, Paul Coleman of the American Hereford Association, and Charles Dooley of National Cattle Services.

The field day will be a good time for you to look over the cattle that will be in our sale on October 29, including the 25 quality three-year-old bulls and the outstanding set of two-year-old bulls we will sell. We will also offer 20 bred heifers and 20 open heifers. Please come to our field day on July 24, and make sure to mark your calendar for our sale—OCTOBER 29.

For Information Contact:

A. B. Taff & Sons, Inc.
John Ray Stout, Gen. Mgr.
Phone 912/524-2463
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Another quality product from "The Livestock Equipment Craftsmen"

Let STARCRAFT help you control profit-robbing cattle insect pests the automatic way! Our cattle-treatment stations feature heavy-duty steel cable with rust-proof aluminum roller combs and cadmium-plated discs. Easily adjusted to control flow of mineral oil and insecticide for maximum benefit with no waste. See your dealer or write:

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"New Look in Polled Herefords"

RWJ VICTOR J3-837
RWJ VICTOR PLUS 553
J. E. Strickland, Jr.
Ph: 912/647-5439
MERSHON, GEORGIA 31551

Florida Forest Owners Give Support
To Forestry Incentives Program

The Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Tallahassee, reports that Florida forest landowners are responding strongly to a federal program to encourage timber production. The new Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) provides financial support for planting trees.

Spokesmen say the purpose of the subsidy program is to encourage farmers to plant trees on land not now being utilized. Its importance is indicated by forecasts that demand for wood and wood products will increase two and one-half times by the year 2000.

Landowners in 26 of Florida’s 35 eligible counties had applied for cost-sharing assistance under the FIP by late April. These requests, which still are to be approved, add up to $106,000. This almost equals Florida’s initial $113,000 allocation.

Florida’s designated share of 1974 FIP funds is $189,000. Based on projected participation in the program, the additional $76,000 will be requested from the federal government, according to Jim Snowden, resource conservation and development coordinator. Further, if Florida’s total validated requests exceed $189,000 it is possible that additional federal funds can be shifted from states not fully utilizing the program, Snowden said.

The south will get 68 percent of the $10 million available in 1974 under the FIP. It is expected that $25 million will be available in 1975. Allocations to the states are made on the basis of the commercial forest area of non-industrial private ownership of 500 productive acres or less, the number of such ownerships, the productive potential of the land, and the need for reforestation, timber stand improvements, and other forestry practices.

Under the program the federal government will pay up to 75 percent of the average statewide cost of installing forestry practices. The technical phase of the program is being handled by state foresters while financial phases are being administered by USDA’s Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Cost-sharing cannot be authorized on land that has been harvested by the current owner within the past five years. Exceptions to this rule are where cutting was for salvage purposes, for removal of understocked or unproductive stands, or for type conversion.

Further details on this program may be obtained from the District County Forester or the local ASCS office, officials said.

Watch for our two page ad on Bulls & Heifers in the October issue.

"Registered Bonsma Type"

EL DORADO
HEREFORD FARM
4301 S. Hwy. 301, Dade City, Florida
Lori C. and Gladys J. Anderson
Telephone: 904/567-3413

AS PART of an all-out summer promotion by the Beef Industry Council of the National Livestock and Meat Board, a new “Enjoy Beef” placemat has been designed for use in food service facilities. Along with a short message outlining the nutrition value of beef, there is also a short quiz which challenges customers to identify the beef industry functions of the 12 people illustrated. Included are rancher, veterinarian, farmer, feeder, banker, manufacturer, trucker, meat packer, construction worker, government inspector, retailer and restaurateur.
Florida Farming,  
Cattle Industries  
Big Business  
by JONATHAN S. TOBETH, VICE  
PRESIDENT  
The Chase-Manhattan Bank  

Why is an urban New York City bank like Chase Manhattan involved in agriculture?

We have correspondent banking relationships in all 50 states located in both rural and urban business centers. Many of the rural banks need additional funds to meet the agricultural credit needs which will continue to expand.

Since most of you here today don't represent agribusiness, a few facts and figures on Florida's farming role are in order.

It's a multi-billion dollar industry. Florida's cash receipts from farming are just under $2 billion and it doesn't all come from the citrus industry.

In looking at individual crops within the state the 10 following crops are the most important in order of cash receipts:

1. Oranges.
2. Cattle and calves.
3. Wholesale milk.
5. Tomatoes.
7. Sugarcane.
8. Eggs.
9. Celery.
10. Sweet corn.

When one adds the value of processing, packaging, transportation and other service industries to farm receipts, the total funds generated in the Florida economy are even bigger than the $4-5 billion tourist industry.

Weather and changing domestic and world conditions usually don't all cooperate as well as people plan. While 1973 was probably the best year that any of us can remember in terms of cash flowing into the farm sector, inflation, energy costs and possible returns in the next few years may create additional problems to be solved in the years ahead.

Let's look at energy and some theoretical numbers. These numbers are used only to impress you with the fact that with present technology the petroleum products we're talking about are expendable.

With our total known raw petroleum reserves, utilizing a 76 percent conversion factor, this energy source would last only 29 years. If you would like to be an optimist, however, we could feed ourselves, based on our diets, for 107 years if we utilize all the potential reserves which are estimated to be 2,000 billion barrels.

The development of highly efficient agricultural technology really got
underway only about 40 years ago. Until that time, human labor, horses and mules were the only major energy sources utilized in farming.

In 1930, there were still 19 million horses and mules on farms across the country. Today there are so few draft or work horses and mules on farms that the USDA stopped counting them over 10 years ago.

The need for human labor has also changed dramatically. In 1930 farming required 23 billion man hours of labor. By 1950 this had dropped to 15 billion, and in 1972 it was only six billion.

In their place farms depend on petroleum powered machinery which includes over four million tractors, nearly three million trucks, 700,000 grain combines and over one million other specialized petroleum powered units. Our farms currently require a half million barrels each day of gasoline, diesel fuels, and LP gases to power farm machinery.

Another development that has vastly improved the quantity and quality of agricultural production has been the use of chemical fertilizers. Most fertilizers are composed of three basic ingredients — nitrogen, phosphate, and potash. These fertilizers are formed as a result of complex chemical processes and their most important feedstock is natural gas.

Nearly 1/3 of all the food and fiber production in the U. S. is directly attributable to the use of chemical fertilizers. Among all crops, corn is the largest single user of fertilizers. With the introduction of anhydrous ammonia, the principal source of nitrogen, the yield per acre in corn production has increased 142 percent in just over the past 20 years.

Florida, of course, is one of the leading areas of the world in the production of phosphate rock. This industry uses about 10 percent of all the electric power sold in Florida. In hot summer months when demands for power exceed generating capacity production of this product can be slowed.

Pesticides, insecticides and herbicides represent other important farming elements closely associated with energy supplies. Most synthetic organic pesticides are petroleum derivatives.

Another important user of energy is crop drying. Many crops are mechanically dried in the field or in storage facilities off the farm today to reduce losses from weather damage. Both natural gas and LP gases are used for this purpose.

Energy is also used in a multitude of other functions such as powering irrigation systems, and heating and cooling environmentally controlled livestock facilities. To a large extent these uses are electrically operated, but natural gas and LP gas are also used for these functions.

As you can see, the growing consumption of the primary forms of energy have risen rapidly. In addition, the usage of electricity has expanded. USDA estimates that 40 billion kilowatts of electricity are currently required on our farms. That’s twice as much as was used 20 years ago. Today agriculture consumes about 2¼ percent of all electricity produced.

Certain energy intensive agricultural crops will be influenced by higher energy costs to a significantly greater degree than farm output as a whole.

Grain products such as wheat, corn, barley and rice are in this category. Recent worldwide prices for many of these foodstuffs have already climbed far above the indicated additional costs for energy.

At the present time, the most serious energy issue facing U. S. agriculture appears to be the adequacy of future supplies and not the future level of energy prices.

If inadequate energy supplies restrict the growth of our domestic production we could face some serious economic consequences.

The first impact would be felt in chaotic market conditions here at home. A good example of this took place during the transportation strike which took place earlier this year. Red meat prices rose to levels far above those we saw before the consumer boycott in 1973.

Second, the loss of export trade can severely weaken our trade balances.

During the past year, the value of our agricultural exports reached nearly $13 billion, or more than 1/2 of the total money that will be spent in the current year to import oil and gas.

To offset future domestic energy deficiencies it is essential that substantial food surpluses above our own needs be produced.

If adequate energy sources become a critical problem to agricultural production in the future, what are some of the alternatives to which we can turn? Most of those that we can draw upon at the present time seem pretty bleak substitutes.

There has been talk of shifting from mechanical spraying of herbicides (weed killers) to hand spraying. If this could be done on a spot treatment basis it could be practical and save some energy.

A second alternative suggests designing machinery which would be scaled for a specific job. Just because very large tractors do more work in a given time period is not assurance that it is efficient from an energy standpoint.

Some suggest that the answer is to go back to work horses and mules. From a pure energy point of view it takes too much energy to produce all the feeds that such draft animals would require.

There are those who feel strongly about substituting animal wastes for...
PRACTICAL POLLED
HEREFORDS

OUR YOUNG HERD SIRES HAVE BETTER RECORDS THAN THEIR SIRES

For example—RWJ VICTOR J3 266, born 12/23/71, shown at age 3•
724 lbs. adj. 205 day weight • 4.41 lbs. daily gain on feed • 1388 lbs.
actual 365 day weight (3.80 lbs. WDA) • 1420 lbs. adj. yearling weight.

His sire—RWJ VICTOR F18 J3
695 lbs. adj. 205 day weight • 3.14 lbs. daily
gain on feed • 1195 lbs. actual 365 day weight
(3.27 lbs. WDA) • 1200 lbs. adj. yearling weight.

His dam—RWJ Victoria F74 J45
11 calves average 644 lbs. adj. 205 day weight •
7 sons average 1197 lbs. actual 365 day weight
(3.28 lbs. WDA).

OUR TWO YEAR OLDS WEAN HEAVIER CALVES THAN THEIR DAMS
In 1973 eleven two year old dams weaned bull calves averaging 620 lbs.
adjusted 205 day weight, with a top of 722 lbs. 33 cows three years old or over
weaned bull calves with average adjusted 205 day weights of 618 lbs.

We are also using—

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We thank the cattlemen from 15 states and Canada who purchased young
bulls from us this year. We believe that these linebred animals should have the
bred in ability to pass on their desirable characteristics for their new owners as
they have for us.

To make sure there is someone to show you the cattle	
please let us know when you plan to visit the farm. Write
call after 7 pm or at noon.
Herd TB and Bangs accredited.

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Box 157, Route 1 • LESLIE, GA. 31764 • Phone 912/874-6105
RING BULLS

- Coming two-year-old Polled Herefords
- Grown out on large pastures, supplemented with high roughage ration
- No creep feed
- Acclimated and ready for work.

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Florida Hereford ASSOCIATION
DAN B. CHILDS, President
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Delivered in Trailer Loads
DEMPSEY CATTLE CO.
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OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA

commercial fertilizer. After all, this is the way our grandparents farmed. When studied on a scientific basis it still may make some economic sense. One cow produces enough wastes to fertilize one acre of land per year. Even in agricultural areas the disposal of animal wastes is a big concern to agribusiness.

We know enough about planting legumes such as clover and alfalfa to add nitrogen to the soil. Clover when plowed under after one year's growth can add 150 pounds of nitrogen to the soil.

We may see farmers turning more to minimum tillage, which could cut down energy use but result in more need of pest control.

Perhaps we will need to spend more research funds to increase the protein content of our crops or change their feeding values. Some attempts are already under way in these areas.

The problems created by energy costs or shortages open up all sorts of opportunities such as this.

If the irrigation becomes too costly, then an opportunity for a better controlled system becomes more viable. Today, drip irrigation is becoming much more widely used.

Obviously in expanding the green revolution to areas with shortages of world food supplies the long range outlook must depend upon technologies that are different than we are using today.

The green revolution technology presently requires high energy inputs of fertilizers, pesticides and hybrid seeds. As energy shortages occur and costs increase, the success of the green revolution will be affected.

Our forecasts at the bank indicate a return to lower prices during the '70s and lower export returns than many people seem to indicate we can expect.

We see a continued expansion in the agribusiness sector, however, both domestically and overseas -- and are planning to expand our role in financing these activities.

APHA Sponsors Loan Fund for Youth

For the second year, the auxiliary of the American Polled Hereford Association is sponsoring a national youth loan fund aimed at helping young people purchase registered Polled Hereford females. Last year's program awarded eight loans totaling $2,100.

The APHA is currently accepting applications and inquiries about the program. Interested youth should write the Director of Youth Activities, American Polled Hereford Association, 4700 East 63rd Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64130.

Join your local county cattlemen's association.
Meat Institute Urges Grade Changes
The American Meat Institute has urged USDA to take the lead in developing a new beef grading policy to help provide more high-quality beef for consumers.

In a recent letter, the Institute asked USDA to establish a task force of representatives of "all interested groups," including producers, processors, wholesalers, retailers, food service people and consumers, to consolidate opinions on how beef grades should be modernized.

Two major changes in beef grades were suggested: (1) Elimination of conformation as a criterion in quality grading; and (2) Expansion of the "Choice" grade to include carcasses which fully meet consumer preferences for tenderness and flavor, but now are graded "Good" because of excessive marbling requirements.

The Institute pointed out that it was convinced that such changes in beef grades will be in the public interest, will reduce feedlot costs, reduce grain consumption per pound of choice meat, and will have a beneficial effect on retail prices of beef. AMI pledged "to join discussions on meat grading with a spirit of compromise, with a willingness to give full consideration to the viewpoints which differ from ours, and with an energetic effort to reach a recommendation which will satisfy the needs of consumers and producers alike."

Rustling Business Still on Rise
Richard F. Marsh, chief investigator, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Tallahassee, reports that the complaints of livestock losses are up 13 percent over the comparable period of 1973. Fifty-five complaints were received in 1973 with 62 thus far in 1974.

In the period January-May 1974, 485 head of cattle were reported stolen with a value of $122,280. The same period last year saw 165 lost valued at $55,385, Marsh said.

Action on recovery was up with $13,255 in 1974 and $5416 in 1973. This situation will be helped further, Marsh said, as the legislature has approved two additional investigators for the staff. This is subject to the approval of Governor Askew.

A total of 12 arrests have been made thus far this year, he said.

Dr. George Meyerholz says, "Watch for abortions. Or if you miss them, look for the discharge that may follow. Soiled tails at the level of the lower lip of the vulva are a clue. Blood testing for leptospirosis, brucellosis, IBR and BVD may be indicated."
Florida Youth Should Start On Show Steers for Coming Season

by J. E. PACE & R. S. SAND
University of Florida

Selecting Your Steer

1) Calves for our winter and spring shows should be purchased now. They should weigh at least 500 pounds and preferably more. Since most shows now use age classification rather than weight, it is of the utmost importance that the finished steer have as much weight per day of age as possible. The showing of steers over 19 months of age is not recommended. Do not purchase light weight steer calves and expect them to make the desired show weight in four to five months.

Facilities Needed:

1) A small pen with a feed trough, mineral feeder and water tank or bucket are minimum requirements. The pen should be located so that it is well drained. A natural or artificial shade will make the steers more comfortable. A shelter from the rain is another helpful addition. These facilities may be elaborate or very simple depending on individual preference and abilities.

2) Have a small exercise lot adjacent to the pen where the steer is kept. He should be turned into the exercise lot every night.

3) Change bedding frequently. Steers kept in muddy, filthy lots do not gain as satisfactory for this purpose. Grass hay of good quality is available. A small pen with a feed trough, mineral feeder and water tank or bucket are minimum requirements. The pen should be located so that it is well drained. A natural or artificial shade will make the steers more comfortable. A shelter from the rain is another helpful addition. These facilities may be elaborate or very simple depending on individual preference and abilities.

Starting the Steer:

1) Halterbreak steer before placing on feed. The steer should be taught to lead and to stand properly. Once a steer is safely on feed, his routine should not be interrupted by fighting a halter. However, when thoroughly halterbroken, the steer should be walked and posed each day. There is nothing more aggravating to a judge than to try to examine partially halterbroken cattle. It is an impossibility for the judge to do justice to the steer or the exhibitor.

2) The steer should be brushed daily. This makes the hair coat glossy and keeps the hair free from dirt. The last brushing each day should be against the lay of the hair. The hair on the top line should not be parted down the middle but should be brushed forward.

3) Most steers are shown with a chain halter that has a leather lead strap. It is absolutely necessary that this type halter be used on the steer at least a month before the show. If used only on the day of the show, this exhibitor will be disappointed as the steer will fight the halter and will not show to good advantage.

4) Get the steer used to people other than those who feed him. Cattle can easily detect a person or persons that are strangers. This is necessary so that the steer will not become upset when you take him to the show.

Protect the Steer’s Health:

If the steer has not been vaccinated previously for Blackleg, Malignant Edema, IBR, P13, Leptospirosis and Pasteurella he should be immunized as soon as you get him. Also, he should be treated for internal parasites.

1) Control flies – Flies can be controlled to some extent by keeping the stall and exercise lot clean.

2) Observe steer for lice infestation. If the steer is observed scratching or rubbing in the area of the neck or shoulder, he should be closely examined for lice.

Dust bags are available which will help control both flies and lice. No control measures or materials are any better than a good sanitation program.

Feeding Your Steer:

1) Keep hay before steers at all times. Grass hay of good quality is satisfactory for this purpose. A steer on full feed will consume two to four pounds of hay daily.

2) Allow steer access to plenty of fresh drinking water. Keep watering utensils clean.

3) Keep feed troughs clean. This is important. Do not allow feed to accumulate in the trough. Moldy feed can actually kill an animal.

4) Feed steer twice daily. Also, feed at the same time each day. Animals learn to anticipate their feed. If the steer isn’t fed the same time each day, he will be thrown off feed. Also severe digestive disturbances can occur.

5) Keep a complete mineral supplement and loose plain salt before the steer at all times. This is important. The supplement should contain at least 8.0 percent phosphorus.

6) Steers should be placed on feed gradually. The amount fed should be increased every third day until the steer is on full feed. A steer on full feed will consume feed equivalent to 3.0 percent of its live-weight daily.

7) Make sure that the feed ingredients are not ground too finely.
We are producing bulls like this at GEMINI SPRINGS.

For Sale
Priced from $750*

- 25 2½ year old bulls certified "S" and fertility tested.
- 45 long yearling bulls, certified "S", fertility tested.
- 25 bred heifers, certified "S".
- 25 yearling open heifers, certified "S".
- PERFORMANCE TESTED FBCIA.

Sons of our 2840 lbs. Polled leader of the breed are for sale at GEMINI SPRINGS.

We welcome your inquiries and visits and invite you to pick from a herd built on the best bloodlines in the breed. You can buy with confidence from our certified brucellosis & TB free herd. Our reputation for quality cattle is our most valued asset.

We have satisfied customers...because we stand behind our cattle.

* Owned jointly with Frank Schuster, San Juan, Texas, and E. E. Fogelson, Forked Lightning Ranch, Pecos, N. M.

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J. CHARLES GRAY / OWNER / TELEPHONE (305) 668-6486
STAR ROUTE 1 / DEBARY, FLORIDA 32713

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DEEP CREEK DIVISION / STAR ROUTE 1 / OAK HILL ROAD
OSTEEN, FLORIDA 32764
EVERYWHERE
THEY GROW

"You wouldn't believe the calves we're getting!" writes an enthusiastic cow-calf operator in Texas after breeding his first Santa Gertrudis bull to mix-breed cows. Fast gaining Santa Gertrudis-cross calves bring fan letters from everywhere.

"Increased my calf profits 25% or more," says a Mississippi cattleman of his Santa Gertrudis-Angus cross. "Outstanding!"

A Georgia operator writes: "At six months their weight was about 600 lbs. I have had all kinds of cattle and they're the best."

An Idaho cattleman is crossing Santa Gertrudis bulls with Hereford and Angus cows. "Our first calves are really nice," he reports. Although the calves dropped in January and were only a little more than four months old, "they're as big now as some of our October straight Hereford calves."

A Texan is also crossing Santa Gertrudis bulls on a Hereford cow herd. "Our oldest calves are about four months old and weigh close to 400 lbs., which is quite a bit better than we were doing," he says.

Another cow-calf man sends word from Missouri: "Calves from this crossbreeding were one to two months younger than other calves in the same herd but still outweighed them by 100 to 300 lbs. at weaning."

Heifers produced by mating a Santa Gertrudis bull to mixed-breed cows "have been our best brood cows," says a Louisiana commercial cattleman. "They hold their condition over a very meager winter and raise fine calves. Thriftiest cows we have."

A Florida commercial operator says, "I try to market my calves between 300 and 500 lbs. By using the Santa Gertrudis bull, I was able to sell one to two months earlier this year, enabling the cows to be in better condition going into the winter."

When you make your living raising calves for sale more weight means more profit. These and many other cattlemen have found that Santa Gertrudis bulls are like money in the bank. If you can't match them, join them.

Proven Performance

Write for
• Grading-Up Brochure
• New A. I. Rules
• Santa Gertrudis A. I. Directory

SANTA GERTRUDIS
BREEDERS INTERNATIONAL

BOX 1257E, KINGSVILLE, TEX. 78363
This year, any year, the Santa Gertrudis cow is a top candidate for Mother of the Year. Ask the man who owns one. Not only does she deliver a healthy, husky calf regular as clockwork, but she does it without assistance from the time she's a two-year-old. And after the calf is born, she has an abundance of rich Santa Gertrudis milk to make a hungry calf gain fast and wean heavy without creep feeding. Many Santa Gertrudis mothers have been doing all this every year for 15 years or more. Ask any of the breeders below for their nomination for Mother of the Year.

Bruce B. Blount
Route 4, Box 324
Lake Placid, Fla. 33852
813/465-4771

Dwight L. Thomas
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Lake City, Fla. 32055
904/752-6438

Bar S Bar Ranch
Rt. 4 Box 187
Live Oak, Fla. 32060
904/776-1445

Big B Ranch
Belle Glade, Fla. 33430

Gemini Springs Farm
J. Charles Gray, Owner
DeBary, Fla. 32713
305/668-6466

Winnstead Plantation
Route 3
Thomasville, Ga. 31792
912/226-1528

Suwannee Point Ranch
J. Crayton Pruitt
Branford, Florida
904/935-1303

Hickory Hill Ranch, Inc.
E. C. Wetherington
Rt. 1 Box 1320
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904/236-4408, 904/236-2791

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Field Day Set

The annual summer meeting and field day of the Florida Santa Gertrudis Association is set for July 12-13 and will be hosted by Stage Coach Ranch, Dade City.

H. Stockton Massey, Jr., secretary of FSGA and owner of Stage Coach, reports the event will lead off with a supper dance at the Holiday Inn at Brooksville, the night of July 12. The Inn is located on Interstate 75 and U.S. Highway 50.

The following day a tour of the ranch will be held along with a picnic lunch.

The Florida breed group is headed up this year by President E.C. "Bud" Wetherington of Anthony. Vice president is J. Charles Gray of DeBary.

Too fine grinding will decrease palatability and lower feed intake.

8) The type ration fed will vary in different sections of the state. Use feed supplies that are available locally as much as possible in order to reduce costs.

The type of ration fed will also vary with the type of steer fed. Experience over the last few years indicates that steers with some continental blood (Exotic crosses) must be fed longer and a higher energy ration than straight English blood steers if they are to grade.

9) Use a variety of feeds in compounding the ration. Also, use a small quantity of molasses at each feeding.

10) The ration should contain 11 to 12 percent protein. Commercial supplements containing urea, supplying not more than 33.0 percent protein equivalent, can be used if they are fed according to instructions.

11) Feed Vitamin A. Feed 4000 units per hundred pounds liveweight daily. Vitamin A is cheap and can be secured from a local feed mill. Use a low potency supplement for ease of mixing. The steer may be given an injection of Vitamin A. Give one million units each time injected.

12) About 10 days prior to the show, add a small quantity of molasses to the drinking water. This will insure that the steer will drink after arrival at the show.

13) Feed steer very lightly on the day he is hauled to the show.

14) Some suggested rations are:

a. Citrus Pulp 21 lbs., Cottonseed hulls 10 lbs., Ground corn 60 lbs., Soybean meal 9 lbs. Total 100 lbs.

b. Ground corn 65 lbs., Citrus pulp 25 lbs., Cottonseed meal or Soybean meal 10 lbs. Total 100 lbs.

c. Ground corn 90 lbs., Cottonseed meal or Soybean meal 10 lbs. Total 100 lbs.
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d. Ground corn 60 lbs., Citrus pulp 20 lbs., Omeleene 10 lbs., Soybean meal or Cottonseed meal 10 lbs. Total 100 lbs.

Try to purchase enough pulp to last through the entire feeding period. Pulp varies in quality. Use the same brand.

Add a small amount of molasses to each feed. It should be diluted with an equal quantity of water. Usually, one-half to one pint will suffice. Thoroughly mix the molasses with the ration.

15) If the implants or growth stimulants such as Ralgro or Synovex-S are used, make sure that they have been implanted according to directions. There is a limit as to the number of days prior to slaughter that these products may be used. Read the label.

Show Time:
1) Make sure steer’s head and tail are clipped 10 days to two weeks prior to the show.
2) Trim feet at least two weeks prior to the show. This will allow feet that were trimmed too close to properly heal.
3) Use sand for bedding when hauling steer to the show. This can be covered with hay or straw.
4) Take a rope halter to the show or use a neck rope with a clip. This is for restraining steer prior to the show and to be used while washing steer.
5) Do not wash steer on day show is held. Wash the previous day and use plenty of bedding. Steers washed on the day of the show will have a gaunt appearance.
6) Don’t over groom steer prior to the show. Two hours should be sufficient time. Some exhibitors overwork their steers and they get tired. Thus, they do not show to best advantage.

How is Your Steer Gaining?
1) Weight gain is the most important consideration in fitting your steer for show.

Unfortunately, very few youth have access to scales to determine how their steer is gaining. However, there is a method available to calculate the weight of beef cattle by the use of body measurements. This is done as follows:

1) Measure the length of body, taken from point of shoulder to point of rump (pin-bone) in inches.
2) Measure the circumference (heart girth). Make measurement from point slightly behind shoulder blade, then over fore ribs and under body behind elbow.

When these values, in inches, are determined, use the following formula to calculate body weight:

3) Heart girth x heart girth x body length ÷ 300 = weight in pounds.

Example:
Heart girth (76") x heart girth (76") x body length (66") ÷ 300 = weight in pounds.

76 x 76 = 5,776
5,776 x 66 = 381,216
381,216 ÷ 300 = 1,270 pounds
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**AGIBUSINESS INSTITUTE**

President Fred Y. Montsdeoca, Jr., of Ocala, left, and Fred Dorman, Orlando, right, presented Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, who was the main speaker at the recent meeting of the industry organization in Orlando.

Agribusiness Institute Members, Industry Representatives Hear Secretary Butz

Members of the Agribusiness Institute of Florida and other industry representatives got the Agriculture picture from Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz at a meeting of the organization held at the Latham Inn, Orlando, May 25. Butz told the 317 industry leaders that "The future of this nation's food supply and, in turn, the peace of the world depends on the ability of the American farmer to make a profit."

Butz said, "It is time to stop this tin cup business. We aren't in agriculture for the fun of it. We're in it to make a little money. The day is past when you can rationalize low level income with the way the birds sing and the sun sets."

He asked, "Why should Americans be concerned about the farmer?" His answer was, "Because they want to eat well and because the export of agricultural commodities is the nation's number one source of foreign exchange."

Butz commented, "Americans have to quit taking their food for granted. They must know there are people out there on those farms working. It comes right back to the thing you're getting from the Agribusiness Institute of Florida, and that is we've got to make the people understand that we're only going to get this level of production we need is when we put a little profit in this business."

He pointed out that exports of farm products this fiscal year will amount to $21 billion while imports will amount to $9.5 billion. Without that favorable trade balance, Americans would have paid more for many of the products they buy, Butz said.

At a press conference following his talk to the agricultural leaders, Butz, when questioned about the status of the quarantine station at Fleming Key, said the proposed facility was "in limbo." He agreed to the need for the station, but avoided specifics when asked about funding.

Construction of the Fleming Key Animal Import Center has been urged by state agricultural leaders since the selection of the site in 1972. At that time, the station was expected to be operational by 1974.

**Stuart Sells 11 Head To Start Georgia Herd**

W. H. Stuart Ranch, Bartow, has sold 10 females and one bull to Alvah Pasley, Thomaston, Georgia, who has started a new herd of registered Brahman there.

First purchase was eight heifers, followed by purchase of two more heifers and a two-year-old Imperator bull, Pasley reports.
"D" is synonymous with

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Hales Sale Set

Hales Farms, Inc. of Okeechobee, breeders of registered Brahman cattle, has announced plans for its 1st annual production sale on October 12, 1974.

The sale will include approximately 65 three year old bulls and 55 bred two year old heifers. One of the highlights of the sale will be the heifers bred to two different sons of Sugarland’s Rexcrata 1-229/3. The service sires, IW’s Rexcrrata 441 and IW’s Rexcrrata 422, are sired by the number one herd sire of the Brahman breed, the “immortal” 229.

According to owner Richard J. Hales, owner, “We started in the registered Brahman business in February of 1970. Our cattle are primarily of J. D. Hudgins, AP, Paret, Boyt, Fay and Sartwell breeding. We are selling all of our first year’s production in this production sale.

The sale, to be managed by ‘J’ Custom Fitters, Wharton, Texas, will be held at Hales Farms, Inc. which is located five miles east of Okeechobee on highway 70.

Legislation Sought
To Aid Cattlemen

Legislation to establish a $3 billion revolving insured loan or loan-guarantee fund to aid financially stricken cattlemen and cattle feeders was introduced recently in the U.S. House of Representatives by Congressman Bob Price of Texas.

The Price bill would establish an emergency revolving $3 billion insured loan or loan-guarantee fund specifically for cattlemen and cattle feeders.

Price said $3 billion was a “minimum required” amount necessary to help the $20 billion beef producing industry. The bill would enable cattlemen to borrow funds who otherwise would not be eligible for credit through normal lending channels.

Under the bill, the FHA would guarantee or insure loans made through private lending institutions and would pay the difference between interest payments by borrowers and interest to which insured lenders are entitled under con-
For Maximum Profits, You Need BRAHMAN Blood . . . and Florida Breeders Have the Best!

Brahmans and Brahman crosses have the ability to convert forage and feed into beef quickly and efficiently. This is attested to by the fact that 95 percent of all the beef animals in this state carry Brahman blood visible to the casual observer. To keep the Brahman blood in your herd, contact the members of the Eastern Brahman Association. Many long-established herds, and newer herds — large and small — are located in Florida. The blood represented in these herds cannot be surpassed. Retain the hybrid vigor in your commercial herds by buying Brahman bulls from Florida's breeders. Or start your own herd of registered Brahmans, with Florida's top stock.

Brahmans Will Give you the Maximum Benefits of Hybrid Vigor

Research has proven that the total production from Brahman x British hybrid calves is 32 to 45 percent above the best of the parent breeds and up to 54 percent over the average of the parents — as compared to 5 to 13 percent increase when crossing two British breeds. When selecting your bulls, remember that Brahman crossbreds will make you more money.

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additional 1/3 this past February. $451.63 of the total $1806.63 prize
money was paid by ABBA.
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And, we have continued to improve our Purebred Brahman herd over the years by basing our selection on the most important economic traits—fertility and growth rates.

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Simms Farms
Has Purebred Brahams, Devons

Growing good cattle under range conditions has been a specialty of Ray Simms Farms, with locations in the Lithia-Pinecrest area near Plant City, and at Culloden, Georgia, since the 1920s.

Today, Simms and his family own purebred herds of both Brahams and Devons, and a commercial herd of various crosses, all in good condition on 800 acres of improved pasture and 2400 acres of unimproved in Florida, but soon to be partially moved to the 1700-acre Georgia farm.

Simms' father established the ranch and Ray Simms began work with him after World War II. They purchased their first registered Brahman females in 1949, and now have a 60 females breeding age, with U.S. Sugar Corporation, and Norris Cattle Company bulls now in service.

The Devons were added in 1969, and this herd numbers 50 breeding-age females.

"We picked the Devons because they — like the Brahams — are good doers under range conditions," says Simms. "They haven't disappointed us."

Both herds are being expanded in a gradual way, with Simms goal to have three bulls of each of the breeds, and 100 or more breeding age cows.

Simms uses his own bulls in his commercial herds, and also sells to outside customers.

Emphasize Herd Health

Dr. George Meyerholz says, "Keep your livestock healthy. Meat is needed. Feed is expensive and we can't afford to waste it through livestock losses and inefficient utilization."

NOT MANY Devon bulls can be found in Florida. This one is at work in the purebred Devon herd owned by Ray Simms Farms.

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Dr. George Meyerholz says, "Keep your livestock healthy. Meat is needed. Feed is expensive and we can't afford to waste it through livestock losses and inefficient utilization."
The Devon breed is one of the oldest and best of the British breeds. They are good milkers, and good keepers on Florida range pastures. We recommend them for your next cross.

Our Brahman herd, 25 years old, is also bred for range cattle requirements. You will find ours growthy, our cows good mothers, and our bulls the kind that will do well in your own pastures.

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Landowners Can Be Conservationists

by W.K. McPHERSON
Professor Emeritus (Ret.)
University of Florida

Land is used in many ways. In some instances the use of land for one purpose destroys its usefulness for another and often seriously affects the use of the land surrounding it. In other instances, land can be used to achieve a number of desirable objectives simultaneously.

At the present time Floridians are making a serious effort to resolve problems growing out of the uses of land for purposes that are not compatible with each other. Most of these problems are emerging in and around urban and built up areas and involve less than five per cent of the land in the state.

Floridians are also becoming more and more concerned about how the remainder of the land in the state is used. Some are concerned about how the various uses of land affects the supply of fresh water and other components of the natural environment. Others are interested in expanding the production of agricultural and forest products needed to support a continually growing urban population. Conserving the natural environment (particularly fresh water) and increasing the production of food and fiber both have high priorities on the long list of objectives Floridians are striving to achieve.

In most instances it is possible to increase the production of agricultural and forest products, conserve fresh water and retain many desirable components of the natural environment on the same land at the same time. This is especially true when the land is used to produce forage plants and trees. In other words, Pasture, Range and Forest land — 76 per cent of the land in the state — can be used to achieve both objectives simultaneously. Cropland another 11 per cent of the land in the state — can be managed in this way but in some instances does result in erosion, excessive drainage and similar environmental problems.

As long as more than 80 per cent of the land is used to produce agricultural and forest products these industries are making a major contribution to conservation of the state's fresh water and national resources.

The major difficulty in retaining a land use pattern that achieves these objectives lies in the fact that land is privately owned. The personal objectives of many or most land owners is to make money now and within the relatively near future. They can do this either by producing agricultural or forest products or by using or selling it for non-agricultural uses — residential, indus-
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continued growth, etc. In sharp contrast, the conservation of water and other natural resources is not very profitable to a landowner. Instead, the benefits accrue to the public as well as the landowner and may take decades or even generations to achieve.

**Taxes Encourage Sales**

When the price of range, pasture land and forest land was based on its value in the production of food and fiber, its owners had a real incentive to continue to produce more efficiently and conserve the natural resources. Now, the market price of essentially all of the range pasture and forest land in the state is higher than the producers of agricultural and forest products can pay for it and earn a profit.

In other words, the market price of agricultural land is largely based on its anticipated value in non-agricultural uses — uses that make little or no contribution to increasing the production of agricultural and forest products or the conservation of the natural environment. As long as the price of land remains above its value in the production of agricultural and forest products more and more land owners will convert their land to non-agricultural uses.

At the present time, there are three ways the state can participate in determining how much land is withdrawn from the production of food and fiber.

1) The state can subsidize the production of agricultural and forest products. This is being done in the form of preferential taxation of land used to produce these products. In some instances it may retard the conversion to non-agricultural uses but in others, it is really a subsidy to land developers.

2) The state and/or local governments can enact zoning ordinances that will prohibit the conversion of land in specific areas to non-agricultural uses. To date, zoning ordinances have not been effective in limiting the amount of agricultural and forest land being converted to other uses.

3) The state can purchase the land and use it to conserve natural resources and conceivably produce agricultural and forest products when and how much land is with- drawn from the production of food and fiber.

(b) Converting agricultural and forest land is largely based on its value in non-agricultural uses - uses that make little or no contribution to increasing the production of agricultural and forest products or the conservation of the natural environment. As long as the price of land remains above its value in the production of agricultural and forest products more and more land owners will convert their land to non-agricultural uses.

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3) The state can purchase the land and use it to conserve natural resources and conceivably produce agricultural and forest products when this is desirable. Florida is now spending considerable money for this purpose but cannot afford to buy all of the land needed to offset the detrimental effects of

(a) Converting agricultural and forest land to non-agricultural uses or,
(b) Subdividing it before it is really needed for urban expansion.

**Continued Growth**

If the state's agricultural industry is to continue to grow and if the state does conserve the natural environment effectively, some means of controlling the
Soybean Steak?

Switch from beefsteak to soybean steak and help head off a world food shortage?

A recent United Nations study asserts that food supplies are being strained not only by population growth in the poorer countries but by rich diets in the richer ones.

The U.N. report entitled "World Population and World Food Supplies: Looking Ahead" was written by Lester R. Brown, senior fellow of the Overseas Development Council in Washington, D.C. for consideration at the August U.N. world population conference in Bucharest, Romania.

The study pointed out that an Indian, Nigerian, or Colombian gets along on 400 pounds of grain a year, but an American or Canadian consumes almost a ton of grain yearly — most of it converted into meat, milk and eggs.

People in such countries should "reduce the demands they place on world food resources," the report says, suggesting that vegetable-based protein be substituted for animal protein.

Through this land use pattern must be developed. Farmers, timber producers and those interested in preserving or changing in a beneficial way, the natural environment could do much to develop an effective land use policy by working together to achieve their mutual objectives. In doing this, each would have to make some concessions. Land owners would have to forego the right to convert pasture range and forest land to other uses at will and conform to a definite plan for changing the pattern of land use.

In short, land owners would have to make the production of food, land fiber, their major objective and forego some (but not all) of the profits they might earn in the real estate market. Likewise, those interested in conserving fresh water and natural resources would have to accept the fact that some modification of the natural environment is necessary to accommodate man and that using land to produce food, forage grasses and trees may complement the role it plays in maintaining the fresh water supply.

The farmer has always responded to the wants of the American consumer, especially in the quality of meat she likes. In 1972, about 65 per cent of all beef produced in the U.S. was either choice or prime. This was nearly four times more prime and choice than was produced in 1952.
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BEEFALO CALF shown above weighed 465 pounds at 120 days of age. Note predominant Charolais characteristics.

Rancher Crosses Buffalo, Beef Cow

A Tracy, California, rancher’s 15 years of experimental work and $1 million in costs appears to have paid off with the production of a “hybrid beefalo.”

The rancher is D. C. “Bud” Basolo, who says the hybrid will gain cheaply and finish at high-quality on grass alone. He was quoted as saying that his hybrid is “true breeding.”

“We worked eight years before we could determine whether we were going to successfully make the cross,” Basolo said. “The first eight were a complete failure. All we did was eliminate possibilities.”

From the eight years of breeding have come 5000 head of hybrid beefalos making up five generations, on which nearly all testing and evaluation was done by Basolo.

The beefalos aren’t half and half but are 3/8 buffalo, 3/8 Charolais and 1/4 Hereford. Basolo said this was the best combination. If you get past 7/16 buffalo the animal is pretty much buffalo, both in looks and temperament, according to Basolo.

He has had beefalos gaining up to 300 pounds in 34 days. Beefalo calves weaned at 210 days have weighed 646 pounds. Although these gains and feed/gain ratios are based on feedlot tests, Basolo maintains his hybrids can do well right off grass, and that the grass doesn’t have to be special. The meat, he says, is of such quality that the animals can go directly to market from grass. Some have reached 1000 pounds before they are yearlings on a grass diet only.

Basolo says it stands to reason that a beef/buffalo cross would do well on strictly a grass diet. He points out the buffalo thrived on native prairie grasses and says,... “why spend 50 cents per pound of gain, when it can be done for 12 cents?”

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AICA PRESIDENT Howard Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri, left, presents an etched plate of the one millionth certificate issued by the association since the breed was established in the 1940's. Shown receiving the award are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, whose purebred Charolais heifer, MM Excell 225, received the number. AICA's executive secretary, Dr. J. Gossett, is at right.

Marco Island Site Of AHI Meeting

The Marco Island Hotel at Marco Island was the site of the 34th annual meeting of the Animal Health Institute (AHI) held during May. John T. Riley, vice president of animal health and feed products, Merck Chemical Division, Merck and Company, Inc., was elected president for 1974-75 during the annual business session.

Riley succeeded A. Malcolm McVie, president of Elanco Products Company, as AHI president. McVie will serve as an ex-officio member of the AHI board of directors, and as immediate past president of the Institute, will be a member of its executive committee.

As keynote speaker, Riley challenged his audience with a broad range of questions relevant to “Interface: Politics and Food Economics,” the theme of the meeting.

He reminded the membership that “The ramifications of a new ‘one-world’ consciousness, whether it is reflected in the increasing expectations of emerging nations or in the economic tradeoffs of the superpowers, all politically motivated, ultimately have an effect on the price of food in the U.S.”

Riley asked his audience to consider several points such as a possible food crisis similar to the recent energy crisis; overall food planning, and will food likely to be used as a weapon, like oil; agricultural exports saved America’s 1973 balance of payments position, and should there be a Federal Food Office similar to the Federal Energy Office.

He said perhaps the time has come to appoint experts to assess the situation.

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Futures Quotations
Poor Forecasters of Actual Cash Prices

Following is a recent article by Ed Uvacek, livestock marketing specialist, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, that appeared in the Texas Livestock Market News, a publication of the Texas Department of Agriculture:

“Several times in the past, I have referred to the fact that future market quotations are poor forecasters of actual cash market prices in the future. Despite the warnings, however, many people in the industry still watch them and make marketing decisions based upon expectations indicated from the quotations.”

Let’s just take a look at just one of these future market contracts — Live Beef Cattle for June 1974. This contract began trading in May of 1973 and opened at about $46 to $47. It then rose rapidly in price and hit a high in August of 1973 at close to $56. A sharp break then came and the sales price fell to the $43 range by September 1973. Quotations then fluctuated between the mid-$40’s and the low $50’s until January 1974. Trades on that contract moved up sharply, pricewise, in January, reaching the mid-$50’s. A drop again followed into March of 1974, pushing prices to the low $40’s again.

That one contract month — June 1974 — has sold for a high of $61.75 and a low of $42.92. That’s not much of a forecast. If any livestock analyst gave a prediction that June cattle would sell for between $43 and $62 — most people would laugh him out of a job. Yet, these same individuals believe those future price quotations as representing an “expert’s opinion.”

Using these price quotations as an estimate for future price levels for marketing decisions cannot only be bad business — but could be fatal. If, for example, you were feeding cattle this past winter, and used the June 1974 contract price of $61.75 as your forecast — you’re in a heap-of-trouble, boy!

Be cautious. Sound forecasts based upon logical analyses of the economic factors that affect prices are available. Forecasts are just that. Futures quotations are not forecasts — just an agreement as to price between two traders at that time.

Dr. George Meyerholz says, “Don’t buy someone else’s disease problems. Buy from healthy herds and test additions for leptospirosis and brucellosis. Isolate new herd additions for 30 to 60 days and observe for signs of diseases that might be transmissible to the herd. A diseased animal at a “bargain price” is expensive.”

104 The Florida Cattleman
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Florida Cowbelles Complete Busy Year in ’74

PRESIDENT’S BY-LINES

By the time you peruse this article our convention at Marco Island will be over and another busy year completed for your Florida Cowbelles.

We had a big year with a number of important projects successfully undertaken. One of our top projects, of course, was the booth and program at the State Fair in Tampa with the 4-H “Know Your Beef” contest winners participating and preparing their favorite recipes with economy cuts of beef. Literally thousands viewed the program during the two weeks of the Fair.

Another project given much attention was the “Beef for Father’s Day” promotion which was headed up by Laura Allison. Laura did an outstanding job and was instrumental in getting news releases sent to most of the papers in the state along with radio and television coverage.

The project was completed with the issuance of a proclamation by Governor Reubin Askew designating Father’s Day as the day for “Dad” to be served a special dinner featuring beef.

FCA’s Sweetheart Debbie Wiygul of Umatilla, along with your Cowbelle representatives and FCA officials, were present at the Cabinet meeting in Tallahassee when the Governor officially presented the proclamation. Debbie accepted it on behalf of the associations.

We also had an intensive membership drive this year and we welcomed three new organizations into our association. They were Alachua, Columbia and Suwannee. They’re all going to be valuable assets to our organization.

Our featured speaker at the Marco Island convention was Mrs. Irene S. Hoyt, of Kamas, Utah, president of the American National Cowbelles. We certainly want to express our deepest appreciation to her for taking the time from her busy schedule to be with us. Her message was certainly timely and well taken. We were deeply honored to have Mrs. Hoyt with us.

And in this final column, I would be remiss if I didn’t pay special tribute to the officers of the Florida Cattlemen’s Association and the Florida Beef Council. Their help in so many ways gave us many programs the necessary lift to ensure ultimate success.

Also, I want to thank all of the Cowbelle officers and committee chairmen and workers for the wonderful support they’ve given and the time and work put in to make the Cowbelles a significant part of our industry this past year.

It’s been a wonderful two years and I hope I shall be able to continue to help in the future and keep our Cowbelles vibrant and active.

— Winkie LeFils — President Fla. Cowbelles Association

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ON HAND IN TALLAHASSEE during the recent “Beef for Father’s Day” promotion were, from left: FCA President Pat Wilson, Frostproof; Mrs. Laura Allison, Umatilla, Florida CowBelle, chairman for the event; Rep. Fred Jones, Auburndale, vice chairman of the House Agriculture Committee; Debbie Wiygul, Umatilla, 1973-74 FCA Sweetheart; Rep. Wayne Mixson, Marianna, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee; Mrs. Winkie LeFils, Osteen, Florida CowBelles president, and Al Bellotto, Lakeland, chairman of the Florida Beef Council.
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USDA Adopts Regulation Prohibiting Custom Feeding by Packers

USDA recently announced that a new regulation prohibiting dual ownership of meat packers and custom feedlots has been adopted to be effective on July 1.

The regulation, issued under the Packers and Stockyards Act, was published in the May 17 Federal Register.

The regulation, contains specific language to make clear that meat packers may not own, operate, or control custom feedlots, and that custom feedlot owners may not own, operate, or control meat packing firms.

A custom feedlot, as defined in the regulation, is any facility which is used for the purpose of feeding livestock for the accounts of others, including feeding which is incidental to the sale or transfer of livestock.

Packers would not be prohibited from feeding their own livestock for their own slaughter needs. New language has also been added to the original proposal to make clear that the regulation is not intended to prevent a packer from hiring the services of a custom feedlot to fatten its own livestock for its own slaughter needs.

USDA's Packers and Stockyards Administration (P&SA) said it hopes to achieve compliance with the regulation on an informal basis. However, it will enforce the regulation by filing administrative complaints where dual ownership is found to exist if such firms decline to separate ownership on a voluntary basis.

The Competitive Livestock Marketing Association, Kansas City, Missouri, cites the move by the Packers and Stockyards Administration to extend its authority into the custom feeding industry as a heavy factor in its opposition to increases in the agency's budget request for fiscal 1975.

C.T. 'Tad' Sanders, general manager of the association, in testifying before the subcommittees on agriculture, environmental and consumer protection of the appropriations committees of both the Senate and House in Washington recently, said that the P&SA's current efforts to define custom feedlot businesses, subject those that deal in "stockyard services" to registration and bonding, and to prohibit their dual ownership with packers, is "neither authorized nor warranted under the legislation which is the basis of the agency's existence - the agency which utilizes the appropriations as passed upon by this committee."

Leroy Bass Dies at 76

One of the founders of the Florida Cattlemen's Association and former Osceola County commissioner, Leroy Bass, of Kissimmee, died recently at the age of 76.

The son of Walter Mann Bass and Mary Nancy Yates Bass, he had extensive cattle holdings in southern and central Osceola County.

A native Osceolan, Bass was a county commissioner for 12 years. He served a number of years on the Florida State Livestock Sanitary Board, on appointment of then Governor Spessard Holland.

He was one of the founders and a lifetime member of the Silver Spurs Riding Club of Osceola County.
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As you know, there is no substitute for the quality of an original product, or the experience of the manufacturer who develops, introduces and constantly controls that quality. The dollar value of the “original” is sometimes hard to estimate, but it pays off in the peace-of-mind of knowing that the product will work well... every time.

NEGUVON Pour-On is easy to use just as it comes from the container. A small dose poured along the backline gives both lice and grub control.

Only you can estimate the loss lice cause because of irritated, unthrifty and slow-gaining cattle, but it has been estimated at from 1/2 to 3/4 lb. per day.

Look for the signs of lice: scratching, loss of hair and anemia. And use NEGUVON on the entire herd to control lice—and grubs. See your animal health supplier, and don’t accept a substitute that could cause chemical skin burns on your cattle or poor control of lice and grubs.
EQUINE CENSUS FUNDING ASKED

American Horse Council General Counsel George Smathers and former Congressman A.S. Herlong appeared before subcommittees of both the House and Senate appropriations committees recently to request that funds be made available for a national horse inventory.

The appearances were part of a total American Horse Council effort to assure that USDA will develop a profile of the domestic horse population according to major breeds as well as primary uses. AHC recently published a memorandum describing the proposed census and the need for accurate horse population data. Along with the memo AHC Executive Director R. Richards Rolapp sent a plea that horsemen write key members of Congress to stress their interest in having USDA develop this information.

In their testimony, Smathers and Herlong told members of the two sub-committees that “the experience of USDA in enumerating livestock on a national basis is absolutely essential to this program.”

The Council is seeking an annual appropriation of $1,250,000 for each of the first three years of the program. After all states have been surveyed once, the cost of certain items would be reduced substantially.

An amendment authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake a national horse inventory was added to the Animal Health Research Act, (HR 11873) by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

FLORIDA APPROVED RODEOES HELD

At Panama City, Crystal River in May

Upcoming rodeos include the Silver Spurs Rodeo at Kissimmee, July 4-6, and the All-Florida Rodeo at Arcadia the same period. A Fall event coming up is the Trail Blazers Rodeo, October 26-27 at arena between Auburndale and Lakeland.

Results from two Association of Florida Rodeos approved events held in Florida during May, with mark or time shown in parentheses, follow:

Panama City

Saddle bronzes (1st go round) — Jim Ebberson (61), Greenville; Ron Conatser (60), Iowa Park, Texas; Frank Strout (59), Peaster, Texas; Wayne Hall (57), Greenville, Texas; (2nd go round) — Ebberson (60), Conatser (58), Hall (57); Bob Reddell (52), Okeechobee. (Average) Jim Ebberson (121); Ron Conatser (58); Wayne Hall (57); Frank Strout (107);

Barebacks — Ron Law (70), Monahan, Texas; Ellis Ballard (62), Myakka City; Carey Carter (60), Marianna; Jumbo Waford (46), Okeechobee;

Bull riding — Butch Kirby (73), Greenville, Texas; Jerome Robinson (69), Brandon, Nebraska; tied — John Powers and Pete Fling (62), addresses unknown;

Calf roping — J.W. Farrington (10.9), Cullen, Louisiana; Ted Smalley (11.0), Burk harvest, Texas; Eddie Fry (11.8), Fulton, Arkansas; Bradus Geavette (12.1), address unknown;

Steer wrestling — Jim Gaston (5.9), Kaufman, Texas; Ernie Johnson (9.9), Chocow, Oklahoma; tied — J.W. Farrington (9.1), Cullen, Louisiana; and Ernest Davis (9.1), Montgomery, Alabama;

Barrel race — Barbara Cannon (17.8), Greenville, Texas; Cathy Johnson (17.9), Harrah, Oklahoma; and Barbie Scott (17.9), North Plait, Nebraska; tied — Patricia Etherhart (18.2), Baton Rouge, Louisiana; B.C. Terry (18.2), Town road, Alabama; and Linda Gall Fauin (18.2), Greenville, Alabama.

Crystal River

Saddle bronzes (1st go round) — Tied — Ronny Daily (57), Tampa, Ronny Aitchison (57), Kaufman, Texas, and Jim Ebberson (57), Greenville, Texas; Bob Reddell (56), Okeechobee; (2nd go round) — Ronnie Welch (58), Sarasota, Ronny Aitchison (53); Jim Ebberson (52); Ronny Daily (48); (Average) Ronny Aitchison (110); Jim Ebberson (109); Ronny Daily (105); Ronnie Welch (58);

Barebacks — (1st go round) — Ellis Ballard (65), Myakka City; Raymond Gross (61), Bryant, Texas; Ronnie Welch (54), Sarasota; Gary Dymnek (50), Tallahassee; (2nd go round) — Ellis Ballard (63); Raymond Gross (56); Ronnie Welch (54); Gary Dymnek (44); (Average) Ellis Ballard (128); Raymond Gross (117); Ronnie Welch (114); Gary Dymnek (94);

Bull riding — L.C. Lawrence (74), Bowling Green, Kenny Sanders (70); Wauchula; tied — Mike Tulk (65), Plant City.

Prices Discussed at Highlands Meeting

Cattlemen from Highlands County met at the county agricultural center at Sebring on June 4 to hear current views on beef prices and to view a new film on cattle rustling in Florida.

Highlands County Extension Director Bert Harris, said the meeting was originally set up to seat about 50 people in one of the conference rooms at the complex, but when about 75 people showed up, the meeting had to be switched to the main auditorium.

Dr. Kary Mathis, extension agricultural economist with the University of Florida, talked to the cattlemen about the current decline on beef prices. He said that cattlemen have simply over produced the demand for beef, and that there was really no way to predict the situation last year when prices were artificially inflated by government intervention.

Mathis pointed out that many things could happen, depending on factors such as the U.S. grain crop this year. He reluctantly predicted that feeder calf prices would be somewhere in the low $40's late this summer.

The Florida Cattlemen
FQHA Slates Annual Futurity At Ocala

The Florida Quarter Horse Association annual futurity and weekend will be held September 14 and 15 at the Southeastern Livestock Pavilion in Ocala. The futurity will be held on the 14th at 9:00 a.m. and the AQHA-FQHA approved show set for September 15.

Weanling nomination fees will be $30. First payment of $15 to be paid no later than July 20, and final payment of $15 will be on the day of the futurity, September 14. Late fees on the day of the futurity will be the $30 nomination fee plus $20. Yearling nomination fees will be $40 and follow the same payment schedule. A $20 late fee in addition to the nomination fee will also be added to late entrants.

Western pleasure, bridle path hack (hunting seat), and reining nomination fee will be $50 total. First payment of $20 should be paid by July 20 with the remaining $30 to be paid on the day of the futurity. A $25 late fee will be added in addition to the $50 nomination fee to late entrants. FQHA membership will not be required for this event.

Judges for this event will be Robert L. Kemp, Pinebluff, Arkansas, and Bobby Allday, Huntington, Maryland.

MANY THANKS
To the buyers and bidders at the Brandon Paso Fino Farm Dispersal on May 17

HORSE SALES AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

FQHA membership will not be required for this event.

Judges for this event will be Robert L. Kemp, Pinebluff, Arkansas, and Bobby Allday, Huntington, Maryland.

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Florida Cutting Horse Association
Officers Named; Class Standings Listed

Officers recently named to lead the Florida Cutting Horse Association for the year are Howard O'Steen, Oxford, president; R.D. Welles, Arcadia; Virginia O'Steen, Oxford, secretary-treasurer; Directors are H.C. "Buck" Kelly, Odessa; Penny Bass, Loxahatchee; Bill Talley, Jr., Leesburg; Tom Deserable, Lithia, and Gene Jenkins, Fort Pierce.

The association has held seven NCHA approved championship cuttings in 1974 with eight more on the schedule the next three months, according to Mrs. O'Steen.

Events at the upcoming cuttings will include competition in open, non-professional, $500 novice horse, $500 novice rider and youth cutting.

Standings in several of the classes of competition with total monies won to date are:

**Open**

-Bill's Jazabelle, ridden and owned by Spencer Harden, Sanford ($721.41); Primo's Holly, ridden and owned by Ginny O'Steen, Oxford ($593.74); Hangold, ridden and owned by Salty Langford, Oxford ($225.81); Eddin's Browning, ridden by Dickie Welles, Arcadia, owned by R.D. Welles, Arcadia ($213.31); Car Hop, ridden and owned by Oscar Alvarez, Tampa ($194.12).

**Non-professional**

-Bill's Sylvia, ridden and owned by Spencer Harden, Sanford ($412.50); Car Hop, ridden and owned by Oscar Alvarez, Tampa ($205.30); Heide Price, ridden by Buck Harris, Ocala, owned by Bo-Bett Farms, Ocala ($164.70); Primo's Holly, ridden and owned by Ginny O'Steen, Oxford ($103.60); Pocoway Gal, ridden by Dickie Welles, Arcadia, owned by R.D. Welles, Arcadia ($103.60).

**$500 Novice Horse**

-True's Paul Anka, ridden by Joe Lott, Oxford, owned by Ron Marlowe ($236.68); Miss Carry Back, ridden by Buck Harris, Ocala, owned by Bo-Bett Farms, Ocala ($229.62); Doc's St. Joe, ridden by W.S. Willis, owned by Goodbread Ranches ($177.52); Stampede Show, ridden by Salty Langford, Oxford, owned by Bill Talley, Jr., Leesburg ($100.71); Leo's Tups Gal, ridden and owned by Penny Bass, Loxahatchee ($94.10).

**$500 Novice Rider**

-Hangold, ridden by Carol Langford, Oxford, owned by Salty Langford, Oxford ($345.73); Gal's Bob, ridden and owned by Ron Hucksby ($185.99); M's, ridden and owned by Norman Edwards, Jr., Fort Lauderdale ($149.38); Bartender Reed, ridden and owned by Paul Kaskey ($144.84); Caber Snip, ridden by Gene Jenkins, Fort Pierce, owned by Culverhouse Cattle Company, Fort Pierce ($99.90).

Disney World Has Ranch

One of the entertainment highlights at Walt Disney World near Kissimmee-Orlando is the Fort Wilderness complex with its Tri Circle D Ranch managed by Owen Pope.

The ranch has 127 horses stabled with nine colts recently born having been added to the horse inventory.

Pope has been working with horses all his life and has been with Walt Disney Productions for 22 years. He said the late Walt Disney had the idea to use live stock at Disneyland in California. At Disney World, the idea has been taken quite a bit further, Pope says, with tending the horses used on Main Street and in the parades, and caring for the ponies used by the guests to ride at the ranch. The plan is to breed Percherons some time in the future.

Pope has a total of 22 on his cowboy staff at the Tri Circle D Ranch.

Paso Fino Sale Averages $787

An average of $787 per head on 38 head of Frank Nooyas's Paso Fino horses was reached at the recent Brandon Paso Fino Farms dispersal. The sale grossed $29,900 for the 38 head.

Top buyer at the sale was Beciana Ranch, paying $14,850 for nine head. Beciana also bought the first and second two top selling horses, at the sale. They purchased El Dulce F.N., a 1964 station, for $3200 and Alma Negra F.N., a 1964 mare, for $3000.

Second largest buyer was the Escobio Ranch, Brandon, purchasing 8 head for $3675.

Buyers at the sale with number of head in parentheses if more than one, follow:

Beciana Ranch, Tampa, (9) $14,850; Escobio Ranch, Brandon, (8) $3675; Ed Weldon, Brandon, (7) $3175; Gerald Knight, Bowling Green, $1200; C.C. Miner, Lexington, North Carolina, (2) $1150; P. T. Williams, Tampa, (2) $1175; Strickfadden Farm, West Palm Beach, (2) $1000; Don Somberg, Fort Lauderdale, $950; Dee North, Miami, $875; David Sanabria, Tampa, (2) $750; Billy Montgomery, Lithia, $550; Vivian Colby, Babson Park, $350; R.A. Schriever, Brandon, $225.

Trail Blazers Set Second Rodeo

The Trail Blazers Club, Inc., of Auburndale, will hold its second rodeo at Polk County's park between Auburndale and Lakeland on October 26-27.

The rodeo is for benefit of the Sheltered Workshop for the Handicapped, reports Mrs. Charlotte C. Baxley, president.
Farrington Keeps Cowboy Lead in Florida Events

J. W. Farrington of Cullen, Louisiana, retained his lead in all-around cowboy competition for the second straight month in the 1974 contest. He listed his total earnings of $2564.17 as of June 1 at Florida Rodeo Association approved rodeos.

Leading in the saddle broncs is Dave Cattoor of Craig, Colorado, with earnings of $742.84, and remaining in the lead in bareback broncs is T.R. Wilson of Kaycee, Wyoming, with earnings of $1450.

Butch Kirby of Greenville, Texas, took over the lead in bull riding with earnings of $1953, and Farrington also took the lead in calf roping this month. Butch Kirby also took the lead in the bull riding with earnings of $1450. Rusty Young of Opelika, Alabama, remains in the lead in steer wrestling with earnings of $1599.

Margaret Skipper of Zolfo Springs, Florida, kept her lead in barrel racing with earnings of $1415.

Complete standings as of June 1, listed to 5 places, follow:

All-around cowboy — J.W. Farrington, Cullen, Louisiana, $2564.17; Gary Dymmek, Tallahassee, $1406.22; Clint Barber, Devils Gardens, $1148.56; Ronny Atchison, Kaduna, Kansas, $1123.24; Bud Bell, Almedian, New Mexico, $967.35;

Saddle broncs — Dave Cattoor, Craig, Colorado, $742.84; Monte Melvis, Holdiob, South Dakota, $724.71; Bob Berger, Norman, Oklahoma, $599.76; Kilos Campos, Davie, $551.98; Jim Ebberson, Greenville, $494.39;

Bareback broncs — T.R. Wilson, Kaycee, Wyoming, $1449.85; Elia Ballard, Myakka City, $843.90; Gary Dymmek, $529.49; Bud Bell, $533.60; Matt Condo, Arcadia, $509.60.

Bull riding — Butch Kirby, Greenville, Texas, $1952.74; Gary Burton, Fort Worth, Texas, $1381.41; tied — Marvin Shoalsiders, Henryetta, Oklahoma, $780.86, and Steve Hiatt, Burwell, Nebraska, $780.86; Kent Young, Lexington, Nebraska, $761.85;

Calf roping — J.W. Farrington, $1189.86; Dale Osborne, Plant City, $1366.51; Harry McElfresh, Lihia, $1193.64; tied — Louis Kinchen, Zephyrhills, $1123.66, and Tom Ferguson, Miami, $1123.66;

Steer wrestling — Rusty Young, Opelika, Alabama, $1599.36; Paul Hughes, Okeey Springs, Colorado, $1124.06; Matt Scott, Arcadia, $942.74; Tony Boyd, Fort Worth, Texas, $824.40; Clint Barber, $847.70;

Barrel race — Margaret Skipper, Zolfo Springs, $1414.59; Barbara Cannon, Ocala, $1326.94; Debbie Perdue, Wauchula, $1599.27; Kent Young, Lexington, Nebraska, $1193.64; Jim Ebberson, Greenville, $494.39;

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BULLS FROM several purebred herds in Florida are presently on 140 day test at Lykes Brothers feedlot, Brooksville. The bull in the foreground is one of nine Santa Gertrudis from the Gemini Springs Farm herd at DeBary, owned by J. Charles Gray. The test is under the sponsorship of the University of Florida.

Official Bull Tests Provide Several Opportunities for Participating Breeds

by R. S. SAND
University of Florida

In 1956, a bull test station was started at the Brooksville Beef Cattle Research Station. During the first test, approximately 75 bulls were entered. All breeds were represented in the first test.

The second test was conducted in 1957. Fifty bulls were entered in this test with a large preponderance of Santa Gertrudis bulls being entered.

The third test was conducted in 1958 with 25 bulls entered. All of these bulls were Santa Gertrudis.

Due to a lack of interest on the part of purebred breeders and that the test contributed nothing to the research functions of the station, the test was discontinued.

In 1972, few breeders expressed a new interest in a central test. Initial indications were that 200-300 bulls or more could be expected. As a result of this expression of support, a test station was established at Lykes Feedlot, Brooksville, in 1973. Fifty-one bulls owned by six breeders were entered in this test. Only 18 of these bulls met the minimum requirements for the test as promulgated in the rules and regulations.

A second test was started in January, 1974, at Lykes Brothers Feedlot. A total of 34 bulls were entered. There are five (5) owners represented by 17, nine, five, two and one bull respectively. Twenty-one of the 34 bulls entered in the test meet the official entry requirement. Most owners have at least one bull meeting the entry requirements.

The bulls in this test were to be weighed off test June 18, 1974, which is after press time, so their performance for the 140 day test period is unavailable. During the first half of the test (70 days), the test group averaged over 3.0 pounds per day of gain. One consignment (nine head) were all over 4.0 pounds per day with the top gaining bull averaging 5.79 pounds per day. Another bull out of the same group was averaging 5.43 pounds per day. The bulls in the test this year appear to be doing exceptionally well.

The purpose of this test is to provide an opportunity for breeders to observe differences in the ability of bulls to gain in a uniform environment. It also serves as an educational demonstration of the value of records of performance. If a sufficient number of bulls were tested, it could also provide an opportunity for cattlemen to buy and sell performance tested bulls.

Minton Reelected
St. Lucie Prexy

St. Lucie County Cattlemen’s Association held their annual election meeting recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Norvell, Fort Pierce. Edwin Minton, Fort Pierce, was reelected to a second term during the business portion of the meeting.

Around 35 FCA members, their wives and guests welcomed the newly appointed executive vice president, Jim Luttrell, who gave a report on current issues affecting the association.

Serving with Minton are Johnny McCarthy, vice president; and Bill Stark, secretary-treasurer. Turner Coats, Jr., Fort Pierce, was added to the board of directors.

The St. Lucie Cowbelles Association also met during the period with election of officers for the ensuing year to be held at a later date.
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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 - 1:00

at the Brenham Livestock Auction Barn about halfway between Houston & Austin.

65 LOTS - 100 ANIMALS

Senior Herd Sire - Mistletoe Joe 14/7
Junior Herd Sire - Rocky Tom 3/9
2 Two year old bulls
13 Long yearling bulls
34 Pairs, mostly rebred
13 Bred females, mostly heifers
1 Open heifer

All female lots to receive 3 ampules of
Mistletoe Joe semen for rebreeding.

TWO-IN-ONE • THREE-IN-ONE • FOUR-IN-ONE!

With the sire, dam, full brother and sister of our 1973 IBBA Grand Champion Female, two Beacon calves and other popular breeding, this is one of the greatest opportunities ever to acquire top-notch registered Brangus with no adverse selection and all tax depreciable. Don’t miss it! Our sale will be the next day after the big Willow Springs Ranch Production Sale, August 31.

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Auctioneers:
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Beef Producers Might Look At 'Unexotic' Jersey Bulls

by ARTHUR DIETERICH

If you are in the beef producing business you may have overlooked the "Unexotic" Jersey. And, you may have overlooked a good bet. Read on — and learn how some ranchers are making more money producing red meat.

They are using Jersey bulls, because it simplifies beef heifer calving. And because the resulting F1 cross (Jersey-beef crossbred) produces more beef per cow, per acre, or per dollar invested.

**Easy Heifer Calving**

Jersey bulls sire smaller calves and Jersey crossbred cows are "easy calvers." These desirable traits are so important that many beef cattle folks list them as their first priority.

"A small live calf is better than a big dead call" is more than just a slogan when you have been through a difficult calving season; when you had to help with a third of the deliveries, using a puller on the most of these. You lost several calves and a cow; and had to take two heifers to the veterinarian for Caesareans.

One rancher reports that he had to keep a man with his beef heifers on a 24 hour basis, when they were bred to the Exotics or other big beef bulls. The heifers had to be penned and fed, even though he had sufficient pasture.

He says pulling calves is mighty hard on man and beast. Some heifers dry right up after a bad pulling job. Other times they walk off and leave their calf or kick them off and refuse to let the calf suck. The calves sired by Jersey bulls require very little time for delivery. The calf pops out so fast and easy that the heifer hardly knows she had it.

The calves have smaller heads and shoulders. But they are strong. They bounce right up and start sucking. The young cows start right in licking them. They make better mothers when calving trouble.

On a busy farm or ranch it becomes difficult and sometimes impossible to find the time and labor to be on a constant alert for heifers with calving difficulties.

One combination ranch and farm operator (he has a thousand head of 2-year-old females (Hereford and Angus) bred for 1970 and 1971 calf crops over 15 percent of the 135 calves sired by Simmental and the same percentage of the 71 calves sired by Charolais bulls were taken by Caesarean section. The percentage taken by Caesarean section where Jersey sires were used was seven with 137 calves. Nearly 13 percent of the Simmental-sired calves were dead at birth or shortly after, and 14 percent of the Charolais-sired group as compared to 3.5 percent of the Jersey-sired calves.

Over 70 percent of the 121 head of the Limousin-sired calves were assisted at birth by a calf puller and nine percent were dead or died shortly after birth.

**More Beef, Profits**

It used to be that you got into the ranching business by inheriting a ranch or by marrying a rancher's daughter. About the only expenses were a few taxes and the cost of the yearly roundup when you sold the surplus.

Nowadays it is a different story. We still have to pay taxes, only more of them. Also, there are all the modern expenses like interest, labor, fences, barns, feed and what have you.

So folks in the beef producing business who want to make money and live better are checking their records and sharpening their pencils. They find that Jersey crossbred cows produce more dollars worth of beef per dollar invested.

(1) Because they mature early and produce more calves in a lifetime.

(2) Because they are "easy calvers" and more calves are born alive with less trouble.

(3) Because they are smaller and require less feed per cow. Yet they produce an abundance of highly nutritious milk which grows off big early maturing calves.

(4) Because Jersey blood makes it easier for a rancher to reach his goal of a weaned calf per cow per year.

**Summing Up**

The proof of the pudding — of all we have been saying — can be summarized by reporting the results of cow efficiency tests at the McGregor, Texas, Experiment Station. Over a four year period 142 cows of three different breeds and representing three different sizes have been in drylot and fed individually.

The weight of the cows, weight of all feed consumed, and the weight of calves weaned was accurately recorded.

Breeds include Charolais, Hereford, and Angus/Jersey cross that the researchers call an Ajax. The Hereford cows, have been bred to Hereford bulls, (Continued on page 125)
The 73,000 Kilowatt Condominium.

Nobody lives in this building. It's home to a pair of 56 MVA transformers, 2 auto transformers, 16 breakers, miles of control cable and some highly sophisticated automatic voltage control equipment. All part of FPL's Indian Creek electric power distribution station at 5800 Collins Avenue on Miami Beach.

Yet to all outward appearances, it resembles the residences and hotels that surround it. (And it's not at all uncommon for people searching for an apartment to knock on the door). Naturally, not all of our substations resemble apartments. Some take the shape of business or industrial buildings, others are surrounded with grillwork or decorative walls. And still others are landscaped or protected by fencing.

The reason for this variety in design is simple. Each facility is a delicate balance between the neighborhood and construction costs (which are related to your electric bill). Some of our customers wonder why we need so many substations—especially the ones that exist or are planned in their neighborhood. Again the reason is simple.

Think of our generating stations, such as Turkey Point, Sanford, Cape Canaveral, Ft. Myers, as manufacturing plants—and the main power lines as truck routes bringing the product to the market. Using this analogy, a substation functions like a local store which takes bulk shipments and distributes them to neighborhood customers.

A substation is required in your area to distribute electricity to you and your neighbors. At FPL we try to make these facilities “good neighbors.” Local nurseries landscape each installation to blend with the neighborhood environment. Our Engineering Department supervises the work to make sure the landscaping compliments the architectural design of each structure. And gardeners routinely cut, trim and edge the grounds to our standards.

Once again the reason is simple. We are a vital part of every community we serve, and we realize our public obligations. And frankly, as workers and homeowners like you, we live here too.
Roberts family active in horse racing, training at

Millwood Farm

Near Citra

by ETHEL HALES STANCIL

Elaine and Porter Roberts have owned Millwood Farm near Citra for four years. They moved here from Miami where Porter worked two decades as a jockey and spent some time after his jockeying career as a trainer at the race track.

Son, Porter Lee, 19, is learning to be a jockey. He started walking hots when seven or eight years old but finished high school before starting to jockey. Jockeys must be small. Porter Lee is 5'3" and weighs 105 lbs. When Elaine and Porter were married Porter weighed 98 lbs. and stood 5'2½" tall.

Porter was originally from Lexington, Kentucky, and he has worked with horses nearly all of his life. At 15 or 16 he went to work with Keeneland Stud Farm grooming, etc. He stayed so small that it was natural for them to make a jockey out of him!

Elaine's father played polo and the family were race fans. That's how she met Porter who used to ride for Carl Rose.

When the Roberts bought their 70 acres there was an old house on it which Elaine called a "chicken coop." They redid the building with two carpenters and now it is quite comfortable.

Porter spends his morning with the training horses at the track on the farm. Elaine is the bookkeeper, but much more! During breeding season she goes daily to the barn, keeping track of the 30 mares, their breeding dates, foaling dates, etc. She does whatever needs doing, not hesitating at cleaning stalls.

Her friends in Miami thought she would not fit at all on the farm, that she'd be miserable in the country. They were remembering the Elaine who modeled, did professional dancing. But — she loves the farm and the horses. She has even delivered foals by herself and feels an attachment for all of the animals. She finds great fascination in watching the foals born, grow, race, breed, etc.

Of course, Elaine runs the errands for the farm. There are numerous trips to town for supplies. She loves flowers but says she has time only for the artificial ones she arranges and has about the house. She used to work for a florist and enjoys arranging them.

Hobby? Racing. She loves to go to the track. "I went down eight times last summer," she said. "One filly ran three races. Instead of taking long vacations we take short ones of a day or so, to watch the horses run. The boss never really gets much time off you know!"

Elaine's father is dead but her mother, Mrs. Rae (Cyril) Davids lives with her. Mrs. Davids used to be a telephone operator and Elaine says, "Mother's really my telephone operator now. Also when Porter Lee was small he was my built-in baby sitter because I worked so much with my husband."

Elaine Roberts has the distinction of being the only woman who ever served as Director of Florida Thoroughbred Breeders Association. She smiles, "Every time we had a meeting the men were sorta sorry because the couldn't cuss!"

Florida Indians Named

Two Florida Indians were elected to posts in the newly founded American Indian Cattlemen's Association at a recent meeting in Denver, Colorado. Named were Stanlo Johns, Okeechobee, secretary, and Fred Smith, Hollywood, treasurer.

Heading the organization is John Fredericks, Fort Berthold, North Dakota, president, and John Small, Bushby, Montana, vice president.

About 70 cattlemen attended the founding meeting of the organization which was formed "to improve the production, programming and marketing of Indian-owned cattle and promote the interest of the Indian livestock industry."
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The Beefmobile is available to your local association upon request. It is equipped with a PA system you can announce through, and also a tape player which you can play recorded music. If you would like to use the Beefmobile, please contact Dan Buchanan at the Kissimmee office. The address is Post Office Box 1929, Kissimmee, Florida 32741, and the telephone number is 305/846-6221.

The Beefmobile also carries a good supply of bumper stickers, license plates, and beef recipes. If you would like for the Beefmobile to be displayed at your next get-together or outdoor function, please let the Kissimmee office know in plenty of time.
Eleventh Annual Florida Dairy Conference Held; Award Winners Named

“‘We have a strong and viable dairy industry and we have a lot of confidence in the future of the dairy business,’ the managing editor of Hoard’s Dairyman told some 300 dairymen and representatives of industry groups at the 11th annual Florida Dairy Production Conference held at Gainesville recently.

Production costs, government policy on imports, and ‘what’s happening to sales’ will be the keys to what happens in the dairy industry in the next 10 years, Eugene C. Meyer, the managing editor of the Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, publication, said.

The past year has been a mixture of ‘politics, economics, and milk,’ which resulted in more problems than solutions, Meyer stated.

He said that feed costs are now ‘moderating’ some, but labor costs are expected to come more to the forefront if dairymen are to find and keep good labor. Dairies can go a long way to solving this problem if they pay their labor more. However, Meyer added, ‘they can’t pay more for labor unless they can get more for their milk.”

The government policy of allowing increase dairy product imports is creating a serious situation, Meyer said. “We can operate with foreign dairymen, but not with their governments,’ Meyer said, in referring to the ‘subsidized imports.’

The Rolling Hills Dairy of Archer, the Van Pelt Dairy of Escambia County, and the Wil-Win Farms of Green Cove Springs won the annual Dairy Herd Management awards. Rolling Hills, owned by Jack Huffy, won the small herd division award. The Van Pelt Dairy, winner of the average herd division, is owned by George and Jim Van Pelt. Wil-Win Farms, owned by Paul Simmons and his son, Steve, who is manager, was winner in the large herd division. The awards, sponsored by the Florida Bankers Association, were presented as a feature during the annual Dairy Conference Banquet.

Former University of Florida Extension Dairyman C.W. Reaves was presented the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association recognition plaque for his years of distinguished service to the promotion of purebred dairy cattle in Florida.

The Turnpike Dairy, Inc., of Palm City, and the River Dairy of DeLand were honored as the top two producers of the highest quality milk in the state in the past year in terms of bacteria count and somatic cell count. Quality milk honor roll certificates and trophies were presented to James Legg, owner of Turnpike Dairy, and George White, River Dairy’s owner.

Dr. Jim Acree, a Jacksonville dairymen and veterinarian, and Dr. Barney Harris, University of Florida dairy specialist, were presented trophies on behalf of Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner in recognition of their service on the Dairy Industry Technical Council.

Harris, who served as coordinator of the event, said the conference was “the most successful since I have been in Florida.”

Van Horn Appointed To Dairy Council

Doctor Harold H. Van Horn, Jr., chairman of the Department of Dairy Science at the University of Florida, has been appointed to the Dairy Industry Technical Council, according to Doyle Conner, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Van Horn succeeds Dr. Barney Harris, Jr., also from the dairy science department at the University, whose term has expired.

Other members of the council include Claude Kelley, chairman of Jacksonville, Jerry Toms of Miami Lakes, James N. Watson, H. Cody Skinner and Sam Noles, all from Jacksonville.

Floridian Donates Dairy Bull to El Salvador

Steve Simmons, Green Cove Springs dairymen, has donated a specially-bred Brown Swiss bull to help farmers in El Salvador upgrade their cattle industry.

El Salvador’s Ministry of Agriculture announced that the bull donated by Wil-Win Farms was specially bred for high milk production and long life, and the department said the gift will provide the stimulus, through pride of ownership, for a campaign effort by small farmers to improve the quality and income of their cattle.
Colonial FFA Wins State Championship

The Colonial High School FFA Dairy Cattle and Products Judging Team of Orlando, recently won the state championship at the State FFA Judging Finals held at the University of Florida.

The Gainesville team will now represent Florida at the National FFA Dairy Cattle and Products Judging Contest to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, next October. For the second consecutive year, team member Kathy Manookian had the highest individual score in the state contest, while Robert Kroczynski had the sixth highest score this year. Other team members are Henry Partin and Mark Williams.

The team was developed as a part of instructional program in agriculture and natural resource education at Colonial High School taught by Fred Dietrich with the cooperation of Larry Hiatt, a local dairyman, and Terry Floyd, associate Orange County agriculture extension agent.

Chianina Heifer Bred At 10 Months Old

Bill Carey of Carey Cattle Company, Brandon, has been experimenting with Holstein-Chianina crosses and getting some good results.

One such heifer was weaned on January 24, at 585 pounds and on May 6 weighed 940 pounds. The average daily gain for this post-weaning period was just over 3.5 pounds per day and during one 40 day period the heifer gained almost four pounds per day.

The heifer was bred at 10 months of age whereas Holsteins are usually not bred until 12-14 months, depending on their size and maturity, according to Carey.
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The Florida Cattleman

Lab Reports
Show Similar
Number of Cases

by D.E. COOPERDIRR, D.V.M.
Florida Dept. of Agriculture

The cases processed by the diagnostic laboratories during the past month have been essentially the same as those from previous months.

Bovine cases were predominantly pneumonia, generally as a result of the shipping fever (Pasteurella). A few cases of clostridial infection were seen in unvaccinated animals, most of them in north Florida.

The pneumonia-scours complex, which is seen in late winter and spring, has apparently not been a problem during this month. This is to be expected as the usual calving season is ended and the growing season is well under way. This is the usual time of appearance of the clostridial diseases of Blackleg and Malignant Edema. Doctors are becoming aware that these diseases are more likely to appear during the growing period.

Most animals apparently are immune to infection if they reach about one year of age without contacting the infection. This natural immunity, in the case of Malignant Edema, is apparently not as strong as Blackleg since maturing or mature animals are more likely to be overwhelmed in cases of major wounds or broken bones. In the case of barbed wire, etc., an acquired immunity from vaccination is needed to give maximum protection to the injured animals.

The clostridial infection of the bacteria causing Redwater is different and is more likely to affect mature animals. The bacteria, Clostridium hemolyticum, is found in the liver ducts which connect to the intestinal tract and apparently does not produce disease until some product or products of digestion cause the liver to secrete or release excess food materials for the bacteria. This stimulates rapid growth of the bacteria with excess secretion of the toxin which in turn causes death of a large area of the liver cells.

This death area is called "infarct" and is more easily seen as a different colored area of the liver in the live fresh dead animal. As decomposition sets in, the area of death of tissue is more difficult to find and often is not visible in an animal that has died for some time.

The veterinarians who have seen deaths due to these bacteria can usually
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**Jersey Bulls**

(Continued from page 116)

the Charolais and the Ajax to Charolais bulls.

So far they have found:
The Ajax-cross calves at weaning have weighed 70 percent as much as their dams compared to 43 percent for the Charolais and 42 percent for the Herefords.

The Ajax was the most fertile, perhaps because of the Jersey ancestry, and had a calving percentage of 90 percent. This compared to 81 percent for the Herefords and 65 percent for the Charolais. Or in terms of weaned calf weight, each Ajax cow maintained produced 437 pounds, each Hereford 379 pounds, and each Charolais 356 pounds.

**Selecting a Bull**

If you decide to breed your virgin heifers to a Jersey bull, be sure that you buy a good one. Be particular. See a purebred Jersey breeder and visit with him. Select a young virgin bull after you have seen his half brothers and half sisters.

A 12-18 months old Jersey bull weighing 600 to 900 pounds will cost you about the same as a service-able age beef bull. He will have lots of libido. The cost of breeding will be less because he will serve more cows — twice as many as Zebu, and 1/3 to 1/2 more than other beef bulls.

**Alabama Beefmaster Field Day Set July 13**

A Beefmaster Breeders Universal field day has been set for Saturday, July 13. It will be programmed to show the advantages of crossbreeding and performance testing. All persons interested in beef cattle are invited to attend.

The H. L. McCullars Ranch at Ohatchee, Alabama will be host to this event. Registration will begin at 2:30 P.M.

for July 1974 125
Meat Import Act of 1964 in the Spotlight

It seems like it was yesterday — but it was exactly 12 months ago — that we included an editorial pointing out that consumer activists were at work seeking the repeal of the Meat Import Act of 1964.

Well, it wasn't repealed, of course. But had it been, the industry would certainly be in worse shape than at present, because the Act is right now very much in the spotlight. With the current depressed prices of the cattle market, there would be no positive action route to take and we would be in the same position as the pre-1964 days with a flood of imports entering an already disrupted economy.

But there is recourse under the Act and the American National Cattlemen's Association and other industry trade organizations have moved in a positive way to have President Nixon reimpose beef imports for 1974.

The depressed cattle market has an effect on all segments of the industry and even further large losses are in the offing unless corrective action is taken. One thing that can help almost immediately is to get beef import quotas reinstated. Such restraints will serve to improve the picture.

At present, the U.S. is now the only major beef-eating nation in the world with its borders wide open to beef imports. This country has traditionally generally observed an "open door" policy on beef imports. But now with the European Economic Community countries, Japan and Canada placing a ban or restriction on imports in order to protect their own livestock producers and their balance of payments positions, the major exporting nations could well be ready to "dump" their surplus beef on the U.S. market.

Certainly we don't need any increase in supply. But definitely a supply reduction is obvious at this time. And one of the best ways to achieve this is to regulate imports as provided under the Meat Import Act.

Right now, imports covered by the law are estimated at 1,575 million pounds for 1974. The "trigger" point where quotas may be reimposed is 1,130 million pounds and the President is being asked to take the necessary action on reimposition. It's not a cure-all, but will alleviate the situation to some degree.

We'll have to wait and see the developments as they occur. But now we should have a word of praise for the industry leaders of a decade ago who pushed for the legislation that resulted in the Meat Import Act of 1964, and for those who recently fought its repeal.

It would be a sorry time for the industry indeed, if this tool wasn't available to aid in controlling the import picture. In the name of free trade and the good of our industry, the President should act immediately in this instance.

The Land Use Bill Meets Defeat

A concerted effort by the Florida Cattlemen's Association and many other groups, has resulted in a defeat of HR 10294, the Land Use Planning Act.

It was very close with the vote 211 to 204 to turn down adoption of the Rule which would have provided a debate. This killed the bill, in effect. At least action by proponents to revive Land Use Planning at this juncture appears unlikely.

Funds Look Favorable for Fleming Key

Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner tells us that funding for the quarantine center at Fleming Key appears favorable at this time. He has been assured by U.S. Reps. Bob Sikes and Bill Chappell, members of the House appropriations committee, that the $6.7 million appropriation is being put in the budget.

This is good news, for there has been a lot of work put into this planned station by Florida cattle leaders and the Commissioner. The facility is needed for the coming years.
P.D.Q. Calf Banner has proven to be a top producer since its introduction. Calf Banner was fed to the Grand and Reserve Grand Champions in 1973-74 Florida open competition including 8 Angus, 4 Brahman, 9 Charolais, 9 Herefords and 2 Santa Gertrudis.

Also, Calf Banner was fed to 3 Grand Champions and 2 Reserve Grand Champions in 1974 youth steer competition in Florida, including the Grand Champion steer at the Florida State Fair.

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