

# Farm Marketing Receipts Hit \$435.8 Million Mark

Cash receipts from marketing of Oregon farm products totaled \$435.8 million in 1962. James F. Short, state director of agriculture, said this was the second highest cash receipts for Oregon farm products on record. The all time high was in 1951, when cash receipts from farm products were at \$449.8 million. Short was just received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture the first complete breakdown of income from the various crops and livestock produced in Oregon.

The director reminded that these figures represent gross receipts to the farmers of Oregon. Net receipts totaled out \$130.4 million, meaning that farmers actually net less than one-third because of high production expenses. A deep cut was made in the 1962 cash receipts by production expenses of Oregon farmers, which totaled at \$305.3 million. Income in Oregon from livestock showed a cash increase from \$194.3 million in 1961 to \$199.9 million in 1962. However, it dropped percentage-wise from 47.3 per cent of the total marketing to 45.9 per cent. Meat animals accounted for 25.4 per cent of the income from livestock for a total of \$115 million, with cattle and calves leading at 22.2 per cent and a total of \$96.9 million in cash receipts. Dairy products cash receipts totaled \$44.5 million for 10.2 per cent; poultry and eggs \$31.3 million or 7.2 per cent; and miscellaneous livestock, \$9.1 million or 2.1 per cent. In 1962 crops brought cash receipts of \$235.8 million for 54.1 per cent of the cash receipts for farm products. Food grains brought \$51.4 million for 11.8 per cent with wheat (the largest single cash crop) bringing \$51 million. Feed crops — barley, corn, hay and oats — accounted for 6.1 per cent of the income or \$26.5 million. Cash receipts for vegetables were \$48 million for the year and the receipts from fruits and nuts \$40 million; while other crops were listed at \$61.9 million. Cash receipts for the individual crops and animals for 1961 and 1962 are:

Commodity	1961	1962
Cattle and calves	\$87,000	\$93,000
Hogs	9,349,000	9,326,000
Sheep and lambs	7,927,000	8,800,000
<b>MEAT ANIMALS</b>	<b>\$94,276,000</b>	<b>\$101,119,000</b>
Dairy products	1,326,000	1,326,000
Poultry and eggs	31,300,000	31,300,000
Miscellaneous livestock	9,100,000	9,100,000
<b>Other livestock</b>	<b>\$41,726,000</b>	<b>\$41,726,000</b>
<b>FOOD GRAINS</b>	<b>\$51,400,000</b>	<b>\$51,400,000</b>
Wheat	37,382,000	37,382,000
Barley	15,474,000	15,474,000
Corn	1,909,000	1,909,000
Oats	3,245,000	3,245,000
Hay	3,435,000	3,435,000
Dates	3,245,000	3,245,000
<b>FEED CROPS</b>	<b>\$26,500,000</b>	<b>\$26,500,000</b>
Barley	15,474,000	15,474,000
Corn	1,909,000	1,909,000
Oats	3,245,000	3,245,000
Hay	3,435,000	3,435,000
Dates	3,245,000	3,245,000
<b>VEGETABLES</b>	<b>\$48,000,000</b>	<b>\$48,000,000</b>
Dry Peas	10,848,000	10,848,000
Potatoes	48,000,000	48,000,000
Asparagus	13,818,000	13,818,000
Beans	1,818,000	1,818,000
Broccoli	1,242,000	1,242,000
Cabbage	371,000	371,000
Carrots	871,000	871,000
Cauliflower	478,000	478,000
Sweet corn	196,000	196,000
Lettuce	3,892,000	3,892,000
Onions	4,491,000	4,491,000
Green peas	352,000	352,000
Artichokes	274,000	274,000
Cantaloupes	505,000	505,000
Melons	1,919,000	1,919,000
Misc. vegetables	1,919,000	1,919,000
<b>FRUITS AND NUTS</b>	<b>\$40,000,000</b>	<b>\$40,000,000</b>
Apples	3,218,000	3,218,000
Cherries	8,251,000	8,251,000
Peaches	1,165,000	1,165,000
Pears	10,547,000	10,547,000
Plums and prunes	2,654,000	2,654,000
Raspberries	381,000	381,000
Strawberries	8,315,000	8,315,000
Filberts	4,157,000	4,157,000
Walnuts	1,204,000	1,204,000
Other fruits, nuts	4,176,000	4,176,000
<b>SEED CROPS</b>	<b>\$4,200,000</b>	<b>\$4,200,000</b>
Alfalfa seed	3,425,000	3,425,000
Barley seed	149,000	149,000
Merion Bluegrass seed	1,818,000	1,818,000
Red clover seed	998,000	998,000
Lucerne clover seed	2,048,000	2,048,000
Legume clover seed	58,000	58,000
Australian Winter	244,000	244,000
Red clover seed	905,000	905,000
Rivergrass seed	6,076,000	6,076,000
Vetch seed	742,000	742,000
White clover seed	148,000	148,000
<b>OTHER CROPS</b>	<b>\$5,762,000</b>	<b>\$5,762,000</b>
Sugar beets	5,206,000	5,206,000
Hops	2,105,000	2,105,000
Pepper	1,165,000	1,165,000
Forest products	3,344,000	3,344,000
Greenhouse and nursery products	8,586,000	8,586,000
Misc. crops	16,990,000	16,990,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$435,800,000</b>	<b>\$435,800,000</b>

## Alfalfa Needs Fall PHOSPHATE

PHOSPHATE

Phosphate is the principal plant food requirement of Alfalfa in most soils. Keeping the phosphate level high greatly increases yields, nutritional value and palatability of Alfalfa hay. Fall fertilization with Simplot Triple Superphosphate has other advantages too. The plants winter better, start faster in the Spring and are more resistant to insects and disease. Top dress Simplot Triple on your Alfalfa this Fall for profits next year.

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## Proper Fertilizer Use Of Value Says Adviser

TULELAKE — Fall applications of fertilizers can be of value if the proper fertilizer is applied to do the job, according to Ken Baghott, Tulelake farm adviser. Applications of phosphorus should be made to alfalfa and pasture either in the fall or early spring. Generally speaking, fall applications of phosphorus will give better results on the above mentioned crops than spring applications. Frequently in Tulelake, wet soil prevents the farmer from applying fertilizer in the spring to alfalfa and pasture early enough to obtain maximum benefits that year. However, if a new seeding of alfalfa or pasture is being made in the spring the farmer should have his soil tested in the fall to determine how much phosphorus is needed. He should apply enough the following spring to supply sufficient phosphorus to take care of the needs of the plants for three or four years. The fertilizer should be disked or plowed under to give best results. Phosphorus does not leach from the soil so it must be placed in the root zone to obtain the maximum benefits. Fall applications of nitrogen should be restricted to soils of minimum leaching properties. Tests throughout the West, including Tulelake, have demonstrated that spring applications of nitrogen will usually give better results than fall applications of the same amount of nitrogen. Farmers applying nitrogen in the fall should restrict the application to ammonia types of nitrogen. These materials will not leach as readily as the nitrate nitrogen fertilizers. A good rule of thumb for farmers to use in applying nitrogen for straw decomposition is to apply 20 pounds of actual nitrogen for every ton of barley harvested. If the barley straw is going to be plowed or disked under and the field planted to potatoes, a fall application of nitrogen may be of some benefit in helping break down the straw. However, some nitrogen may be lost through fall and winter leaching. This makes it necessary to apply additional amounts the following spring to grow the crop and continue the straw decomposition process. Where straw is being plowed under in the fall and the following year planted to grain, Baghott suggests farmers apply all or a large part of the nitrogen in the spring. By applying this nitrogen in the spring growers can reduce the total amount applied. Gypsum can be applied in the fall for alkali reclamation purposes. However, if it is applied, it should be disked lightly or incorporated into the top of the soil to keep it from blowing. Farmers having questions on their fertilizer program should contact the Tulelake Farm Adviser's Office for assistance. The United States is the world's largest consumer of nickel.



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# FARM REVIEW

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore. Tuesday, September 24, 1963 PAGE-9

## Families In Rural Communities May Be Eligible For Farm Loans

Families living in small rural communities and in rural areas, even though not engaged in farming, may now be eligible for the housing loans made by the Farmers Home Administration, according to Bruce Stewart, the agency's county supervisor for Klamath and Lake counties. The new Housing Act broadened the eligibility requirements for rural housing loans. As a result, owners of non-farm tracts in rural areas and in small rural communities of not more than 2,500, as well as farmers, may be eligible for this type of credit. "This program is an important new tool in promoting the development of rural areas," Stewart said. "Rural housing loans will not only help families obtain better homes, but will put more carpenters, plumbers and electricians to work, and will increase the sales in lumber yards and building supply firms." Housing loans are made for the construction, repair, and remodeling of dwellings and essential farm buildings and to provide water for farmstead and household use. In addition to major construction, funds are available to modernize homes—add bathrooms, central heating, modern kitchens, and other home improvements, as well as to enlarge and remodel farm service buildings and put in related facilities such as paved feedlots, yard fences, and driveways. The interest rate is four per cent per year on the unpaid balance of the loan. Loans may be scheduled for repayment over periods up to 33 years. The proposed housing must be adequate to meet the family's needs, yet be modest in size and design. To be eligible, an applicant must own a farm or a housing site in a rural area; be without decent, safe and sanitary housing; be unable to obtain the needed credit from other sources; and be without sufficient resources to provide the necessary housing on his own account. He must also have or be able to obtain sufficient income to meet payments on existing debts, take care of his other expenses, and make the payments on the proposed loan. The local county supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration will review building plans and inspect the housing construction as it progresses in order to make certain that the borrower obtains sound and acceptable construction. The local county committee of the Farmers Home Administration determines the eligibility of applicants. Rural families who need emergency housing repairs and do not have the ability to repay a loan may be able to obtain small grants for such purposes as repairing a roof, screening windows and providing a sanitary supply of water. All loans are secured to the extent necessary to protect the government's interest. Small improvement loans made in amounts of less than \$1,500 with repayments scheduled over periods up to 10 years may be secured by a promissory note. Other loans are secured by mortgages. Further information on rural housing loans may be obtained at the county office of the Farmers Home Administration located in Room 200, Medical-Dental Building, Klamath Falls.

## Agency Says Mail Order Cattle Not Recommended

Cattle by mail order — it's possible, and some Oregon ranchers and farmers have made purchases this way. However, it is a practice the State Department of Agriculture does not recommend, unless the purchaser is well acquainted with the person from whom the cattle are being bought. The "sight-unseen" buying of cattle can result in the minimum assurance of quality. J. W. Southworth, assistant director of the department for livestock industries, pointed out, noting that the department had been notified of three instances of individuals ordering cattle in which they had been disappointed. In all of these cases the purchasers have ordered the animals from advertising material and have not actually seen the cattle, Southworth said. One of the purchasers complained to the department that he felt the animals did not meet the health requirement for movement in interstate commerce. And, veterinarians of the department have found pink eye and respiratory involvements among some of the cattle. Southworth noted that animals purchased by mail are usually calves, and calves through eight months of age can be moved interstate without benefit of a test for brucellosis if they are from modified certified brucellosis areas. No test for tuberculosis is required if the animal is from a modified accredited area. After calves have arrived in Oregon the state can only quarantine or confine them to the premises of the Oregon purchaser, if they are found to be infected with a contagious disease. The purchaser of such animals generally has only legal recourse and would probably experience considerable difficulty in deriving satisfaction even by this method. Southworth's advice to persons in the market for cattle is to see what they are buying and to give consideration to buying closer to home, for there is a large number of high quality cows and calves in Oregon. Another advantage noted in the purchasing of animals closer to home is that they arrive in healthier condition because of the shorter distance traveled. Southworth pointed out that the general quality of cattle in Oregon is equal to those produced anywhere in the United States. He further reminded that with Oregon exporting over half of its feeder calf production, the price for Oregon cattle is no greater and sometimes less than that paid for similar cattle elsewhere.

## \$631 Million Given Away

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department donated more than 4.8 billion pounds of food at home and abroad during fiscal 1963. The value of the food was \$631 million. Donations in the previous fiscal year totaled 4.72 billion pounds worth \$590.3 million. The value of foods donated at home was \$354 million, compared with \$365.8 million the previous year. Foreign donations in fiscal 1963 were valued at \$276.6 million compared with \$224.5 million the previous year. Domestically, schools got 488.1 million pounds of food valued at \$121 million in fiscal 1963; institutions got 165.2 million pounds valued at \$29 million; and needy persons received 1.2 billion pounds valued at \$204.4 million. The donated commodities were acquired by the Agriculture Department in its price support and surplus removal operations. They were made available through the direct distribution program to schools, needy families, and charitable institutions in the United States and to needy persons and school lunch programs abroad. The department said that in June, 1963, 5.3 million needy persons in family units in the United States received donated foods. This was a decline of 900,000 from a year earlier.

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**HUNTERS WELCOME TO LAKE COUNTY**

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**SIGN PROJECT** — The Merry Marksmen Rifle Club of Lakeview has constructed and painted three large signs welcoming hunters to Lake County. The signs have been erected at vantage points on the highways north, south and west of Lakeview.

## Signs Hail Farmers Asked To Attend All Hunters Report Meet By Freeman

LAKEVIEW—After three years of work, the Merry Marksmen Rifle Club finally completed its "sign project" recently. The project consisted of constructing and painting three large signs to welcome hunters of Lake County and situating the signs at vantage points on the highways north, south, and west of town. The signs are green and white on sturdy plywood. The paint was donated by the Lakeview Building Material and the board by Frank Hansen. Work was done by the club members. The idea originated three years ago in 1961 when the club was under the direction of Lee Jonas. Since that time, work has progressed slowly but this year under the direction of Mel Young, the club leader, the project was completed when the signs were put up on the Bill Odegard Jr. Ranch west of town, and the Bob Weir Jr. Ranch north of town, and the Darrell Leavitt Ranch south of town. Farmers are invited to participate in a "Report and Review" session with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman Thursday, Oct. 10, at Walla Walla, Wash. The meeting will begin at 2 p.m. in Walla Walla's Capital Theater. It is one of a series of 13 such conferences being held by Secretary Freeman throughout the nation. The session will open with a brief statement by Secretary Freeman in the form of a report to farmers on the agricultural situation. This will be followed by a question and answer period and a time for farmers to make brief statements to Secretary Freeman. Farmers from throughout Oregon and Washington have been invited to attend the Walla Walla meeting to express their opinions to Secretary Freeman about the way federal programs are administered, farm legislation and the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Freeman decided on the series of conferences in an effort to find out what farmers are saying and thinking, the agent explained.

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