

# Farm & Garden Northwest-Midwest Feed Prices Noted

Corvallis — Price differences between feed barley in the Northwest and corn and milo in the Midwest reached an all time high this spring with serious economic implications for the Pacific Northwest if the large differential continues over a period of time.

This is one of the points made by M. D. Thomas, Oregon State university extension agricultural economist, in the "Oregon Farm and Market Outlook" just published and now available through county extension offices.

Facts and explanations about the grain price gap problem — its nature, implications and alternatives — are

## FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

The subject at hand is that of organic versus inorganic gardening and/or farming. Last week an attempt was made to introduce the subject and present certain points that exist or will exist if total organic farming is to become widely fashionable.

This week it is desirable to emphasize the fact that this column is neither for nor against the general idea of the production of mankind's food and fiber by organic means. However, the problem becomes one of logic and logistics as well as one of quantity and quality when the total plant production needs of millions of people are concerned.

It is one thing to grow a select group of plants by a certain method in relatively small quantity and supply their production to a small group of people. It's something else when this achieves a measure of success to propagate the theme this is the one and only method for the production of food for humans.

The fanatic approach to propagating the theory of almost any activity is bad and certainly is a step in the wrong direction as far as gaining widespread acceptance of such practices are concerned.

The belief of this column is that both organic and inorganic farming methods will be necessary and desirable if the world's peoples are to be adequately fed. We must utilize all of the resources at hand to accomplish this task. It is unfortunate at the moment that distribution of foods is so disturbed by world politics that the surplus of many countries cannot move freely to those countries that have as their greatest problem, a population that is starving. Again, it should be pointed out that the surplus crop countries are making use of inorganic and organic chemicals in the production of agricultural crops while in most cases the poorly fed peoples of the world are feasting on the products of an organic agriculture.

It should be pointed out that certain crops can be successfully grown under conditions of low nutrition if the physical structure of the soil is favorable. There are also crops that naturally have few or no insect and disease pests. Such crops as parsnips, turnips, onions and carrots can be included in this category.

They are not normally host plants of mites or aphids and do well in a deep soil of free open structure. The application of plant or organic residues to some light, dense soils will without doubt result in the production of excellent crops of these and certain other agricultural plants.

It by no means indicates that all economic plants that are adaptable to a certain climate will do equally well from a production standpoint. However, an application of nitrogen, plus phosphorus, plus potash, fertilizer along with an insect and disease control program often insure that other crops such as corn, beans, cucumbers, etc. can be grown in great quantity. These crops are often a failure without the fertilizer and pest controls regardless of the physical constants of the soil such as structure, depth and soil moisture.

A combination of the organic and inorganic in agriculture is desirable. This will be followed up in next week's column.

The current crop of politicians is very quiet-wait until late September for the prevalence of political weather. However, there may be minor storms in the meantime.

## Gas Tax Refund Filing Due Soon

By GENE WINTERS  
County Extension Agent

Farmers may now file for federal gasoline tax refund, according to Gene Winters, Jackson County Extension Agent.

Refund claimed may be filed by only the owner, tenant, or operator of a farm.

The Federal rate of tax refund of four cents per gallon is for gasoline purchased before July 1, 1962, which was used on the farm after June 30, 1961, and before July 1, 1962, for farming purposes. Not to be included is gasoline used on the highway; that used for processing, packaging, freezing or canning operations, or any gasoline used for personal or non-business reasons.

The claim should be filed with the U. S. District Director, or Internal Revenue between July 1 and Sept. 30, 1962.

Farmers should use form 2340 "Claim for Refund of Federal Tax on Gasoline Used on a Farm," 1962. Ranchers and farmers who have previously filed for refunds should get new forms in the mail.

New applicants must get their forms from the Internal Revenue Service. Forms and a U. S. Treasury department publication, "Farmers' Gasoline Tax Refund," Number 308 are available from the Medford office of the Internal Revenue Service in the federal office building at 324 East 8th st.

## 475 Cattle Sold At Midway Yard For Friday Sale

A total of 475 cattle, 37 sheep and no hogs were sold during the regular Friday, July 6, livestock auction at Midway Auction yard.

"The market was very active. Slaughter cows and good quality feeders were stronger," Owner-Manager Bill Bray reported.

Single steer calves brought \$23.50 to \$24.50. No penlots of real good steer calves were offered. A few penlots of medium quality calves brought \$22 to \$23.75. Off - graded calves sold for \$18 to \$21.

Heifer calves sold for \$22 to \$24.50. Medium class sold for \$20 to \$22 and a good run of mixed-breed heifer calves sold for \$17 to \$19.50.

Yearling steers sold for \$22.50 to \$24.50. Several penlots of good 550 pound steers sold for \$23 to \$24.50. Medium steers sold for \$20 to \$22 and low grade steers brought \$17.50 to \$19.50.

Bray reported a large consignment of yearling heifers. One penlot of 70 head, averaging 613 pounds, sold for \$22.80. Eleven head from the same lot weighing 760 pounds sold for \$21.25 and another pen of 12 head of 560 pound heifers went out at \$21.50.

Holstein steer calves sold for \$20 to \$21.50. A pen of 730 pound steers brought \$18.50.

Some good cows and calves were in the sale. A pen of young cows sold for \$21.50. Others sold from \$160 to \$212.50.

The veal market was good. Choice 300 to 350 pound calves sold for \$24 to \$26.50. Choice 375 to 450 pound heifer calves sold for \$23 to \$24.50.

Heavyweight bulls sold for \$20.20 to \$20.50. Light bulls sold for \$18 to \$19.40.

Fat cows sold for \$15.50 to \$17. Utility cows sold for \$14 to \$15.50, cutters for \$12 to \$13.90 and canners mostly \$11 to \$12.

Grass-fat steers sold for \$19.35 to \$22.35. Grass-fat heifers sold for \$20.80 to \$23.50.

The consignment of registered Howards was in very thin condition. The cows with calves sold from \$205 to \$235 per pair and the weaner heifer calves brought from \$80 to \$125 per head," Bray said.

"This market report is based on actual sales made at this market and it does not contain inflated prices or estimated values," Bray added.

Any stockman who would like to have his stock appraised or compared to the above report should call Slim Hardin at Phoenix, 535-1330, or Bill Bray at Eagle Point, 446-3874, or the Midway Auction yard, at 664-2213.

## Veteran Cattle Woman Retires

Salem — A woman who has seen more cattle bought and sold through the huge North Portland Union Livestock yards than most men will close her books on work with the industry July 15.

She is Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, who started in 1916 as a bookkeeper in the firm of Kidwell and Caswell, commission merchants operating in the yards, and remained to become part owner of the firm. Twenty-nine years later she sold out on account of the illness of her partner.

After several months of travel in Canada and western states she was back in the livestock whirl in 1948, working part-time in the office of Farmers' and Stockmen Commission Company in the yard.

Handles Paper Work

In 1951, the state department of agriculture was searching for a woman "who knew livestock brands, livestock people and animals." They found her in Elizabeth Kennedy and she has been with the department since handling the paper work in the state brand inspection office at the yards.

"When I first became associated with the commission house, many more animals moving into or out of Oregon passed through the yards," friendly Elizabeth Kennedy recalls. It was a day when carloads of cattle arrived by rail from Baker, Prineville, other eastern Oregon points and from Idaho.

## Scholarships Given To Phoenix Students

McMinnville — Mike Conbruck and Karen Moberg, both of Phoenix, are among recipients of scholarships of grants-in-aid to assist in education at Linfield college during 1962-63.

The college has special funds set aside by foundations and individuals as well as some general funds of the college for use in assisting deserving students.

## Education Is Great Need, Kenya Agriculturist Says

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Education is the great need in Kenya.

It's needed to fulfill the great potential which is Africa's future, said Mordecai Katumba, a scientist with the experiment station in Kenya, an East African country.

This is particularly true for agriculture, he pointed out while visiting the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station here. African agricultural production has increased by over half in the last 20 years which is well above the world's average increase. But, the people have to be taught proper fertilization practices. They must be taught how to use modern hand implements as a step toward using tractors and farm implements.

Enter Professions

"Right now the people of my country who receive an education usually go into the professions. They are discouraged on returning to their villages to find they have to chop a farm out of the African bush with simple implements," the short, scholarly African explained. "You can't blame them. It's a discouraging thing to spend a month clearing bush."

John Yungen, experiment station agronomist, has been host to Mr. Katumba. He said the agricultural scientist plans to buy at least one hand corn planter. This is the type of tool which the Africans can use to advantage. Now they use a pointed stick to make a hole in the soil, drop in the seed and kick the dirt over it.

For some reason British companies and other European manufacturers haven't used the tremendous market for hand farm implements in Kenya, Yungen noted. The Europeans who farm much larger acreages, of course, use mechanized equipment.

Part of the great African agricultural potential is the undeveloped water-power. It is estimated that African have 40 per cent of the world's water power, but only 1/2 per cent is developed, authorities have noted. A dam at Owen Falls has been completed for 10 years but is being added to now, Katumba said. This is the southern terminus of the Nile river flowing from Egypt.

Kenya faces the same type of international problem on using waters from the Nile as the United States and Canada do with the Columbia river. The agricultural scientist said an agreement is being considered with Egypt over use of Nile water for irrigation and other purposes.

Studied Administration

While visiting the experiment station, the agricultural scientist has been studying the station administration. "The people here know what they are doing and do it," Katumba said. "We have a problem in Kenya."

DDT, an insecticide used by the experiment station, includes a product from Africa — the pyrethrum base which comes from chrysanthemums. A Kenya agricultural report in 1960 states that the United States could absorb 15 per cent more pyrethrum.

Kenya produces coffee, cotton and peanuts as its other leading exports. Its coffee is the highland Arabic type. Approximately 32,000 tons are shipped into the world market each year. Cotton is of the long staple variety which the world market imports for fine cotton clothing. Kenya is also the fourth largest producer of sisal fiber for rope.

Kenya is not, however, a leading stock producer. Katumba noted his country is behind in animal husbandry. This was one of the subjects he studied during his recently completed year at Oregon State university. Chief native cattle is the Zebu which resembles the Brahma. It is a modification of the Tibetan Yak bull and is used for both meat and milk.

Use Jersey

Jersey is another main breed. The British brought this animal to Kenya about 50 years ago, Katumba said. It seems somewhat smaller than the Guernsey raised in the United States. He indicated there is considerable cross-breeding through artificial insemination in some parts of the country since the Zebu crosses easily with European stock.

Kenya is a British-controlled territory so is oriented toward England. When the people of Kenya seek overseas education now they migrate to the U. S. and England. However, Kenya does have its own schools. Most of these are operated cooperatively by the government and missionaries.

The University of East Africa is segmented into colleges after the British system, too. The college at Nairobi teaches engineering, science and veterinary medicine. The one at Dar Salaam, Tanzania, teaches law, administration and business management.

ward development of an adequate all-weather road system.

"Too many Europeans and Americans who visit our country think of it as primitive. This is what they seem to look for, not our progress, which has been considerable in the last few years," the agricultural scientist remarked.

Eye Independence

Kenya is not yet independent but will be soon. Katumba said. The revolution there was a giant step forward, some people think, referring to the "Mau Mau" rebellion in 1952-53. The White Highlands have been opened to non-Europeans and Africans now have a greater participation in government through the new constitution made in 1960 and widened early this year.

However, Kenya is not yet ready for participation in the European Common Market. Katumba feels. It still has to ship its goods to England for which it receives English money so the Common Market would not open up greater trade for Kenya, he said. The British Commonwealth's participation in the Common Market is one of the main problems involved in British participation. Possibility of bringing in British African territories which would compete with the former French African territories already part of the ECM, is another big problem.

Another thing which impresses the man from Kenya is the U. S. food distribution system. A resident of Kenya cannot go into a store or restaurant in Kenya and be sure he will receive what he orders. It might not be available until the next day or the next few days, he pointed out.

Has Transport Problem

This is due to Africa's transportation problem and sometimes food shortages. The "dark continent" has fewer miles of railroad than any other continent. In fact, Africans like many Medford residents are more familiar with the airplane than the passenger train. Katumba traced a network of roads through Kenya. These, he indicated, may be more important to the future of his country than railroads. Public work departments and laboratories in various African territories are studying road materials and soil mechanics to-

## New Feed Ration Aids Beef Cattle

Corvallis — Another step toward the day when Oregon cattlemen may be largely self-sufficient in producing fast-growing high quality finished beef with local feedstuffs is reported in recent feeding trials in eastern Oregon.

A test lot of cattle at Oregon State university's Malheur branch experiment station near Ontario made extremely high gains — averaging 3.18 pounds daily — over a 154-day period on high concentrate rations comprised mainly of locally grown feeds.

Trials were directed by E. N. Hoffman, branch station superintendent, with Dr. J. E. Oldfield, OSU animal nutritionist, assisting on ration formulations.

The gains — comparable to the best midwest Cornbelt performances — were obtained with rations made up of 45 per cent steam rolled barley, 22.5 per cent ground ear corn, 22.5 per cent dried molasses beet pulp, and 10 per cent protein supplement.

Protein supplement, the only ingredient not produced in quantity in Oregon, may also become an Oregon product in the future. The Malheur station last year reported excellent experimental results in growing soybeans, a major source of the supplement. This year, some 450 acres of soybeans are being grown under contract in the Oregon-Idaho Snake River valley and acreage is expected to increase in the Northwest.

Interest Grows

Interest has grown rapidly in the past decade for putting more Oregon feeder cattle into local feedlots for finishing to market grades for the expanding west coast populations.

Traditionally, most Oregon feeder cattle have been shipped to California and eastward to finishing in the midwest which dominates the feedlot picture. Recent high costs of local feedstuffs in Oregon in relation to feed grains in the midwest presently pose an obstacle to local feeding.

Long-range prospects? Many local agricultural leaders say it's only a matter of time until necessary forces combine to put Oregon into large-scale feeding business. Abundance of feeder cattle, ability to produce needed feedstuffs, and growing regional consumer markets for meat.

It's toward this goal that the OSU agricultural experiment station is conducting its beef cattle finishing research at the Malheur branch station with top-quality feeder cattle raised at its Squaw Butte-Harney branch station near Burns.

This year's high concentrate ration that gave the 3.18 pounds daily gain with steam rolled barley had a total feed cost of 18 cents per pound of gain. The same ration, using dry rolled barley, gave average daily gains of 2.92 pounds at a feed cost of 19.2 cents per pound of gain.

Sixty Steers Tested

Tests were with 60 steers divided into six lots for comparisons of various rations. Dr. Oldfield said rolled barley, rolled milo, and dried molasses beet pulp, and ground ear corn each proved satisfactory in quantities from 1/4 to 1/2 of the concentrate mix.

Steam rolled milo performed as well as dry rolled barley in animal gains, but feed costs were slightly higher than for barley at the time of the experiments. Milo is shipped in from the midwest and its use here has increased in recent years.

In comparison to the high concentrate rations, cattle on a conventional ration of chopped hay and ground ear corn gained an average of 2.76 pounds per day. However, this lot made the most economical gains with feed costs averaging 17.4 cents per pound of gain.

Hoffman reported no difficulty from bloat with any of the rations. Some animals on high-concentrate feeding were bothered with urinary calculi, but the problem was overcome with feeding salt as two per cent of the ration.

## 44.5 Per Cent Wool Payment For Market Year

By ALBERT STRAUS,  
CHAIRMAN  
Jackson County A.S.C. Committee

Shorn wool payments for the 1961 marketing year will amount to 44.5 per cent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of shorn wool during the year, the department of agriculture has announced.

Albert Straus, chairman of the Jackson County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee, explains that this is the percentage necessary to bring the average wool price of 42.9 cents per pound up to the previously announced incentive level of 62 cents per pound under the national wool program. Producers thus will receive an incentive payment of \$44.50 for every \$100 received from the sale of shorn wool during the wool marketing year ending March 31, 1962. The payment for the previous year was \$47.60 per \$100 of marketings.

The payment rate on sales of lambs that have never been shorn to compensate for the wool on them will be 76 cents per hundred weight of live animals sold. This rate is based on the shorn wool payment and is designed to discourage unusual shearing of lambs before marketing. This payment compares with 80 cents per hundredweight for the 1960 marketing year.

Chairman Straus announced that the ASCS County Office will begin making payments later in July. Applications for payment had to be filed not later than April 30, 1962. The payments will be made on shorn wool and unshorn lambs marketed from April 1, 1961 through March 31, 1962.

For the current, 1962, marketing year — including marketings from April 1, 1962, through March 31, 1963, the incentive level for shorn wool is 62 cents per pound, the same as for each of the preceding years of the program to date. Program regulations for the current year also continue the same as for previous years.

## Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

After the tense stories with terse headlines coming off the presses around the world, we feel an optimist should be heard occasionally. Such an optimist is Peter J. Shields, father of the Davis, University of California campus, heartland of California agricultural research.

Judge Shields was the moving force behind the act of the California legislature establishing the Davis Campus. The 94th anniversary of the University of California coincided with Judge Shields' 100th birthday. Due to frail health, his speech was read by a Davis campus representative. This is the heart of it:

In the long hours that I spend in thought, I think of everything that is going on in the world, and I long for someone to tell me where we, the people of this world, are going? Are we leading or following? Are we guided by ideals or pressed by expediency?

I think of Jefferson and Webster and Jackson and Lincoln, known to and revered by you all, and of less renowned men like the late Judge Adams of North Carolina, who left such a deep imprint on Vanderbilt university. I think of them with a quiet satisfaction that such men have lived and accomplished their destiny, thereby contributing immeasurably to the destiny of America.

My faith in youth remains unshaken. I have great hope that President Kennedy's education bill will be adopted, because I believe that it would attract to the teaching profession men and women of dignity and prestige who will be capable of awakening in children and youth a desire to seek and find the truth, the deeper meaning of life. If this can be accomplished, these young people will be equipped to lead us all to the light.

I think of world affairs, and I am especially concerned with the Common Market. In it I see the promise of a federation of small nations and sovereign states, each of which would retain a measure of autonomy but which would be united with its fellows in trade and in defense. Such a union would endow them with shared strength, which would in turn relieve them of the prospect of Khrushchev coming down from his icy stronghold in the north to exercise his ruthless might and to tempt weaker nations with false promises built upon barbaric principles.

I think of the pressure of population in many areas of the world — India, in China, in Indonesia. I ponder the questionable brightness of infants born in such countries; then I dare hope that our knowledge and our biology and our resources — natural, industrial, and human — may enable us to make the fate of the children, the people, of these crowded lands more optimistic.

No, I am not dismayed by the conflicts and friction and lust for power that threaten to rend the world and exterminate the peoples of the earth, for I believe in the capacity of my country to chart a course for survival and human betterment. I believe that America is in a stronger position than ever before in history.

We have survived Puritanism and religious strife, the reign of wealth and curse of class stratification, the dark stain of slavery. We have fought through perils, learned our lessons, been toughened by experience, held fast to our ideals. Now, emancipated and wise, we are better prepared than ever before to meet our problems, national and international, to fulfill our pledge, "with liberty and justice for all."

In a century of living, I have seen incredible changes, almost unbelievable development in electronics, jet transport, mechanization, automation and material provision for human comfort and welfare. But looming loftily above these things, I see the spreading light of education; the benison of medical science; the willingness of business executives to negotiate with labor representatives and the steady upward climb of laboring people; the election of a Roman Catholic to the presidency, symbolic of constitutional freedom of worship and separation of church and state. I wish that Thomas Jefferson, I wish that Abraham Lincoln might have lived to witness these milestones in the progress of human dignity.

As for me, I am an humble man who sought for a half century to make the court a human institution, while preserving the letter of the law. To me, justice has been more than word or symbol and the courtroom is a place where sentence can be strengthened by counsel; where men and women, buffeted and bewildered, may be guided to a future less shadowed than their past.

The orbit of my life has not been wide, measured by today's standards, but it has led me where I wanted to go, since I never yearned to travel far. I descended from plain people — who tiller the soil industriously, dealt honestly with their fellowmen, were racially and religiously tolerant, and were good neighbors to all who knew them. I have never sought to separate myself from their simple philosophy of life.

Sixty years ago I had a dream — a vision of a school of agriculture — here in the Sacramento valley. I resolved to spare no effort toward its realization. In 1909, I prepared and submitted a bill which passed the legislature but was appropriately vetoed by the governor, as inadequate for the needs of young men seeking education and training in agriculture. No wonder! As its author, I had meager knowledge of the essentials and offerings of a school of agriculture. I knew only that it was needed, in this state of tremendous agricultural promise and potential.

It was five years later that the enabling legislation was adopted. The story of those five years is one of groping and searching, of gradual illumination and clarification under the knowledgeable guidance of Dean W. A. Henry of Wisconsin, publisher in the land grant movement. Through the ensuing decades the dream unfolded; the University farm became a full-fledged college of agriculture; the college of agriculture has become a complete campus of the university — and I have lived to know that the reality is better than the dream.

I am most honored that a grove of oak trees in your orchard will commemorate my part in the founding of his campus. Oak trees are sturdy and unpretentious; sheltering, and strong against the storm. It is good to know that my monument here will be living and growing, with roots deep in the earth that I have so genuinely loved, with crowns compact beneath the quiet stars.

## Hearing on Meat Inspection Rules Set July 19

Salem — The three July public hearings to consider changes which the state department proposes in regulations relating to all phases of meat inspection are scheduled at these (standard) times and places:

July 19 — Medford at 10 a.m., basement of Jackson county courthouse.

July 24 — Baker at 10 a.m., Baker Production Credit Association, Second and Washington sts.

July 27 — Salem at 10 a.m., conference room, State Department of Agriculture headquarters, 158 12th st., N.E.

The proposed regulations would bring all requirements in line with Federal standards, made dealer, sanitation and other laws since adoption of the original rules.

Up-Dating Operation

"This is primarily an updating operation," says Dr. M. L. Houston, in charge of meat inspection for the department. He points out proposals would recognize in the Oregon regulations new procedures in the meat industry and would bring Oregon rules in line with federal ones.

As examples the department is proposing:

1. That no additives, not even ascorbic acid, be permitted in ground beef; this may continue to contain 30 per cent analyzable fat.
2. That hamburger may contain corn syrup, spices and Vitamin C or monosodium glutamate if these are declared on the label. This is in line with federal allowances.
3. That meat tenderizers cannot be used unless declared on the label and that tenderized meat must be frozen or cooked immediately after tenderizers are used.

The department is suggesting no change in the state ham regulation, pending outcome of the legal battle on federal "watered ham" regulations.

The whole set of proposals covers about 70 pages. Anyone interested may obtain copies from the state department of agriculture, Salem.

Examinations Open To Fill Positions

Examinations are now open to fill several Federal Civil Service positions, according to E. B. Nelson, local examiner. Applications are being accepted for the positions of education research and program specialist, inspector (ammunition), inspector (electronics equipment), inspector (mechanical equipment), inspector (petroleum products), quality control assistant, and quality control representative.

Applications may be obtained from Nelson in the Medford post office.

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