

# Farm and Ranch Market Journal



VOLUME 1, No. 1

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December 7, 1922, Vol. 1, No. 1

## NEW STOCK YARDS HEALTHY INDUSTRY IN FIRST MONTH

### More than 13,000 Cattle Pass Through Los Angeles Yards In November

“The first month of the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards has now passed into history,” said J.A. McNaughton, general manager of the Stock Yards company, “and we feel like a healthy industry, in spite of our youth. During the month of November eleven selling agencies handled a total of 13,506 cattle, 2,810 calves, 5,820 hogs and 6,565 sheep and lambs.”

The majority of receipts came from Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and Colorado, with Texas, Arizona and California furnishing a substantial number. Inyo County, Calif., had some top lambs and top beef steers on the market. There is nothing unusual in the origin of receipts from the north, as that is where the bulk of the supply slaughtered in Los Angeles has come from for many years past. The difference was that this year the owners themselves came to market and fraternized with the business interests of Los Angeles.

See **STOCK YARDS** on page 8

June 15, 1949, Vol. 27, No. 38

## Agriculture Department

insiders think—but cannot be sure—that the recent virulent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease on the northern quarantine line in Mexico is an isolated “sore

spot” which won’t spread.

In immediate danger are many thousands of head of clean animals in the north of Mexico.

If the disease spreads to those herds, scientists are frank to admit, the difficulties of keeping the contagion from flaring up in this country would be enormously magnified.

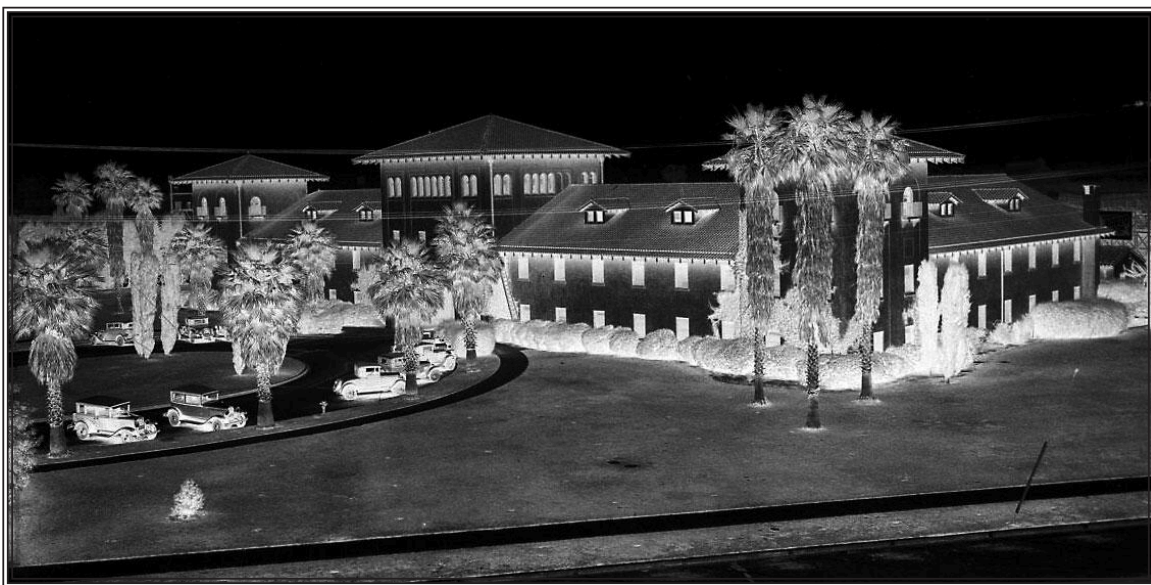
January 15, 1943, Vo. 21, No. 12

## No Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth This Year

Definite cancellation of the 1943 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, Texas, was announced recently by John B. Davis, secretary-manager of the show which has attracted stockmen for the past 46 years.

Because all livestock efforts should be directed

toward the greater production of wartime meat supplies, the show will be off for the duration, Mr. Davis signified. It was pointed out that some of the buildings used for the show are now being used for industries essential to the war and others may soon be pressed into similar service.



An exterior view of a building at the Union Stock Yards in the Central Manufacturing District, July 1932. Photo by University of Southern California Libraries and California Historical Society.

The latest outbreak was among previously vaccinated cattle at Ojuelos de Jalisco, approximately 380 miles southwest of Brownsville, Texas.

The infected animals were slaughtered and immediate steps taken to trace their movements prior to discovery of the outbreak, according to USDA. Gen. Harry

S. Johnson, U. S. co-director of the Mexican campaign, called the outbreak “the most serious setback which we have experienced in the past eight months.”

## Water rights issue before Texas SC

### — TSCRA files brief

The Texas Supreme Court will consider a case of whether the court system or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has jurisdiction over the dispute of water rights.

In the case of Pape Partners Ltd. versus DRR Family Properties LP (DRR), the Texas 10th District Court of Appeals ruled TCEQ has the exclusive jurisdiction to determine surface water

rights, reconfirming the long-standing principle that parties must exhaust their administrative remedies before filing suit in district court.

### Background

Glenn R. Pape and Kenneth W. Pape purchased a tract of land—which included irrigation water rights recognized by the state of Texas in certificates of adjudication (COA)—in 2014. The COA authorized the use of the permitted water for irrigation, which included an additional 250 acres subsequently purchased by DRR. In 2015, the Papes attempted to

record their purchase of the water rights with TCEQ. TCEQ notified all potentially interested landowners, including DRR, they might own an interest in the water rights. After the Papes filed a change of ownership, TCEQ concluded that DRR owned a portion of the water rights.

The Papes sought to reverse the decision by TCEQ through the courts. The Papes did not pursue an administrative appeal, but filed a suit seeking a declaration that it owns all of the water rights in the tract purchased in 2014. The trial court ruled the Papes did not exhaust their administrative

See **WATER** on page 11

## Cash trade continues to head higher

Coming back from Thanksgiving, cash cattle soared higher, while futures were uncertain.

Live cattle futures were mixed over the week, with the December contract down 45 cents to \$137.65 and the February contract up \$1.63 to close at \$139.57.

Cash trade was off to a slow start last week, with feeders choosing to hold out until Thursday for higher bids. An impressive 62,547 head traded Thursday, bringing the week’s total to about 74,000 head. Live steers sold between \$138-142.50, mostly at \$140.86. Dressed steers traded between \$218-221.

“Helping feedlots feel confident in their quest to get higher prices again this week was the fact that packers committed 90 percent of the cattle they bought last week for the nearby delivery, as well as Thursday’s strong export report, which again suggests

See **MARKETS** on page 13

PERIODICAL: Time Sensitive Priority Handling

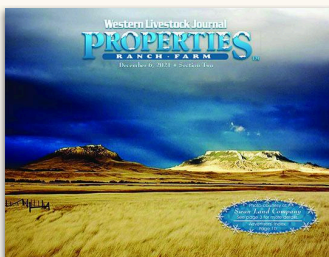
### INSIDE WLJ

**PROPERTIES, SECTION TWO** — The winter edition of WLJ’s *Properties Ranch and Farm* real estate magazine is here! If your copy is missing inside this issue, please give us a call at 800-850-2769.

**100TH ANNIVERSARY** — In celebration of our 100th anniversary, this issue contains a special look into the past with articles, ads and photos from WLJ papers over the last century. **Page 7**

### A LOOK BACK IN HISTORY

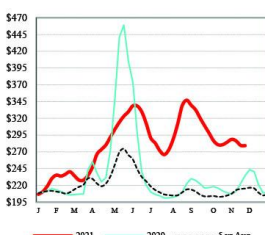
In December 1947, publisher Nelson Crow spoke of WLJ’s 25th year in publication with sentiments that still ring true now, on our 100th anniversary: “It was 25 years ago that this writer made up the first issue of the Western Livestock Journal. I have often wondered just how we did get along, what with the foot-and-mouth outbreak just 18 months after the first issue. But somehow, people liked the struggling journal, our circulation increased steadily, and we lived through the difficulties brought on by foot-and-mouth troubles, the depression in the ‘30s, and shortages of paper during the war. ... We on the staff of Western Livestock Journal keenly look forward to recording the history of the livestock business in the future, for there are interesting days ahead.”



### INDEX

Opinion .....	P-2
Legal Ledger .....	P-3
Story Shorts .....	P-5
Coming Events.....	P-11
Markets .....	P-12
Classifieds .....	P-14
Sale Reports .....	P-15

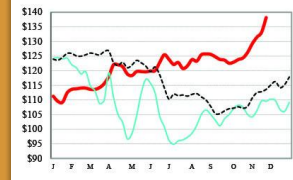
### WEEKLY CHOICE CUTOUT



LIVE STEERS	DRESSED STEERS	CME FEEDER
\$137.87	\$217.75	\$161.34
WEEK ENDING: 12-2-21		

1922 MARKET REPORT		
BEEF STEERS	FEEDERS	CALVES
\$6.40-8.00	\$5.50	\$5.75-7.75
WEEK ENDING: 12-1-1922		

### 5 AREA WEEKLY WTD AVERAGE STEER PRICE



# COMMENTS

## We made it—100 years

I must give all of our readers and advertisers a huge thank you. This week we start Volume 100, Issue 1. *Western Livestock Journal* has been published continually, every week, for 100 years. We would have never made it without loyal customers. Also, great staff—the list of fieldmen that have represented *WLJ* over the years reads like a “who’s who” in the cattle business. I’m proud to have been associated with them. Linda Meyer, head archivist at the Agricultural and Natural Resources Archive in the Colorado State University Libraries, provided some clarification on why the first issue of *WLJ*’s 100th volume does not directly correlate with the year of the first published issue, 1922. “Unlike a baby, who isn’t considered to be a year old until the first anniversary of his/her birth, a publication needs to start with Volume 1.”

We have a 100-year history of the development of the cattle industry in the West. *WLJ* was born in the Los Angeles Union Stockyards in 1922. The Union Stock Yard & Transit Co. bankrolled my grandpa Nelson Crow to start a market sheet for the new stockyards. Slaughter steers weighing 1,150 pounds were worth \$7.50-8.50 per head. We’ve come a long way in 100 years. Today, fed steers are worth almost \$2,000 a head. Beef quality was a hit or miss deal for the consumers back then—today, over 85 percent of the beef produced grades Choice or better. Over this next year, we plan on bringing you lots of history. Many issues that concerned cattlemen then remain a concern today.

In the December 1953 issue of *Livestock Magazine*, a monthly magazine separate from the newspaper, Grandpa Nelson said, “The most controversial issue now faced by cattlemen is the matter of government assistance, whether it be price supports or some other form of aid. There is no mistaking the fact that in the coming session of Congress there will be a strong case presented in favor of government supported cattle prices. Most of the Western beef cattle organizations have come out strongly against beef cattle price supports, and membership polls indicate that the associations have the backing of the cattle people. On the other hand, those who favor price supports are putting up a strong case before Congressional committees.” Doesn’t this sound a lot like what’s going on today, with cattlemen asking the government for market help? I’ve lost count of how many bills have been proposed that would influence our markets. One thing I’ve learned during my tenure as publisher of *WLJ* is that history repeats itself.

World War II was a challenging time for everyone. The government did take control of the economy regarding the war effort. Meat prices were fixed and rationed, the national cow herd was around 80 million head and cattlemen were doing well. Nelson had the forethought to suggest to cattlemen in 1943: “We’ll go into the post-war period with far greater livestock inventories than at the close of World War No. 1. No matter how much we differ with those in charge of government policies, it would be well for the livestock people themselves to seriously consider and act upon the sharp cutting down of livestock inventories. Prices now are not high in relation to peak values during the first World War, but they are high in relation to normal times. Moreover, the country needs meat. To safeguard the prosperity of the livestock business after the war, now is the time to take full advantage of present war demands to drastically cull out the older cows, non-breeders and shy-breeders and put the less profitable portions of breeding herds into immediate slaughter channels.”

Nelson was indeed a promoter and was always preaching the same thoughts as we do today. In 1943, he was telling producers, “It is still true that the most expensive bulls on the range usually cost the least money. Genuine herd sires that improve the breed in any breed are scarce. One reason is that our average level of purebreds is constantly of better quality, so it takes better herd sires, and better females, to carry on improvement. No one knows what a good, proven herd sire is worth when he is mated to high quality females. ‘High-priced’ herd sires usually constitute the soundest investments made by breeders.”

I suppose that my grandpa Nelson and my father, Dick Crow, had taught me to be a student of the livestock and meat business and to realize the difference between news and comment. Journalism has changed in the major consumer media channels. Again, I want to thank you all for 100 years of support. — **PETE CROW**



**CROW**



# KAY’S KORNER

Federal lawmakers on both sides of the aisle have been clamoring all year for legislation to “fix the broken” live cattle market. They have recently introduced measures that would upend the way the majority of live cattle are purchased by packers. They argue the measures they propose would put more money in producers’ pockets.

How, then, would they explain that cash live cattle prices from mid-October increased \$15.21/cwt in just seven weeks, with \$11.88 of that coming in the last four weeks? In fact, the \$5.06/cwt surge in live prices the week before last was the largest weekly advance since prices rose \$7.81/cwt the week of May 17 last year. The \$138.17/cwt live price (for a five-area steer) was the highest weekly price since the \$144.60/cwt prices for the week ending May 7, 2017.

In other words, the much-maligned cash live cattle market has hit its highest level in more than four and a half years. It finally has the traction that cattle feeders have been waiting all year for. Why has this occurred? Certainly not because of any new federal laws or regulations, but because of the simple rules of supply and demand. The market had labored for 18 months under the weight of a front-end supply of cattle, which on June 1 last year, was 1 million head larger than the total on the same date the previous year.

The fact that it took all this time to clear the backlog was of intense frustration to cattle feeders. But there was no nefarious plot by packers to keep prices depressed. Put simply, there were too many cattle for packers to harvest until recently. Beef demand at home and abroad was stellar during the 18 months. But packers simply did not have enough workers to run their plants anywhere close to capacity.

If you don’t believe me, allow me to point out that Tyson Foods, the largest processor of fed cattle in the U.S., ran its six processing plants at only 78 percent of capacity in its 2021 fiscal year (Oct. 3, 2020, to Oct. 2, 2021). Its maximum daily slaughter capacity is 25,800 head. But labor shortages meant it harvested only 6.2 million head in the fiscal year.

# SUPPLY AND DEMAND RULES

I continue to be disappointed, but not surprised, that lawmakers and even beef industry leaders are saying little or nothing about the labor shortage. Instead, they have largely focused on measures that would set the industry back years in producing the kind of high-quality beef that meat lovers at home and abroad increasingly demand.

The worst impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are now behind the processing industry and the country as a whole. But beef packers still face challenges in finding enough workers to fully staff their plants. The shortage is most acute in beef plants because they are much more labor-intensive than other meat processing plants. Tyson said it ran its pork processing plants at 88 percent of capacity in fiscal year 2021, and its chicken processing plants are fully staffed for the first time in two years.

The labor shortage in beef plants has only slightly eased, despite companies’ best efforts to alleviate it. Packers spent hundreds of millions of dollars in multiple ways from early in the pandemic to protect their workers, dramatically raised starting wages (to about \$22 per hour) and continue to spend a lot of money on everything from free vaccinations and bonuses for getting the shot to free community college for workers’ children.

What the beef processing industry desperately needs, as do many other agricultural sectors, is a federal foreign worker program that would allow men and women to enter and reside in the U.S. under strict rules for a certain period of time to work in our meatpacking plants. Such programs have been running successfully in Canada and Australia to help alleviate their critical labor shortage in meat plants.

It’s well past time for the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association and other trade groups to campaign ferociously and publicly for the Biden administration to introduce such a program. Having fully staffed beef processing plants is the best way I know to increase prices for live cattle, and feeder cattle for that matter. — **Steve Kay**

(Steve Kay is editor/publisher of *Cattle Buyers Weekly*, an industry newsletter published at P.O. Box 2533, Petaluma, CA, 94953; 707-765-1725. Kay’s Korner appears exclusively in *WLJ*.)

# OBITUARIES



**James Edward Courtney; 1931-2021**

James Edward Courtney was born Oct. 29, 1931, to James M. and Dorothea (Bischoff) Courtney at the beginning of the Great Depression. Drought, dust and hard times were all Dad knew during his early childhood. This humble, meager beginning lit a fire within Dad to make everything he was involved in or touched “better!” Never one to fuss about the negatives of a situation, Dad looked at life through the lens that with hard work and determination, things could be done better and smarter. He finished his Earthly journey on Nov. 19 at the Spearfish, SD, Canyon Rehab.

With only a high school education, Dad was gifted with a vision and determination to succeed at ranching and raising livestock that few possessed. His passion was to raise the best sheep and cattle; otherwise, why put out the effort? He also felt an obligation to belong to organizations that worked to protect the land and that championed agriculture. Throughout his life, he belonged to many county, state and national organizations and was often elected to leadership positions.

Dad married Hazel Summers on

June 14, 1953. Ranching with sheep and Herefords, Dad and Mom were the perfect team and raised our family to know hard work, to resiliently endure storms and setbacks, yet learn to adapt as we faced challenges. The fifth Courtney generation is now calling the ranch home, continuing to build on the foundation laid by decades of commitment and perseverance. Dad’s life was a master class in taking modest beginnings forward to a life well lived and passing it on to the next generation!

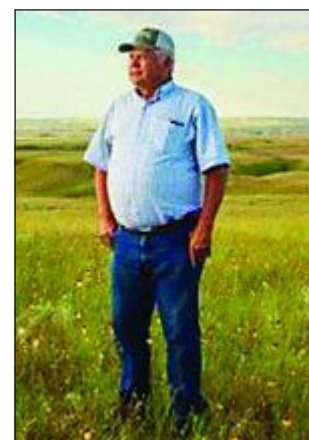
After Mom passed in 2001, Dad married Della Crago in 2002, and they shared a love for Herefords and ranch life. Della passed in 2012. Alone again, he found companionship with Sondra Giacometto, and they married in 2013.

We marveled at Dad’s ability to “never stop living.” During the past couple years, he faced health issues, including heart valve replacement, with a steady resolve to get better, but he never stopped driving to the ranch, going to his great grandkids’ programs and attending community events. He was passionate about living. He lived a full, ambitious and very accomplished life that impacted many. We are proud to be his family.

Left to miss him are wife, Sondra; daughter, Lezlie, and husband, Larry Moore, Vivian, SD; daughter, Colleen Courtney, Belle Fourche, SD; son, Tom, and wife, Jody, Alzada, MT; 13 grandchildren and 18 great grandchildren; sister, Virginia Ludwick, and her children, Roger and Jo, and their families; Hazel’s brother, Ned Summers, and wife, Patsy, and their family. Also saddened by his passing are Della and Sondra’s children and their families.

Dad was preceded in death by his parents, wife Hazel, daughter Jeanne Wombold, a stillborn daughter, second wife Della, brother-in-law Bill Ludwick and Hazel’s sister, Betty,

and her husband, Edwin Loken.



**David Wilmer Reisig; 1949-2021**

David Wilmer Reisig, 72, went to be with the Lord on Nov. 22. David was born on Feb. 1, 1949, to Wilmer and Arlene Reisig in Glendive, MT. The eldest of six kids, David was raised in Sidney, MT, where he graduated from Sidney High School. He then went on to college at Montana State University (go Bobcats) and graduated with an ag business degree.

David and Wanda met through mutual friends in Sidney and started dating while in college. They were married on June 8, 1969, in Miles City, MT. They celebrated their 50th anniversary with a family trip to Hawaii that they will treasure forever.

David loved to work in multiple industries, always having multiple irons in the fire, working until the very end. David started working for Yellowstone County in Billings in 1973. They moved to Hardin four years later when he went to work for PCA,

where he remained until he started Reisig Agency in 1988. One of the proudest moments for David was when his three sons joined in the family businesses with him. Reisig Cattle was started with his family in 2007. David was admired and respected in the agricultural industry by all that knew him. He served on multiple boards for local banks, the church and the Republican Party—just to name a few. David was a huge supporter of 4-H, FFA, local youth groups and all of his son’s and grandchildren’s activities. David and Wanda were active and supportive founding members of the Christian Missionary Alliance Church. His passion was for everyone to know the Lord like he did.

David had a heart of gold and enjoyed going to work every day, whether it was in the office or out in the fields or pastures. He loved the community he lived in, where his staff and customers were his close friends and extended family. David loved the Lord, his family and friends, and living life to its fullest. Wanda and David had the opportunity to travel domestically and around the world, sharing great explorations with one another.

David was preceded in death by his father, Wilmer. He is survived by his wife of 52 years, Wanda; his sons, Chad (Kelli) of Billings/Hardin, Scott (Emily) of Hardin, and Dustin (Rebecca) of Lewistown; his grandchildren, Taylor, Luke, Koyama, Makiko, Katana, Kiyoshi, Emiko, Eiko, Jacob and Colt; his great grandson, Grant; his mother, Arlene; his siblings, Willen (Jim), Donald (Ovida), Darryl (Sophie), Duane (Jen) and Dan (Heather); his mother-in-law, Katherine Miller; and numerous nieces, nephews and cousins.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to Big Horn County Historical Museum, St. Jude Children’s Hospital or Montana Teen Challenge.

**Letters to the Editor:** Letters for publication should be no longer than 675 words, must refer to an article that has appeared within the month, and must include the writer’s name, address and phone number. Addresses and phone numbers will not be published. Letters may be shortened for space requirements. Send a letter to the editor by emailing [editorial@wlj.net](mailto:editorial@wlj.net) or mailing it to Western Livestock Journal Editorial, 7355 E. Orchard Road #300, Greenwood Village, CO 80111.

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NELSON CROW Founder	ADVERTISING SALES	CLASSIFIED@WLJ.NET	FIELD REPRESENTATIVES
FORREST BASSFORD Former Publisher	TOM WHITE 303-722-7600 • <a href="mailto:tom@wlj.net">tom@wlj.net</a>	303-722-7600	JIM GIES 19381 WCR 74, Eaton, CO 80615 970-590-0500 email: <a href="mailto:jgies@msn.com">jgies@msn.com</a>
DICK CROW Former Publisher	ADVERTISING@WLJ.NET	CIRCULATION@WLJ.NET	DEVIN MURNIN P.O. Box 50381 Billings, MT 59105 406-696-1502 email: <a href="mailto:devin.murnin@gmail.com">devin.murnin@gmail.com</a>
PETE CROW Publisher, <a href="mailto:pete@wlj.net">pete@wlj.net</a> 720-372-2086	CORINA BROWN Production Manager 720-370-5636 • <a href="mailto:corina@wlj.net">corina@wlj.net</a>	MOE DONE Circulation Manager • Copy Editor 720-370-8275 • <a href="mailto:circulation@wlj.net">circulation@wlj.net</a>	LOGAN IPSEN 4550 Elgin Rd, New Plymouth, ID 83655 916-947-2392 email: <a href="mailto:logan.ipsen@yahoo.com">logan.ipsen@yahoo.com</a>
EDITORIAL@WLJ.NET	RUTH DICHARD Advertising Coordinator & Graphic Design 720-372-1763 • <a href="mailto:ruth@wlj.net">ruth@wlj.net</a>	ACCOUNTING@WLJ.NET 303-722-7600	
ANNA MILLER Managing Editor, <a href="mailto:anna@wlj.net">anna@wlj.net</a> 720-372-2353		NATIONAL ADVERTISING	
CHARLES WALLACE Editor, <a href="mailto:charles@wlj.net">charles@wlj.net</a> • 720-372-0955		PETE CROW, Publisher 7355 E. Orchard Rd., #300, Greenwood Village, CO 80111 • 303-722-7600	

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## LEGAL LEDGER

### HOS exemptions extended again

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration announced Nov. 29 that hours-of-service (HOS) exemptions will continue through Feb. 28. The HOS rule limits truckers to 11 hours of driving and 14 hours of on-duty time over a period of 24 hours, and it also mandates rest periods. The exemption includes livestock haulers, livestock feed and other essential supplies. The \$1.2 trillion bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which was signed into law, included a provision to exempt livestock haulers from the last 150 air miles from their final destination. Previously, haulers were exempt from the first 150 air miles of their drive.

### Critical habitat comments extended

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service have extended the commenting deadline on the proposed rule to rescind the Regulations for Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat rule. The date has been extended to Dec. 13. The Trump-era rule established a regulatory definition for "habitat." Comments may be made at regulations.gov by searching for docket number FWS-HQ-ES-2020-0047 or through mail to Public Comments Processing, Attn: FWS-HQ-ES-2020-0047, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB(3W), 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

### Harvard animal law endowment

Harvard Law School recently announced the establishment of a \$10 million endowment for their Animal Law and Policy Program. The program will be renamed to honor the institute's founding benefactor, Brooks McCormick Jr. "Recognizing that every animal has a unique and inherent value as an individual being, Brooks was troubled by the fact that animals are treated as property under the law," said Tim Midura, executive director of the Brooks Institute. "Through his vision and philanthropy, Brooks hoped to leave a legacy of opportunity that would produce a profound change in animal rights law and policy."

### New USDA Micro Farm policy

USDA's Risk Management Agency is issuing a new Micro Farm policy to provide additional insurance options for small-scale producers. The policy is offered through Whole-Farm Revenue Protection and includes eligibility for producers who have a farm operation that earns \$100,000 or less, or for carryover insureds, an average revenue of \$125,000 or less. The policy is available for the 2022 crop year, and sales closing dates are Jan. 31, Feb. 28 or March 15 depending on the producer's county. For more information, visit [rma.usda.gov](http://rma.usda.gov).

### Booker's pesticide legislation

Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ) recently proposed legislation to ban pesticides such as paraquat, neonicotinoids and organophosphates. The Protect America's Children from Toxic Pesticides Act of 2021 creates new protections from farmworker pesticide exposure and requires the Environmental Protection Agency to reexamine the safety of dozens of pesticides. "This bill includes a ban on groups of pesticides associated with some of the highest numbers of reported farmworker poisonings," said Margaret Reeves, senior scientist at Pesticide Action Network. "It also calls for pesticide illness reporting, an essential tool in understanding the real impacts of pesticide use on farmworkers and their families."

### Suit against hunting/fishing

The Center for Biological Diversity has sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for expanding hunting and fishing areas around the country. The suit challenges the Trump administration's decision to expand hunting and fishing on 2.3 million acres, which the group says include 147 wildlife refuges and national fish hatcheries. "We're going to court to ensure that our nation's wildlife refuges actually provide refuge to endangered wildlife," said Camila Cossío, a staff attorney at the Center. "The Fish and Wildlife Service is shrugging off the many risks that sport hunting and fishing pose to endangered animals, particularly from lead ammunition and tackle."

### Calls to relist gray wolf

More than 60 conservation groups are calling for the Biden administration to relist the gray wolf. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently conducting a formal status review of gray wolf populations in the western U.S. "Failing to act swiftly would continue this country's appalling treatment of Tribal nations and wolves," said Amaroq Weiss, senior wolf advocate at the Center for Biological Diversity. "In the face of an ongoing wolf slaughter under new state management policies, the Biden administration must immediately restore Endangered Species Act protections to wolves and start the Tribal consultation that should have occurred from the beginning."

### WLJ.net story correction

A digital version of the story "Easterday Ranches settles with commodity group" on [wlj.net](http://wlj.net) incorrectly used the Easterday Farms Produce Co.'s logo. This logo is unrelated to either of the debtors or the bankruptcy. WLJ regrets the error and apologizes for any suggestion that Easterday Farms Produce Co. was involved in any of the conduct or activities referenced in the article.

# California spotted owl will receive new ESA review

## — Agreement reached

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has reached an agreement with conservation groups to conduct a new Endangered Species Act (ESA) review of California spotted owls by Feb. 25, 2023.

The agreement follows a lawsuit filed in August of last year, which asserted the Trump administration's decision not to list the California spotted owl was unlawful and not supported by the

USFWS' scientific assessment. The suit was filed by Sierra Forest Legacy, the Center for Biological Diversity and Defenders of Wildlife, a coalition represented by Earthjustice.

"Protecting the owl will help ensure that remaining mature forests and large trees that are the most resilient to fire are protected," said Susan Britting, executive director of Sierra Forest Legacy. "Saving owls will also help safeguard people because actions like prescribed fire not only benefit

owls, but also help protect communities from wildfire."

The agreement dictates that USFWS will submit a new 12-month finding as to whether the listing of the owl as threatened or endangered is warranted, not warranted or warranted but precluded by other pending proposals.

"We're pleased that the court has required the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to reassess the status of the critically imperiled California spotted owl," said Pamela Flick, California program director for Defenders

of Wildlife. "Time and again, scientific analyses clearly indicate that this species is at risk of continued population declines from myriad threats and warrants immediate protections."

The California subspecies of spotted owls lives in forests in the Sierra Nevada and in the mountains of coastal and southern California. Conservation groups say the species is under threat from logging, climate change, disease and wildfires. — Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor



# 81ST ANNUAL RED BLUFF Bull & Gelding Sale

## MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

### 2022 SCHEDULE:

Tues. January 25: Range-Ready Bull Show

Wed. January 26: Halter Bull Show

Thurs. January 27: Gelding Sift and Dry Work  
WVM Feeder/Replacement Female Sale

Fri. January 28:  
Stock Dogs - Final Work

44th Annual Stock Dog Sale & 60th Annual Gelding Sale

Sat. January 29:  
81st Annual Red Bluff Bull Sale

HUGE  
WESTERN  
TRADE  
SHOW



zoetis

ROLLING HILLS  
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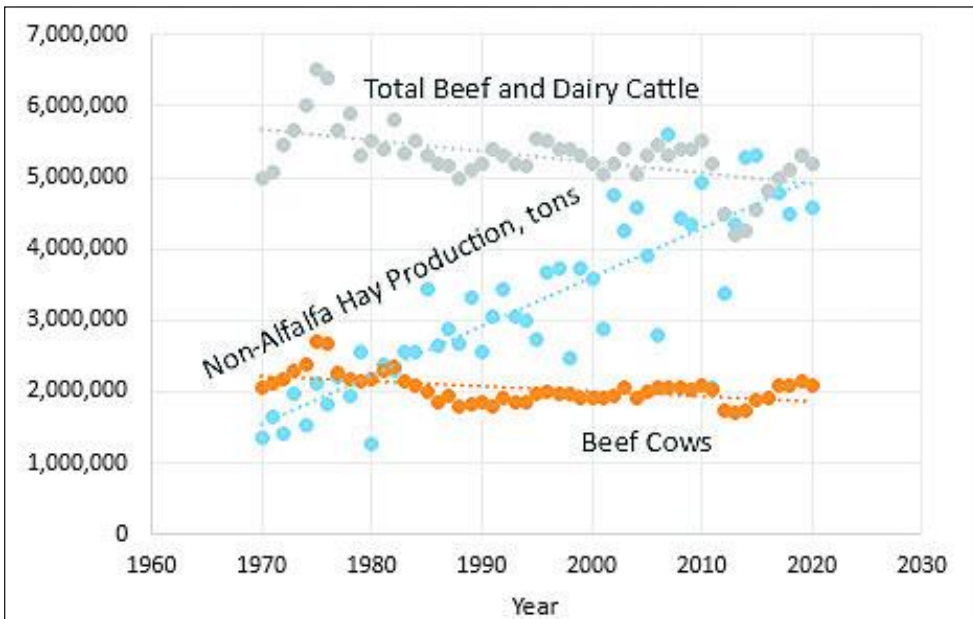


Figure 1. Oklahoma hay production and cattle inventory (National Ag Statistics Service, USDA).

Most agricultural economists argue that finding ways to minimize the amount of hay fed in a cow-calf enterprise is one of the keys to profitability. In contrast, over the last 50 years, hay production has steadily increased, while the beef cow inventory has remained relatively constant. During the same period, the dairy cow and horse inventories have declined substantially.

For perspective, hay production per beef cow in Oklahoma has increased from about three-quarters of a ton in the mid '70s to about 2.25 tons per beef cow more recently (Fig. 1). Thus, making efficient use of harvested hay continues to represent "low-hanging fruit" in both seed-

stock and commercial cattle operations.

Feeding strategies for large round bales can be separated into use of a hay feeder and rolling bales out. A major advantage to rolling bales out is improved distribution of hay waste and manure over the pasture, which should lead to improved soil fertility. Hoof action is also distributed over a larger feeding area, and this could lead to less soil compaction and/or less sod/plant damage compared to concentrated feeding areas associated with hay feeders.

The disadvantage to relying on unrolling hay is the need to feed every day if standing forage availability is limited. Hay waste is basi-

cally a function of the amount of hay provided per animal each day. The more restricted the amount of hay fed, the lower the waste, and vice versa.

In other words, if two or more days' worth of hay must be fed at a time, expect hay waste to exceed 25 percent of the original bale weight. Granted, the term "waste" may be considered a matter of perspective, because the "wasted" hay does provide soil nutrients and organic matter to the system.

Hay waste when feeding is a large cost to most of our cow-calf production systems in Oklahoma. — **David Lalman, Oklahoma State University Extension beef cattle specialist**

# Be wary of falling leaves and their potential to poison

Even though we're only a couple weeks away from the true start of winter, some trees are still clutching onto their leaves as if the dying foliage will be enough to fortify their soon-to-be bare branches against the frigid temperatures. Even some leaves yet to fall are potentially toxic!

It's important to take note of the trees that have leaves yet to fall, especially if you house livestock outside in pastures or sacrifice lots. Most have heard of the dangers of black/wild cherry limbs and leaves for cattle, but there are several other trees and shrubs that can cause negative impacts on cattle, horses, sheep and goats.

- **Wild cherry** — Poisonous to all classes of livestock, wilted cherry leaves and branches can cause prussic acid poisoning, the same poisoning as seen in frosted sorghum-sudangrass. It's best to remove downed limbs and leaves from pastures to prevent incidental intake, or keep animals off the lot until the leaves have completely dried and become brittle.

- **Red maple** — Poisonous to horses, wilted red maple leaves can destroy red blood cells, which ultimately leads to decreased oxygen supply to the horse's organs and extremities. Similar to the wild cherry, make sure to remove downed limbs and leaves.

If total leaf removal isn't possible (i.e., too many trees to adequately clean up after), ensuring there is plenty of forage such as pasture, or hay in the winter, should occupy the horses to keep them away from the leaves. Keeping horses off the pasture is another option.

- **Oak** — Oak leaves are most dangerous in their green form and are most toxic to cattle and sheep, but they can affect horses if enough leaves and acorns are eaten. Gallotannin is the compound found in all parts of the oak tree, which is broken down into tannic acid in the

digestive tract. This can cause ulceration in various parts of the tract as well as kidney failure, which is typically the cause of death in acorn poisoning. An overload of acorns in the diet can also cause compaction colic in horses.

- **Yew** — This evergreen is extremely toxic to all classes of livestock, and all parts of the bush, with the exception of the berry flesh, are poisonous. As little as 1 pound of yew leaves or branches is enough to kill a 1,000 lb. animal. Taxine is the primary toxin in yew bushes and affects the heart.

Removing yew shrubs from fence lines is a way to prevent poisoning, and never dump shrub trimmings into the pastures where animals graze. With the holidays upon us, this evergreen is found in outdoor décor, so take care when disposing of the branches after the holiday season.

- **Black walnut** — Mainly affecting horses, black walnut toxicity manifests as laminitis and colic. Horses are not only affected through eating black walnut leaves, but also through sawdust or wood shavings that contain black walnut wood. The mechanism of laminitis is not yet entirely known in black walnut bedding cases, but the toxin juglone may be absorbed through the coronary band (when the hoof meets the pastern) and interrupts blood flow. Shavings containing 20 percent black walnut are known to cause ill effects; rapid breathing may also accompany bedding-type poisoning.

In summary, take inventory of the trees and shrubbery around the barn and pastures. In some instances, only a few mouthfuls of leaves are enough to harm or kill livestock, leading to profit losses and replacement costs. Clean pastures and fence lines can do wonders to keeping your livestock safe. — **Haley Zynda, agriculture and natural resources educator, Ohio State University Extension**



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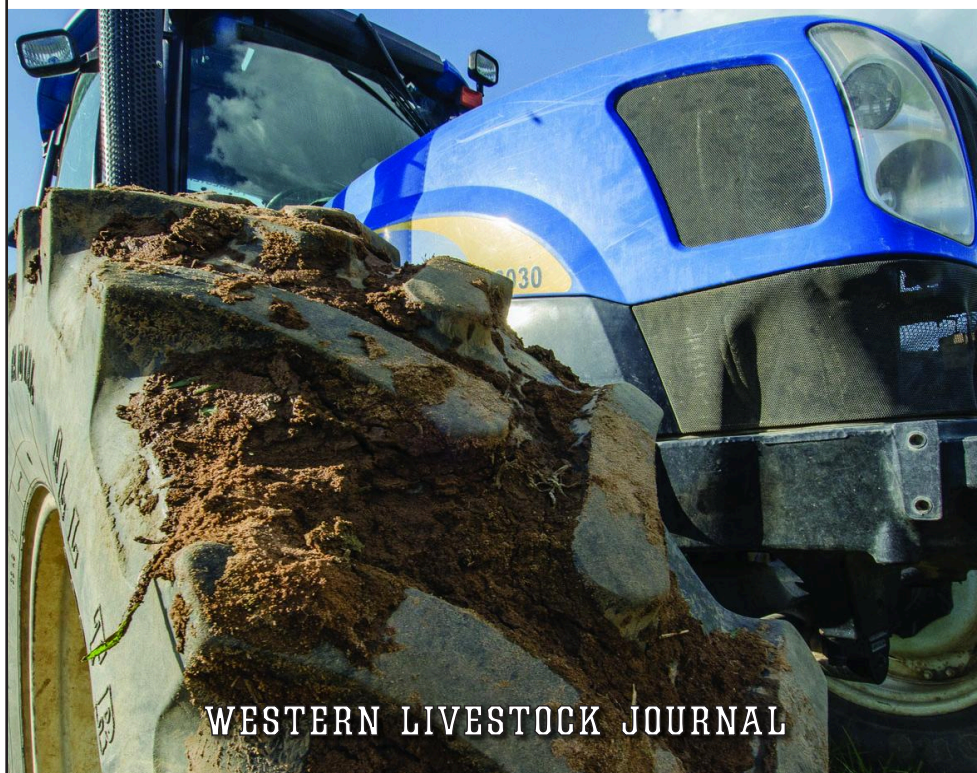
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## STORY SHORTS

### ND brand grace period ending

North Dakota brand owners have until Dec. 31 to renew expired brands before the grace period ends. Brands that were not renewed by the end of the 2020 deadline are considered expired, but state law provides a one-year grace period. The grace period aims to protect brand owners from losing their brands by mistake. North Dakota Stockmen's Association (NDSA) Brand Recorder Steph Hille encourages producers who have yet to renew their brands to avoid waiting to complete the process. "After the grace period is over, some non-renewed brands, such as those with grandfathered configurations, are no longer legally recordable, even if they were previously registered," Hille said. Expired brand owners should complete the form NDSA mailed in August 2020 and return it to the NDSA office or call 701-223-2522 to request a new form.

### NE brand e-inspection program

The Nebraska Brand Committee (NBC) announced the e-inspection subcommittee has begun to gather information about implementing voluntary electronic inspection authorized by legislative changes to the Livestock Brand Act (LB 572). At the NBC public meeting on Sept. 8, the subcommittee, which comprised producers and other stakeholders, was approved to solicit knowledge and technical information about non-visual identifiers. The information is the foundation for a system that will create greater efficiencies including producer expenses, staff time and travel, improving access to documentation, and adding value on existing electronic ID usage at operations. E-inspection is not mandated, but it will be offered as an option for brand inspection compliance.

### JBS acquires alt-meat company

JBS S.A. announced a \$100 million investment into cultivated protein and their acquisition of Spanish company BioTech Foods SL. The company said it would also construct a new \$41 million plant in Spain to scale production of BioTech's products by mid-2024. JBS announced BioTech would make prepared foods such as hamburgers, sausages and meatballs. Additionally, JBS will start the first Center for Research and Development in biotechnology and cultivated protein in Brazil. The new center is expected to open in 2022, develop new techniques that will accelerate the scale of cultivated products and reduce production costs.

### Wolf OR-93 killed by vehicle

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) officials announced that the wolf known as OR-93 was struck and killed by a vehicle on Interstate 5 in Kern County on Nov. 10. A necropsy confirmed the wolf died from trauma consistent with vehicular strike and did not suspect foul play. CDFW received a call from a truck driver reporting a deceased wolf along a dirt trail parallel to I-5 and quickly identified the animal as OR-93 due to its collar. OR-93 was a male wolf born in 2019. He dispersed from the White River pack in northern Oregon. OR-93 was tracked throughout California until his last collar transmission from San Luis Obispo County on April 5. Amaroq Weiss, senior wolf advocate with the Center for Biological Diversity, was "devastated" to hear the news and stressed the state "has to do so much more to preserve wildlife connectivity and protect animals like OR-93 from car strikes."

### Funding for methane reduction

The Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research (FFAR) and the Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy announced the Greener Cattle Initiative will award approximately \$5 million over the next five years to fund research that provides beef and cattle producers with solutions for enteric methane emission mitigation. The Greener Cattle Initiative brings together stakeholders from across the dairy and beef sectors to research and develop practices and technologies that reduce enteric methane emissions. According to FFAR, while several efforts to advance the sustainability of livestock production are currently underway, few specifically address enteric methane emissions. "The science is clear; if we want to address climate change, mitigating enteric methane emissions can be a solution that benefits producers, animals and the environment," Tim Kurt, scientific program director for FFAR, said in a statement.

### Cornell to study dairy emissions

A partnership with Cargill, Genesee Valley Regional Market Authority and Cornell University's Department of Animal Science will study the gas exchange of dairy cattle and other livestock in a new state-of-the-art lab. Four climate-controlled respiration chambers capable of holding one cow each, or a couple of sheep, will be used to understand how animals respond to changes in diet with the goal of optimizing livestock nutrition, minimizing greenhouse gas emissions and nutrient waste, and enhancing animal health. The research will be used to update the university's nutritional modeling software, the Cornell Net Carbohydrate and Protein System, which helps farmers predict their animals' feed requirements under farm-specific environmental and nutritional management conditions.

## EU proposes 'deforestation-free' beef import standards

The European Commission is proposing a regulation on deforestation-free beef imports to minimize the consumption of products from supply chains associated with deforestation or forest degradation. The commission said in its proposal that the main driver of deforestation and forest degradation is the expansion of agricultural land to produce commodities such as cattle, wood, palm oil, soy, cocoa or coffee.

The commission pointed to livestock production in particular as one of the main demand drivers for ag land, putting pressure on forests. "The objective of this initiative is therefore to curb deforestation and forest degradation that is provoked by EU (European Union) consumption and production," the proposal read. "This, in turn, is expected to reduce GHG emissions and global biodiversity loss."

The proposal would require companies to prove their global supply chains are not contributing to the destruction of forests, and failure to do so could result in fines of up to 4 percent of

a company's turnover in an EU country. The regulation would set mandatory due diligence rules for importers of beef into the EU, as well as other products such as leather, wood, chocolate and furniture.

"The deforestation and waste shipment regulations we are putting on the table are the most ambitious legislative attempts to tackle these issues worldwide ever," said Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries Virginijus Sinkevičius. "With these proposals, we are taking our responsibility and walking the talk by lowering our global impact on pollution and biodiversity loss."

The commission would use a benchmarking system to assess countries and their level of risk of deforestation and forest degradation driven by the commodities exported.

"By promoting the consumption of 'deforestation-free' products and reducing the EU's impact on global deforestation and forest degradation, the new rules are expected to reduce green-

house gas emissions and biodiversity loss," a European Commission statement read.

If the law is approved by EU governments and the European Parliament, companies will also have to show that their commodities were

not grown on any land deforested or degraded after Dec. 31, 2020, even if it is legal to produce there. The commission hopes the law will be passed by 2023.

— **Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor**

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# GAO report details BLM staffing issues after relocation

In a report to Rep. Raúl Grijalva (D-AZ-3), chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) detailed changes to the organizational structure—including staffing issues—at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) since the relocation of headquarters from Washington, D.C., to Grand Junction, CO.

BLM has a workforce of about 8,800 permanent staff members to manage more than 245 million acres of public land in 12 Western states for multiple uses, including energy and mineral development, livestock grazing, recreation, and timber harvesting, while also maintaining natural, cultural and historic resources.

Since 2017, the department has experienced staffing restrictions implemented during the first few days of the Trump administration that prevented BLM from filling vacant positions open through attrition. Some of

these freezes were removed over time, but restrictions on hiring supervisors and senior positions were in place through May 2021 in Washington, D.C., and the Denver, CO, state office.

BLM staff interviewed by the GAO said the hiring freeze caused delays in creating or clarifying guidance or policy. In an effort to fill some vacancies, BLM hired temporary employees. While some BLM employees said it helped meet project timelines, most said it negatively affected their office's performance.

BLM also changed its organizational structure by merging or transferring several headquarters functions to reduce redundancies, and it relocated most of its headquarters positions to offices in 11 Western states. Additionally, BLM reduced the number of divisions from 25 to 20 and reduced the number of directorates (those who work under the Office of the Director) from six to five.

The realignment received mixed reviews from staff members the GAO interviewed. Some said it worked well and helped reduce workloads, and others said it combined programs that "had different functions, dealt with different laws and required different expertise."

In July 2019, BLM announced it was relocating its headquarters to Grand Junction, CO, to increase its presence closer to the resources it manages, saving costs and travel expenses. According to GAO, "Out of the 556 total headquarters positions in July 2019, when BLM announced the relocation, the agency relocated 252 headquarters positions to Western offices and reallocated 76 positions as state positions. Of the remaining 228 headquarters positions, 60 remained in Washington, D.C., and the other 168 were already located outside of Washington, D.C."

According to BLM documentation, of the 328 head-

quarters positions reassigned to Western states or reallocated as state positions, 134 were vacant before the relocation. The remainder, or 176 staff members, were assigned to relocate to Grand Junction. Of that total, 41—or about 23 percent—accepted their reassignments. The remaining 135 staff declined their reassignments or left before receiving a reassignment, which created additional vacancies.

"Some of the staff members we interviewed said that the lack of information sharing with staff about the move west was a challenge," GAO said. "For example, one staff member said that BLM leadership made relocation decisions 'behind closed doors' and without manager or employee input, and another staff member described an atmosphere where staff were discouraged from asking questions about the move."

The GAO report stated that vacancies increased since the relocation, to 326 in March 2020. BLM has since filled some vacancies, but the number of vacant positions was at 142 as of May 2021.

The GAO also detailed a decrease in the proportion and number of experienced staff across the agency and in every office. Employees with 25 years or more of ex-

perience made up 24 percent of the BLM staff in January 2016, compared to 17 percent in January 2021, GAO said. The problem was worse within BLM headquarters, where the number of employees with 25 years of experience declined by 34 percent over that period from 171 to 113 employees. In state offices, experienced staff declined by more than 29 percent from 1,666 to 1,181.

Nearly all the staff members interviewed stated the loss of experienced staff negatively affected their office's ability to conduct their duties.

"For example, one staff member said that the loss of institutional knowledge about laws and regulations meant that BLM was not able to provide knowledgeable input on proposed rules and legislation," the GAO said. "Additionally, some staff members said that the rapid loss of experienced staff during the relocation hindered knowledge transfer."

The GAO found that BLM relocated its workers without a strategic workforce plan for developing long-term strategies for acquiring, developing and retaining staff to achieve its goals. Instead, the department relied on a memorandum issued shortly after the relocation announcement. The GAO

stated the memorandum does not constitute a strategic workforce plan because it does not "address aligning the agency's human capital program with emerging mission goals."

The GAO recommended BLM develop an agencywide strategic workforce plan and suggested BLM better track data on vacancies and temporary assignments among state offices and headquarters.

On Sept. 17, Interior Secretary Deb Haaland announced plans to relocate BLM's national headquarters from Grand Junction to Washington, D.C. According to the Interior, Haaland intends to relocate the director and other key leadership positions to the national headquarters to coordinate with Congress and other federal agencies. Additionally, BLM's Grand Junction office would be maintained as its Western headquarters, to "reinforce Western perspectives in decision-making and to play a role in BLM's clean energy, outdoor recreation, conservation and scientific mission, among other work."

The GAO also provided a draft of the letter to the Interior. They concurred with the recommendations and stated the target date for implementation is June 30, 2022. — Charles Wallace, *WLJ* editor

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## Legislation to codify Trump's CWA Section 401

Republican senators on the Environment and Public Works Committee have introduced legislation to codify the Trump administration's 2020 Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Certification Rule, shortly after the Biden administration made the decision to return to the pre-2015 definition of waters of the United States (WOTUS).

Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) sponsored the bill and has the support of just under a dozen cosponsors. The senators said the Section 401 Certification Act will ensure infrastructure projects are not denied permits "because of political motives rather than actually protecting water quality."

Section 401 of the CWA gives states and Tribes the authority to assess potential water quality impacts of discharges from federally permitted or licensed projects that may affect navigable waters within their borders. Moore Capito said, if properly implemented, the rule is an important tool that can protect water quality while allowing federal permitting and licensing processes to proceed in a timely manner.

She added that Congress did not intend for it to be used to address political interests that do not relate to water quality, such as "blanket opposition to certain electric transmission, pipeline, road construction, agricultural and other projects."

"The need for this legislation has become pressing due to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California vacating and remanding the 401 Rule

on October 21, 2021," read a one-pager of the bill. "While (the Environmental Protection Agency) has not explicitly stated that they will apply this ruling nationwide, that is likely, based on the agency's actions on the 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule."

The bill would require statutory and regulatory timelines for a state's review and action on a Section 401 certification and require final action to be taken within one year of receiving a certification request. The legislation also clarifies the scope of Section 401, including that certification is limited to a project's actual potential impact on waters.

The senators say this will make it clear that when states look at issues other than the impact on water quality—such as climate change or pipeline development—they are going beyond the scope of the Clean Water Act.

The bill would also "reaffirm the agency's statutory responsibility to provide technical assistance to any party involved in a Section 401 water quality certification process" and promote early engagement and coordination among project proponents, certifying authorities, and federal licensing and permitting agencies.

"Liberal states are maliciously misusing Section 401 to prevent critical infrastructure projects, such as pipelines, from being built," said Capito, ranking member of the committee. "The lack of sufficient infrastructure to transport natural gas contributes to higher energy prices across the country." — Anna Miller, *WLJ* managing editor

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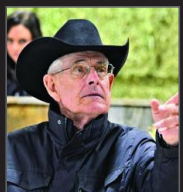
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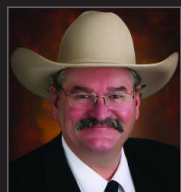
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## Western Livestock Journal.

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# Farm <sup>and</sup> Ranch Market Journal



November 1943, Vol. 22, No. 1

## Our Readers Say... Write Your Congressman!

Well, I see by the papers that the thing which most of us feared has happened. After making a colossal mess of meat rationing, price ceilings on beef and beef quotas the O.P.A. has finally become bold, or impudent, enough to fix the price of beef on the hoof.

What I would like to know is just how much longer are we as ranchers and citizens of this so-called "democracy" going to sit passively by and allow ourselves to be pushed around and slowly but surely fettered by the octopus-like arms of incipient dictatorship under the guise of "war necessity"?

I am firmly convinced that we cannot afford to repose any longer upon our posterior extremities unless we wish to have our lives and activities planned and regulated down to the most minute detail.

I am aware of the fact that you in your paper have frequently and courageously attacked the disastrous policies of the administration. I am also aware of the fact that men generally conceded to be "big shots" in the cattle and meat industry have made determined but futile pilgrimages to Washington in the vain hope of obtaining at least a hearing. But individuals, even "big shots," are often passed off and strangled in yards of red tape, and your articles, true and accurate though they may be, are read principally by rural people who are already familiar with the situation from first-hand experience. At any rate, I am positive that they are not so much as scanned by the administrative bureaus. If they were, it would be impossible for official Washington to be so grossly ignorant of the true state of affairs.

I frequently discuss the livestock situation with other ranchers and they invariably terminate the discussion with a hopeless shrug of the shoulders and the statement, "But what can I do about it?" I have an answer for that one. Write letters. Write hundreds of them. Write thousands of them if necessary. When I mention this I am asked, "But who shall I write to?" I would like to know the specific answer to this one myself. Having settled this to the best of my ability, I am next asked, "What shall I say?" My answer to that one is to say what you think is wrong, and what you think should be done about it, and say it often. I think that too much regulating is being done by too many people who know too little about what they are doing with the result that the very ends which we are supposedly seeking are being pushed farther and farther from actual realization. I think that the remedy is to abolish all price ceilings on meat and livestock and to do away with meat rationing and slaughter quotas and let the law of supply and demand take over, with the understanding, of course, that military demands come first.

Maybe I'm right and maybe I'm wrong in what I think, but that is of no importance. The IMPORTANT thing is what the majority of us who are in the cattle business think, and that these thoughts get to the right people instead of just floating ineffectively around in the atmosphere. These thoughts must not only get there, but they must get there in quantity, immediately, and frequently.

If all of us would just get down to writing, who knows but Congress might learn something. They might even DO SOMETHING. Even the administration might learn something. Even the O.P.A.!

All of this is just to get down to why I am writing to you. I am writing to you because you are in a position to reach into the homes of agricultural America. For some reason rural people in general seem to have an ingrained aversion to writing letters. Maybe they are of the erroneous opinion that their thoughts aren't important. Maybe some are afraid that they can't polish off their letters in just the right style. That isn't important. Whether all the t's are crossed and the i's dotted is of very little significance. The only important thing is the idea. Whatever the reason, you have the means at your disposal to persuade us all to write.

In short, I am suggesting, rather pleading, that you will conduct a sort of "write your congressman" drive, not just in one issue, but in every issue. Remind us to write frequently. Tell us where to write, and I mean specifically—names and addresses for each district. As to what to write, that is for every man to decide for himself, but if you continue to keep us informed with the unbiased facts as you have in the past, I think there will be but little doubt in anyone's mind about this last. I don't know if you agree with me in all this, but if you do—well, what are we waiting for? — **TED H. MUSCIO, Casmalia, Calif.**

January 1952, Vol. 30, No. 10

## Observations by the Publisher

1952 PROMISES to be an eventful year. There will continue to be threats of another world war and the United States will continue to spend prodigious amounts in building up the armed forces. Taxes will be the highest we have ever known, the national debt will expand still more despite the fact that nearly 10c of every tax dollar now goes to merely pay interest on what we already owe. There will be lots of money in circulation despite high taxes. Tax money will go out faster than it comes in and will be poured into wages and commodities.

ECONOMISTS generally are in agreement that there is more inflation ahead, are agreed that employment will be at an all-time high. Despite the slowdown in retail trade

and some price slashes in department stores, predictions generally adhere to continuation of boom times, firm prices, active demand for everything from food to machinery. But there are few people in business who see any need for price controls unless there is full scale war.

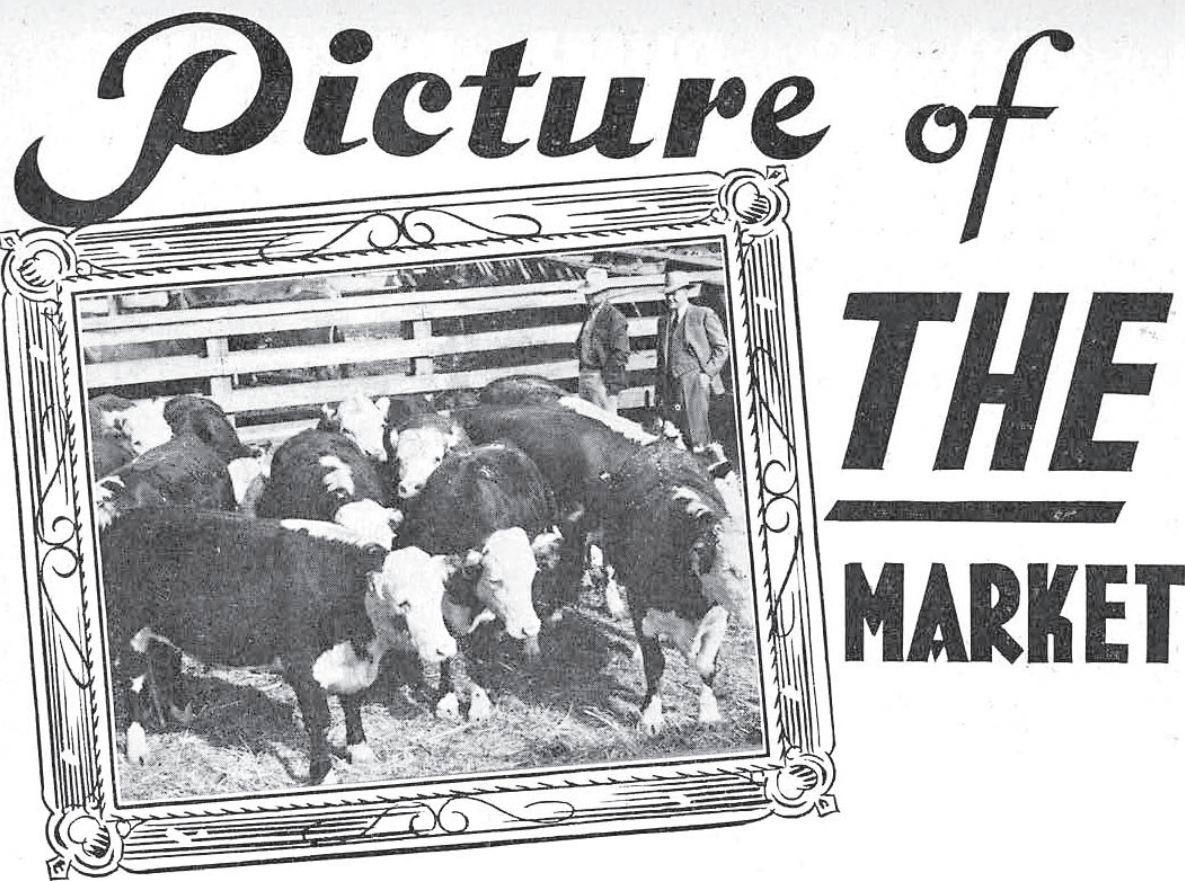
ATAX REVOLT SEEMS POSSIBLE because of reports of special privileges, waste and lack of morality in high places in government. Excessively high taxes are causing concern among people in every walk of life, from the wage earner to the share holders in corporations. People in both political parties agree, however, that high taxes and heavy spending on the armed forces will continue no matter what administration is in power

at the close of the present year.

A GOOD DEAL OF ATTENTION has been paid to prices paid for range bulls during the past year and good bulls at \$1,000 and up have become common at both public and private treaty. Cattlemen don't pay four figure prices for range bulls because they want to, any more than they want to pay 35 and 40c a pound for weaner calves. It is a matter of supply and demand. Good range cattle operators are frank to say that, based upon prices of yearling and 2-year-old steers, they can better afford to pay \$1,000 and up for range bulls than they could pay \$300 and \$400 a few years ago, when they got much less for their calves and fat steers. Good operators know that high

quality bulls not only sire calves that bring premium prices; even more important, they sire heifers that add to the earning power of the cow herd as replacements.

THE YEARAHEAD will bring its problems but it will bring its rewards to those who practice good planning and intelligent management. We have the largest cattle population on record but we also have the greatest human population and the greatest buying power in all history though some softening in cattle prices may be expected. None of us should forget that huge government spending cannot go on forever. 1952 may be a good time to trim down cow herds, realize cash and take advantage of tax benefits. — **Nelson R. Crow**



Here's a true picture of trading at the Central Market, where your Commission Man trades with buyers representing all of the major and independent packers doing business in Southern California. All trading is at private treaty.

Yes, more than ever before, THE market for your livestock is the Central Market, where the demand for all meat animals is greater than ever before in our history. Keep in close touch with the reliable, licensed, experienced commission men at the stock yards, and when you are ready to move your stock to market, get the full benefit of the open, competitive bidding — the American system — on what you have to sell.

The only yardstick you have on which to base values is established by prices paid at the Central Market, where many established packers are anxious and waiting to place their bids on what you want to sell.

UNION  
★ LOS ANGELES STOCK YARDS ★  
The GREAT WESTERN MARKET

# Farm and Ranch Market Journal



## STOCK YARDS (from page 1)

### Good Feeder Movement

The purchases were made largely by the eleven local packers, with several small killers, located within a radius of 150 miles of the yards, also buying. Around 1,500 of the total number of cattle went to feedlots, as far north as San Luis Obispo, and will eventually find their way back to market. Imperial Valley also took over many feeder cattle. A good many feeder hogs also were taken by nearby feeders.

The small feeder is rapidly finding that he can get a few or many of the kind he wants right here on the market. An exceptional opportunity was offered this week to buy purebred Duroc sows with papers. Several were purchased by ranchmen in Los Angeles County. The offering of feeder lambs and the prices now being paid for fat lambs illustrated the opportunity for profitable feeding of a few on every ranch to say nothing of the value of the sheep in trimming up vegetation, cleaning our irrigation ditches and, most of all, fertilizing the soil. The small producer is also finding that he can get, under competitive bidding on the market, just as much as the bigger shipper.

### Facilities Added

Following the actual opening of the yards November 1, the following facilities have been added: November 22 marked the opening of the offices and banking quarters of the Southwest Cattle Loan Company and the Southwest State Bank in the Administration Build-

ing, under the guidance of John L. Knorpp, with an able staff of assistants. This, aside from the opening of the yards, is the biggest thing that has taken place because it is the beginning of a policy of livestock finance that will be immensely helpful to the small rancher doing business on the market. It is only a step from the office of the loan company to bank to the yards. This makes it more convenient to inspect the purchase of the small fellow than to send an inspector out to the ranch.

December 4 marketed the opening of a modern public garage at the yards.

December 7 witnesses the

first issue of the Farm and Ranch Market Journal.

December 10 will witness the opening of a restaurant at the yards, under the management of "Van Metre," whose reputation for good food at reasonable prices is well known. The restaurant will be known as the "Stock Yard Inn."

December 30 will be the day for giving stockman facilities for branding, dehorning and dipping cattle and sheep and immunizing hogs. State authorities will soon require the same health precautions for hogs shipped out into the state that are required by federal authorities on shipments going into neighboring states.

### Big Sales Pavilion

Sales pavilion and barns will soon be constructed for the sale of purebred livestock of all kinds, especially dairy cows. The pavilion will seat 1,500 persons. The cow barns will involve all the newest features for sanitation and the first unit will consist of three separate barns, with stall capacity for 198 cows. The policy of the company will be to confine all sales of dairy cattle to the new quarters. The dairy cow sale held in November illustrated that this is the logical gathering and clearing place. Receipts at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards by days in November follow:

Nov.	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cars
1...	1,638	...	518	1,498	76
2...	1,112	...	...	490	31
2...	75	75	348	563	9
4...	177	77	...	...	7
....	288	247	104	...	13
7...	350	20	...	...	...
8...	449	1	101	...	17
9....	492	70	265	...	21
10...	112	76	...	...	5
11...	609	248	...	1,672	39
13...	1,310	88	116	...	50
14...	2	396	...	...	5
15...	286	...	...	...	10
16...	122	...	199	...	6
17...	327	...	9	...	12
18...	499	...	...	...	17
20...	830	450	471	...	40
21...	518	8	...	...	19
22...	735	...	856	522	37
23...	1,099	7	874	1,041	53
24...	671	278	80	778	34
25...	58	313	174	...	7
27...	1,025	237	61	...	42
28...	483	219	1,386	...	33
29...	244	...	358	...	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,506</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>617</b>

June 1949, Vol. 27, No. 28

## Mavericks by Frank M. King

ME AND MY SOPHIE had as callers at our home in Maywood, Monday, May 30, our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Harrison and Sunflower, secretary of the National American League and her lovely mother, all of whom are intensely interested in abolishing that rascally Indian Bureau that has been keeping our First Americans in bondage for over 100 years, and giving all Indians their freedom and having the U.S. government pay these Indians the billions of dollars due them for property taken from them since the government was organized.

It is the solemn duty of the government to feed, clothe and educate these wards as promised in solemn treaties that have never been kept by the government and most of what clothing and food these wards receive is donated by private citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will soon leave for a vacation trip through the Navajo concentration camps in Arizona and New Mexico. They will take a lot of clothing to the day school at Albuquerque, New Mexico, among some of the articles some very nice dresses and underclothing that my Sophie has gathered for them.

I SEE IN THE papers where the House committee has approved legislation to protect the white people who built on Indian lands in the Palm Springs area. I see some hidden graft in this bill favoring the Whites, like always where Indians are involved. The Whites have been digging at the original Indian owners of that whole country and while in recent years the Indian Bureau has helped them Indians in securing a little pay for that valuable land on that Agua Caliente reservation. This bill that has been approved by the House committee protects the Whites, with the help of that rascally Indian Bureau.

IT PROVIDES that if an Indian who receives an allotment sells or leases the land, those who have built improvements shall have the privilege of meeting the highest bid for the tract. The House Indian Affairs Committee approved the measure, asked by Rep. Phillips (R), Calif., after the Indian Office allotted land to individual Indians.

Officials of the Indian Office told the Committee that when the land was owned by the tribe as a whole, the Interior Department issued 300 to 400 permits for construction of valuable improvements, some costing as much as \$100,000 in the resort area.

At the beginning that Indian Bureau didn't have anything to do with the Hualpais Indians recovering nearly 502,870 acres in Mohave County, Arizona. The Indians were also awarded 6,381 acres surrounding Clay Springs, a valuable source of water, which had been left out of the Indian reservation through faulty surveying. Some religious organization supplied the money and legal help. They sued the government for the land that was taken from them Wallapai Indians and given to the Santa Fe Railroad in 1866 under a grant from Congress, and an attorney general's ruling.

The suit was backed by the Interior Department and the Department of Justice after various church groups and members of Senate Indian Affairs Committee backed the Wallapai Indians in protesting the issuance in 1932 of final patents to the railroad for the lands it claimed under the Congressional grant of 1866.

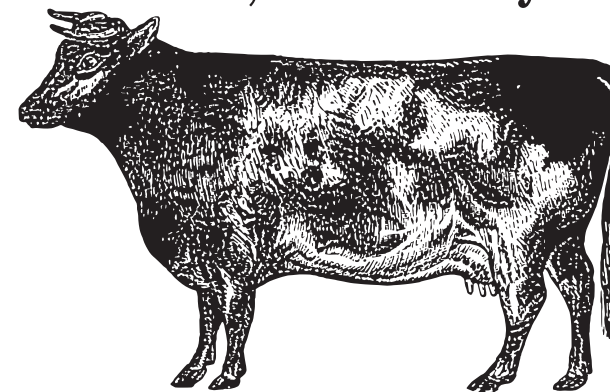
ALTHOUGH THE secretary of the Interior and the attorney general had upheld the railroad's claim, they agreed that the Indians should have their day in court, and that resulted in favor of the Indians after it was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. And them Indians are now in possession of that big tract of fine land. Sixty per cent of the Santa Fe railroad station at Peach Springs was awarded to them Wallapai Indians and the judgment stated that the Indians should have rental of them fine buildings retroactive to date the buildings were erected and the railroad company to continue to pay rent on the buildings the company put up on that Indian land.

While this issue is saying so much about the plight of our First Americans in my department I will add another by a correspondent in the L.A. Examiner of a recent date which reads as follows. Quote: "To the Los Angeles Examiner: We desire to say something on behalf of the Piute Indians of Pyramid Lake, Nevada. Senator McCarran has introduced a bill, the purpose of which is to take more land from the Indians. We think that the time for this kind of business—robbing Indians—is long past.

"The Constitution prohibits taking private land for private use. We hold that these Native Americans who have been pushed out to the shore of a desert lake should not be deprived of any land. This is a small tribe and they do not have many friends or money for lobbying but we respectfully ask the United States Senate to defeat Senator McCarran's bill No. 17. Leonard B. Cunningham, Veterans' Home, Napa, Calif."

June 1949, Vol. 27, No. 38

## USDA Says Yellow Fat Is Asset, Not Liability



A good "plug" for grass-fat beef, or at least for beef from cattle that have had a good deal of grass in their diet, comes from scientists of the USDA. That yellow color in the fat should command a premium instead of being discounted, they contend, because it indicates the presence of more carotene, carrier of vitamin A. In their tests, the fat of cattle fed on grass has been found to have up to 20 times as much vitamin A value as that of cattle fed on a low-carotene drylot ration. If American farmers who raise and feed cattle are going to follow the good management practice of seeding down more of their land to grass, there couldn't be a better time to get the news to the consuming public that yellow color in beef is an asset, not a liability.

May 1943, Vol. 21, No. 33

## So .... They Got Herefords Western Livestock Journal Gets Credit for Starting Chase Herd

Interesting stories are often to be heard of the manner in which ranchmen got into the cattle business. Such a yarn was spun recently by Curtice H. Martin, of the Curtice Herefords establishment at Stevensville, Mont.

The story concerns the Chester Chase family, of Springfield, Ore. About three years ago, Mr. Chase found that he had to run so many sheep per acre on his irrigated pastures that it did not enable him to keep the sheep on clean ground after they had been running out for a few weeks. Realizing he must use these pastures in some other way, and being certain that he must have livestock to make use of the roughage and also produce fertilizer for his extensive fruit and nut orchards, he made a trip to the county agent for counsel.

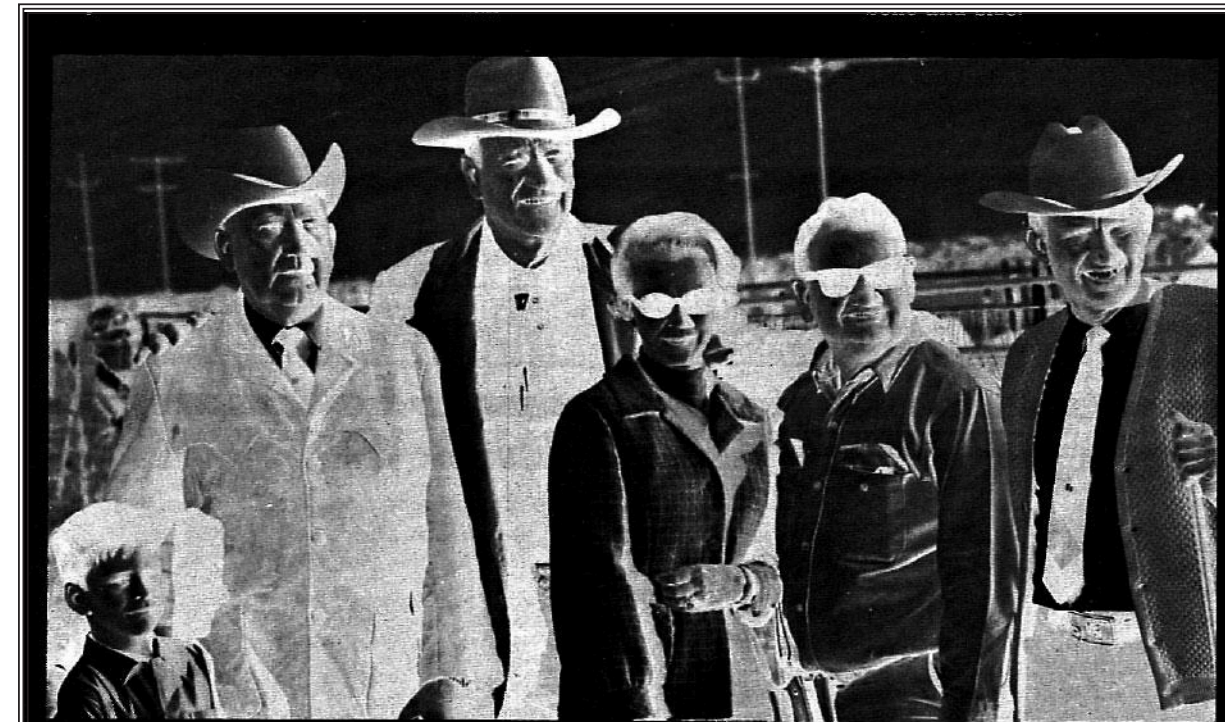
In that office, he picked up a copy of Western Livestock Journal. Reading through the articles in the magazine and the advertisements placed by breeders, he made his decision—he would try a herd of registered Herefords.

During the following year he purchased some top females from several of the prominent western breeders. He also bought a cow with bull calf at side from one of the top Texas herds. Watching the herd grow, the entire Chase family got interested. Now Mrs. Chase, Mr. Chase, the three Chase girls and son Rodney each have their favorite animals in the herd and Herefords are the chief source of interest at any family gathering.

Mr. Martin first heard the story of how the Chases got into Herefords in the fall of 1942, when Mr. Chase and Rodney came to the Portland show and sale and bought 20 heifers consigned by the Curtice Herefords. Six were yearlings and the balance two-year-olds.

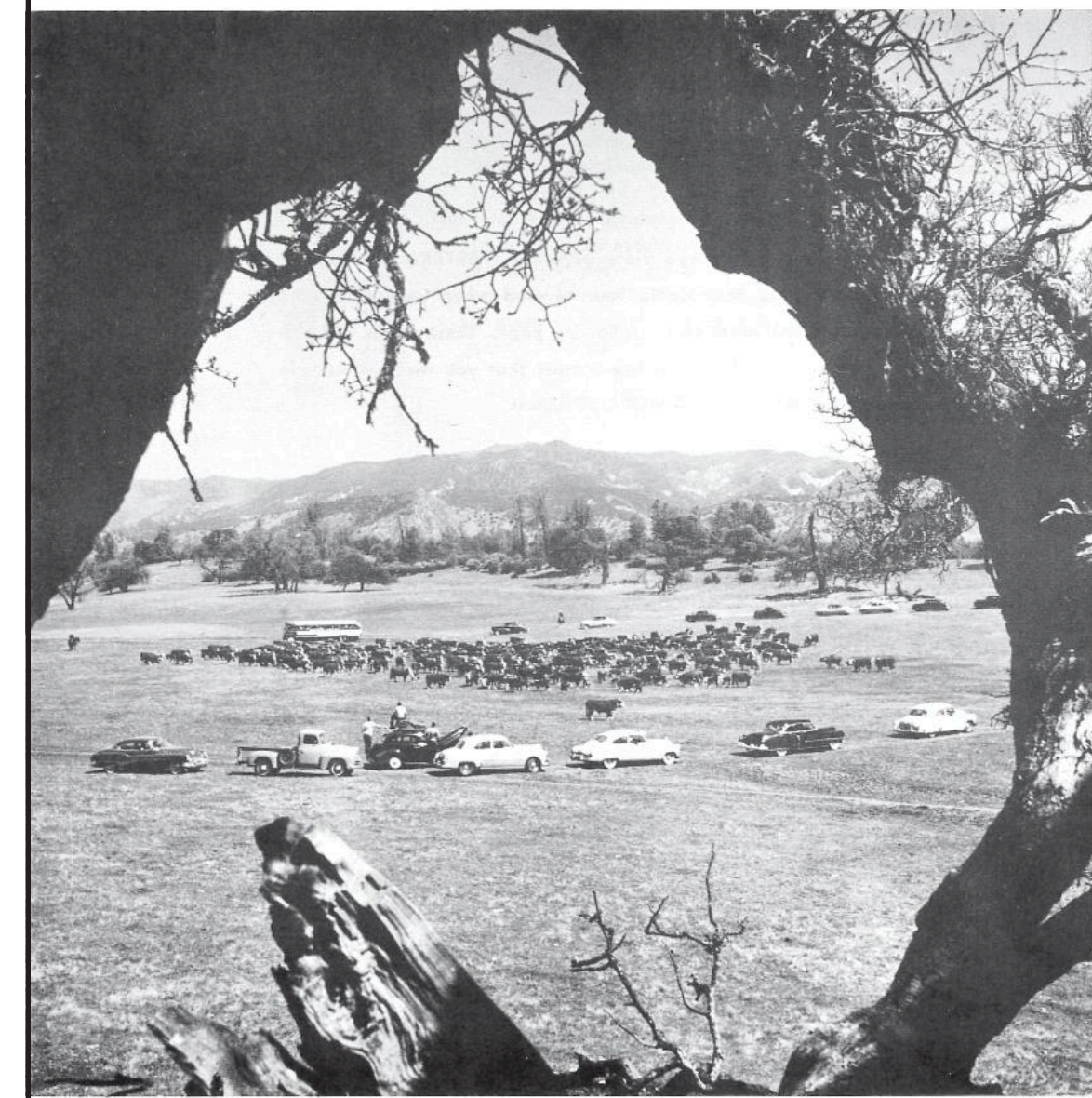
Mr. Chase has a nephew, LeRoy Chase, who lives a few miles away and is a successful farmer and produce operator. Last Christmas he received a gift subscription to Western Livestock Journal from his uncle. By February, he had decided he too would like some good Herefords. In February of this year the Chases—Chester, LeRoy and Rodney—made a trip to the Curtice Hereford Ranch where LeRoy bought 10 head of three-year-old heifers coming with their second calves. Rodney took a purebred steer home with him to feed out in his 4-H Club work. He had the champion at the Oregon State Fair last year and is aiming at a repeat performance.

On the same trip, Chester Chase bought 10 more heifers, bred to have their first calves this fall. He also took home as a loan a reserve herd sire, which he will keep for the season providing Mr. Martin does not send out an S.O.S. for his return. The bull is a real prospect, sired by a son of Real Prince Domino 33rd and out of an outstanding cow in Otto Fulscher's herd, and Mr. Chase has first option to buy him after this summer.



CONTENDING BIDDERS—W. D. York, Houston, Texas, purchased 26 Mischief B65, a Jan. 2, 1987 son of Mischief 48, for \$12,500 at the 26 Bar Ranch Sale, Stanfield, Ariz. York was a contending bidder on several of the very top bulls in this sale. From left: John Ethan Wayne, son of John Wayne; York, John Wayne, co-owner of 26 Bar; Mrs. York; Lewis Johnson, co-owner of 26 Bar; and Jack Le Force, 26 Bar manager.

## 1952 UNIVERSITY ON WHEELS



CONDUCTED AS A SERVICE TO THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY BY THE WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL



David McPartlin, 16, with "Romulus" and Joe Lamson, 16, with "Montana." Both 4-H'ers were from Boys Town, NE. Nov. 22, 1951. Photo by University of Southern California Libraries and California Historical Society.

# Farm and Ranch Market Journal

December 30, 2002, Vol. 82, No. 11

## Gov't asks rancher how much is owed

The U.S. Court of Federal Claims issued a landmark decision in favor of a rancher's right to access water and forage on grazing allotments, even if the rancher does not hold a grazing permit. This court decision settles a Motion for Summary Judgement brought by the U.S. on behalf of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and requires the federal government to compensate ranchers for losses.

Over a decade ago, Wayne Hage from Pine Creek Ranch in Tonopah, NV, filed the property rights case, *Hage v. U.S.*, against the BLM and USFS after they imposed excessive regulations and canceled his grazing permit. By the cancellation of his permit, Hage was told he no longer had water rights or a place to graze cattle. These actions were considered by the Hage family as a physical "tak-

ing" of their property since it put them out of business. Therefore, Hage said he filed the litigation to attempt to open the court's eyes to the abusive actions of the federal land agencies and secure a day in court for landowners before the nation's highly respected Claims Court.

"Over the past 50 years, the government has successfully convinced Westerners we are privileged to make a living off the 'public's' resources and we have no property rights on federal lands," said Margaret Hage Gabbard, daughter of Wayne Hage and executive director of Stewards of the Range. The question the Hages say they wanted the court to answer is, "What property rights do ranchers have regarding their grazing allotments?" Hage has argued his property rights for water and forage are not dependent on a federal grazing permit.

In 1995, Hage won a

summary judgement opinion, wherein the court decided the Hages potentially had some major property rights. This preliminary decision concluded the Hages owned the water rights and ditch rights. Then last January, the Claims Court, which just issued the latest ruling, determined Hage's water rights were vested and the allotments themselves were "fee lands" to which Hage had title. "Fee" is defined by Black's Law Dictionary as an estate in inheritance without condition, belonging to the owner in perpetuity. The judge in both cases, Senior Judge Loren Smith, found that based on his vested water rights, Hage had an inheritable right to use U.S. lands for livestock grazing. The decision did, however, say the underlying naked title to the land and minerals remained in the U.S., but Hage does own the "fee."

The water rights found

to be owned by the Hages amount to more than 20,000 acre-feet, and are located in virtually all parts of the five allotments the Hages grazed prior to their permit cancellation in 1991.

In addition to water rights, Judge Smith found the Hages are the owners of 10 1866 Act ditch rights of way. Judge Smith found the scope of these 1866 Act ditches was 50 feet on either side of the ditch, and the Hages' livestock had the right to use the forage adjacent to these ditch rights of way. Another defining part of that ruling was the USFS could not require the Hages to obtain a special permit to maintain their 1866 Act ditches.

This latest decision, which completes the first phase, or property rights phase, of the final three phases in the case, further clarifies the relationship between the rancher and the grazing permit system by saying a rancher doesn't

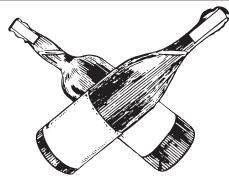
need a grazing permit to access water and forage. "This is another landmark decision for us, long in coming," said Hage. "We now know, as I've said for years, ranchers do not need a grazing permit to use our water and forage."

Not only did this decision articulate who the right belonged to, but it also determined the government will be required to pay ranchers for the "taking" of their property, since the government's actions made it impossible for ranchers to use them. "Considerable discussion was given in the hearing to the question of how to place a value on the compensation owed by the U.S. for the taking of my property," said Hage. "Instead of denying we own anything, it's nice to hear them ask how much they owe us."

Consequently, every other rancher affirmed in this decision should have the same entitlements. Ben Colvin of Goldfield,

NV, was involved in a similar case with the BLM. The BLM cancelled his grazing permit and impounded and sold his cattle because he continued to graze them on the land which he said was lawfully adjudicated to him with private rights to the water and the forage. "Once this range has been adjudicated, it's out of the government's jurisdiction," said Colvin. "The court has said this and now all they need to do is uphold the law." Colvin believes this case will give him legal precedence to settle the BLM's taking of his 50 cows and 12 calves in August 2001.

The amount owed to the Hages has not yet been established. However, the next two phases of this case will determine the value. The court will have to determine what it was the government "took" and then decide its value. The date for that has not yet been set. — **Sarah L. Roen, WLJ Associate Editor**



September 27, 1923, Vol. 1, No. 43

## Are Retailers Profits Too High?

I have read with much interest your article on the long jump from 7c on the hoof to 45c over the counter, and note that the conclusion drawn by the writer is that the heavy

profit seems to be absorbed mainly by the retailer.

It may be readily shown that average fat steers and

cows costing 6c on the hoof will cost the packer somewhere around 12c. Granting that this carcass will be sold between 12c and 13c, allowing the packer a profit, which the writer of

your article agrees is not too high, we'll say the carcass is placed into the retailer's place of business at a cost of him of 13c. The writer of your article goes on to state that inasmuch as his wife pays 45c for a steak out of a carcass costing 13c, that the retailer must be making a gross profit of at least 12c a pound.

In discussing the situation brought out with a very close friend in the retail meat business he showed me his records and figures that would probably have an interesting bearing on the question of the retailer's profits. It is generally known that the average retailer's business in outlying suburban districts of Los Angeles runs on an average of about \$400 weekly.

According to my retail friend, if a gross profit of 25 per cent can be maintained under the graduating sales price of the entire carcass from bones at 1.5c per pound and fat at 3c per pound (for all of which the retailer has paid the packer 13c a pound), up to 10c and 18c a pound on meat sold from the chuck and 25c to 30c for meat sold from the round and rib, on up to 40c and 45c a pound for meat sold in the loin, the retailer may consider his beef well cut, which only comprises less than 19 per cent of the carcass.

To verify his statement of a gross profit of 25 per cent, my friend showed me a cutting test on an average fat steer, showing the percentage cut of each portion of the carcass and



price at the current sales price, showing the total money realized from the carcass as against the cost, which was 24.85 per cent gross profit.

He laughingly showed how one of his competitors in the neighborhood, who had undersold him and eventually was forced to close his shop, had considered himself cutting better than 30 per cent out of his beef, but instead of figuring his gross profit on the sales price he had added 30 per cent to the cost of his products, which only figures 23 per cent gross on the sales, and did not understand why his business did not succeed.

Granting, however, that the retailer's profit is 25 per cent on average weekly sales of \$400, this would mean a gross profit of \$100 weekly. Some of the items which I noted in the records of my retail friend showed expense items as shown in the table.

This particular business was conducted on a strictly cash basis with no delivery service, items which would have to be added to a credit and delivery business. From the above it may be seen that if this particular retailer made a gross profit on everything that passed through his shop of but 25 per cent he would be operating at a loss to himself of \$5.78 weekly. It is noted that his rent is figured on the basis of \$60.00 per month.

It may be generally conceded that a better location bringing perhaps a larger volume of business would mean a proportionate increase in the amount of his rent, and there would be a resultant increase in all of the additional expense items; so that, if the statements and figures obtained from my retail friend are correct as they stand, is the retailer making an abnormal profit? — **George E. Sailor**

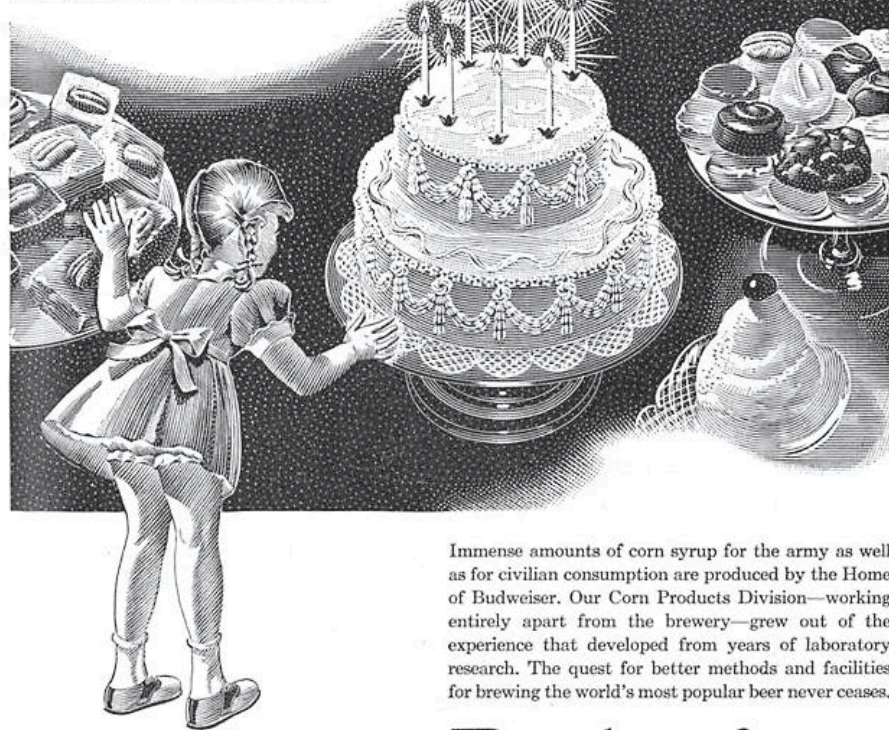
Weekly salary allowed himself	\$45.00
Weekly extra labor on Saturday and during week	15.00
Weekly rent	14.00
Weekly ice	11.00
Weekly laundry	2.00
Weekly fire insurance	.50
Weekly paper, twine, lard dishes, and misc. supplies	3.85
Weekly advertising	3.50
Weekly taxes	.75
Weekly interest on investment of \$2500—7 per cent	3.37
Weekly civic and charity donations	2.00
Weekly depreciation figured at 10 per cent annually	4.81
<b>Total weekly expense</b>	<b>\$105.78</b>

## By all means, let 'em eat cake . . . . and candy, too

Nature has her own way of telling us that there is energy in sweets. Today, corn syrup, rich in dextrose, is playing a more important role than ever before in supplying active America with the sugar that gives power to the body and keeps wits sharp.

Candy is part of the field ration and sweets are served generously to our armed forces everywhere. Sweets served in war plants have greatly stepped up human energy and production.

Tremendous quantities of corn syrup are used to make icings, cookies, cakes, candies and pies so temptingly good—and good for you.



Immense amounts of corn syrup for the army as well as for civilian consumption are produced by the Home of Budweiser. Our Corn Products Division—working entirely apart from the brewery—grew out of the experience that developed from years of laboratory research. The quest for better methods and facilities for brewing the world's most popular beer never ceases.

### Budweiser

In addition to supplying the armed forces with glider parts, gun turret parts and foodstuffs, Anheuser-Busch produces materials which go into the manufacture of: Rubber • Aluminum • Munitions • Medicines • B-Complex Vitamins • Hospital Diets • Baby Foods • Bread and other Bakery products • Vitamin-fortified cattle feeds • Batteries • Paper • Soap and textiles—to name a few.

# TCEQ: Disputes should be adjudicated in court

## WATER (from page 1)

remedies and granted DRR's motion to dismiss the Papes' claims.

The Papes filed an appeal with the 10th District Court of Appeals, arguing TCEQ's decision was a determination of legal ownership and the court erred in its decision granting DRR's motion to dismiss. Lawyers for the Papes argued: "The question of property ownership is within the sole jurisdiction of the courts; the legislature did not vest the TCEQ with exclusive jurisdiction over the Papes' claims; and the ruling violates the separation of powers clause in the Texas Constitution."

The Legislature enacted the Texas Water Code, giving TCEQ authority "to establish surface water quality standards, which it implements, in part, in its permitting actions." The court stated in its opinion, "Although the statute does not expressly grant exclusive jurisdiction over water rights to the TCEQ, the regulatory scheme behind surface water permits is pervasive and indicative of the Legislature's intent that jurisdiction over the adjudication of surface water permits is ceded to the TCEQ."

The appeals court concurred with the trial court and ruled the Papes did not exhaust their administrative remedies before filing suit. The court also found the regulatory scheme giving TCEQ authority to determine water rights did not violate the separation of powers in the Texas Consti-

tution.

Chief Justice Tom Gray wrote in his dissenting opinion that the TCEQ regulatory system is not structured to determine ownership, stating, "The TCEQ, which is in the administrative branch of government, is not the place to adjudicate that issue." Gray argued it should be determined by the courts and stated in his conclusion it is a "serious and difficult issue that could adversely impact any person that needs to adjudicate ownership of a water right so that they can present a proper and valid chain of title for that water right to the TCEQ."

## Amici curiae

The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association (TSCRA) joined the Texas Water Conservation Association (TWCA) and TCEQ, filing an amici curiae with the Texas Supreme Court and asking to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals.

TSCRA argued the Texas Water Code gave TCEQ general jurisdiction to issue water rights but did not give TCEQ the authority "with respect to determining disputes over ownership of previously issued surface water rights."

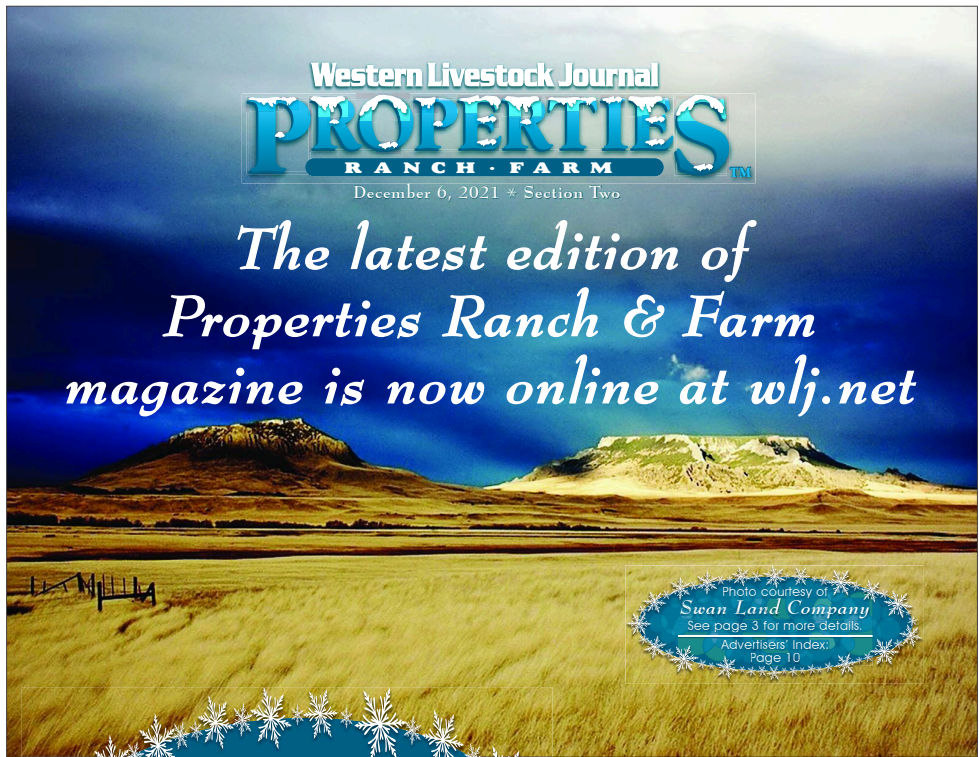
TCEQ concurred, stating in the amici curiae, their "authority does not extend to adjudicating private disputes simply because they involve water rights. Once a water permit is issued and vested in the holder, it can be bought and sold like any other property. And, like any

disagreement about the ownership of property, a dispute about who owns the water rights is properly adjudicated in court."

TWCA stated that while it takes no stance on the ownership of water rights in the case, the opinion of the Appeals Court is contrary to the state's system for determining competing claims to the ownership of water rights and prior decisions made by the Texas Supreme Court.

TSCRA said in a statement producers are on the front lines to maintain water ownership rights, making it one of the most important property rights.

"Texas cattle producers need clarity and consistency when disputes arise, which is something only the court system can offer," said Arthur Uhl, first vice president of TSCRA. "Texas has a long history of protecting private ownership of surface and groundwater. The (TSCRA) will continue to fight in the legislature and in the courts to ensure Texans never lose this precious right and resource." — Charles Wallace, WLJ editor



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## COMING EVENTS

(Send calendar of events information to editorial@wlj.net.)

**Dec. 6-9** – The National Grazing Lands Coalition will host its eighth National Grazing Lands Conference in Myrtle Beach, SC. Details: <https://cvent.me/4BMkbg>.

**Dec. 10-11** – The 2021 United States Cattlemen's Association Annual Meeting will be held in Spearfish, SD, as well as virtually. Email [uscattlemen.org](mailto:uscattlemen.org) to learn how to submit policy recommendations. Registration: [cattlemenmeeting.square.site](http://cattlemenmeeting.square.site).

**Jan. 19-22** – The 2022 American

Sheep Industry Association Annual Convention will be held in San Diego, CA, at the Sheraton San Diego Hotel and Marina from Jan. 19-22. Early-bird registration closes Dec. 31, but registrations can be made online until Jan. 7. All registrations after Jan. 7 must be made on-site. Details: [www.sheepusa.org](http://www.sheepusa.org).

**Feb. 1-3** – The 2022 National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) Cattle Industry Convention and NCBA Trade Show will take place in Houston, TX, at the Hilton Americas. Registration details: [convention.ncba.org](http://convention.ncba.org).



## YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES

(In an effort to serve the next generation of livestock producers, WLJ's Youth Opportunities calendar lists internship and scholarship information for agricultural- and livestock-focused students, listed by application deadline. If you have an internship or scholarship to announce, please email it to editorial@wlj.net.)

**Jan. 10** – American Angus

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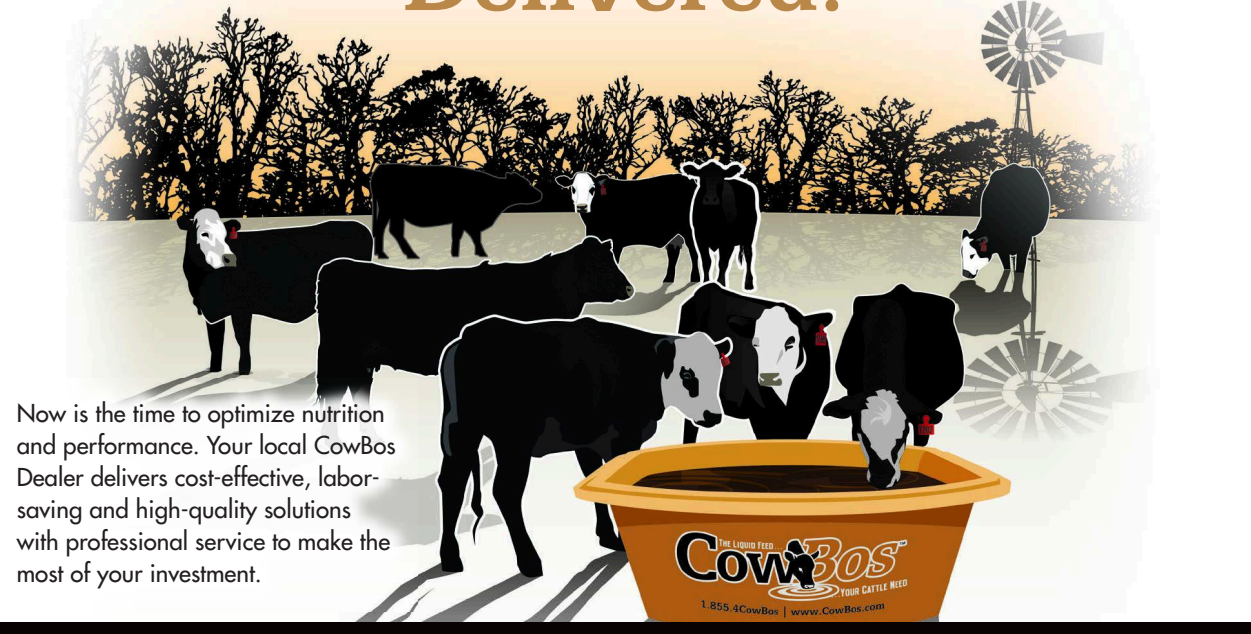
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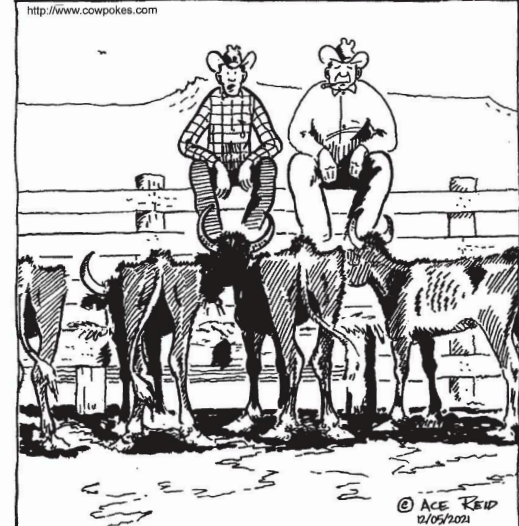
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# MARKET NEWS

WLJ compiles its market reports, ODJ stories and statistics from USDA and independent marketing organizations.

## MARKET SITUATION REPORT

MARKET AT A GLANCE	This Week: 12/2/2021	Week Ago	Year Ago
Choice Fed Steers	137.87 ▲	134.00	109.79
CME Feeder Index	161.34 ▲	157.43	139.87
Boxed Beef Average	272.02 ▼	278.64	239.19
Average Dressed Steers	217.75 ▲	212.00	172.32
Live Slaughter Weight*	1,494 ▼	1,600	1,501
Weekly Slaughter**	566,000 ▼	677,000	564,000
Weekly Beef Production	470.5 ▼	562.0	475.5
Hide/Offal Value	14.39 ▼	15.02	8.47
Corn Price	5.77 ▼	5.80	4.22

\*Average weight for previous week. \*\*Total slaughter for previous week. \*\*\*Estimated year-to-date figure in million pounds for previous week.

89BEEF REPORT: Weekly Composite Boxed Beef												
WEEK ENDING	COMPREHENSIVE Loads/Price		PRIME Loads/Price		BRANDED Loads/Price		CHOICE Loads/Price		SELECT Loads/Price		UNGRADED Loads/Price	
November 26	6,843	279.44	266	358.00	1,343	284.46	2,056	275.05	806	261.23	2,372	250.20
November 19	7,654	280.58	191	362.63	1,195	283.85	2,370	277.81	915	263.96	2,394	250.11
November 12	6,940	289.43	237	364.25	1,315	294.27	2,057	284.43	873	265.50	2,458	254.02
November 5	6,584	287.52	205	368.06	1,141	292.16	1,969	285.34	863	264.59	2,406	252.34

Cutouts ----- FED BOXED BEEF -----						
DATE	CHOICE	SELECT	COW BEEF CUTOUT	50% LEAN	90% LEAN	
December 2	272.02	258.25	228.87	98.83	275.40	
December 1	270.22	257.97	229.30	97.74	275.96	
November 30	271.68	260.29	229.49	99.16	276.35	
November 29	277.58	262.02	230.49	94.94	276.35	
November 26	280.01	262.28	230.71	93.07	277.93	

CATTLE FUTURES: CME Live Cattle							
	11/26	11/29	11/30	12/1	12/2	High*	Low*
Dec.	13810	13693	13588	13600	13795	13540	10527
Feb.	14120	13930	13790	13860	13958	13958	10920
Apr.	14385	14253	14108	14178	14260	14385	12525
Jun.	13883	13730	13625	13730	13798	14187	13055

CATTLE FUTURES: CME Feeder Cattle							
	11/26	11/29	11/30	12/1	12/2	High*	Low*
Jan.	16715	16573	16485	16583	16578	17068	14110
Mar.	16798	16655	16650	16790	16833	17025	15385
Apr.	16988	16858	16883	17045	17090	17045	15425
May	17105	16985	17023	17183	17233	17755	16777

\*High and low figures are for the life of the contract.

FED CATTLE TRADE				
	Head Count	Avg. Weight	Avg. Price	
<b>WEEKLY WEIGHTED AVERAGES</b>				
Live FOB Steer	6,828	1,494	137.87	
Live FOB Heifer	504	1,251	137.86	
Dressed Del Steer	150	965	217.75	
Dressed Del Heifer	90	841	215.00	
<b>SAME PERIOD LAST WEEK</b>				
Live FOB Steer	32,213	1,490	137.57	
Live FOB Heifer	14,807	1,327	137.20	
Dressed Del Steer	5,124	956	215.84	
Dressed Del Heifer	2,401	849	216.64	
<b>SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR</b>				
Live FOB Steer	20,603	1,501	109.79	
Live FOB Heifer	12,000	1,327	110.21	
Dressed Del Steer	8,430	990	172.32	
Dressed Del Heifer	1,907	868	173.13	

NATIONAL WEEKLY FED BEEF SLAUGHTER VOLUME		
	Domestic	Imported
Forward Contract	42,946	3,818
Formula	219,751	0
Negotiated Cash	89,577	187
Negotiated Grid	33,336	0
Packer Owned	6,162	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,772</b>	<b>4,005</b>

SLAUGHTER FORWARD CONTRACTS		FORWARD BEEF SALES	
Delivery Month		Neg. Sales 0-21 days	1,603
Nov. '21	207,408	Neg. Sales 21+ days	1,736
Dec. '21	172,729	Formula sales	3,351
Jan. '22	173,037	Forward contract sales	153
Feb. '22	167,663	Domestic sales	5,323
Mar. '22	185,994	NAFTA Exports	105

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES & FEDERAL INSPECTED SLAUGHTER FIGURES			
Alberta Direct Sales (4% shrink)	Price	Weekly Change	
Slaughter Steers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1300-1500 lbs	124.77	+0.16	
Slaughter Heifers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1200-1400 lbs	122.89	-0.33	
<b>Ontario Auctions</b>			
Slaughter Steers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1300-1500 lbs	127.73	-0.88	
Slaughter Heifers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1200-1400 lbs	126.67	N/A	
Slaughter Cows, Cutter and Utility 1-3, 1100-1400 lbs	50.86	-4.77	

\*Price comparison from one week ago.

Average feeder cattle prices (CND) for week ending Friday, November 19, 2021				
Steers:	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Ontario	
501-600 lbs	161.58	163.20	166.79	
601-700 lbs	151.14	151.41	154.49	
701-800 lbs	147.84	146.91	143.06	
801-900 lbs	142.72	141.44	143.44	
<b>Heifers:</b>				
401-500 lbs	146.09	142.82	142.17	
501-600 lbs	138.19	135.23	143.24	
601-700 lbs	134.43	132.61	135.99	
701-800 lbs	132.45	132.63	125.92	

USDA MEXICO TO U.S. WEEKLY LIVESTOCK IMPORTS				
Feeder cattle imports weekly and yearly volume.				
Species	Current Week	Previous Week	Current Year-to-date	Previous Year-to-date
Feeder Steers	11/27/21	11/20/21		
Feeder Heifers	18,839	32,937	977,378	1,282,435

USDA WEEKLY IMPORTED FEEDER CATTLE			
Friday 11/26/2021			
Mexico to TX. & NM. Weekly Feeder Cattle Import Summary	Receipts EST: 14,000	Week Ago Act: 21,700	Year Ago Act: 17,770
Compared to last week, steer calves and yearlings sold steady to 2.00 higher. Heifers steady to 2.00 higher. Trade moderate to active, demand moderate to good. The bulk of the supply consisted of steers and spayed heifers weighing 300-700 lbs.			
Feeder steers: Medium and large 1&2, 300-400 lbs 173.00-187.00, few 188.00; 400-500 lbs 158.00-174.00; 500-600 lbs 143.00-160.00, few 162.00; 600-700 lbs 138.00-150.00, few 152.00. Medium and large 2&3, 300-400 lbs 158.00-172.00; 400-500 lbs 143.00-158.00; 500-600 lbs 128.00-145.00.			
Feeder heifers: Medium and large 1&2, 300-400 lbs 148.00-162.00, few 163.00; 400-500 lbs 138.00-152.00, few 153.00; 500-600 lbs 128.00-144.00, few 145.00; 600-700 lbs 124.00-134.00, few 135.00.			
(All sales FOB port of entry.)			

Selected Auction										
Week Ending December 2, 2021										
Feeder prices for steers & heifers reflect medium and large 1 cattle, unless otherwise noted; * Indicates medium and large 1-2										
DATE MARKET	STEERS / HEIFERS								SLAUGHTER COWS LAUGHTER BULLS	PAIRS REPLACEMENTS
	200-300 lb.	300-400 lb.	400-500 lb.	500-600 lb.	600-700 lb.	700-800 lb.	800 lb. -up			
No report available Blackfoot, ID										
No report available Burley, ID										
No report available Emmett, ID										
No report available Eugene, OR										
November 29 Madras, OR	2,426	185-204 170-189	185-208 160-174	180-204 145-159	162-199 135-145	152-165 126-137		45-60 60-73		
December 1 Vale, OR	1,878	151-218 137-200	152-206 131-156.50	140-168 130-145	137-156.50 125-141	132-143.50 130-140.50	120-139	46-71 73-86.50	760-925	
No report available Davenport, WA										
No report available Toppenish, WA										
No report available Orland, CA										
November 29 Escalon, CA	N/A	125-160 125-150		120-155 120-145		120-140 100-125	100-125 95-115	52-62 75-96.50	800-1,300 700-1,300	
November 22 Famoso, CA	802	140-155 110-140	135-158 110-140	130-155 110-130	130-155 95-120	120-130 95-110	110-120	45-80 60-80	875-950 700-1,050	
December 1 Galt, CA	1,595	165-190 135-160	145-173 130-155	135-165 125-145	135-158 125-140	130-150	50-68 70-98			
November 30 Turlock, CA	1,685	150-160 132-141	145-166 130-143	141-158 120-127	120-131.75 112-120	115-131	54-66 70-93.50			
November 23 Salina, UT	1,014	185-250 165-213	172.50-220 150-200	160-190 145-160	152.50-163 132.50-152.50	142.50-152.25 125-139.50	132-143.50 123.50-132.50	128.50-139.50 74.50-125.50	41.65-63.95 66.20-72.25	
November 29 Iowa	9,660	200	169-220 146-185	163.50-213 141-187	151-200.50 131-180	142-176 131.50-162	136-172.50 128-152.75	143-152.50 128-135	41-72 59-90	
November 30 Miles City, MT	3,790	225-235 172-193	198-224 157.50-175	165-204 150-160	154-169.50 148-149.50		133.50-145	65.50-85.50	575-1,000	
December 1 Bassett, NE	3,670	220 177.50	204-225 170.25-182	183-212 160.50-175.50	165-195 149-163.75	159.50-179.25 151.75-166	155.50 132-145			
November 27 Ericson, NE	4,760	195	199-221 178-184	181-209 163-176.50	170-184 156-171	166.50-177.25	164-174 151.25-152.50			
No report available Imperial, NE										
No report available Kearney, NE										
No report available Lexington, NE										
No report available Ogallala, NE										
No report available Valentine, NE										
No report available Herreid, SD										
November 19 Torrington, WY	3,300		205 165					156-166 153-153.50	55-72 80-90	
No report available Willcox, AZ										
November 29 Colorado	3,355	181-210 160-170	170-164.50 145-151.50	153-184 145-154.50	146.50-162 137-151	141-148.25 139-141		53.72-64.41 75.76-90		
November 24 La Junta, CO	3,417	2170-220	160-177 145-175	153-164 130-149	141-162 128-145	146-150 130-154.50	131-139	52-64.50 76-82.50	700-1,600	
November 15 Loma, CO	2,368	183 163.50-172.50	179-186.50 146-154	148.50-160 139.50-154	149.50-156 139.50-140.75	147-152	123	45.50-61 79-89		
December 1 Dodge City, KS	4,054	206.75 194	186-226 158-202	177.50-210 159-178	161-190 146.50-164.50	140.50-167 135-161	144.50-169.75 142-154.50	137-161.25 128-153.50	60-82 74-95	1,035-1,600 775-1,475
December 2 Pratt, KS	2,000	201-215 155-177	135-215 157-175	147-177 143-165	156-176 136-160	150-171.50 135-156	132-154.60			
No report available Salina, KS										
December 2 Clovis, NM	2,904	210	201-228 152-167	169.50-207 145-170.50	158-185 132.50-153	145-164 121-149.50	134.25-154.75 121-145	135	59.50-72.50 63.50-93.50	950-1,300 250-1,285
December 1 El Reno, OK	10,400	207.50-237.50 162.50-205	177-242.50 158-190	167-196 135-176	140-177 136-162	155-169 128-154.50	139-169 139-153			
December 1 McAlester, OK	2,385	200-230 151-185	170-215 152-180	166-191 135-152	146-175 125-139	135-150 123-127	121-143 105-119	57-75 67-84	725-925 625-1,225	
November 30 Oklahoma City, OK	10,817	205-239 175-195	197-222 155-188	168-195 140-163.50	152-173.50 144-168.50	158-173.10 144-159	154.50-169.50 150.75-152			
No report available Cuero, TX										
No report available Dalhart, TX										
No report available San Angelo, TX										

## Cattle markets back on the offense

As 2021 winds to a close, cattle markets seem to finally be able to move out from under the specter of the pandemic impacts that began 18 months ago. Indeed, the constant turmoil of a series of black swan events has kept the industry on the defensive for over two years. The recent breakout of fed cattle markets after struggling under the weight of beef packer capacity constraints clears the way for cattle markets to move forward with the optimism that has been building in the industry in recent months.

There continues to be, of course, many challenges facing the cattle industry in 2022. COVID impacts are ongoing with much uncertainty, and U.S. and global economies will continue struggling with pandemic ripple effects for many months. Higher input prices will impact cattle operations and test better profitability prospects in the coming year.

Continuing drought is an ongoing threat and may impact the industry and many producers in affected regions. It is uncertain whether or how and where drought will affect the cattle industry in 2022. La Niña conditions have redeveloped this winter, which may result in some

relief in parts of northern regions, while southwestern regions that saw some improvement in 2021 could see redeveloping drought conditions. In drought regions, producers will continue to be on defense.

Despite these challenges, many producers may be able to spend more time looking forward in the coming year. Producers can evaluate and plan their individual objectives and goals while the industry figures out what the trajectory is for the next couple of years at least. The beef cow herd has been declining since 2019 and declined even faster in 2021. It will decline again in 2022 and likely in 2023.

However, strong domestic beef demand bolstered by even stronger demand and potential in international markets suggests that cyclical expansion could resume in the not-too-distant future. Exactly what the future path will be remains to be determined, but producers should consider strategic and tactical plans for industry outcomes.

Winter is a good time to consider both animal and forage production and management plans for the coming year. Once calf marketing is complete and herd

culling decisions are implemented, a relative downtime is ideal for a bit of review of the past year and planning for next year with a series of questions.

What are the conditions of pastures and rangeland going into the next growing season; should grazing plans or stocking rates be adjusted? Were production and reproductive rates and weaning weights as expected? What is the current body condition of the cows? What is the herd health status? Are upcoming herd nutritional needs evaluated and matched with feed and supplement resources? Planning now can help manage costs and production next year. Take time to consider these and other questions before the new year.

The industry has waited many months for a bit of relative stability. Are you ready to be on offense rather than defense? There will no doubt be adversity, and producers must be prepared for risks and negative outcomes, but you also need to be ready to grab the opportunities that will come. The cattle industry can look forward to 2022. — **Derrell S. Peel, Oklahoma State University Extension livestock marketing specialist**

## Demand for feeders stays high

### MARKETS

(from page 1)  
beef demand is excellent both here and abroad," remarked ShayLe Stewart, DTN livestock analyst, in her Thursday midday comments.

Cash trade through the holiday-shortened week of Thanksgiving totaled 110,593 head: still an impressive number. Live steers averaged \$138.03, and dressed steers averaged \$216.04.

"Negotiated fed cattle prices advanced a monster \$5 per cwt last week and reached the highest level since 2017," remarked Cassie Fish, market analyst, in Monday's edition of The Beef. "Tight supplies of market-ready cattle coupled with three big slaughter schedules planned beginning this week were a potent and bullish combination."

The Fed Cattle Exchange listed 1,868 head for sale during its weekly Wednesday online auction, of which no lots sold. Opening bids were from \$137.50-138, while reserve prices were mostly at \$140. The Exchange also held a special sale on Thursday and offered 1,759 head. Of that, 1,252 head sold. Heifers averaged \$140.30, and steers averaged \$140.09. Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico sold all of the successful lots.

The national weekly direct beef type price distribution for the week of Nov. 22 to Nov. 29 was the following on a live basis:

- Negotiated purchases: \$137.97.
- Formula net purchases: \$135.83.
- Forward contract net purchases: \$132.49.
- Negotiated grid net purchases: \$134.33.
- On a dressed basis:
- Negotiated purchases: \$216.28.
- Formula net purchases: \$214.71.
- Forward contract net purchases: \$201.72.
- Negotiated grid net pur-

chases: \$209.72.

Slaughter through the week totaled 488,000 head, compared to the 366,000 head of the holiday-shortened week. Estimates for slaughter for Thanksgiving week are at 566,000 head. Slaughter for the week ending Nov. 20 totaled an impressive 679,563 head.

Boxed beef prices were lower another week: The Choice cutout lost about \$6.60 to close at \$272.02, and the Select cutout lost just over \$4.42 to close at \$258.25. The Choice/Select spread dropped to be about \$13.75.

"Boxed beef values are seasonally slumping, the rib primal down \$18 from a week ago, the chuck down \$6, the round primal down \$12 and the loin down \$8," Fish said. "Packer margins will continue to narrow from their historic level, which was bound to happen at some point."

### Feeder cattle

Feeder futures were mixed over the week. The January contract lost \$1.40 to close at \$165.77, and the March contract gained 35 cents to close at \$168.32. The CME Feeder Cattle Index gained \$3.91 over the week to close at \$161.34.

Corn futures were also mixed, with the December contract down 9 pennies to \$5.77 and the March contract up 15 cents to \$5.76.

"Feeders would love nothing more than to see the live cattle complex champion another rally this week in the cash market, which may be enough support to pull feeders higher as well," Stewart said. "Despite the slight weakness on the board Thursday morning, the demand throughout the countryside hasn't weakened whatsoever."

**Colorado:** Winter Livestock in La Junta sold 2,966 head on Tuesday. Compared to a week earlier, steer and heifers with quality and condition and weaned 50 days or longer sold \$5-8 higher,

with instances of \$10 higher. Yearling feeder steers and heifers over 700 lbs. sold \$3-5 higher, with instances of \$8 higher. Benchmark steers averaging 774 lbs. sold between \$150.50-156, averaging \$154.08.

**Missouri:** Joplin Regional Stockyards in Carthage sold 7,500 head Monday. Compared to the sale a week earlier, at the mid-session, feeder steers under 475 lbs. sold \$5-8 higher, and heavier weights sold steady. Feeder heifers traded \$3-9 higher. Benchmark steers averaging 781 lbs. sold between \$156-167.50 and averaged \$162.07.

**New Mexico:** Roswell Livestock in Roswell sold 1,371 head on Monday. Compared to the last auction, steer calves under 500 lbs. sold \$2 lower, calves and feeders over 500 lbs. were \$4-5 higher and a few 700-750 lbs. sold \$10-12 higher. Heifer calves under 500 lbs. were steady to \$3 higher, and calves and feeders over 500 lbs. sold \$6-10 higher. A group of steers averaging 718 lbs. sold between \$149-152 and averaged \$149.42.

**Oklahoma:** Oklahoma National Stockyards in Oklahoma City sold 12,000 head Monday. Compared to a week earlier, feeder steers sold \$2-4 higher, and feeder heifers sold \$3-5 higher. Steer and heifer calves sold \$4-6 higher with instances of \$15 higher. Benchmark steers averaging 766 lbs. sold between \$160-173.10 and averaged \$165.25.

**South Dakota:** Sioux Falls Regional Livestock in Worthing sold 2,893 head on Monday. Compared to the previous auction, feeder steers were steady to \$3 higher, with steers 600-650 lbs. taking a significant jump higher. Feeder heifers sold steady to \$2 higher, except 600-750 lbs., which were \$10-11 higher. Benchmark steers averaging 725 lbs. sold between \$158-170, averaging \$166.43. — **Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor**

## Consider backgrounding calves based on market conditions

"While the northern Great Plains drought of 2021 has affected feed availability regionally, the national price of feed has risen compared to last year," says Karl Hoppe, Extension livestock systems specialist at the North Dakota State University (NDSU) Carrington Research Extension Center.

Cost of feed certainly affects cost of gain when backgrounding cattle.

Backgrounding is the term used when feeding calves after weaning to allow growth, improve animal health and delay marketing. Usually, backgrounding is done during the cold winter months and does not incorporate grazing.

"Budgets for backgrounding are the most favorable profit-wise that I have seen in the past four years," says Bryon Parman, NDSU Extension agricultural finance specialist.

Budgets for growing calves at higher rates of gain always have a lower cost per pound gain, and this year, budgets for growing heifers have the most profitable projections, says Parman.

"Nationally, the cow herd is decreasing in numbers, and better cattle prices more than likely will be seen in the future," says Tim Petry, NDSU Extension marketing specialist. "Some of that already is occurring in the

fed cattle market."

While delayed marketing and adding weight drives backgrounding decisions, keeping cattle immunized and healthy is an important aspect of backgrounding cattle.

"Getting over the stress of weaning and allowing vaccinations to develop immunity, plus providing booster vaccinations, adds value to calves," says Gerry Stokka, NDSU Extension veterinarian. "The period of weaning is a very stressful time for a calf, and providing a comfortable environment, good feed and time to adjust makes backgrounding a good management process."

Starting calves on feed is a big change from eating grass and nursing. Most backgrounding rations start with hay in the feed bunk, and then grains, coproducts and silage are gradually introduced into the ration, says Zac Carlson, NDSU Extension beef cattle specialist.

"These 'step up' rations allow calves to adapt to the new feeds," says Carlson. "Also, silage and distiller grains have unique smells and tastes that are quite different than grass. Calves can be reluctant to eat something new. Starting calves on feed is very important for the health of the animal." — **NDSU Extension**

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## CLASSIFIED INDEX

1 ..... Employment Wanted	20H ..... Northeast Real Estate For Sale
2 ..... Help Wanted	20I ..... Foreign Real Estate For Sale
3 ..... Situations Wanted	21 ..... Real Estate Wanted
4 ..... Distributors Wanted	22 ..... Real Estate Rent/Lease/Trade
5 ..... Appraisers	23 ..... Pasture Available
6 ..... Auctions	24 ..... Pasture Wanted
7 ..... Auctioneers	25 ..... Mineral Rights
8 ..... Feedlots	26 ..... Hay/Feed/Seed
9 ..... Lost Cattle	27 ..... Irrigation
10 ..... Cattle for Sale	28 ..... Ag/Industrial Supplies
11 ..... Cattle Wanted	29 ..... Fencing/Corrals
12 ..... A.I./Semen/Embryos	30 ..... Equipment For Sale
13 ..... Brands	31 ..... Equipment Wanted
14 ..... Dogs for Sale	32 ..... Building Materials
15 ..... Horses/Mules	33 ..... Trucks/Trailers
16 ..... Bison/Buffalo	34 ..... Tractors/Implement
17 ..... Sheep/Goats/Hogs	35 ..... Business Opportunity
18 ..... Livestock Supplies	36 ..... Loans
19 ..... Ranch/Livestock Services	37 ..... Insurance
20 ..... Real Estate Opportunities	38 ..... Financial Assistance
20A ..... Pacific Real Estate For Sale	39 ..... Tech/Books/Art/Etc.
20B ..... Intermountain Real Estate For Sale	40 ..... Miscellaneous
20C ..... Mountain Real Estate For Sale	41 ..... Lost/Found
20D ..... Southwest Real Estate For Sale	42 ..... Personal
20E ..... Plains Real Estate For Sale	43 ..... Schools
20F ..... Midwest Real Estate For Sale	44 ..... Auctioneering Schools
20G ..... Southeast Real Estate For Sale	

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**REGISTERED ANGUS SEED-STOCK:** Noah's Angus Ranch, Angus cattle since 1955. Cambridge, ID 208-257-3686, c:208-550-0531, www.noahsangusranch.com.

**8 IMPRESSIVE ANGUS bulls for sale.** Excellent selection of high-quality calving ease and growth genetics sired by Southern Charm, Plus One, Jet Black and Enhance. HD50K DNA profiled. Delivery available. Westwind Angus, Oroville, CA 530-736-0727.

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**Dogs For Sale** 14

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**Livestock Supplies** 18



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**WINTER PASTURE** wanted in California for yearlings. Large quantities. 541-823-2933

**GRAZING LAND** for cattle wanted in California. Summer or Winter. Livestock liability insured. 209-586-2100

**Irrigation** 27



**HDPE PIPE FOR RANCH WATER SYSTEMS**  
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**Equipment For Sale** 30

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# SALE REPORTS

## BIEBER RED ANGUS

**Nov. 11, Leola, SD**  
**43 18-month-old bulls . \$6,610**  
**63 Red Angus bred heifers . . . . . 5,389**  
**95 Red Angus bred cows . . . . . 3,157**  
**94 Commercial heifers . 2,000**  
**Auctioneer: Seth Weishaar**  
**TOPS—Bred heifers:** Bieber Surprise 561H, 3/5/20 by 9 Mile Franchise 6305, to calve 3/1/22; to Mathias Ranch, AR, \$10,500. Bieber Primrose 520H, 3/18/20 by Bieber CL Stockmarket E119, to calve 3/9/22; to White Heron Farms, MS, \$10,500. **Bred cows:** Bieber CL Adelle 575D, 4/7/16 by Bieber Hard Drive Y120, bred to Bieber CL Stockmarket E119 to calve 5/29/22; to Mathias Ranch, AR, \$32,000. Bieber Rose 162C, 2/6/15 by Bieber Iron Ore A104, bred to KCC Firstclass 675-805 to calve 4/5/22; to Bowles J5 Ranch, MT, \$6,000. **Bulls:** Bieber Stockmarket H608, 5/15/20 by Bieber CL Stockmarket E119; to Bottomley Farms, NC, \$10,000. Bieber EP Forefront H426, 5/9/20 by Bieber Forefront B281; to Welsh Farms, IL, \$10,000. — **PETE CROW**

## HOFFMAN 1/5 RANCH FALL BULL SALE

**Nov. 15, Theford, NE**  
**3 Horses . . . . . \$21,333**  
**21 Hereford heifer calves . . . . . 7,345**  
**69 Fall yearling Angus bulls . . . . . 6,303**  
**41 18-month-old Hereford bulls . . . . . 5,067**  
**40 Fall yearling Simmental bulls . . . . . 4,214**  
**2 18-month-old Charolais bulls . . . . . 3,700**  
**Auctioneer: Rick Machado**  
**TOPS—Hereford bulls:** H WMS Cuda 0815 ET, 2/1/20 by BEHM 100W Cuda 504C; to Stellflug Cattle Co., Glenrock, WY, \$20,000. H Sensation 0204, 3/28/20 by UPS Sensation 2296 ET; to Lobo Livestock, Texline, TX, \$8,750. H B/R Comstock 0218, 5/23/20 by H Comstock 7934 ET; to Upstream Ranch, Taylor, NE, \$8,500. H B Advance 00113, 3/25/20 by HH Advance 4075B ET; to Lobo Livestock,

Texline, TX, \$7,000. H RW Deberard 0298 ET, 2/7/20 by H Deberard 7454 ET; to Merrill & Walters, Gordon, NE, \$7,000. H Perfecto 0077, 2/28/20 by LCX Perfecto 11B ET; to Merrill & Walters, Gordon, NE, \$6,750. **Angus bulls:** Hoffman Stellar 0408, 8/8/20 by Sitz Stellar 726D; to Kroupa Pukwana Cattle Co. LLC, Pukwana, SD, \$21,500. Hoffman Officer 0443, 8/15/20 by Casino Officer; to Genex Cooperative, Shawano, WI, \$17,000. Hoffman LLL Emerald 0728, 9/13/20 by Connealy Emerald; to M & L Land and Cattle, Gothenburg, NE, \$13,500. Hoffman Stellar 0418, 8/10/20 by Sitz Stellar 726D; to Stellflug Cattle Co. LLC, Glenrock, WY, \$12,000. Hoffman Barricade 0751, 9/2/20 by Sitz Barricade 632F; to True Ranches, Casper, WY, \$11,750. Hoffman Stellar 0416, 8/10/20 by Sitz Stellar 726D; to Stellflug Cattle Co., Glenrock, WY, \$11,000. **Simmental bulls:** HOF Boulder 0800H, 8/17/20 by CCR Boulder 1339A; to M&L Land & Cattle, Gothenburg, NE, \$8,000. HOF Trustee 0169H, 8/27/20 by CDI Trustee 387F; to XA Cattle Co., Moorefield, NE, \$6,750. **Hereford heifer calves:** H Miss Sweet 1566 ET, 4/7/21 by UPS Mighty 7850 ET; to HME Herefords, Winterville, GA, \$34,000. H JPV Miss Annsley 143 ET, 2/20/21 by SR Dominate 308F; to Ryan Dunklau, Wayne, NE, \$19,000. H E066 Dixie 1259, 4/28/21 by R Leader 6964; to Stellflug Cattle Co., Glenrock, WY, \$15,000. H GO MS Sensation 157 ET, 4/18/21 by H Deberard 7454 ET; to Tom & Tammy Boatman, Rockford, IL, \$13,500. H BL Carmel 165 ET, 5/21/21 by H Montgomery 7437 ET; to Harold Gleason, Thomas, OK, \$10,750. **Horses:** BET HES Wild, a 2012 sorrel gelding by Playdox; to Walker Land & Cattle, Coalgate, OK, \$36,000. Witty Indigo Girl, a 2017 blue roan mare by Stanley Indigo; to Miller Brothers, Merna, NE, \$14,500. CM Montana Gray Lady, a 2013 gray mare by Sweet Lil Jack; to Whitney Seuffer, Holly, CO, \$13,500. — **JIM GIES**

## CONNELLY ANGUS BULL SALE

**Nov. 22, Whitman, NE**  
**355 Older bulls . . . . . \$9,210**  
**6 Open heifers . . . . . 37,000**  
**Auctioneers: Joe Goggins & Greg Goggins**  
**TOPS—Bulls:** Connealy Reformed 6560, 4/19/20 by Connealy Reformed; to Alta Genetics, Rocky View County, AB, \$70,000. Connealy Emerald 8294, 4/5/20 by Connealy Emerald; to McNeil Angus, Cushing, OK, \$65,000. Connealy National 833J, 4/5/20 by Connealy National 390C; to Grimmus Cattle Company, Hanford, CA, \$60,000. Connealy Fireball 6285, 4/18/20 by GB Fireball 672; to Brinkley Angus Ranch, Milan, MO, \$35,000. Connealy Big Valley 4290, 3/29/20 by Connealy Big Valley; to JJ Angus, Connellsville, PA, \$30,000. Connealy Mainstay 5473 533E, 4/28/20 by Connealy Mainstay; to Albert and Marilyn Ericksen, Seneca, NE, \$25,000. Connealy Emerald 762X, 4/28/20 by Connealy Emerald; to Harlan Angus, Kaycee, WY, \$25,000. Connealy Big Valley 6971, 5/1/20 by Connealy Big Valley; to Tommy and Melanie Dinwiddie, Capitan, NM, \$22,500. Connealy National 6698, 5/6/20 by Connealy National 390C; to Albert and Marilyn Ericksen, Seneca, NE, \$20,000. Connealy Original Sin 6669, 4/19/20 by GAR Original Sin; to TC Ranch, Franklin, NE, \$20,000. **Open heifers:** Black Cella of Conanga 041T, 11/20/20 by Connealy Stronghold; to Ragged Edge Angus, Kingston, OK, \$90,000. Buntly L of Conanga 4930 088T, 11/22/20 by Connealy Upscale; to Linz Heritage Angus, Crown Point, IN, \$67,500. — **JIM GIES**

## PAINT ROCK ANGUS ANNUAL BULL SALE

**Nov. 23, Hyattville, WY**  
**184 Bull calves . . . . . \$4,294**  
**Auctioneer: Joe Goggins**  
**TOPS:** Paintrock Acclaim 684-1, 1/12/21 by Jindra Acclaim; to Harding Ranch, Meridian, WY, \$15,000. Paintrock Element 819-1, 1/5/21 by Sitz Element 10088; to SO Cattle Co, Lander, WY, \$10,000. Paintrock Emblazon 388-1,

1/15/21 by LD Emblazon 999; to J&J Livestock, Mitchellville, IA, \$10,000. Paintrock Acclaim 185-1, 1/20/21 by Jindra Acclaim; to Harding Ranch, Meridian, WY, \$9,000. Paintrock Element 236-1, 1/25/21 by Sitz Element 10088; to Nelson's Spring Creek, Silver Star, MT, \$8,250. — **DEVIN MURNIN**

## VERMILION RANCH FALL PERFORMANCE SALE

**Nov. 27, Billings, MT**  
**296 Total bulls . . . . . \$6,342**  
**123 Total registered females . . . . . 2,969**  
**158 Yearling bulls . . . . . 6,887**  
**138 Two-year-old bulls . 5,717**  
**45 Registered bred heifers . . . . . 3,145**  
**78 Registered bred cows . . . . . 2,969**  
**28 Commercial bred cows . . . . . 2,182**  
**1718 Commercial bred heifers . . . . . 2,004**  
**Auctioneers: Joe Goggins, Roger Jacobs, Bill Cook, Greg Goggins & Ty Thompson**

**TOPS—Bulls:** Vermilion Bomber H821, 8/1/20 by Casino Bomber N33; to Bob Stoddard, Newcastle, WY, \$26,000. Vermilion Charge On H542, 3/17/20 by Vermilion Charge On; to Bryan Rice, Morrill, NE, \$25,000. Vermilion Commerce H741, 8/16/20 by Sitz Commerce 670F; to Bob Stoddard, Newcastle, WY, \$19,000. Vermilion Commerce H769, 8/28/20 by Sitz Commerce 670F; to Cooney Bros, Harlowton, MT, \$17,500. Vermilion King Air H910, 9/11/20 by Connealy King Air; to Harlin Angus, Kaycee, WY, \$17,000. Vermilion E119 Spur H754, 8/14/20 by Vermilion Spur E119; to Bob Stoddard, Newcastle, WY, \$16,000. Vermilion Bomber N33; to Clear Creek Angus, Chinook, MT, \$16,000. **Bred heifer:** Vermilion E Pride Lucy 0236, 3/3/20 by Vermilion Spur D125, bred to Vermilion Bomber G077; to TD Angus, North Platte, NE, \$7,250. **Bred cows:** Vermilion Ella Lass 8026, 1/28/18 by Connealy Countdown, bred to Sitz Savvy; to Edleman Ranch, Willow Lake,

SD, \$10,000. Vermilion Lass 4119, 2/3/14 by Sitz JLS Game Day 9630, bred to Sitz Commerce; to Bobcat Angus, Galata, MT, \$7,750. — **DEVIN MURNIN**

## STEVENSON'S DIAMOND DOT ANNUAL PRODUCTION SALE

**Nov. 29, Hobson, MT**  
**119 Older bulls . . . . . \$6,144**  
**230 Bull calves . . . . . 4,688**  
**53 Registered bred heifers . . . . . 3,821**  
**34 Registered bred cows . . . . . 2,787**  
**508 Commercial bred heifers . . . . . 1,871**  
**90 Commercial bred cows . . . . . 1,688**  
**80 Commercial open heifers . . . . . 1,021**  
**Auctioneers: Joe Goggins & Roger Jacobs**

**TOPS—Bulls:** Diamond Bronc H107, 2/18/20 by 2XL Bronc 8153; to Big Dry Angus Ranch, Jordan, MT, \$21,000. Diamond Logo H193, 3/6/20 by Sitz Logo 6197; to Leonard Smith, Hay Springs, NE, \$16,000. Diamond Payweight Plus H630, 3/24/20 by Basin Payweight Plus 6048; to Deerfield Colony, Lewistown, MT, \$15,000. Diamond Bronc H103, 2/22/20 by 2XL Bronc 8153; to Mountaineer Meadows, Letart, WV, and Fairview Farm, Fisher, WV, \$15,000. Diamond Payweight Plus 6H46, 3/19/20 by Basin Payweight Plus 6048; to Brad Harris, Tatum, NE, \$14,000. Diamond Payweight Plus H190, 3/16/20 by Basin Payweight Plus 6048; to Steed Angus, Plymouth, UT, and B&R Livestock, Beaver City, UT, \$13,000. Diamond Bronc 664J, 1/15/21 by 2XL Bronc 8153; to Carr Angus, Hobson, MT, \$11,500. Diamond Bronc 52J0, 1/18/21 by 2XL Bronc; to Leonard Smith, Hay Springs, NE, \$11,500. **Heifer:** Diamond Lady Denver H171, 3/27/20 by Basin Payweight 1682, bred to Baldrige Versatile; to Tom and Paula Hardesty, Sonoita, AZ, and Gary Wall, Billings, MT, \$12,500. — **DEVIN MURNIN**

## STEVENSON ANGUS FALL PRODUCTION SALE

**Nov. 30, Hobson, MT**  
**118 Bull calves . . . . . \$5,083**  
**151 Two-year-old bulls . 4,500**  
**111 Commercial bred heifers . . . . . 1,722**  
**68 Commercial running age cows . . . . . 1,410**  
**Auctioneers: Joe Goggins & Roger Jacobs**

**TOPS:** Stevenson Alternative 10157, 2/11/21 by Stevenson Alternative 90039; to Commercial Ranch, WY, \$12,500. Stevenson Alternative 10085, 1/30/21 by Baldrige Alternative E125; to Commercial Ranch, WY, \$12,000. Stevenson Icon 10073, 1/28/21 by MrJT Icon 921; to Commercial Ranch, MT, \$11,500. Stevenson Capitalist 1262, 3/3/21 by LD Capitalist 316; to Commercial Ranch, ID, \$11,000. Stevenson Capitalist 1270, 2/26/21 by LD Capitalist 316; to Commercial Ranch, WY, \$11,000. Stevenson Catalyst 00157, 2/19/20 by Stevenson Catalyst 60554; to Commercial Ranch, ID, \$9,500. Stevenson Rustler 00185, 2/23/20 by Stevenson Rustler 60413; to Commercial Ranch, ID, \$9,500. — **DEVIN MURNIN**

## BEEF COUNTY GENETICS SALE

**Dec. 1, Columbus, MT**  
**37 Two-year-old Angus bulls . . . . . \$6,168**  
**82 Fall yearling Angus bulls . . . . . 4,482**  
**47 Registered bred heifers . . . . . 2,826**  
**Auctioneers: Joe Goggins & Greg Goggins**

**TOPS:** MJB 31H of 789 368A, 3/16/20 by McD Effective 789; to Lucky 7 Angus, Riverton, WY, and Hutson Angus Farms, Elk City, OK, \$26,000. MJB 13H of 707 445B, 2/25/20 by BAR Cash 707; to Six-Ess Ranch, Ekalaka, MT, \$17,000. McD B Eagle 0104, 2/22/20 by Granger Black Eagle 822; to DJ Farms, Mott, ND, \$15,000. McD Confidence Plus 0134, 8/17/20 by Connealy Confidence Plus; to Duffy Ranch, Lewistown, MT, \$11,500. Marda Blacksmith 0132, 8/12/20 by Marda Blacksmith 683; to Ryan Schultz, St. Francis, KS, \$10,000. — **DEVIN MURNIN**

# SALE CALENDAR

Sale Calendar is a service to our advertisers. There is a minimum advertising requirement to be eligible to be listed in the Sale Calendar. Contact your fieldman for more information or to have your date added to the Sale Calendar. We will only run auction sale dates or private treaty start dates.

### ALL BREED

**Dec. 7-8** – Blue Ribbon, Stock Cow Sale, Billings, MT  
**Jan. 25-29, 2022** – Red Bluff, Bull, Gelding & Stock Dog Sale, Red Bluff, CA  
**Jan. 29** – Red Bluff, Bull Sale, Red Bluff, CA

### ANGUS

**Dec. 6** – Jacobsen Ranch, Bull Sale, Great Falls, MT

**Dec. 6** – TK Angus, Production Sale, Valentine, NE  
**Dec. 8** – Shipwheel Cattle Co., Bull Sale, Chinook, MT  
**Dec. 11** – ZumBrunnen Angus, Production Sale, Lusk, WY  
**Dec. 17** – 5L Bulls, Bull Sale, Sheridan, MT  
**Jan. 22, 2022** – Louisiana Angus Association, Bull Sale, Kinder, LA  
**Jan. 31** – APEX Cattle, Production Sale, Dannebrog, NE  
**Feb. 9** – Meadow Acres Ranch, Production Sale, Echo, OR  
**Feb. 21** – Weaver Ranch, Production Sale, Fort Collins, CO  
**Feb. 28** – Circle L Angus, Bull Sale, Dillon, MT  
**Feb. 28** – Reyes/Russell, Bull Sale, Wheatland, WY  
**Mar. 10** – Sunny Okanogan, Produc-

tion Sale, Okanogan, WA

### CHAROLAIS

**Dec. 17** – 5L Bulls, Bull Sale, Sheridan, MT

### HEREFORD

**Dec. 9** – The Berry Herefords, Bull Sale, Cheyenne, WY  
**Dec. 21** – Tipton Hereford, Ranch Dispersion, Ogallala, NE  
**Jan. 17, 2022** – Vannewkirk Herefords Production sale, Oshkosh, NE

### MAINE ANJOU

**Mar. 11, 2022** – Yardley Cattle Co., Bull Sale, Beaver, UT

### RED ANGUS

**Dec. 8** – Gill Red Angus Bulls Sale, Timberlake, SD  
**Dec. 13** – Cross Diamond Red Angus, Production Sale, Bertrand, NE

**Dec. 17** – 5L Bulls, Bull Sale, Sheridan, MT

### SALERS

**Dec. 6** – Jacobsen Ranch, Bull Sale, Great Falls, MT

### SIMANGUS

**Dec. 17** – 5L Bulls, Bull Sale, Sheridan, MT  
**Jan. 31, 2022** – APEX Cattle, Production Sale, Dannebrog, NE

### SIMMENTAL

**Mar. 11, 2022** – Yardley Cattle Co., Bull Sale, Beaver, UT

### STABILIZER

**Dec. 16** – Leachman Cattle Co., Bull Sale, San Saba, TX

### COMMERCIAL

**Dec. 6** – Ogallala Livestock Auction,

Stock Cow, 1st Calf Heifer & Cow-Calf Pair Sale, Ogallala, NE

**Dec. 7-8** – Public Auction Yards, Blue Ribbon Stock Cow and Bred Heifer Sale, Billings, MT

**Dec. 7** – 7 Rivers Livestock Commission, Special Feeder Calf Sale, Emmett, ID

**Dec. 7** – Turlock Livestock Auction, 16th Anniversary Feeder Sale, Turlock, CA

**Dec. 8** – Cattlemen's Livestock Market, Pair and Red Cow Sale, Galt, CA

**Dec. 8** – Gill Red Angus Commercial Females Sale, Timberlake, SD

**Dec. 9** – Ogallala Livestock Auction, Stocker & Feeder Sale, Ogallala, NE

**Dec. 10** – Hague Angus Ranch, Bull Sale Sale, Bertrand, NE

**Dec. 13** – Cross Diamond Red Angus, Female Livestock Auction,

Stocker & Feeder Sale, Ogallala, NE

**Dec. 13** – Ogallala Livestock Auction, Stock Cow, 1st Calf Heifer & Cow-Calf Pair Sale, Ogallala, NE

**Dec. 14** – 7 Rivers Livestock Commission, Stock Cow Sale, Emmett, ID

**Dec. 14** – Turlock Livestock Auction, Female Sale, Turlock, CA

**Dec. 15** – Cattlemen's Livestock Market, Special Feeder Sale, Galt, CA

**Jan. 27, 2022** – Western Video Market, Replacement Female, Red Bluff, CA

### HORSE

**Jan. 28, 2022** – Red Bluff, Gelding Sale, Red Bluff, CA

### DOG

**Jan. 28, 2022** – Red Bluff, Stock Dog Sale, Red Bluff, CA

## Buy Age-Advantaged bulls in 2021

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# Timed Bid-Off

Friday, December 17, 2021 • Bidding Opens 9:00 am & Closes 3:00 pm

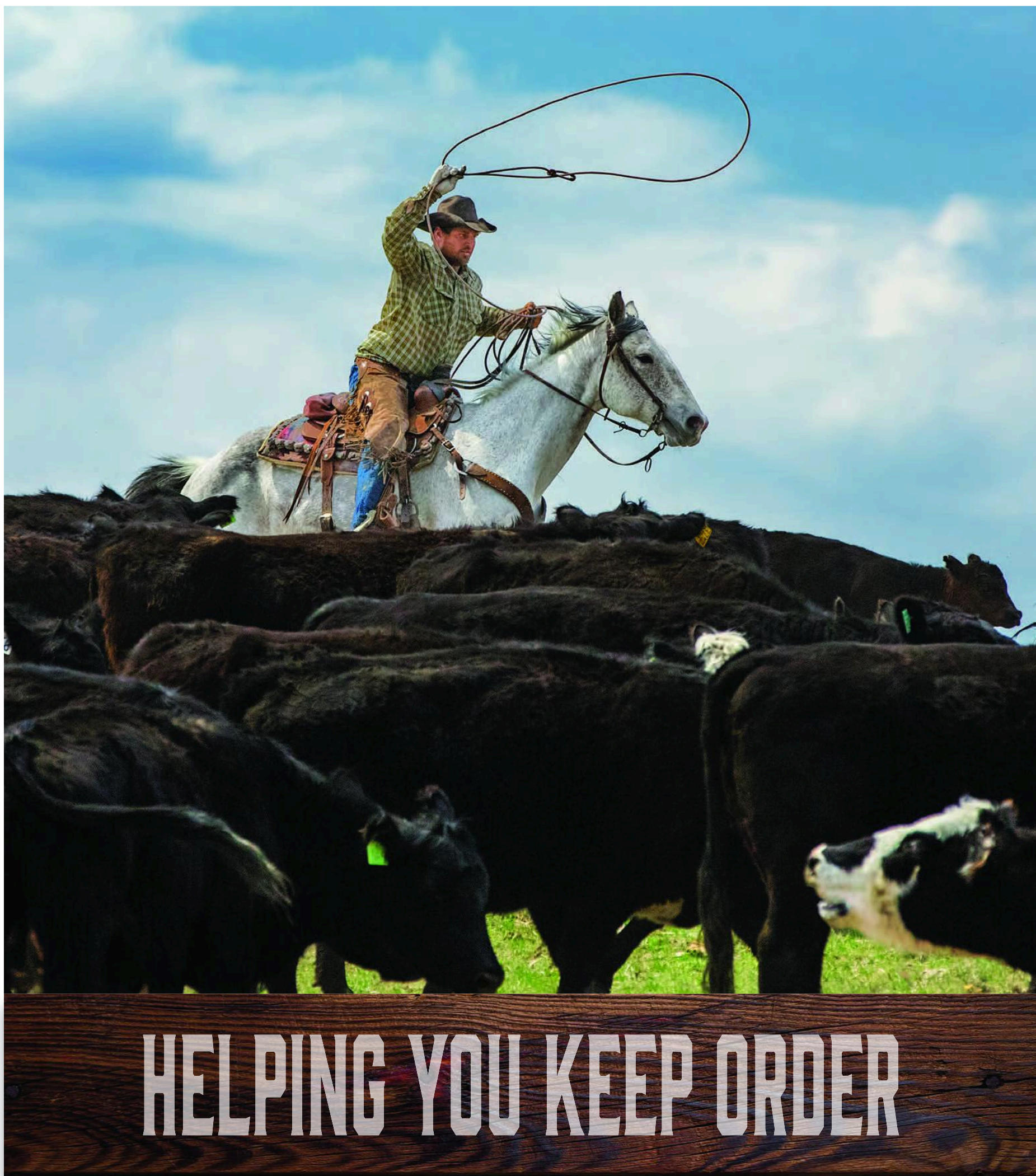
“Race-Horse” style finish: (bidding will extend until there is a 5 minute period where no bids are placed)

On-Site Bidders Welcome: Plenty of Time to View the Bulls, enjoy 5L Hospitality and place your bids

Buyer Representatives on site • Conference Line Bidding • Contact 5L to schedule Early Viewing

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