

FIGURES ON OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WHEAT 1926-27 GIVEN BY U. S. DEPT. AGRICULTURE

The probabilities are that American wheat will remain on a world market basis in 1927, says the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent report. The world market situation for wheat next year, insofar as it can be determined at present, seems not likely to be materially different from the present year. There is little indication of any material expansion in acreage outside the United States, and the carryover next July is not likely to be large. Barring unusually high yields and a severe curd in 1915 and 1923, over a large part of the wheat area of the world, foreign competition will probably be about on a par with the present year.

If American farmers carry out their intentions to increase winter wheat 14.4 per cent as indicated by reports received on August 1, a total acreage of winter wheat of about 46,000,000 acres will be sown this fall. With a ten-year average abandonment of 12.8 per cent, there would remain for harvest approximately 39,000,000 acres and with a yield equal to the average of the past ten years (14.6 bushels) a winter wheat crop of around 573,000,000 bushels would be produced. This would be about 9 per cent less than was harvested in 1926, the preliminary estimate of which is 626,000,000 bushels. Last fall 39,373,000 acres of winter wheat were sown, and with an abandonment of only 5.6 per cent there remained for harvest this summer about 36,700,000 acres. Last fall the farmers intended to sow an increase of 9.7 per cent over the preceding year's acreage, but because of adverse weather conditions and other causes practically no increase was made.

Various factors account for the intended increase in acreage to be sown this fall. In many states the returns from winter wheat in both 1924 and 1925, and for the 1926 crop to date, were relatively high as compared with those of competing crops, and this is no doubt stimulating an increase. In certain sections the increase is due to the fact that many farmers were prevented by rains and early frosts from sowing their usual acreage last year. In other sections the increase is due to a need for a nurse crop for grass because of the fact that much of the area seeded to grass with spring grains during the past two years failed because of drought. In other sections there is a shortage of pasture which is inducing increased plantings of wheat for fall pasture.

It is noted that the intentions to increase the acreage of winter wheat are relatively high in sections which normally have a large corn acreage. It is evident that the low prices of corn during the present year are influencing some farmers to shift more acreage to wheat. In considering the making of such a shift, farmers should keep in mind that the present unfavorable situation for corn is not likely to be repeated next year. The present prospects are for a lower carryover of corn into the 1927-28 crop year than is the case this year, and for a greater demand for corn on account of the increased number of hogs.

If a winter wheat crop of 573,000,000 bushels should be produced next year and the spring wheat crop is of average size, there will be an exportable surplus considerably larger than prewar exports. The area reported as intended to be sown is 34 per cent greater than the pre-war 1909-1913 average while the population of the United States has only increased about 25 per cent, and the per capita consumption seems to be lower than it was before the war. The area intended is 5 per cent more than the average annual fall sowings for the period 1914-18, and 1 per cent greater than the post-war period 1919-1923. The average annual exports for the pre-war period 1909-1913 were 105,000,000 bushels, for the war period 1914-1918 nearly 227,000,000 bushels and this high volume of exports was continued after the war. The net exports of wheat from the crop of 1924 amounted to 255,000,000 bushels. Last year, when there was a relatively

short crop, net exports of 92,000,000 bushels were nearly equal to the pre-war exports. With an average yield next year and an increase in acreage as large as the intention report shows there would be a surplus for export and additions to carryover of around two hundred million bushels.

Farmers should not be misled by the relatively high prices received for the wheat crop harvested in 1925, and under normal conditions should expect in 1927 prices more nearly in line with world prices. Producers of winter wheat who had grain to sell last year were in a particularly favorable position because of the fact that the United States had produced east of the Rocky mountains scarcely enough for domestic needs and consequently prices were not upon an export basis for a good part of the year. The effect of the present year's larger supply upon prices is already evident in the relationship between prices in the markets of the United States and in Liverpool. In the middle of August last year December futures were higher in Kansas City, Chicago, and Minneapolis than in Liverpool, whereas now they are considerably lower than in Liverpool. On August 20, for example, futures in Liverpool were 21 cents higher than in Kansas City, 15 cents higher than in Chicago, and 8 cents higher than in Minneapolis. Consequently, while the world price level as measured in Liverpool is about the same as last year, larger winter wheat crops in the United States have placed our markets upon an export basis with domestic prices considerably lower than last year.

The world market situation for next year, insofar as it can be judged from the present, seems likely not to be materially different from the present year. Estimates and forecasts of production of the 1926 crop received to date for twenty-two countries of the Northern Hemisphere indicate a total crop, outside of Russia and China, not very different from that of 1925. Although we have no definite estimates as to the size of the crops in China and Russia, it appears from general reports that while supplies from Russia may be greater than last year, the demand of the Orient because of a short crop will be greater. Should the Southern Hemisphere produce an average crop, the total world supply of wheat will not be very different from what it was last year. Furthermore, it seems that the apparent pre-war tendency to increase the demand for wheat as against other breadstuffs has been resumed in some degree in the last few years. It does not seem likely, therefore, that the world's carryover of old wheat at the end of the year will be much, if any, larger than in 1925.

In planning production farmers should consider also what producers in competing countries are doing. The areas sown to wheat in competing export countries, outside of Russia and the Danube countries, expanded considerably during the war and have been maintained or continued to expand since the war. Although we have as yet no definite and dependable measure of development in Russia, it appears that Russian production is recovering and may be expected to become a more important factor in world markets. The Danube countries have nearly recovered pre-war conditions. Argentina expanded her wheat area after the war from 14,000,000 acres in 1921 to 19,000,000 acres in 1925. Australia also increased from 9,700,000 acres in 1921 to nearly 10,300,000 acres in 1925. Canada, our greatest competitor in European markets, is maintaining her war expansion from 10,600,000 acres to nearly 23,000,000 acres. While in recent years there has been no tendency for Canada to expand further, whenever there is any clear indication of the maintenance of a higher price level further expansion may be expected. European importing countries have recovered about half the acreage lost during the war. The areas seeded to wheat in all of Europe, exclusive of Russia, last year amounted to about 62,400,000 acres compared with 57,000,000 in 1921, and a prewar average of 66,660,000 acres. The area seeded to wheat in those European countries has increased but little in the past three years and there is no definite indication of any considerable expansion in the next year. Relatively low prices in many European countries last year discouraged increases in seedings for the 1925 crop, and should this relatively low price continue it may for a time retard the further recovery of the wheat area in these countries. With average yields, therefore, foreign competition probably will be maintained and may be slightly increased.

FOR SALE—City residence, 5 rooms and nicely located; 4 lots with number of good fruit trees and abundant shade; also small chicken house with park; good cellar. Going with property is 6 cords of wood and 6 tons of coal now on premises. Terms. Inquire Box 156, Heppner.

For Sale—15 head yearling Lincoln-Ramboulet rams, and 22 head Ramboulet rams. Tom O'Brien, 24-7

MOLLA COMES BACK



Mrs. Molla Mallory, nee Bjurstedt, is again queen of the American courts, the eighth time she has held the national championship, interrupted only in 1924 when Helen Wills defeated her. Mrs. Mallory defeated Miss Ryan in the finals last week. Miss Wills withdrew due to illness.

According to Miss Viola Orschild, chairman of the Memorial Loan Fund committee of the Oregon State Teachers' association, money is now available for a number of earnest Oregon boys and girls whose father or mother served in the World War to borrow funds to continue their education in high or other schools. Recommendations as to character and scholarship are required from the student's last principal or teacher. The money can be used solely for the student's own needs, such as books, school supplies, clothes, etc. Students desiring funds should write immediately to Miss Viola Orschild, 385 Vancouver Ave., Portland. Other members of the Memorial Loan committee are Miss Ethel M. Miller, Children's Form Home, Corvallis; Miss Aletha Kidby, West Linn, Oregon; J. S. Landers, president of the Oregon State Teachers' association, Monmouth, Oregon, and E. D. Resler, secretary-treasurer of the O. S. T. A., Corvallis, Oregon.

The cooperation of patriotic and men's and women's veterans' organizations is earnestly desired so that no worthy child of a veteran need drop out of school because of the lack of funds to continue his education.

Money Available to Aid Children of Veterans

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Challenges Flying Amongst Channel Swimmers



A great long distance swim for a purse somewhere between \$25,000 and \$150,000 may be featured on one of the United States seaboard as the result of the three English channel crossings this summer. "Trudy" Ederle, 14 hrs., 81 m.; Ernest Vierkotter, 12 hrs., 48 m.; and Mrs. Corson (Gade) 15 hrs., 28 m., each have announced a willingness to compete in such an event and it is possible a 25 mile splash will develop.

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LEADING NATIONAL RADIO BUILDERS TO HAVE EXHIBITS

Second Annual Radio Exposition Will be Held in Portland September 21-25.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 9.—Leading radio manufacturers of the United States will have booths and exhibit their new fall radio set models at the second annual Pacific Northwest Radio Exposition to be held in Portland in the public auditorium September 21-25. The new models, it is reported by local representatives, will have incorporated in them many striking and important improvements and refinements.

More power, better selectivity, and simpler operation, are among the qualities which will be seen in the models to be exhibited at the Portland show. More striking and artistic designs in the cabinet and console types of sets, are also promised by the majority of the manufacturers for the coming radio season.

The Portland exposition will be the biggest radio event ever held in the Pacific Northwest. Its sponsors, the Oregon Radio Trades association, and the active show manager, George J. Thompson, have made preparations

to accommodate from 50,000 to 75,000 visitors. More than 50,000 square feet of space will be used to exhibit the new radio receivers of the coming winter. Entertainment of all kinds, features and stunts are being prepared for the five nights of the show. An important feature will be the crystal broadcast studio to be placed in plain sight of every part of the auditorium, and from which prominent eastern and western artists and movie stars will broadcast through the five Portland stations.

The entertainment will be elaborate, and will include the famous KGW Hoot Owl degree team funsters, and their best artists. One night will be given over to each Portland station, and the owners of each station have promised to make their evening the best of the lot.

Leading state and city officials of the coast have promised to attend the opening night of the exposition. The week of September 21-25 has been proclaimed by Mayor George L. Baker of Portland as "Radio Week," and the whole city will be given over to the celebration of the wonderful growth of man's newest and most useful servant—radio. Accommodations for daily crowds of 15,000 people have been made for the only show of its kind in the Northwest this year.

Monday night programs will consist of a collegiate sports review, boys' and girls' club news, radio-grams, market news interpretations, timely agricultural topics, home study courses and lecture courses dealing with agriculture. An hour of music preceded by home study and lecture courses on popular subjects will be broadcast each Wednesday night. Friday night programs will consist of study courses and a popular lecture on engineering in relation to the every day lives of Oregon citizens or the operation of her manufacturing industries.

KOAC will broadcast play by reports of all football games played on the campus this fall, including the Multnomah club game September 25, Gonzaga, October 28, and University of Oregon, on November 20.

HAY AND RANGE.
One hundred tons or more of hay for sale; also range with plenty of water. Known as Schott ranch. Inquire of MRS. M. F. SCHOTT, Olex, Oregon. 23-25.

Radio Station KOAC To Open September 13

Programs from radio station KOAC at the Oregon Agricultural college will resume on Monday, September 13, at 7 o'clock. That station will thereafter broadcast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights.

Programs for the first two weeks will largely be made up of agricultural material. With the beginning of college work on September 27, however, the regular fall and winter schedule will be put into effect.

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