

# Farm Production Costs Expected To Increase

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department said today farm production expenses in 1963 are expected to total \$28.2 billion.

This would make farm costs this year a half billion dollars, or 1.3 per cent, higher than the \$27.7 billion they totaled in 1962. The 1962 costs were 2.2 per cent, or \$600 million, higher than the \$27.1 billion of 1961.

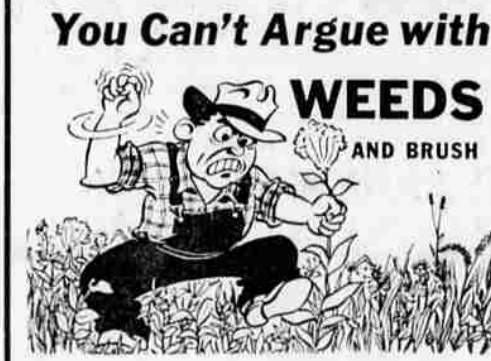
The department said the increase in 1962 over the year before was due to the slightly higher prices paid for about the same total volume of production inputs purchased. The agency said the rise in farm production expenses since the early 1950's resulted from about equal percentage increases in the volume of purchased inputs and in the level of prices paid for them. Farm production costs in 1950-54 averaged \$21.4 billion. The 1955-59 average was \$23.9 billion.

In a review of the farm cost situation, the department said the rise in production expenses was more than offset by an increase in gross farm income in 1962, leaving farmers' realized net income just above the year before.

Higher gross receipts from farm marketings, plus an assist from higher government payments, were responsible for the increase in gross farm income.

Prices of farm real estate continued their upward trend. Frank Faylen is observing his 40th year in show business, his 25th in films and his fourth as father of television's "Dobie Gillis."

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STREAM OR AREA	FLOW PERIOD	RESERVOIR	USABLE CAPACITY	MEASURED STOCK OF WATER
St. Klamath Valley	Fair	Clear Lake	440.2	150.0
Lost River (Clear Lake)	Average	Gerber	94.0	67.5
Lost River (Gerber)	Average	Upper Klamath Lake	584.0	559.0
Lost River (Willow Res.)	Average			109.1
Sprague River	Average			35.2
Upper Klamath Lake	Average			62.3
Williamson River	Fair			320.2

NO.	NAME	FORECAST THIS YEAR	FORECAST PERIOD	1962-57 AVERAGE	THIS YEAR AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE
822	Clear Lake Reservoir Inflow #	15.2	May-June	18.2	81
8215	Gerber Reservoir Inflow #	8.0	May-June	6.8	118
8010	Sprague near Chilowin	200	May-Sept.	191	105
8070	Upper Klamath Lake net Inflow #	345	May-Sept.	431	80
8025	Williamson below Sprague River	270	May-Sept.	330	82

STATION	ELEVATION	PROFILE (INCHES)		SOIL MOISTURE (PERCENT)	
		DEPTH	CAPACITY	THIS YEAR	LAST YEAR
Nly Mountain	5290	47	14.0	4-28-63 11.5	11.4
Quartz Mountain	5220	48	14.0	4-28-63 7.3	8.2

NOTE: The soil moisture figures published herein are not comparable to those published last year and earlier due to a change in the scale of evaluation. The new figures represent total moisture in the soil rather than moisture available to plants.

(1) Assuming normal meteorological conditions. (2) 1962-57, 25 year period. (3) Not scheduled. (4) Corrected to natural flow. (5) Gerber Reservoir depth, water content estimated. (6) From PRG or LRR records of inflow. (7) Fishhook Reservoir capacity is 20,116. (8) Water content capacity is 14.6. (9) Shortest current date. (10) Not surveyed. (11) 1962-57 Adjusted average. (12) Average for 5 or more years in the base period.

## Brucellosis Costs Run To \$25 Million A Year

By GAYLORD P. GODWIN  
WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department said today four out of five counties in the United States are modified certified brucellosis areas.

This is a record-high achievement in the state-federal effort to eradicate brucellosis, which costs livestock producers about \$25 million a year.

Counties are granted a modified certified status when the disease has been reduced to not more than 1 per cent of the cattle and not more than 5 per cent of the herds. Of the 2,529 certified counties, 166 have gone on to eradicate the disease and have achieved a brucellosis free status.

Dr. C. K. Mingle, who heads brucellosis eradication work for the Agricultural Research Service, said the over-all incidence of the disease in cattle has been reduced more than 90 per cent since 1954.

The human form of brucellosis is undulant fever. These cases once were reported by the thousands each year. Now they are at an all-time low. Mingle said fewer than 500 were reported in 1962. He forecasts even fewer cases of undulant fever in 1963.

In a parallel effort to eradicate this disease from swine, Dooly County, Georgia, became the nation's first validated brucellosis-free area in June, 1962. California followed this achievement by starting the nation's first extensive area eradication program against swine brucellosis.

All breeding swine in 17 Northern California counties are being blood tested. Of these, 10 counties have been validated brucellosis-free. This new state-federal effort against swine brucellosis will embrace all California counties by June 30, 1965.

Then, they will determine the kind of chemical reaction that takes place within the plant, how enzyme activity may be altered, and how growth is speeded up or retarded. In doing so, they will analyze effects of the chemical or hormone on both individual cells and the plant as a whole.

## Insects Now Getting Busy

Insects that damage or destroy crops and home gardens will soon be as busy as the home gardeners.

This means that many a home gardener will be starting his program of controlling these pests with sprays or dusts.

It also brings a reminder from J. D. Patterson, chief chemist with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, that pesticides can be safe if directions for their use are followed carefully.

He points out that the manufacturers of these chemicals have spent many hours in research to determine the amounts to be used and precautions that need to be taken in handling pesticides.

Patterson says this information is all found on the label and should be followed exactly with no variations.

- He suggests this check list for all persons working with pesticides:
1. Always read the label before using.
  2. Always store in original containers.
  3. Keep out of reach of children, pets and irresponsible people.
  4. Wear mask and protective clothing when directed on label.
  5. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
  6. Avoid smoking while using.
  7. Avoid spilling.
  8. Wash hands after using.
  9. Cover food and water containers around areas to be sprayed.
  10. Dispose of empty containers safely, so they are out of reach of children, pets or farm animals.
  11. Use as directed so resulting crop meets residue tolerances, if there is a residue.

Fluoridation Report Given  
CHICAGO (UPI)—The American Dental Association says a recent government report shows that more than 51 million Americans were drinking fluoridated water as of Dec. 31, 1962.

Communities with controlled fluoridation at that date numbered 2,317 with a population of nearly 44 million. More than 4,000 communities had natural or controlled fluoridation.

Welding Goods On Increase  
CHICAGO (UPI)—Welding will become the number one method of joining metals, and the business of providing welding equipment and supplies will double, in less than a decade, according to Chemetron Corporation. Today's wider uses include welding of automobiles, bridges, and even buildings and toys.

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# Nitrogen, Phosphorous Application Will Alter Barley Yields Under Some Conditions In Basin

Nitrogen and phosphorus applications will increase barley yields and affect protein content only under certain conditions in the Klamath Basin, according to a team of OSU research and extension workers.

Two conditions are previous crop and quality of irrigation. Working on the project were Gene Gross, superintendent, Klamath Experiment Station, and Howard Cushman and W. J. Jendrzewski of the OSU Extension Service.

On the basis of one year's work, overall results can be summarized:

If irrigation is both uniform and adequate, barley following either a good stand of legume or potatoes will probably not respond to applications of nitrogen. In most cases there will be enough carryover of nitrogen and phosphorus for barley. However, in some cases where rates of nitrogen on potatoes have been low or excessive irrigations have leached out nitrogen, some response from low nitrogen rates applied to barley has been observed.

Response To Nitrogen  
Barley following another grain will respond to nitrogen. Phosphorus response will depend on the level of P in the soil, which can be measured by a soil test. Thirty pounds of nitrogen per acre increased yields almost a half ton, as did 40 pounds of phosphorus. An additional 30 pounds of nitrogen increased yields another 500 pounds. Banded phosphorus increased yields by 350 pounds per acre more than broadcast phosphorus where soil test values for P were low.

Excessive (above 30 lbs.-A) nitrogen raised the protein content above 12 per cent where barley followed either a legume or potatoes. Where barley followed a grain, protein content was between 10 per cent and 12 per cent for all levels of nitrogen added.

Quality of irrigation affected barley yields, regardless of prior cropping. Where irrigation applications were both uniformly applied and sufficient, yields per acre were nearly a ton higher than where water was either insufficient or not applied uniformly.

Protein Content Affected  
Quality of irrigation also affected protein content. Where water was applied uniformly and was sufficient, protein content remained between 10 per cent and 12 per cent. When water was not sufficient, protein content was either below 10 per cent or above 12 per cent, depending on when a lack of water occurred. If insufficient water was applied early in the season, protein content remained below 10 per cent, particularly if barley followed a grain crop. If insufficient water was applied late in the season, protein content usually was above 12 per cent.

The workers explain that sufficient water is needed at all times to use nitrogen efficiently. If water is lacking early in the season, nitrogen will not get into the soil; if it is lacking late in the season, nitrogen already there will tend to "burn" the crop—increasing the protein content. If irrigations are not uniform, protein content will fluctuate widely within a field.

because in the hot summer of 1961 much of the barley crop in Klamath County missed maturing quality due to high protein content. Trials from which the above results were obtained were conducted on fields belonging to eight cooperating farmers. Fertilizer dealers cooperated by purchasing irrigation moisture stakes and "reading" the stakes at specific times throughout the season.

Prior Cropping Listed  
Prior cropping of the eight farms included potatoes, clover and grain. Fertilizer rates tested were 0, 30, 60, and 90 pounds N-A and sufficient phosphorus to show a response if one was possible—40 pounds per acre. Phosphorus was either banded or broadcast, so that a comparison of type of phosphorus application was possible. One of the side benefits was to calibrate soil test values with phosphorus response. Thus, from knowledge of local soil test values more precise phosphorus recommendations are now available for the area.

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