

JOHN PATRICK
To Tour Europe

Eagle Point Man To Visit Europe In FFA Program

John Patrick, 1962 graduate of Eagle Point High School and former member of the Future Farmers of America chapter there, will join the "People to People" goodwill delegation of Oregon's Future Farmers of America to England, France, Scotland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The group leaves Portland July 13. Patrick was voted a \$100 gift recently by the Jackson County Farm Bureau to help him pay the expenses of the trip.

The mission is dedicated to improving relations and understanding between America and the people of eastern and western Europe.

Patrick, who has ranked high in FFA oratorical contests, hopes to have the chance in Europe to express his belief in Democracy to the various youth delegations of the overseas countries.

Larry Richey, a Phoenix high school senior, also has been selected to make the People to People tour. His current projects consist of two beef animals and irrigated pasture.

Nat Etzel, Eagle Point FFA chapter adviser, and his wife will accompany the tour through Europe.

Weed Man Urges Caution With Chemicals

By RAY HUBBELL
Jackson County Weed
Control Supervisor

There are entirely too many people each year who are injured by careless handling of the chemicals used in pest and disease control.

Even some deaths occur. Most of these accidents could be prevented with some common-sense handling of the materials in the first place and by knowing what to do when an emergency occurs. We suggest that you clip out the rules below and place them where everyone in your family will have access to them.

1. ALWAYS read the label before using sprays or dusts. Note warnings and cautions each time before opening the container.

2. KEEP sprays and dusts out of the reach of children, pets and irresponsible people. They should be stored outside of the home, away from food and feed, and under lock and key.

3. ALWAYS store sprays and dusts in original containers and keep them tightly closed. NEVER keep in anything but the original container.

4. NEVER smoke while spraying or dusting.

5. AVOID inhaling sprays and dusts. When directed on the label, wear protective clothes and masks.

6. Do NOT spill sprays or dusts on the skin or clothing after spraying or dusting. Also wash clothing each day before re-use.

7. COVER food and water containers when treating around livestock or pet areas. Do not contaminate fish ponds.

8. USE separate equipment for applying hormone-type herbicides in order to avoid accidental injury to susceptible plants.

9. ALWAYS dispose of the empty containers so that they pose no hazard to humans, animals or valuable plants.

10. OBSERVE label directions and cautions to keep residues on edible portions of plants within the limits permitted by law.

11. IF SYMPTOMS of illness occur during or shortly after spraying or dusting, call a physician or get the patient to a hospital immediately.

June 21, 1962 Issue of Oregon Farmer.

Egg Producers To Meet July 5

The newly organized Southern Oregon Egg Producers will meet Thursday, July 5, at 7:30 p.m. at North's Chuck Wagon restaurant in Medford, an organization spokesman announced today.

243 Cattle Sold At Midway Yard At Friday Sale

Eighty-three livestock consignors sold 243 cattle, 29 horses and 85 sheep during the regular sale of Midway Auction yard on Friday, June 29.

The market was slow on all classes, Owner-Manager Bill Bray said.

Good steer calves brought \$23.50 to \$25.50 and medium calves \$21 to \$23. Good heifer calves sold at \$23.70 to \$24.80 and medium heifers from \$21 to \$22.90.

Yearling steers sold for \$22 to \$24. Medium steers brought \$20 to \$22 and plain quality steers sold for \$17 to \$19.50.

Yearling heifers were scarce, Bray reported. A few good ones sold for \$21 to \$22.10. Medium heifers sold for \$19 to \$20.50 and those of poor quality were hard to sell at \$16 to \$19.

Cow and calf consignments were limited to aged and mixed-breed cattle. Two penlots sold for \$172.50 and \$175, respectively. Other pairs sold from \$117 to \$160.

Holstein steer calves sold for \$20 to \$21.10. Yearlings went out at \$18 to \$20. Grass-fat steers and heifers sold for \$19.60 to \$23.25.

Slaughter bulls sold for \$17 to \$19.40. Veal went out at \$23 to \$23.25 for choice calves and \$21 to \$23 for medium good calves.

Fat cows sold for \$15 to \$15.80, utility cows for \$14.50 to \$15.10 and cutters at \$11.50 to \$13.90.

Fat hogs sold for \$18.90 to \$19.40. Sows sold for \$12.80, feeder pigs for \$16 to \$18.10 and weaners for \$8 to \$10 per head.

"We expect a better market this week," Bray said. "We blame the slowness of last week's sale on the nearness of the July 4 holiday when meat sales always drop off and also because packers and feedlots customarily take a fiscal year inventory and do not want cattle in transit during this time."

"Consumer demand usually picks up after July 4, and, with the packers being in short supply, the market should improve."

"We will have the first sale in the area this week as there will be no sales in Klamath Falls or Yreka, Calif. We can expect a good buyer attendance," Bray concluded.

Ashland Herd Among Top Ten In DHIA Testing

C. C. and Sadie Williams, Ashland, had the top herd and top cow under test in April by the Jackson County Dairy Herd Improvement association.

The Williams had 39 cows on test, 10.66 per cent dry cows, producing 1,188 pounds average for milk and 50 per cent average butterfat content.

The top Williams' cow, Lady L., produced 2,295 pounds of milk, 108 pounds of butter fat for 45 days in milk.

A dairy herd owned by Bill and Jo Hubbard, Eagle Point, ranked second with 37 cows on test, 9.94 per cent dry, and average milk production of 1,030 pounds and 42 per cent butterfat.

Third was the herd owned by Glenn and Edna Chase, Gold Hill, with 29 cows on test, 10.29 per cent dry, 1,126 pounds average milk production and 41 per cent butterfat average.

Agate Dairy Cow, ranked fourth with 17 cows on test, 7.29 per cent dry, 1,103 pounds milk production average and 41 per cent butterfat average.

Straus Brothers, Gold Hill, had the fifth ranking herd with 123 cows on test, 6.81 per cent dry, 1,101 pounds average milk production, and 41 per cent butterfat average.

Jack Caldwell's "Sharon," was second top cow on the April test with a production record of 2,235 pounds of milk, 98 pounds of butterfat for 31 days in milk.

"Sackie" owned by C. C. and Sadie Williams placed third with 1,932 pounds of milk, and 91 pounds of butterfat. The days in milking were not given.

Cow No. 188 owned by Gilman's Dairy farm ranked fourth with 2,220 pounds of milk and 89 pounds of butterfat for 70 days in milking.

Gilman's Cow No. 47B produced 2,500 pounds of milk, 87 pounds of butterfat for 56 days in milking, to rank fifth.

The Williams had cows ranked sixth and tenth in addition to their two other cows on test.

The Straus Brothers, C. W. Jensen, and John De Young also had cows among the top 10 for April.

Farm & Garden

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Deplorable is the description of the condition of public grazing lands in 11 western states, Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver Jr., declared at the recent convention of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Such feelings expressed from the top level of the department of interior may show what is behind the current move to cut grazing allotments on BLM controlled lands.

Carver also feels, like the cattlemen, that too little money is being spent on federal range development.

"Our statisticians tell us we need to spend over a half-billion dollars in capital improvements, over \$200 million on surveys and evaluations, a \$100 million on operation and maintenance—for a total of about \$850 million to do work for which we budgeted \$16 million in 1963," the assistant secretary pointed out.

Most of the federal range is either worsening or remaining unimproved, with only about 20 per cent showing improvement.

The "Vale Project" in Oregon, aimed at rehabilitating a substantial acreage of range, is a step in the right direction, but only a first step, he said.

Carver recommends borrowing techniques as used in the great river systems. This would mean attacking range problems on a project-by-project basis, he said. Legislators could then compute improvements against money spent. It would also result in collection of scientific data into one study which is now incomplete and scattered through federal agencies. It would mean intensifying local participation.

However, local participation on range improvement is not new in Jackson County. The Jackson County Stockmen's association put on a big drive for recovering brush land through use of a root-plot. They sponsored a demonstration of this in the Applegate about two years ago. In the last few years stockmen have spent some money out of their own pockets for range improvements. They don't object to this, but if they are going to be asked to step up their contributions they want to be sure that the federal agencies do the same.

Carver further pointed out need for range development by quoting from a recent federal report on lands under the interior department.

"Two hundred million acres need conservation treatment. At our 1961 rate of accomplishment, we need 42 years' effort in brush control, 26 years' effort in contouring; we need to seed 19 million acres; we ought to build more than 900,000 check dams. Some of our deficiencies are translated into 90 years' or so backlog of work."

Carver said he has received a report that only one-fifth of "our range" is in an upward trend. All the rest of it is either static or in a downward trend. The downward trend tends to steepen, he added.

"We now collect from 30,000 permittees in the 16 grazing districts about \$3 million a year. A quarter of this is earmarked for range improvement work," Carver stated. "This represents only a fraction of the cost of administration and is insignificant when measured against the size of the job to be done."

Carver indicated in his speech that grazing fees should be raised, but how without hurting the cattleman seriously? The rancher is not getting rich on cheap grazing fees, he said.

Using a hypothetical ranch operation in Eastern Oregon, he set these figures, based on averages from a recent study of range and ranch economics: Use of BLM range accounted for 42 per cent of the rancher's forage; the rancher's capital investment was \$80,000; the gross annual income from sale of livestock \$14,000; interest \$3,900; depreciation \$3,300. After operating costs, including grazing fees of \$346, his net was only \$644, or \$58 a month.

"His investment, at least the value of the home ranch for purchase or sale purposes, in substantial part represents an allocation of the value of Taylor Act grazing privileges," Carver said. "Obviously the family of this hypothetical rancher is fed from interest on his investment, assuming it is paid for, and his depreciation."

Highly significant is the statement: "Recreation is coming to be more and more a recognized and measurable economic value in application of treatment and other improvements of the land. Sometimes this leads to good management and sometimes it defeats good management."

President Kennedy told those attending a recent White House conference on conservation that he hoped his administration would be identified as a conservation administration. We hope it never becomes identified as a "conservation administration."

On the Vale project—A cataloging of the Vale district needs showed that heavy grazing and repeated fires had reduced range productivity, the assistant secretary of interior related. Drastic reductions in numbers of sheep and cattle using the range were indicated. Yet, authorities recognized the large economic losses to individuals, and the area, which would result.

The project approach proposed an accelerated investment in resource development and rehabilitation, and intensification of management practices. This would include seeding, brush eradication, erosion control structures, seasonal use of fences and water developments.

More intensive management of livestock and owner cooperation was considered a key element.

This project was different than others because it was oriented to the local economic situation, ranch by ranch and by area, local people participated, elected representatives such as the late Sen. Richard Neuberger, now his widow, Sen. Maurice Neuberger and Sen. Wayne Morse have followed up with more demands for range development funds.

Future benefits are estimated at an extra 500,000 animal unit months of grazing use for a seven year period and 37½ million pounds of beef above current production levels, Carver said.

Organic farming is the source of organic materials in the sense that such organic materials must be of plant origin. Each acre of agriculture under the organic system will require three or four acres of additional land for the production of composting and mulching materials of plant origin. With the population explosion and a shortage of tillable soil this one fact presents a problem.

Organic farming is good within limits and the conditioning factors will be discussed in this column in the future.

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Over \$19 Million Spent In State By Farm Agencies

Very little avoidable duplication of funds has been unearthed by the subcommittee on source, volume, use and duplication of funds under the interim agricultural committee, according to the committee reports.

A tabulation of funds estimated expended in Oregon by various agricultural agencies exceeds \$19 million, it was learned through investigation. The subcommittee report emphasized this is an incomplete total and does not represent all of the funds involved at the federal level, particularly the complexity of funds committed to research.

During hearings held on Jan. 18 and Feb. 27 in Salem and Portland, respectively, the committee learned there are about 24 federal agencies whose expenditures may be considered to affect agriculture.

Agencies listed: These agencies include: AMS Market News Service.

Stockmen's Request Heeded By State

Salem—UPI—Two state officials have announced their joint support of a request by the National Cattlemen's association for an 11 per cent cut in east and west rail rates on all livestock except hogs.

The cattlemen have put the request to the railroads.

The Oregon officials adding their support of the cut were Public Utility Commissioner J. C. Hill, and Agriculture Director James F. Short.

They expressed their views in a letter to M. F. Edbrooke, chairman of the railroad transcontinental freight bureau, Chicago.

NO PROMISED LAND

Miami—UPI—The Rev. Martin Luther King told a meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality here last week end that it was "a myth that President Kennedy is doing all he can in the field of civil rights."

King added that Kennedy has done more than other presidents, but added, "we are far from the promised land."

At the following dinner meeting, a plaque was presented to Dave St. John, retired broiler grower and former commissioner from Gervais, Ore., in appreciation for his many years service to the broiler industry in Oregon.

The budget was approved unanimously by the seven grower commissioners present headed by Bob Marquardt, chairman.

This budget figure was derived from assessment of 14 cents per pound live weight on all fryers processed in Oregon, and paid by approximately 250 broiler growers in Oregon, according to Warren Merrill, manager of the Oregon Fryer Commission.

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Fruit and Vegetable division, AMS Northwest Marketing Field office, processed products inspection, grain division, livestock division, poultry division, special services division, USDA statistical reporting service, research division, agricultural stabilization and conservation, Farmers Home Administration, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range, general counsel office, soil conservation service, department of interior, bureau of reclamation, state forester, vocational education division, state department of agriculture, rural electrification administration and bureau of land management.

Possibly a greater share of the state meat inspection program could be carried by the federal government. Oregonians are spending approximately 14 cents per person for federal meat inspection. This does not include state meat inspection costs.

To avoid duplication in warehouse inspections it may be possible for the federal government to use the state staff on a fee basis to check warehouses, the subcommittee suggested. The committee

is continuing its exploration on both federal meat inspection and warehousing inspection programs.

Sums Mislabelled

The committee is concerned that substantial sums of money under the budget caption of "agriculture" is not for agricultural use, but for direct consumer benefits